

The Radical.

"OUR COUNTRY AND OUR COUNTRY'S WEAL."

BY I. ADAMS.

BOWLING-GREEN, PIKE COUNTY, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1844.

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PAY THE PRINTER.

Here comes winter, here comes winter,
Storms of hail and snow, and sleet—
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,—
Let him warm his hands and feet.

Here comes winter, here comes winter,
Whitening every hill and dale;
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,—
Send your money by the mail.

Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,—
All remember his just due;
In cold winter,—in cold winter,
He wants cash, as will as you.

Merry winter,—merry winter
It will be, if all do right;
Pay the Printer,—pay the Printer,—
Do the thing that is polite.

Happy winter,—happy winter—
Hark, the jingling of the bells—
To the Printer,—to the Printer,
What sad tales their music tells!

All poor Printer! all poor Printer!—
Your subscribers frolic all,
In the winter,—in the winter,—
But never think of you at all!

FROM OREGON.

We have before us a long and interesting letter from a gentleman belonging to the Methodist mission in Oregon, from which we make the following extracts:—[Mr. Pepp.]

I am stationed at the Willemette Falls. This is a rather romantic spot, yet many things conspire to render it rather pleasant than otherwise. Its advantages for water power are very little, if any, exceeded by those of Rochester. There are at this place now a cooper's shop, two small stores established this season, by two Americans named Briggs. One is to be permanent, if circumstances will justify. It is established by Mr. Cushing, of Newburyport, Mass. I understand he takes a deep interest in the affairs of Oregon. We have two mission buildings.

A saw mill is raised, and a flouring mill is in contemplation by a milling company, formed in the country for the purpose of improvement. The Hudson Bay Company have two houses for their convenience. So that we have quite a village.

What of the climate, water, soil, timber—in a word, advantages and disadvantages of Oregon, and what encouragement does the country hold out to emigrants? The climate is mild, the summers generally fine, though in the middle of the day rather warm. The nights are cool, and very little rain in summer. This summer, however, we have been favored with some rain; it has been difficult to secure the harvest; not much, however, will be lost. This is a prolific season here; crops are very good.

There will probably be fifty or more thousand bushels of produce in the country this year. Last year the Hudson Bay Company shipped, probably 20,000 bushels for the Russian dominions and other places, at sixty cents per bushel. The winters are generally rainy, though there is some pleasant weather, sometimes a little snow. Cattle, however, keep fat all winter, without foddering. This is

destined to be one of the best grazing countries in the world. There are now large herds of cattle here, and more are annually being driven from California. Beef and pork are becoming abundant. Beef 5 to 6 cents per pound, pork 7 to 10 cents, wheat 60 cents to \$1; peas about the same; corn is scarce, \$1 to 1.50 per bushel. Garden vegetables are also raised. Horses are numerous. I know of no country where there are so many cattle and horses for the population as in Oregon. Some Indians are said to own 100 head of horses.

This summer there have been six or seven droves by my house to the settlement, to exchange for cattle. These are mostly from the upper country. These Indians will soon be rich in cattle, &c. There are domestic animals, such as I have already mentioned, and cats, dogs, and hens; no tame geese, or very few, though there are thousands wild; also the swan, bald and gray eagle, vulture, buzzards, the crow of different kinds, fish-hawk, hen-hawk, pigeon-hawk, owl, black bird, robin, wren, and various kinds of other birds; some of which I have never seen in the States. We have the elk, deer, bear, panther, fox, raccoon, wild cat, wolf, squirrels of different kinds, rats, (bushy tail) mice, moles, beaver, otter, muskrats, mink, weasel, snakes, rattlesnakes in some places, adder, lizzards, and creeping and flying lizards of various kinds and colors. Water is abundant and good.

The streams are generally clear as crystal; some, which rise in the mountains of perpetual snow, are cold all summer. There are several snow mountains in view from almost every point, and greatly, in my opinion, add to the beauty and grandeur of the country. The soil is generally good; some dark loam mixed with clay, some sandy, gravelly, red soil, all produce very well so far as they have been tried. Wheat is sowed here after wheat from year to year. One man it is said, has raised seven or eight crops of wheat in succession from the same ground, and the last is said to have been the best, and all were good. It is frequently the case, that when wheat shells considerably in harvesting, what falls is left on the ground and the next season a good crop is realized. I know of no country where a man can make a farm easier than in Oregon, or where he can live easier.

Mills are rather scarce, though the prospect is increasingly favorable. There are no regularly laid out roads; and the general mode of traveling is on horseback, or by canoes. The prospect of commercial intercourse with the Sandwich Islands and China is good. The Sandwich Islands are destined to be to the western world, what the West Indies are to the United States. We obtain sugar and molasses from these, nearly, or quite as cheap as they can be afforded in the States. It is only about sixty days' sail to China, and fifteen or twenty to the Islands.

Slavery.—This has existed from time immemorial. The stronger tribes make war on the weaker, take prisoners, and enslave them. These are frequently taken to other parts of the country and sold to other tribes. Such has been the case this week. A large party of the Clamoth tribe, fierce and warlike, from the South, came in with about twenty slaves, and sold most or all of them. Some, I was informed, were sold for three horses each, some cheaper. Slaves are not considered filicum, that is, people, but as dogs. They do the principal part of the work and drudgery, and when they die are cast out among the bushes without burial, and are generally devoured by wild beasts. Hence human bones are scattered far and wide, and are numerous in some parts of the country. Slaves generally are as well or better clad than their masters, and as to food fare equally well; but the epithet *slave*—is fixed upon them, never or seldom to be removed. In some instances they obtain their freedom. Many of the settlers, both French and American, buy and sell slaves. By these most of the work of the farmer is done. Will not some government notice this? Are not the laws of the Union strict on the subject of enslaving Indians?

Of the disposition of the Dead.—This differs in different tribes. Those among whom I labor invariably bury the head to the East. If they can be procured, the body is snugly wrapped in two or three new blankets or

skins—elk, deer or buffalo—with a quantity of beads and other trinkets. They generally bury the same day the individual dies, unless the death occurs in the afternoon. In such case the body is placed in the burial place, some distance from the ground, by means of a pole which is fastened with withers lengthwise of the body; this is placed on other sticks set up, crossed, and tied near the top. In this situation it remains till morning, when a grave is dug, in depth to the lips, by women or slaves, with sharp sticks and their hands. Latterly, however, they have a hoe and shovel, so that the body lies about a foot or a little more below the surface, and is not unfrequently taken out by wild beasts. I saw a grave where a person had been recently buried, which had been dug open, and the flesh nearly all torn from the bones; the bones, however, not much disarranged.

I spoke to the Indian whose wife she was, to cover the bones; but he said, "No make close; it is not good." They are very fearful in reference to the dead. A few days after, the carcass, I believe, was entirely removed. The reason they assign for burying in the morning is, that if they bury in the afternoon another person will soon die. If a person dies at sunrise, they bury sometimes within an hour, or even half an hour, and no doubt in some instances bury alive. Brother Frost informed me that at Clatsop's, his station, they actually did bury one man alive. Though remonstrated with, bury him they would, and did. At my station we have made boxes for them, when called on, and directed them to bury deeper.

Other tribes have houses for the dead, and persons appointed to attend to them. It is said that when the skins become old and tender, in which the individual is wrapped, they are removed, and the bones placed in new ones. Others deposit the dead in canoes on the banks of the river, or islands. The shore of the Columbia river in many places is thickly covered with canoes at high water mark. Others place their dead in crotches of trees, while others bury in a sitting posture. And others, formerly, and probably in many cases yet, burn the dead.

Presbyterians.

We learn from a recent valuable work, that the first Presbyterian Church of modern times was formed by Calvin in Geneva, in 1541. That the system itself was introduced into Scotland by John Knox, in 1560, and legally established there in 1602. Thenceforward for at least a hundred years there was a struggle for supremacy between the Episcopalians and Presbyterians. The former prevailed in 1606, and down to 1633, when the latter became the ascendants until 1660, when Episcopacy recovered its supremacy and maintained it till 1688. Then the National Church of Scotland was declared to be Presbyterian.

The first church of this character in England was established in January 1572. There was an attempt made in the reign of Charles I to change the established religion of the state, and the famous assembly of the Westminster divines prevented the design. In 1649 Parliament sanctioned the Presbyterian system, and the National Church bore that character till 1650. A regular organization under the act never took place, however, except in London and Lancashire.

There are 150 congregations now in England, 450 in Ireland, and 2800 in the U. States.

The texts of Scripture on which the claims of the Presbytery are founded, are chiefly,

1 Peter, 5th, 1—23 v.
Hebrews, 13th, 7—16 v.
1 Thess., 5th, 12—6 v.
1 Tim., 4th, 14 v.

They do not deny that the Episcopal order was that of antiquity, and prevailed universally in the early churches.—[Ex. Paper.]

Politics.—"Are you a democrat?" "No, stranger I am a shoemaker." "Oh, you don't understand me. I mean what part do you mean to take in politics?"

"Polly Ties, I don't know any gal by that name. I reckon she don't live in these ere diggings."

Why is a newspaper like a tooth-brush?

Because everybody should have one of his own, and not borrow his neighbor's.

Hear the veteran editor, Major M. M. Noah, discourse about the sex!—One would think he was growing young, and had still a tender yearning after the gentle damsels of the Western world.—[Globe.]

"Good temper is the chief of female virtues. A good temper hides many defects of the outside, and sets off a homely countenance to better advantage than rough and alcoholic cosmetics. How many 'ornery' little female bodies have we seen surrounded with haloes of attraction by a winning, a placid, calm, obliging, smooth temperament! Ah! how many! A beautiful vixen is like a well-fought battle—good to view at a distance, but very disagreeable to approach nearly. A petulant, saucy, fault-finding, capricious beauty, is an awful picture to contemplate; Talma's remarks pop into one's mind at the first glance—"In her place a grinning and ghastly figure of death will at some future be." And who ever saw a beauty that was not capricious, unreasonable, always for exacting impossibilities; forever displeased at something with which she has no right to feel out of sorts; ever unwilling to award any one his full meed of praise! Perform a service for any one of those lovely demons, and ask the question, "Is it well done?" Will she answer as frankly, "yes?" O! no.

"Is it done well?"
"Well, it is not ill."
"Are you out for a walk?"
"Well, I am not in!"
"Do you admire Cachemire?"
"I don't dislike it!"
"Will you accept me for your protector through life?"
"Well, I won't kick you at present!"

At the opera, or some other place of public resort, one meets a copy of the Medician Venus, a starlike creature; full of good points, as spirited as an Eclipse, as beautifully reticent as a coil; and, like a pumpkin-hearted fellow, he solicits an introduction; he calls at her house, and is surprised to hear, as he passes through the hall to the drawing-room, an account of Miss—'s battle with the servant girl. What a Jove-like thunderbolt!—Phrenology is a pretty far science; and should we take another wife, (which is not at all likely,) we shall examine her head as sure as we are human. And her eyes. They are the windows through which one may look into the back-yard of her mind, where her propensities, her likings, and her temperaments, are stored away for preservation. A black-eyed girl is suspicious. A great deal of fire lurks behind those gypsy orbs—generally enough to consume one's happiness to ashes, which are sprinkled plentifully over the sackcloth we must necessarily wear after the conflagration. Blue are very pretty for waxen dolls; but full grown ladies are better without them. If large and deep, they make a tolerable impression, and generally accompany an even and well-ordered mind; but light and shaded like a china plate, they betoken a frivolous and weak heart, and are expressionless as muffins. The lady owner of such optics had better be left to bestow their undivided affection upon their lap-dogs. A hazle eye inspires at first a Platonic sentiment, which gradually but surely expands, and emerges into a love as securely founded as the Rock of Gibraltar. A woman with a hazle eye never elopes from her husband; never chats scandal; never sacrifices her husband's comfort for her own; never faults him; never talks too much or too little; always is an entertaining, intellectual, agreeable, and lovable creature. We never knew but one uninteresting and unamiable woman with a hazle eye, and she had a nose which looked, as the Yankee says, "like the little end of nothin' whittled down to a pint." Incomparable orbs! there is a depth of expression, a speaking glance, that appeals directly to the innerman, a confidential and affectionate inspiration; an intellectuality; and many other things thine undisputed right, which have won our devotion and our admiration. These are the women who make amends for all the faults of the sex. certain. We are surprised that we could have been betrayed into an exposure of our sentiments on such a tony subject; but, as it is so, let it go; we merely conclude with saying that a hazle eye in a female head seldom roams over the pages of Paul de Kock. Our girls are getting altogether unmanageable—the consequence of perusing so many naughtynisms and indefensible metaphysics.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

The business of this branch of Congress was preface this morning by a short but impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tustin.

As soon as the journal was read, Mr. Benton rose and passed a feeling tribute of respect upon his deceased colleague. Dr. Linn was born in the vicinity of Louisville, Ky., and at the time of his death, on the 3d of Oct., was 48 years of age. He was early left an orphan, and when a boy was captured, and held a captive for three years by the Indians. His career was one of usefulness and honor—he was three times elected to the United States Senate, and was here from 1833 to 1843, a period of ten years. Mr. B. concluded by moving the customary resolution.

Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., followed Mr. B. with a concurrence of feeling that evidently came from the heart. After dwelling from some time upon the virtues of Dr. Linn, he said he claimed that, by a sort of high and natural law of intelligence, part of the honor which such an individual conferred, properly belonged to the land of his nativity.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

December 12.

The journal of this morning contained the Standing Committees as appointed by the Speaker under an order of the House. The following are the committees.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Rhet, Beardsley, Gilmer, White, Dawson, Sample, Thompson and Henry Williams.

Territories—Messrs. A. V. Brown, Duncan, E. J. Morris, Daniel, Houston, Tyler, Tibbats, Wentworth and Brown.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Rathburn, Steenrod, Rodney, Simmons, Hungerford, Giddings, J. A. Wright, Hague and Melvaine.

Pensions—Messrs. Brinkerhoff, Russell, Hope, J. Morris, R. and A. Smith, Ness, Cullum and Tilden.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Owen, Steenrod, White, Malloy, Redding, Dickson, Dickinson, Carroll and Frick.

Patents—Messrs. Harper, Black, Russell, J. Stewart and Severance.

Public Buildings & Grounds—Messrs. Pratt, Leonard, Hudson, N. Wright and Winthrop.

Ways and Means—Messrs. McKay, J. R. Ingersoll, Lewis, Dringool, D. S. Seymour, Weller, Chappell and Morris.

Claims—Messrs. Vance, Thos. Smith, Cobb, A. Johnson, Bowlin, Strong, Stephens, Clingman and Ramsey.

Commerce—Messrs. Holmes, Dunlap, Winthrop, Phoenix, Preston, King, Hall, Labranche, Charles M. Reed, and McClellan.

Public Lands—Messrs. John N. Davis, Boyd, Colamer, Hubard, Houston, Rayner, Jameson, McClelland and Peterson.

Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Hopkins, Kennedy, Grinnell, Stiles, Hardin, Deane, D. S. Keed, Relfe and Jenks.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Campbell, Kirkpatrick, Stewart, W. Greene, G. W. Jones, Chilton, Robinson, McCauslen and Bowen.

Judiciary—Messrs. Wilkins, Saunders, French, Dillingham, Burt, Vinton, Petit and Catlin.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Cave Johnson, J. Thompson, Foot, J. B. Hunt, Bidlack, W. Hunt, Benton, Hughes and Vanmeter.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Haralson, Gales, Irvin, Boyd, McConrall, Hardin, Bossier, McDowell and Fish.

Militia—Messrs. Dean, Stewart, Mosely, Tibbats, Moore, Foot, Bowen, Hays and Frick.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Wise, Parmenter, Baringer, Murphy, Simpson, Peyton, Seymour, Atkinson and Marsh.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. R. D. Davis, Harrington, D. P. King, Lucas, Stone, Stetson, Broadhead, R. Smith and Senter.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Clinton, Reding Cranston, A. H. Read, Matthews, Grider, Purdy, Sykes and P. B. Johnson.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Cross, Sidel, Dillett, S. A. Black, W. J. Brown, Cary, E. R. Potter, Severance and Rodgers.

Expenses in War Department—Messrs. Melvaine, Kennedy, Arrington, Grider and H. Johnson.

Expenses in Navy Department—Messrs. Dean, Kirkpatrick, Vanmeter, Buffington and Senter.

Expenses in Post Office Department—Messrs. Harper, D. S. Reid, D. Smith, J. Brown and Ness.

Manufactures—Messrs. Adams, Colamer, Belser, Hudson, Woodward, Irvin, Mosely, Lumpkin and Cranston.

Agriculture—Messrs. Deberry, Farler, St. John, Byram Green, Hays, Henley and Florence.

The above embrace all the committees of any interest; they are generally acceptable. The dominant party of course have the majority upon all important committees, but this is the custom always. In one or two of the unimportant committees the Whigs have the majority.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the action of that body in reference to the Hon. L. F. Linn.

The order of business was interrupted by this message, and Mr. Bowlin of Mo., called for the reading of the resolutions adopted. They were read—when Mr. B. addressed the House in a warm eulogy upon the virtues of Dr. Linn, and concluded his remarks with the usual testimonials of respect for the memory of the deceased.

The House without recurring again to the order of business, adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 14th inst., Mr. Atchison presented a memorial of one hundred and five Attorneys, asking that a term of the Circuit Court may be held in St. Louis in October. Mr. Woodbury, a memorial of citizens of Portsmouth for a reduction of postage. Mr. Fulton, the resolution of the Legislature of Arkansas in favor of remitting the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson. Also, in favor of constructing a naval depot and dock-yard at Memphis Tennessee. Mr. Fulton gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for remitting the duties on goods exported to Chihuahua, and Santa Fe. Mr. Atherton, the resolution of the Legislature of N. Hampshire, for the abolishment of the Military Academy at West Point. The foregoing were referred to the appropriate committees.

On motion of Mr. Evans, the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Benton submitted a motion requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate all the information in the War Department, on the subject of the "mountain howitzer," obtained by Lieut. Fremont, from the arsenal at St. Louis, in May last, and taken by him on the expedition to the Oregon. Mr. Henderson submitted a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of money due the State of Mississippi on account of the two per cent. fund, three per cent. fund and the distribution fund arising from sales of lands with in that State; the sums heretofore paid on account of said funds, and all correspondence relative thereto. Mr. Bates, on leave, introduced a bill to refund the balance (\$227,176 48) due to the State of Massachusetts for disbursements during the last war with Great Britain; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Barrow, on leave, introduced a joint resolution, instructing the Secretary of War to detail a competent officer of Engineers for the survey of the mouth of Red river and the removal of the obstructions to its navigation; and appropriating \$2000 for the expenses of the survey. The resolution was read and ordered to a second reading.

The following is an extract of a letter from Elisha Whittlessey, of Ohio:

"Poma's plan of propagating fruit at the east from the west, by seedlings, should be put in practice. The practice of planting trees in different parts of large fields in this district, Virginia and Maryland must be abandoned, to obtain sound and fair fruit. An orchard should be fenced by itself, and large cattle never be permitted to enter it. Sheep should be excluded in the winter and spring. Swine improve an orchard, by turning up the ground; by consuming the defective apples as they drop before they are at maturity, thereby destroying the insects which brought them to the ground, preventing their annual increase, and finally exterminate them."

"What is in a Name?"—One is struck on visiting our large cities, at the names which men sometimes give their places of business. To read of them in their advertisements, one might be led to suppose that they were reading of the most extensive establishments in creation. The man who keeps a tuppenny shop in Boston announces it as the "London and Paris Warehouse" perhaps, or some other name of great extent of sound. We remember seeing a sign upon a ten-footer there, "Domestic Arcade," where, we believe, domestics, or help, were furnished with places. There is a rum cellar there, too, which rejoices in the name of the "Rialto." But the best name for a concern of that sort that we ever saw is "the Shades." There is a meaning in that, which those who use it do not intend. It is the shades, indeed—the deep, the damning shades of sin and death.—[Ex. Paper.]