

the most judicious training of each of her children from infancy. She possessed much decision of character and never swayed from her purpose to yield a too selfish desire of one of her offspring, and they understood her character. But kindness and love towered above everything else; and she felt it and imbibed the same disposition. Having lost her adviser, she made her children her confidants, and frequently asked advice of them, even the youngest, of six years of age. This increased their confidence in her; and likewise induced in them habits of reflection, investigation and foresight, so that they manifested an independence of mind and decision of character and judgment far above most children of their ages.

### THE SPY & REGISTER.

SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 19, 1848.

AGENCIES. V. B. PALMER is duly authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Boston, and receipt therefor.

E. W. GARD, Philadelphia. JACOB M. WESTPHAL, Lancaster, Pa. WILLIAM A. PIERCE, Travelling Agent. GEORGE PRATER, No. 151, Nassau Street, New York.

THE HAUSER FAMILY.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this celebrated musical troupe will give another concert to-night at the Lyceum Hall, instead of the Town Hall.

Our citizens may prepare themselves for a rich treat, such an one as, perhaps, they have never had before in Columbia. The Hausers have not only, by their excellent performances, elicited the applause of Emperors, Kings, Princes, and men in high places, in those portions of the old world where music is considered one of the very highest accomplishments, but of the most enlightened and refined American audiences in our Atlantic cities and fashionable watering places. We see some highly complimentary notices of their performances in the various papers where they have visited.

THE HARRISBURG AND LANCASTER RAILROAD Company have engaged the services of Edward F. Gay, Esq., Engineer, to make surveys and examinations for a branch from their road, to Marietta and this place. At the last session of the Legislature, the Company obtained a supplement to their charter, authorizing them to construct a branch between Mountjoy and Portsmouth, extending to Marietta and Columbia. Mr. Gay, we understand, will be on the road in a few days, with an efficient engineer corps, making the necessary surveys and examinations preparatory to an early commencement of the work.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We learn from the Pittsburg papers that the subscription of 20,000 shares of the stock of this Company by the Commissioners of Allegheny county has been finally consummated. It is stipulated that this subscription, together with the additional sum of one million of dollars shall be expended in the construction of the road from Pittsburg eastward to the Allegheny mountain. Other conditions, which were also accepted, require that the terminus of the road shall be within the city of Pittsburg, and that the Railroad Company shall pay 6 per cent. interest on this subscription until the road is finished.

OREGON.—A bill for the organization of the territory of Oregon, introduced after the defeat of the "Compromise Bill," passed the House of Representatives last week, with a section embodying the language of 1787, prohibiting slavery in that territory. The Senate passed the bill with the Missouri Compromise attached. The House refused to concur in the amendment, and on Sunday morning the Senate, after an exciting and stormy session of a day and a night, receded from its amendment, by a vote of 29 to 25. The bill, therefore, with the prohibitory clause, is the LAW OF THE LAND.

CALIFORNIA.—The following items are gleaned from late files of the San Francisco Star by the St. Louis Republican: A large emigration from China may soon be expected there. Some of the "Celestials" had already made their appearance. An immense mine of silver had been discovered in the valley of San Jose, four miles from the town of that name, by Mr. J. F. Reed. The vein is described as being three and a half feet thick, having an uninterrupted run east for three miles, the depth unknown.

OREGON.—The following are the nominations confirmed by the Senate as the officers of the new Territory of Oregon: Secretary—Kintzing Fritchette, of Penna. Chief Justice—William Bryant, of Indiana. Associate Judge—James Turner, of Illinois. District Judge—Peter H. Burnett, of Oregon. Attorney General—Isaac W. R. Bromley, of New York. Marshal—Joseph L. Meek, of Oregon.

GOVERNOR OF OREGON.—The President has appointed the brave and talented Gen. JAS. SHIELDS, late a Brigadier in the Volunteer service, Governor of the new Territory of Oregon.

BOSTON CHRONOTYPE.—We are obliged—since we must have your sayings—to copy them at second hand. Why not at first?

Graham's Magazine for September is received, and is embellished with two splendid engravings, Fashion plate, Music, &c.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The September number of this worthy Magazine is received and is well worth a quarter.

Gen. Shields declines the appointment of Governor of Oregon.

Congress adjourned on Monday, after a session of eight and a half months.

## OREGON.

The Baltimore American, speaking of the proposition by the Hudson's Bay Company to cede to the United States all their possessions in Oregon, says:—The important proposition said to be made to our Government by the Hudson's Bay Company, and the Puget's Sound Company is exciting considerable interest. They propose to cede to us a tract of territory larger than the State of New York, for the reported amount of one million dollars. This tract of country embraces all the military ports on the northern bank of the Columbia river, and its cession to us would forever prevent any collision between this country and England in regard to points of land, unsettled by the Ashburton treaty. A number of distinguished Senators, among whom are Messrs. Webster, Calhoun, and Benton, are said to be favorable to the proposition.

By the treaty of 1846, certain possessions and rights south of latitude 49° were guaranteed to the above mentioned companies until transferred, on proper conditions, to our Government; and it appears that Sir John Henry Pelly, the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Co., and agent of the Puget's Sound Co., represented to Lord Palmerston the expediency of the transfer of the territorial right, property, and interests of the two Companies to the U. S. Government, and that Lord Palmerston, readily embracing the project, instructed Mr. Crampton, the British Charge, to bring it before this Government. His letter to Mr. Buchanan is very strong; and Mr. Buchanan's communication to the Senate, urging the acceptance of the propositions, presents incontrovertible arguments in favor of it.

"Speaking of this subject, the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune has the following remarks, which will serve further to elucidate the matter:

The character of this property and the rights conflicting with those of our own citizens, enjoyed by the Hudson's Bay Company, would seem to have suggested to the President and Mr. Buchanan the policy and necessity of inserting into the Treaty some clause requiring the extinguishment of the title of these Companies to the privileges and possessions they had previously claimed and maintained in full.

The event justifies their sagacity. Such privileges in the hands of foreign chartered companies have already excited the jealousy and ill-will of our citizens settled in the Oregon Territory. This ill-will may burst out into acts of aggression, and the two nations may be precipitated into a war, the losses and calamities of which will bear no proportion to the causes which provoked it. For, as the population increases, this feeling of jealousy will become more inveterate and uncontrollable.

The two nations are obliged to keep military stations and forces in the vicinity of these possessions to watch over the interests of their several citizens. The British Government had withdrawn a part of its troops on the ratification of the Treaty—but latest accounts indicate to them, says Sir George Simpson, that just arrived thence, the necessity of ordering others there.

Putting aside the political considerations that seem strongly to urge the necessity of acquiring to ourselves the exclusive navigation of the Columbia river, and of those portions of the trade and territory now enjoyed by British subjects—in a commercial point of view, the arrangement for the purchase of the titles and possessions of the Companies, at the price proposed by them, viz: \$1,000,000, would be most advantageous.

By the term "possessory rights" in the Treaty of 1846, is meant, according to the construction put upon it by the Hudson's Bay Company, the right to cultivate the soil, cut down and export the timber, to carry on the fisheries, to trade for furs with the natives, and all other rights enjoyed previously to framing the Treaty—over, to an extent of country as large as the State of New York.

These rights could be extinguished by an arrangement like the one proposed; and we should acquire, moreover, the trading establishments, twenty-five in number south of 49°, all the buildings erected for agricultural purposes, the flocks, herds, &c., belonging to the Puget's Sound Company, as well as the lands cultivated by the said Company. The erection of necessary buildings, fencing, and bringing land into cultivation, the purchase and importation of cattle and sheep from Europe and other parts of the world, have cost the Companies nearly as much as they ask for their whole possessions.

The reasons for entering into such an arrangement seem so strong that I am told there is little or no opposition in the Senate. Senators from every section of the country declare themselves in its favor.

A NEW LITERARY UNDERTAKING.—A correspondent of the Literary World says:—The greatest literary enterprise of the day is about to be commenced by Mr. Henry Stevens, the American agent of the British Museum. He proposes to prepare a work entitled the "Bibliographia Americana a Bibliographia; account of the sources of early American History; comprising a description of books relating to America, printed prior to the year 1700, and of all books printed in America from 1543 to 1700, together with notices of many of the more important unpublished manuscripts." The great expense which so vast an undertaking must call for is to be defrayed by the subscriptions of the principal literary institutions in this country and in Europe; and the work is to be published under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, in the series of the Smithsonian Contributions to knowledge. It will form one and perhaps two volumes similar to the Narrative of the Exploring Expedition, in quarto, and will be characterized by the same elegance of mechanical execution which characterized that. The materials will be obtained from the principal public and private libraries of the United States, England, France, Germany, and several other European kingdoms, and the descriptions of each book will be unusually full and accurate. The name of the owner of each book, or of the library in which it may be found, will be given in connection with the description.

Mr. Stevens intends to employ quite a number of persons upon the work and hopes to have it ready for the press in 1850. He will sail for England in the course of the next month to commence operations in the Library of the British Museum, which contains the largest collection of books relating to America, in the world.

A Lieutenant in the British Navy has invented a "peril indicator," to show when steamers or other ships are running into shoal water. The apparatus consists of two bars, which project ten feet below the keel of the vessel; and, as soon as these bars touch the ground, they spring up on a level with the keel and ring a bell, which warns the engineer, that he must reverse the engine and drive the ship astern.

## Advertising—A Word to the Wise.

The Boston Chronotype of a late date says:—In conversation, yesterday, with a gentleman of our acquaintance, he assured me that it was his firm belief that advertising in the daily papers prevented his utter failure in business. He stated that some months ago he was very much pressed for funds to meet his payments, and what was worse, his business, instead of improving, was rather retrograding, so that his prospects for the future were anything but flattering. He had never advertised his place at all, and by way of experiment, and as a last resort, determined to appropriate a certain amount for that purpose, and consequently commenced advertising in the most extensively circulated dailies in the city, and our own among the rest. To his great surprise, he soon found that new customers appeared daily, and in a very short time he was able to make his payments promptly, and his business has continued to increase rapidly ever since."

The Pittsburg Gazette copies the foregoing, and remarks:—Remember this—the man whose business has a fair proportion of capital at its foundation, who never engages in uncertain speculation, and who advertises judiciously and freely, never fails! The want of these requisites will endanger his situation, but the want of advertising is the greater want of the three. A judicious man with little or no capital, by a free use of advertising, may prosper and create capital, while the man with capital, who neglects advertising, will find his business gradually declining, and his capital diminishing year by year. These statements are verified by the experience of thousands. Fifty dollars a year spent in advertising, is of more value to a business man than three thousand dollars additional capital.

## THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.

The question whether a man can lawfully take for a second wife the sister of his deceased wife, has been recently examined in England by a Royal Commission—Lord Bishop of Litchfield, the Honorable James Stuart Wortley, M. P., Sir Stephen Lushington, D. C. L., Mr. Anthony Richard Blakey Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, and Mr. Andrew Rutherford. The first report of these Commissioners has been lately published, together with the evidence of the witnesses examined, and other appendices.—The report itself occupies a space of ten pages. The result of their investigations into the highest importance, judging from the celerity of their movements.

Rewards of £500 each have been offered for the arrest of Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Dillon, and Doherty. A report has reached Dublin that the former gentleman had fled.

The London papers of the 29th ult., state that the accounts received from the South of Ireland, are of the most alarming character—that a rising of the people and a struggle of the most sanguinary character, were no longer to be regarded as events of the most improbable character.

Such was the state of feeling in the South of Ireland, that government had issued orders for a constabulary force of five thousand men to be added to the counties of Waterford, Limerick, and Tipperary.

These men are to be drilled to the use of the cutlass, pistol, and musket, as it was anticipated that the coming insurrection would partake of the character of a guerrilla war.

Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Dillon, and the other leaders of the league, although under the ban of government, are far from being idle. They are still organizing and drilling the clubs, the orders from the castle to the contrary notwithstanding.

In spite of the vigilance of the government, pikes, muskets ball and powder, and other munitions of war, are transported in all directions.

From the tone of some of the Dublin papers, the great struggle cannot be delayed many days longer.

The Lord Lieutenant has at length taken a bold and decisive stand. He has issued a proclamation, in which orders are given for the suppression of the clubs.

Some of the English journals commenting on this proclamation, are quite confident that not only will the clubs be suppressed, but that the anticipated insurrection will be quelled without much difficulty or effusion of blood.

On the 28th of July the office of the Dublin Nation was seized by a large police force. All the composers, eleven in number, were arrested, and after a hearing before a magistrate, committed to prison.

The Government have determined on a considerable number of arrests, and it is stated that some persons not heretofore openly connected with the revolutionary movements, are to be taken up.

## THE TELEGRAPH.

Strung along "from pole to pole," High above the road and river, Puzzling, simple, honest, stout, The intention to discover— Miles of wire, a lengthened wonder Like a damped clothes-line stretched, Guiding in the captured thunder From some distant climate fetched, Till it cracks about the office Like the Fourth of Independence Warning Billy to turn off his Battery, though it spoiled a sentence Strange and wonderful invention, Tying distant lands together 'Till a sort of world's convention, Independent of the weather, Is in season every where; and, If you want to send to town, Lightning goes upon the errand Quick as you can write it down. One might fill a dozen papers Failing to record the half Of the super-natural capers Cut by Morse's Telegraph!

## The World Abroad.

### SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Steamer Acadia, we have the following summary of news from Europe:

IRELAND.—The English government are adopting the most energetic means to meet the impending crisis. The Liverpool Times says that troops are pouring into Ireland by thousands. Thirty thousand troops are concentrating in and about Cork, Limerick and Tipperary. This overwhelming force has had the effect of exasperating instead of intimidating the people to the extent anticipated.

The Habeas Corpus Act has been suspended.—The suspension appears in the form of a royal proclamation. The Queen's Special Messenger arrived in Dublin on the 26th of July, with a copy of the proclamation. It was immediately despatched to all parts of Ireland, and appears to have excited a deep feeling of indignation.

The Castle has the appearance of a fortress.—The Attorney General and Solicitor General are constantly in attendance; and messages are momentarily leaving, apparently on business of the highest importance, judging from the celerity of their movements.

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ble than the timely and judicious observations of Sir Robert Peel, who cordially supported the Ministers.

In the North and Middle counties of Lionster the feeling is bitter against England.

FRANCE.—Paris is represented as being in a tranquil state, and the capital assuming something like its wonted appearance of life, gaiety and bustle.

In consequence of the deplorable accounts of suffering in several of the French West India Islands, it has been proposed in the National Assembly for Government to advance three millions of francs, to be divided among those Islands.

Government is sadly puzzled how to dispose of the immense number of prisoners taken during the recent insurrections.

DENMARK.—The difficulties between Prussia and Denmark, growing out of the dispute in relation to the Duchies, it is believed will be amicably settled before the termination of the armistice.

SPAIN.—The Government has completely triumphed over the late Carlist demonstration, although we hear of further disturbances in the province. The previous rumor in regard to the Queen being enciente is generally credited, which will no doubt be the means of bringing the English and Spanish governments to the same good understanding which existed previous to the "double marriage."

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MEN WHO WANT FARMS.—A few days since a wealthy German emigrant, Herr Roderberger, arrived in this city with his family of 11 persons. For over 20 years he was a burgomaster in Rhineheim, but being compromised in some of the revolutionary movements he was obliged to fly for safety. A large portion of his wealth still remains in Germany, but he brings with him over 25,000 in specie, which is to be expended in purchasing lands for a farm. Enjoying a high character in Germany, he has been empowered to purchase lands for about 100 families who intend emigrating during the season. He left the city for Albany, though his point of destination is Zanesville, Ohio. [N. Y. Sun.]

NOTICE.—The Whigs and friends of Taylor, met at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention. By order of the executive Committee.

Liver Complaint is generally accompanied with pain in the right side, extending up to the top of the shoulder; variable appetite, occasionally a disordered bowels; a yellow tinge to the skin and eyes, and often a swelling over the region of the liver, together with many symptoms of a loaded and corrupt state of the blood. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found one of the very best medicines in the world for the cure of all diseases of the Liver; because they expel from the body the morbid humors which, when deposited upon this important organ, are the cause of every variety of complaint. From three to six of the above named Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will, in a short time, give such invigorating and purifying effects, that the original and only genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT, the proprietor of each box, and every box is directed from the body.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve the system, and purify the blood; and therefore remove every vestige of the Liver complaint, but at the same time, give new life and vigor to the whole frame. Beware of Counterfeiters, who sell cheap imitations, but the original and only genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT, the proprietor of each box, and every box is directed from the body.

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Philadelphia Daguerotype Establishment.—Exchange, 34 story, Rooms 25-27.—Daguerotype Portraits of all sizes, either singly or in family groups. Colored or without colors, this being every day, in any number. Copies of Daguerotypes, Oil Paintings, Statuary, &c., may be procured. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to examine specimens. W. & F. LANGENHEIM, ap124-ly