

From the Lima Reporter.

OREGON.

The able and interesting report drawn up by Dr. Wm. McHenry and published below, embodies more useful information about this country, than we have seen anywhere else in the same space.

OREGON MEETING.

Monday Evening, Feb. 3d, 1845. An adjourned Oregon meeting of the citizens of Lima and vicinity, was this evening held in the Court House.

The meeting having been duly organized, the Committee appointed at a previous meeting made the following REPORT.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the society, in the discharge of the duty assigned them, have prepared a brief statement of such facts relative to Oregon Territory as could be collected at the present time. It is believed that such a statement will be acceptable to those who have not had an opportunity to consult the various letters and documents where such information can be found.

The territory of Oregon is situated on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, between the 42d and 45th degrees of North latitude the Russian possessions in America bound it on the north, the Rocky mountains on the east, California on the south and the Pacific on the west.

A country of such vast extent of course would present a great variety of features and many points of interest. As only some parts have been explored, much remains yet to be ascertained which will be interesting to all enquiring persons.

That portion of the country to which the attention of the committee has been more particularly directed is the western part lying immediately on the Pacific Ocean and Columbia and Willamette rivers. All accounts agree in representing the Willamette Valley as the finest part of the country for agricultural purposes, the surface of the country being made up of woodlands and dry prairie; a soil well adapted to the culture of wheat and is represented as the finest grazing land in the world.

PRODUCTIONS.—Wheat may be considered as the leading agricultural product of the country. Rye, Oats, Peas, and Potatoes are raised in abundance; Corn is cultivated to some extent but is not so well adapted to the country as the smaller grains, the summers not being sufficiently hot to cause its rapid growth.

CLIMATE.—Lt. Wilkes writes, "That the climate of the western section is mild throughout the year, neither experiencing the cold of winter nor the heat of summer. Experiments made by him show the mean temperature to be 54 deg. of Fahrenheit. The prevailing winds in summer are from the northward and westward and in the winter from the southward and southeast which are tempestuous.

The committee are well aware that new countries are frequently overrated and that emigrants are often disappointed in their expectations after locating in newly discovered countries. It is well to bear in mind that every country has both advantages and disadvantages peculiar to itself, and that different portions of the world are more nearly equal in the possession of benefits than is generally supposed.

stream is about three quarters of a mile wide, it increases in size from the falls to the mouth and is navigable for vessels of twelve feet draught, forty miles below the falls and the rapids which will make a portage of two miles. From this point to the ocean the navigation is unobstructed. Below the rapids it receives the Cowlitz from the north and the Willamette from the south. The Willamette is navigable 20 miles from its mouth for small vessels; eight miles above this point are the falls where extensive mills have been created and a town laid out.

FISHERIES.—Lt. Wilkes writes, "It will be almost impossible to give an idea of the extensive fisheries in the rivers and on the coasts, they all abound in salmon of the finest flavor, which run twice a year beginning in May and October and appear inexhaustible. The whole population live upon them. The Columbia produces the largest and probably affords the greatest numbers."

ADVANTAGES FOR TRADE.—It is believed by Lt. Wilkes, that this country can furnish the following articles of trade in great abundance, viz: Furs, salted beef and pork, grain, flour, wool, hides, tallow, lumber and perhaps coal. A ready market will be found for these articles in the islands of the Pacific and in China. They will get in return sugars, coffee, tea, spices, tropical fruits and porcelain.

We learn from the Consular returns received by our government from the Sandwich Islands that the number of American ships which go into the ports of the Sandwich Islands to obtain supplies or to pass the winter, ranges from 55 to 65 every year. There is but little doubt that so soon as a surplus can be produced in Oregon Territory it will take the precedence in furnishing these ships with their supplies.

SETTLEMENTS.—The largest settlements made in Oregon Territory prior to 1841 were formed by the Hudson Bay Company. This is an English Company and takes its name from Hudson's Bay on the Atlantic ocean, it is principally engaged in the fur trade. With vast and powerful means at command they have established numerous forts and trading stations throughout all the northern part of the American Continent from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific and northward to the Arctic ocean.

The American citizens in the territory at this time are estimated as being over 3000 persons. They have opened farms, laid out towns, built schoolhouses churches and mills. They have established a temporary government, an office for recording land titles, and are actively engaged in developing the resources of the country. Some individuals are realizing handsome incomes from their farms and work shops.

The committee are well aware that new countries are frequently overrated and that emigrants are often disappointed in their expectations after locating in newly discovered countries. It is well to bear in mind that every country has both advantages and disadvantages peculiar to itself, and that different portions of the world are more nearly equal in the possession of benefits than is generally supposed. Oregon has its barren, inaccessible mountains and sandy deserts as well as rich valleys and fertile plains. But after making due allowances for many faults which may be discovered, the committee still incline to adopt the opinions of Lt. Wilkes who concludes his account of this country in the following words: "To conclude, few portions of the globe in my opinion are to be found so rich in soil, so diversified in surface or so capable of being rendered the happy abode of an industrious and civilized community. For beauty of scenery and salubrity of climate it is not surpassed. It is peculiarly adapted for an agricultural and pastoral people, and no portion of the world beyond the tropics can be found that will yield so readily with moderate labor to the wants of man."

A black fellow who was disposed to walk upright, took his child to be christened, and when the minister asked what name should be given it, he seriously said: Scripture name by all means—call um Beelzebub."

What Ohio Cannot Escape.

We have no faith in the whig portion of the Ohio Legislature giving ear to the admonitions of experience, or we would urge the example which New York has given the other States in Banking, as a ripe caution against practising the same folly here. We consider that the whigs have already shown in their action on the Kelley Bank Bill, both in Senate and House, that no argument can reach their senses save for the passage of the measure. They heed no warning,—they disregard all danger,—they hold in contempt all adverse opinion,—they clothe their eyes against the plundering of the people by just such a scheme in other States,—blind and infatuated they rush upon their fate. They must go their own way, therefore,—but they go with rapid gait to inevitable doom—the people will spurn their bantering and rebuke their insolence. To the people it shall be our purpose to appeal. And that they may know and realize the danger they are subjected to by this Bank project, and that they may see themselves plundered in anticipation by the institutions it creates, we direct their attention to the practical test of a similar system in New York—a mirror, in which we all can behold our own banking features reflected to the life. We avail ourselves of the synopsis of the Comptroller's Report, for the year just closed, as prepared by the New York News.

"The report of the Comptroller of the State of New York is an important document. That portion relating to the State Banks, shows pretty conclusively that the free system does not work well in the interior of the State. It appears that there were started under the free law 103 Banks. There have been closed as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes Number started (109), Closed by Stockholders (10), Comptroller (29), Total (39).

Now in operation, 70. The twenty-nine which failed had a circulation as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes Aggregate circulation (1,239,374), Taken up by Comptroller (1,195,748).

Outstanding, 37,623. Of the seventy now in operation, a few of them are closing up their business and calling in their notes. The securities lodged are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes New York Stocks (3,054,005), U. States (105,000), Indiana (170,000), Illinois (518,000), Arkansas (542,000), Alabama (34,000), Maine (40,000), Michigan (515,293), Cash (14,145).

Total, \$5,003,343. Bonds and Mortgages, 1,550,527.

Total securities, \$6,553,870. Circulation, Dec. 31, 1844, \$5,680,697.

There are now eighty-five incorporated Banks, having a circulation of \$14,462,522. Three of the New York City incorporated Banks, whose charters expired, have gone on with their business under the General Banking Law very successfully. There have failed ten Safety Fund Banks, on which a loss by the Safety Fund has been sustained as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes Notes redeemed (1,502,170), to be redeemed (1,017,000).

Total loss to Safety Fund, \$2,519,170.

The amount of the Safety Fund including contributions to Jan., 1845, is \$179,193. The debts to be paid are on account of the following Institutions:

Table with 2 columns: Institution, Amount. Includes Bank of Buffalo (150,000), Commercial Bank of Buffalo (435,000), Watervliet Bank (100,000), Commercial Bank of Oswego (90,000), Clinton County Bank (152,000), Bank of Lyons (100,000).

Total, \$1,017,000. Deduct amt of Safety Fund on hand, 179,193 72.

Amount to be provided for, \$837,805 28.

The Comptroller renews his proposition of last year for the issue of a Stock, based on security of future contributions, by the remaining Banks to safety Fund; the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the debt now due. These contributions for the nine years ensuing will be as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Amount, Total. Includes 1846 (30,950), 1847 (91,281), 1848 (95,281), 1849 (140,725), 1850 (133,976), 1851 (130,476), Total (\$974,633).

The total loss sustained by the failure of these ten Banks is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes Loss to Safety Fund as above (\$2,519,170), public by depreciation of notes (350,000), stockholders (3,000,000).

Loss by ten Banks, \$5,839,170. It would seem from these facts, that the security afforded by the Free Banking system, is very good for the public, and very bad for the bankers, in as much that they prefer the Safety Fund system as long as they can cling to it, and when driven into the Free system, in some cases withdrawing altogether."

IS THIS NOT A WARNING TO OHIO?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition, that no people ought to be free until they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story who resolved not to go into the water until he had learnt to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in thralldom, they may indeed wait forever."—Macauley.

"JUSTICE TO JOHN TYLER."

The only two living Tyler papers, the Madisonian and Old School Republican, are laboring with might and main to make the people or rather that infinitely small portion who condescend to read their twattle, believe that John Tyler, in nominating W. H. Polk to the Consulship at Naples, acted from purely disinterested motives. It may be matter of surprise to some to learn that the excuse offered for this movement on the part of the acting president was that Col. Polk, on coming into office, would not, from pure modesty, presume to appoint a brother to office; and therefore the modest Mr. Tyler, who has sought out every kith and kin in Christendom who was ever suspected of being of his blood, from sons and brothers down to forty second cousins, and given them office without regard to their fitness or qualification, has volunteered to spare Mr. Polk the unpleasant duty of appointing a brother to place under his own administration. The lion skin, however, cannot cover the ears of the ass, in this case. The desire of laying President Polk under obligations to reciprocate the kindness shown to his brother by the retiring President, in order to secure a foreign mission to himself, is too palpable to escape the eye of the most unobtrusive; and if Mr. Tyler is not permitted, after the fourth of March, to seek the deepest shades of retirement, for this one act of fawning sycophancy, then indeed, will that retributive "justice" for which his few friends have been bawling so lustily, fail to be meted out to him.—Western Empire.

Industry and economy will get rich, while sagacity and intrigue are laying their plans.

LOST

ON Monday last, 24th inst., a large Pocket Book, containing a little money, and papers of considerable value to the owner. The Pocket Book is supposed to have been lost on the road leading from Kalida to Dinamore's mill, in Sugar Creek Township. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the property to the undersigned, in Sugar Creek Tp. Putnam county, JOHN TUSSING.

25th Feb., 1845. 3w210

Pay the Printer.

J. B. STEEDMAN & CO. have left the unsettled business pertaining to the North-Western in my hands to be adjusted, those indebted for advertising or on subscription will please call and settle. WILLIAM CARTER.

Defiance, February 22d, 1845.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Enoch Stevenson, Plaintiff vs. Anthony Earley & William Earley, Defendants. Putnam Court of Com. Pleas.—IN CHANCERY.

BY virtue of an alias decretal order in this cause, to me directed and delivered, issued out of said court of common pleas, I shall offer for sale at the door of the Court House in Kalida, in said county, on Monday, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1845, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and four o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described lands and tenements, situated in said county of Putnam, and State of Ohio, to wit:

The north east quarter of the north east quarter, and the east fraction of the north west quarter of section twenty six in township one south, of range seven east. Containing forty six acres of land—appraised value \$8000. GEO. L. HIGGINS, Master Com'r. in Chancery. 9w210

CAUTION TO ALL!!

Let all the world take notice, and be careful not to buy the (SUGAR COATED)

IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, unless EVERY box has on it the written signature of the original inventor and patentee, G. BENJAMIN SMITH M. D.

These pleasant Pills possess powers to open all the natural drains of the system—viz: the LUNGS, KIDNEYS, SKIN and BOWELS—hitherto unknown in the practice of medicine; and so complete has been their triumph over all other medicines, that many have been led to suppose they contain some powerful mineral; but upon examination by Drs. CHILTON, RANDOLPH, HERRINGTON, and others, this supposition is at once proved groundless.

Sold in New York at 179 GREENWICH STREET, also by RUSSELL & Co., 10 ASEX HOTS.

Pamphlets to be had of agents gratis. N. B. Persons will also notice on the top label an engraved Indian figure, crossed with fine red print.

The genuine may also be bought with safety at Dr. Guion's, corner of Bowery and Grand street, and Mrs. Hays, 199 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and at respectable stores throughout the United States. 3w210

THE WESTERN LITTEBARR JOURNAL AND MONTHLY REVIEW.

A MONTHLY Literary Magazine, containing 60 large octavo pages entirely original matter, emanating from western writers, will be issued regularly from the first of November, 1844. It will be divided into two volumes per year, of 360 pages each, or 720 pages at the end of the year. E. Z. C. JUPSON and L. A. HINE Editors. Robinson & Jones, 109 Main street, Cincinnati. Publishers. Price \$3 per annum, in advance, or within the first quarter.

Newspapers giving this a few insertions will receive a magazine regularly.

Please to Read This.

GREAT NATIONAL MAGAZINE. INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE. PROSPECTUS FOR 1845.

The January Number is Now Ready.

Periodical Agents and other will please to send in their orders, (post paid.)

The Best and Cheapest Family Periodical in the United States—Edited and Published by Robert Sears, No. 114 Fulton Street, New York City.

Sears' New Pictorial Family Magazine, second Volume, [New Series] for the year 1845, established for the Diffusion of useful knowledge, Embellished with several Hundred Fine Engravings—In monthly parts, of 50 octavo pages. Terms, \$2 a year, payable on the delivery of the January and February numbers, or 18 cents per number. Ten copies sent to one address for one year for Fifteen Dollars.

No subscriptions received for a less period than one year.

In offering such a miscellany as the above periodical to the public, we wish to make it clearly understood what is the object proposed to be accomplished by its publication, and what will be invariably the character of its contents; and by no species of disguise, or form of deception, attempt to make an

impression or gain a favor, without possessing, a legitimate claim to their enjoyment. "Sears' Family Magazine" is a periodical whose object is to collect, condense, and systematize the great mass of standard general knowledge, contained in works so numerous and voluminous as to be altogether beyond the reach of mankind in general; and thus collected and prepared, to place it, by its cheapness and also its comprehensiveness, within the acquisition of all.

As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangements in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf. ROBERT SEARS, Editor and Publisher, No. 114, Fulton street, New York.

No letter will be taken from the office, unless post paid.

Elegant Premiums for Subscribers, A Liberal Offer.

An easy method to procure a copy or "Sears' Bible Biography," "Wonders of the World," or "Guide to Knowledge," which sell for \$2.50 per volume.

Any person either subscribing himself, or procuring a new subscriber to "Sears' Family Magazine," for one year, and remitting \$3 current funds, free of all expense, to the publisher, shall receive a copy of that periodical for one year, and a volume of either of the above works, to be kept subject to his order. And \$3 50 will entitle the subscriber to a copy of Sears' Bible History.

Any person procuring five subscribers to the above work, for one year, and remitting the money (\$10) free of expense to the publisher, shall receive two copies of Biography, or two of the Wonders of the World, or one of each, or one copy of Sears' New and Complete History of the Bible, 2 vols in one, which sells for three dollars. Any person procuring three subscribers, and remitting \$8 free of expense, shall be entitled to two copies of Bible Biography, Wonders of the World, or Guide to Knowledge.

Agents Wanted.

To Clergymen, Students, Agents of newspapers and periodicals throughout the U. States. The subscriber is prepared to treat with such persons as possess the necessary qualifications for successful agents, either upon a stipulated salary or commission on subscribers obtained, to circulate his "New Monthly Family Magazine," for the year 1845. Good references required. Terms liberal. ROBERT SEARS, 114 Eulton st. New York City.

All letters and communications from Agents must be post paid, or they will not be taken from the Post Office.

From the Gothen Democrat.

SEARS' NEW MONTHLY FAMILY MAGAZINE, For January and February 1845.

Embellished with several hundred new engravings—Price \$2 00 per annum. This is a new and beautiful pictorial work, partly on the plan of the English Penny Magazine, published at 122 Nassau street, New York City, and edited by ROBERT SEARS. It is intended to furnish, at a cheap rate, a variety of pleasing and instructive matter for persons of different classes and ages, particularly in those departments of knowledge which are of most general interest and concern, and are best calculated to enlarge the mind, gratify and elevate the taste, direct to the useful occupation of time, and improve the character. Every thing of an opposite tendency will be carefully excluded. The contents of each number will consist of a variety of articles on the following subjects: Useful Art, Curiosities, Natural History, Science, Literature, Juvenile Instructions, Travels, Antiquities, Poetry, &c. &c.

The Editor in his prospectus says: "The increasing spirit of intelligence which is rapidly extending itself among all classes of the community in this country, and indeed throughout the civilized world, is the distinguishing characteristic of the present age. To the improved systems of general education, no less than the mighty agency of THE PRESS—an engine of almost superhuman power and influence—is to be ascribed the high elevation to which the standard of universal intelligence has thus attained, incalculable as have been the advantages resulting from these master means to all classes of society, however, it cannot be doubted that they have yet, to some extent, also been made the injurious medium of conveying an admixture of the insidious poison of error with the sweet fruits of the tree of knowledge, transplanting its deadly yet prolific seeds in the generous soil of many an otherwise well directed mind. And abundant as have been the avowed vehicles for popularising general knowledge throughout the land, still, it is to be regretted, we possess none that propose as their leading design the generous and paramount object of supplying a granary of the winnowed wheat, whose office shall be to separate between the spurious and the real; and which discarding the noxious weed, shall husband the precious grain, thus spreading out before us a literary banquet, whose viands are not only most grateful to the taste, but as health-inspiring and nutritiously beneficial as they are delectable. Alike invaluable to the more polished civilian as the simple occupant of the rude log cabin of the western wilderness—since each share a community of interest in its important immunities—is this discrimination as to the character of our reading; and hence its importance in the promulgation of "knowledge for the people."