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THE COLUMBIAN.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Complete Success of the Caloric Steamer.

The experiment of using heated air as a motive power, has been tested in New York, and proved wonderfully successful. We have heretofore published some statements in regard to the steamer Ericsson, built in New York for the purpose of testing this new principle. Below we publish an account of her trial trip and a description of her machinery. The Courier and Enquirer calls the new motor "one of the most stupendous triumphs in science and mechanics which has ever claimed the admiration of the world." The Journal of Commerce says "her performance fully realized the anticipations of the most sanguine, and elicited from those witnessing them, an unqualified testimonial as to the triumph of the principle." The Sun says "we can no longer call the Ericsson an experiment. It is an established fact, and one which must stand out as such in all future times." The Times remarks that "the trial was entirely satisfactory—the experiment perfectly successful—and Heat-d Air stands by the side of Evaporated Water among the active forces by which man is hereafter to subdue nature to his uses and his will."

We might publish many other statements of a similar character, but the above are sufficient to show how the experiment is regarded by the New York press. The following description of the steamer we take from the N. Y. Commercial:

"We have just returned from a trial trip of the Caloric ship Ericsson—the 'breathing ship,' as the Mirror very properly called it the other day—and have been a witness of the most perfect triumph of its prowess. As a motive power for all legitimate purposes of commerce—domestic or international—it will straightway supersede steam. Anything more experimentally successful, more practically simple, cannot be conceived.

It was obvious to every one on board that the packing of the cylinders is not perfect, and that there was considerable escape of the atmospheric or motive power, the air tight packing of a cylinder of fourteen feet diameter being necessarily a work of time, and Capt. Ericsson making the trip thus early to dispel the doubt that a ship can be thus propelled, rather than to show of what speed she can be made capable. The valves, too, allowed of some escape. Yet with these drawbacks the Ericsson made nine miles an hour, and gave proof that with her machinery perfectly prepared, she can do at least one third more. The original intention was to make the cylinders of sixteen feet diameter, but no engine makers could execute the work. The cylinders are to a Caloric ship what the boilers are to a steamship.

The only thing necessary to increase the power or speed is to enlarge these cylinders, and Messrs. Hogg and Delamater now guarantee to bore them of even twenty feet diameter, which, with an engine in every respect similar to the one used in the Ericsson, would, it is morally certain, give a greater speed than yet reached by any steamer.

We must defer explanations, simply observing that the principle is simple, and bears much affinity to human respiration, the inhalation and expulsion of air being the key to the whole. The supply cylinders

inhalation of air per hour; that air when expanded by heat, forces up the piston; it is expelled by chimneys on deck, but the heat is retained in a wire gauze frame work, called a re-radiator, taking up the heat the wires have retained, and thus expanded is ready for use.

It will be obvious that the engine is therefore a thorough ventilator of the ship. We stood upon the top of the cylinder while it made twenty ascents and descents. It was cooler than the room in which we wrote.

So was the engine room generally. As to economy, the Ericsson uses six tons of coal in 24 hours, and could not consume more than seven, which in point of cost is six to fifty. Only one fireman is on duty at one time, and all he has to do is to supply coal about every hour; only one engineer, and he has nothing to do but to grease the journals, &c. There can be no explosion.

Capt. Ericsson very lucidly explained by a diagram the whole machinery, and answered every question that any one chose to put to him. All on board, and there were those among them who entertained very serious doubts of the success of the enterprise, and were, we judge, interested in steamships, acknowledged that every objection was proved to be groundless, and that the thing was done. Indeed there was no taking any other ground, seeing that we were airing it at nine miles an hour.

Another account contains the following additional particulars: "The usual method of ascertaining velocity was not used, and therefore no strictly accurate measurement was made; but such observations were taken as were deemed necessary for the purposes of the trip.— Though she is calculated for twelve pounds of pressure, she carries but six and a half or seven, this being all that could be obtained, owing to the unfinished state of the valves and machinery.

The Ericsson ran down a short distance beyond the narrows, some ten or twelve miles, and returned to her moorings off the Battery. During the trip her wheels averaged nine revolutions per minute. No pilot boat ever sat more gracefully upon the water. Her progress was not marked by agitation, but her movement was easy, and in a great measure free from that unpleasant tremor or jar which, on ocean steamers, mark a revolution of the wheels. She is of 2,200 tons burden, is 250 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, and draws 17 feet of water. She is remarkably sharp, and, unlike the ocean steamers, carries but two masts. Her wheels are 32 feet in diameter. She has four cylinders, each fourteen feet in diameter, and with six feet stroke. On deck there are four small white pipes, two serving as chimneys, and the others for conveying air. The machinery is compact, and so arranged that much valuable space is preserved, which in ocean steamers is devoted to machinery, &c.

The engine is of 600 horse power. The cost of such engines is but two-thirds that of the engines used in the ocean steamers. It is estimated that a saving of \$6,000 or \$7,000 in fuel may be made in a voyage to Liverpool and back. There can be but little wear of machinery, and it is believed that it may be used five years, or longer, without need of repairs."

The Tribune says: "We were present yesterday at the second trial trip of the Caloric ship Ericsson, and are prepared to say without hesitation or reserve, and not merely on our own judgment, but on that of every gentleman in the company, that it proved utterly and beyond the possibility of doubt the existence of a new Motive Power as sure and efficient as steam, while it is free from all danger of accident, and is vastly cheaper and more manageable. The demonstration is perfect. The age of Steam is closed; the age of Caloric opens. Fulton and Watt belong to the Past; Ericsson is the great mechanical genius of the Present and Future."

Mr. Ericsson, the inventor of this valuable engine, is a Swede by birth, but has long resided in this country, of which he is a naturalized citizen. The Courier & Enquirer says:

"The Caloric engine, so far from being a novel invention, the work of a day, is the result of a whole life devoted almost exclusively to its perfection. Nor is the machinery of the Ericsson the first of its kind which has worked satisfactorily; two other engines on a smaller scale having been in practical operation in this city from time to time during the last two years, without exhibiting the slightest defect, or requiring any repairs. Captain Ericsson, after many previous trials, constructed his first model Caloric engine in London, in the year 1833. This, although it fully proved the soundness of the grand principle it embodied, had numerous practical defects, the removal of which has occupied the best part of his time from that period until about two years since. In that interval he constructed some nine or ten small engines, independently of experimental apparatus in great variety; the whole involving an expenditure of not far from one hundred thousand dollars. The leading feature of this remarkable engine, viz., that of employing heat over and over again for producing motive power, when presented by Captain Ericsson to the scientific world in 1833, was at first repudiated by the combined scientific wisdom of England; but after the persevering efforts of it

another to make himself heard, the celebrated Faraday, Dr. Andree Vre, Dr. Lander and others, concurred in the philosophical soundness of the plan, and readily lent their aid in convincing others of its truth. But with all their science, these men could neither see the inventor nor aid in removing the practical imperfections which yet clogged his beautiful conception. These his own indomitable perseverance could alone combat and finally subdue."

THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.—The following interesting account of the first attempt to make sugar in Louisiana, is from the Report of the United States Patent Office for 1847:

The sugar cane in Louisiana was introduced at an early day from the West Indies, and cultivated to a small extent at Terre aux Oeufs, and in the neighborhood of New Orleans. No body at first imagined that sugar could be made of it. The juice was boiled into syrup, which sold at extravagant prices. In 1809, Mr. Fore, residing a few miles above New Orleans—a man reputed for his daring and his energy—formed the desperate resolve of making sugar. He increased his cultivation, put up the necessary buildings and machinery, and procured a sugar-maker from the West Indies. The day appointed for the experiment had come, and the operation was under way. The inhabitants of New Orleans and the coast had assembled there in great numbers; but they remained outside of the building, at a respectable distance from the sugar-maker, whom they looked upon as a sort of magician. The first strike came, and he said nothing; this they thought fatal, but still they remained fixed to the spot. The second strike was out; the sugar-maker carefully stirred the first, and then advancing towards the assembled crowd, told them with all the gravity of his craft, "Gentlemen, it rains." "It rains," was repeated by all. They all rushed in to see the wonder, and, being convinced of the fact, scattered in all directions, greeting everybody they met, with "It rains." And from the Dalize to the DuBoque, from the Washash to the Yellowstone, the great, all-absorbing news of the colony was, that the juice of the cane had grained in lower Louisiana. It did grain; it has continued to grain; it grained the last season at the rate of 215,000,000 pounds; and if no untoward action of the Government prevents it, in ten years it will grain to the extent of more than double the quantity.

POPULATION OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN COMPARED.—The N. York Times says:—In the recent census report there is a comparison of the growth of population in the United States, with that of Great Britain. Here, for the last sixty years, the increase has been about three and a half per cent. per annum, for the whole period. In the mother country, no enumeration of the population of Ireland was made until 1813, and that was quite imperfect; and the first census of Great Britain was made in 1801, when it had only ten millions and a half.—Now the population of Great Britain—England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Islands, including persons in the army, navy, and the merchant service—amounts to 27,619,896, of whom 13,537,052 were males, and 14,082,844 were females. What an appalling comment on the state of things does the facts of the population of Ireland present! From 1821 to 1841 it increased at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum; while for the ten years from 1841 to 1851 the decrease was 1,659,330—a diminution of 2 per cent. per annum, or twenty per cent. for the entire ten years. The whole population of Great Britain and Ireland has increased in ten years about half a million—leaving out Ireland it has increased 1,216 per cent. per annum. In the same time the United States have gone from 17,000,000 to 23,000,000—or 36 per cent.

A LAMP TIMEKEEPER.—Among the patents lately issued in England, is one taken out by a Mr. Wheeler, for a candle lamp of a very novel character. The lamp has a dial or clock face; as the candle burns, the hands mark the hours and minutes correctly, and a hammer strikes the time. As a chamber light for a sick room, it marks the time, and can be set to strike at any given period when the patient requires attention. As a night light, it marks the time on a transparent dial, and rings an alarm at any stated period, and in ten minutes afterwards extinguishes the candle, or will continue to strike every second until the party gets out of bed and stops it; and, if a very heavy sleeper requires to be roused, it will fire off a percussion cap. As a table lamp, it marks the time and strikes the hour, and has a regulator and index, by which may be ascertained the amount of light, and economy of consumption of the various candles of different makers. And all this is effected with very little machinery, which is of the most simple kind.

Dr. Franklin observed: "The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but my eyes were blind, I should want neither fine horses nor fine furniture."

To weep for fear is childish; to weep for anger is womanish; to weep for grief is human; to weep for comparison is heathen; but to weep for an ungodly life

From the New York Herald, Jan. 10th. Telegraph to the Pacific.

A memorial was presented to Congress on Wednesday, asking for a grant of 1,000,000 acres of land, to be located along the line of a telegraph, which the memorialists propose to build between St. Louis and San Francisco, by the way of Salt Lake City.—We have seen the plan and estimate of the above project, and are acquainted with the individuals who are now engaged in the enterprise, as well as with their means, and feel convinced that not only is the plan perfectly feasible, and the best that could be devised, but also that the projectors have the adequate funds, and are the very men to put it through.

The projectors contemplate the construction of a saltwater canal, with testing tubes every five, and working stations every one hundred miles, throughout the route. The distance from St. Louis to San Francisco, by the way of Salt Lake City, being about 2,000 miles, there will consequently be twenty-four of these stations on the route, each settled by several families, furnishing a nucleus for so many towns at no distant day, and serving, from the first day of their occupation, as halting places for the innumerable caravans of emigrants that are constantly traversing the great prairies of the West between St. Louis and the shores of the Pacific. The advantages of the undertaking, even from this point of view, can hardly be over-estimated. But it will also open to the market an almost unlimited amount of land along the line of the proposed grant, which is now lying waste and trodden only by the foot of Indian in pursuit of game, or the hoof of the wild buffalo, and thus be the means of adding a large sum to the revenues of the country. The memorialists propose to give to the government, in return for the grant, the right, forever, to transmit, free of charge, over their line, all official despatches and communications, with a preference over all others; and they stipulate, in addition, that if they, or their assigns, shall, at any time after the line is opened, cease to operate it for the space of six months, said line, with all its appurtenances, shall be forfeited to the government.

The projectors of this vast enterprise ask for no money, but simply for a grant of land—land which at present is worth nothing, and probably will not be for a century to come, except through the agency of this, or of some similar undertaking. And this boon is asked for on conditions and stipulations that make it not only safe to grant it, but, in view of all the accruing immediate and prospective advantages, absolutely a profitable investment for government. Among these advantages, that of having at all times, but especially in case of war, a channel of instantaneous communication between the Atlantic seaboard and the shores of the Pacific, are too obvious to need an argument, and its importance is too great to be measured by the value of a few acres of worthless land. To the merchant and business man—to every one who has business or friends in California or Oregon, its importance will be equally obvious. The mode of construction of the proposed line will give to it a permanency, a comparative exemption from interruption, and an efficiency, at all times, and in all weathers, that can be attained in no other way. The men who are ready to build it, and risk their money on its success, are no theorists, but practical men, who are already engaged in the telegraphic business, and thoroughly acquainted with its operations, as well as its pecuniary affairs; and, having counted the cost carefully and closely, they are willing to risk their own fortunes and reputations on the result. It is hoped that Congress will look favorably on the petition of the memorialists, Messrs. H. O. Allen and James Eddy, and, if consistent with their duty, grant the prayer of the memorial.

The modern dictionary contains the following sage definitions, which we take it can hardly be disputed:

- Gas Manufacturers.** Politicians and showmen.
- Dandies.** Individuals too lazy to work, too proud to beg, afraid to steal, and generally useless to themselves or anybody else.
- Honest Men.** Supposed to have been a race of beings that existed previous to the decease of Diogenes, senior.
- Rogues.** Men of the world with plenty of money.
- Brass.** A species of intellect much used by authors and public men.
- Thieves.** Formerly considered respectable personages, but now styled defrauders.
- Divorce.** A legal operation much in vogue, which gives one a chance of obtaining notoriety and a numerous quantity of wives at the same time.
- Marriage.** An interesting ceremony.
- Debt.** A method of forming an intimate and lasting acquaintance with a tailor or hatter.
- Preaching.** I love a serious preacher who speaks for my sake, and not for his own; who seeks my salvation, and not his own vain glory. He best deserves to be heard who uses speech only to clothe his thoughts, and his thoughts only to promote truth and virtue. Nothing is more desirable than a professed deceiver, who repels the gaze of the world, and looks upon

"Spiritual" Manifestations.

In all the accounts of the so-called spiritual manifestations, both published and otherwise, we have seen or heard of nothing but what seemed to be the spirits of human beings, deceased, and what we are about to relate will doubtless be read with great interest by those interested in the "rappings." At a small gathering of friends at a gentleman's residence on Friday evening last, (fifteen ladies and gentlemen in all,) it was proposed to have a "sitting," as it was known that there were present two or three mediums. Six ladies and gentlemen assembled around a round sized mahogany cast-iron table, and went through the usual form of laying on hands, &c., which shortly brought out a rapping. By the desire and at the suggestion of a scientific gentleman, the spirit of some animal was called for. The raps gave it the alphabet to be, in the first place, that of a pet dog. Several satisfactory answers were given, relative to its name, that of its late master, time of its decease, &c. Not fully persuaded that they were dealing with the "spirit" of a dog, one of the mediums requested that the dog would scratch upon the table, when, to the utter astonishment of all present, scratching as audible and as natural as ever came from the claw of the canine race, were heard upon the table. This was repeated several times. The next "spirit" was that of a cat, who revealed the secret that it had been drowned, while at a very tender age, in a cistern, by a young lady who was present. The answers in this instance were correct and satisfactory.

After this, a gentleman (who was a medium,) asked if the "spirit" of a favorite horse was present? The raps were in the affirmative. The raps then gave the name of the horse by the alphabet, the age, the number of years it had been dead, the name of the place where it was when it was struck by lightning, the number of persons in the room, the number around the table, and how many mediums there were present. In obedience to the wish that it would move the table, (don't laugh, reader, but the horse used to go inside of two forty,) it (the table) actually went the length of the parlor, to and fro, at a rapid pace, and when it came in contact with the end of the room it turned over. This experiment was repeated twice without any apparent deception on the part of those around the table, for they were all interested in testing the truth of the matter.

These experiments lasted some two hours or more, and what is the most singular, no other "spirits" than those we have mentioned could be produced, although they would come readily at the call of the mediums. How this matter can be explained we leave it for abler heads to decide, but at all events, this instance ought to convince every rational person that the rappings are not caused by the spirits of departed friends. Will somebody enlighten the world upon the power of human electricity?—*Dec.*

CHAINED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.—A Hoosier writes to the New York Dutchman, an account of his first sight of a locomotive, and his adventures therewith, which were in the following strain:

"I came across the country and struck our railroad, and was playing it about four knots an hour. Now, Pre-h and tell about your locomotive, but never dreamed about seeing one alive and kicking; but about two miles from here I heard something coming, coughing, sneezing and thundering; I looked around. Sure enough, there she came after me—pawing the earth up and down, spluttering the air wide open, and more smoke and fire flying than out of a hundred burning mountains. There was a dozen wagon followin' arter, and to save her tared, black, smoky, noisy neck, she could not get clear of them. I don't know whether they scared her up or no; but here she came foaming at the mouth, with her teeth full of burning coals, and pitched right at me like a thousand of bick—I could not stand it a long-er, so I wheeled around and took down the road, and began to make the gravel fly in every direction. No sooner had I done that, than she put right straight after me, squalling like a thousand wild cats. She began to gain on me coming up a little hill, but I came round a point to a straight level on the road. Now, thinks I, I'll give you ginger; I'm great on a dead level; so I pulled it to it, and got under full speed, and then she began to yell and stamp, and came full chisel, and made the whole earth shake. But I kept on before, bounding at the rate of twenty feet to each jump, till I got a turn in the road, and I was under such a h-alway that I couldn't turn, so I turned heels over head down a bank by a house, landed collision into a swill-barrel, and my feet stuck up in the air. Just at that time the locomotive found I had got away from it; it came-neck spitting hot water at me, and just literally spattered it all over me. I thought in my soul that Mount Vesuvius had burst some place in the neighborhood."

Memory. one of the most fruitful sources of our pleasure, has the power to poison most deeply the crystal waters that sparkle in the fragile cup of happiness. A fragment of the past, ever darkly shaded by the reflection's wing, may create a constant mental night, though whose heavy clouds neither the stars of hope nor the blue sky of joy can pierce.

THE AMERICAN ARMY.—During the debate in the Senate recently, on the resolution offered by Mr. Climes, to authorize the creation of the office of Lieutenant General, with the understanding that General Scott shall be elevated to that rank, General Shields paid an eloquent and well merited tribute to the United States army in Mexico.

"He said there was not an army of the same number in the wide world that performed harder service and had a more cheerful and dreary time than that of the United States. It was stationed for the most part beyond the bounds of civilization, scattered along a vast frontier, enduring privations and all the dangers of war without any incentives to glory. A compliment, therefore, paid to the chief of the army would be regarded as an honor to the whole. Besides, the army deserved well of the country. It had brought us through three glorious wars, and from Lexington it had ever been victorious; and perhaps in that whole path of glory there never was a single portion of it more brilliant than that guided by the distinguished General whom they intended to honor by the adoption of this resolution.

View the whole campaign from Vera Cruz to Mexico, to which no history ever yet written had done justice, or the chief-tain who guided and directed it, and he might challenge history to produce a parallel to it. Vera Cruz, one of the strongest posts in the world, and well garrisoned, fell before the American army with a loss of only sixty men. And was not that generalship? Go to Cerro Gordo, a natural fortress, (nothing like it perhaps on this continent,) which a handful of men might have defended against a whole army; look to the plan of attack, the execution of it, and the final result, and where could be found a more glorious military achievement? Look to the city of Mexico, where, with an army comprising not more than six thousand men, the mere remnant of war, of battle, and disease, in a city of over two hundred thousand inhabitants, defended by an army of over twenty thousand, as well disciplined, as well organized, as our own; the Americans wounded, sick, and dying all around in the midst of a nation of seven millions, that little remnant of the army captured the city, and forced the enemy to a peace.—What, in his opinion, however, was more glorious to the army and its gallant commander, was that life and property were never so secure in that city since the fall of the Montezumas as during our possession of it."

OF THE POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.—The population of the globe is supposed to be under a thousand millions, or, according to M. Hassel, 937,856,000. If, then, says a French writer, all mankind were collected in one place, every four individuals occupying a square metre, the whole might be contained in a field of ten miles square. Thus, generally speaking, the population of a country might be packed, without much squeezing, in its capital. But the mean idea this gives us of the number of the human race, is counterbalanced by its capability of extension. The new world is said to contain of productive land 4,000,000 square miles of middling quality, each capable of supporting two hundred inhabitants; and 6,000,000 of a better quality, capable of supporting five hundred persons. According to this calculation, the population of the new world, as peace and civilization advance, may attain to the extent of 4,000,000,000. If we suppose the surface of the old to be double that of America, (and notwithstanding the comparative poverty of the land, this calculation may be accepted, if we say nothing of Australia and the various archipelagoes,) it would support 8,000,000,000; and thus the aggregate population of the entire globe might amount to 12,000,000,000, or twelve times the present number.

Memory. We clip the following sparkling gem from the "Literary and miscellaneous" column of the Buffalo Express, of Nov. 2d: "Like the pattering of rain-drops upon the roof, so does the sound of old memories fall upon the heart. The rain is musical, so is memory—yet it is plaintive. A joy once tasted becomes a thing of bitterness—because it will not return again. The impossibility of renewal renders past delights painful. We cannot pluck the same flower twice. But unlike the rain upon the roof, the fragrant drops of memory may irrigate and refresh the bosom on which they descend, and inspire it with desires to gain new joys in the future as a solace for the bereavement of those which are past."

Exchange Paper. states, that a well has been sunk in Hocking Valley, Ohio, to the depth of six hundred feet, for the purpose of obtaining salt water. The object of the enterprising individuals has been fully accomplished, a supply of water having been reached which requires but fifty-three gallons to make a bushel of salt of 63y pounds. The water rises spontaneously to the surface, and flows at the rate of 1000 or 5000 gallons per day.

Place no confidence in imaginary prosperity—never venture beyond your depth—live within your means—think of making a living, and not a fortune—look ahead—take care of the easy days. Be prudent—be temperate—be kind.

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Dissolution.

The partnership in the publication of the "Columbian" was dissolved by mutual consent on the 5th of March, inst. All persons indebted to the establishment, either for subscription, advertising, job work, &c., are requested to settle the same with T. F. McElroy, at the office, who alone is authorized to receive and receipt for the same.

J. W. WILEY.

T. F. McELROY.

Olympia, March 13, 1853.

Card.

All persons having business with the office of the "Columbian" will please address T. F. McElroy.

J. W. WILEY.

To our Friends.

With the last number we terminated our connection with the "Columbian," after an agreeable acquaintance of over six months with its rapidly increasing friends and patrons. Protracted confinement, and consequent physical debility, rendering a change of vocation extremely desirable, and which we embrace with pleasure, and we hope will be followed with ultimate profit.

It is unnecessary here to refer to the past in reference to the manner in which this paper has been conducted, having referred to that matter in former numbers in general terms; a consciousness of having acquitted myself in strict accordance with the terms proposed in our opening number being sufficient to allay any feeling of self-reproach which might otherwise be entertained by us in the discharge of our duty as a journalist. An anxious desire to see the rights of this new and highly-favored territory cared for by the several departments of government, and the interests of the people suitably guarded and protected, as well as to give a due encouragement to immigration within our borders being the principal end and aim of our mission, and how far our efforts have met with success let the past and present answer. We have not sought to trail the columns of the "Columbian" in the slime of party warfare, and have kept aloof from all political gambling, treachery or deceit, to the end that harmony and unanimity might characterize the action of this people in public affairs for the common good of all. With this consciousness we take pride and pleasure in retiring for a time at least, from the duties to which we have given our undivided attention for many years of our life, and particularly for the last six months.

For the liberal support so generously extended to us from the commencement of the publication of this paper by the people of Northern Oregon, we extend our heart-felt thanks, with the hope that so long as the "Columbian" occupies the platform of neutrality, that support, voluntarily and liberal as it has been, will not be withdrawn, but extended, commensurate with the settlement of the country, and the improvements necessary for the enlargement of the paper, and the still better remuneration of those engaged in its publication.

In conclusion, we beg leave to introduce to the favorable consideration and acquaintance of the public, our successor in office, Mr. J. J. BEER, a practical printer, and who, no doubt, will greatly improve the manner and matter connected with the future publication of the paper. Mr. B. has for a number of years been a resident of the Pacific coast, and is thoroughly posted up in all matters of importance connected with the country generally.

We have resided in this part of the country too long to entertain a desire ever to leave it permanently, and hope our relations with this community will continue to be as pleasant for the future as they have been for the past, and earnestly hope that the immigration may continue uninterrupted, improvements of all kinds continue to advance, a division of the territory be speedily obtained, mail routes established, roads formed, school-houses erected, and general happiness, prosperity, and unity of purpose ever prevail and characterize the inhabitants of the new territory of "Columbia."

JAMES W. WILEY.

THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.—The commerce between California and the Society Islands has become of so much importance, that the American Consul of Tahiti has requested the Collector of San Francisco to make known the Police and Custom House regulations of the government of the Islands.

The brig "George Emery," sailed from Steilacoom on the 13th inst., with 10,000 feet square timber; 8,000 feet piles; 75,000 shingles; 60 barrels salmon, and 6 cords wood, for the San Francisco market.

Ship "Persia," Capt. Brown, sailed on Thursday last for San Francisco, with a cargo of piles and square timber.

Northern Oregon—the Past—the Present, and the Future.

Eight years ago not a single American citizen resided north of the Columbia river. Four years ago the commerce of the whole Puget Sound district, embracing an inland navigable coast of nine hundred miles, was confined to a single brigantine, of 100 tons. Now, what a change has come over the spirit and appearance of things. The navigable waters are every where dotted with sails; the woodman's axe is heard at every point; the husbandman's plow and the fruits thereof are seen for miles throughout our extensive prairies—industry, enterprise, and the spirit of competition have sprung into existence like the fabled Minerva from the head of Jove, full of life and full of vigor; all is animation, activity, and hope presaging a future crowned with success.

Hitherto, and at present, our commerce has been mainly confined to the lumber trade—in itself a certain and inexhaustible source of profit, while our invaluable fisheries have only attracted partial attention. But this state of things is doomed to be of short duration—new channels of industry must be opened to the searching, never-yielding spirit of our citizens, and then will the vast, untold mineral resources of our section of country, be brought into thorough active operation; these are destined to be emphatically the jewels of our Territory. Coal exists in any abundance; copper, certainly, to a considerable extent, and if there be any truth in modern geology, gold and silver will show themselves in profusion as soon as the access to the bases of the Cascade and Olympian mountains shall be rendered less arduous by the improving hand of time.

Puget Sound is naturally intended and must eventually be the great commercial mart of the Pacific coasts, for the fishery, lumber and coal trade—its position for this purpose is most admirable, and its resources illimitable. The trade for these articles on the east coast of the Pacific is now within our grasp, and that of the west coast must follow, in a large proportion, that of the American coast. The impetus given to our trade within the past six months, has been strikingly observable; it results simply from an increasing knowledge of our country, its peculiar capacity for enterprise, and favorable adaptation to honest speculation.

Although we have referred particularly to the above branches of trade, we wish by no means to undervalue our agricultural interests, and the fine opening for the farmer through the length and breadth of our district. These last being more diffusely scattered, are not brought so prominently into view, but we feel assured that our agricultural statistics, if accurately ascertained, would afford a very gratifying assurance of a rapid progress towards the end, so desirable in every point of view, of not only supplying ourselves, but having something to spare for our neighbors of California and elsewhere.

Not only is our Territory attracting the special attention of individuals of enterprise and capital, but our National Legislature, at Washington, is becoming awake to the justice and necessity of more parental care of us. Hitherto we have been comparatively forgotten, because so remote from the centre of government thought and action, but our claims being just, have at length gained a foothold, and will, we doubt not, be continually attended to in a generous manner.

Under all the circumstances of the case, while we may regret many errors both of omission and commission on the part of those who are our natural guardians, we have certainly numerous blessings to be thankful for, and we can most confidently look forward to a bright and cheering future.

The Census report of the year 1852, has a detached statement of a probable line of steam communication around the world. The calculation is, that the time to be consumed in the journey round the world will be but 94 days. The route is by railroad from New York to Chicago, thence by railroad to San Francisco, thence by steamships to the East Indies, thence by the British overland route to the Mediterranean, thence to Liverpool, and thence to New York.

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The estimates from the Secretary of the Treasury, which have been laid before Congress, make the cost for the present year about \$10,000,000 to govern the new territory, and about \$25,000,000 the old. There are also the interest and principal of the public debt to be provided, so that the entire expenses will exceed fifty millions. The legitimate expenses of carrying on the Government do not exceed \$35,000,000.

The brig "Wellingsly," Captain Gibbs, sailed from San Francisco for the Sound on the 21th ult.

Fruit Growing.

The last Oregonian has an article on fruit growing, recommending its culture, &c., and states "that the most desirable kinds of fruit trees can be had at low rates." We would like to see it engage the attention of the farmers in this part of the country. The soil is in every way well adapted to its culture, and the raising of good fruit is one of the most pleasing occupations in which any individual, who has the least taste for it, can engage. No one, who has not had experience in this matter, can fully appreciate the satisfaction which this work affords to the individual interested in it; and no one can fail to be interested who once tries his hand at it. And that this may be done with success, a few hints about selecting and cultivating, may not be ill-timed.

In selecting young trees from a nursery, it is not wise to always choose the largest, because large trees are certain to be injured most in taking up, as the roots are more numerous, and extend a greater distance from the body. Always select those that are thrifty, which can be determined by the growth which they have made the previous season, and this will be readily seen by the smooth shoots at the end of the limbs.—Care should also be had to the form of the tree. If you get an ill-shaped and crooked tree, much time and patience must necessarily be spent to bring it into proper shape, and ten to one, if in most hands, it is not an unsightly thing, after all. Make a place for the roots, in transplanting, so large that they will not be cramped, and if it can be done without injury, distribute the roots equally in different directions from the body, so that they may draw from all quarters for sustenance. In covering the roots, sift in fine sand well-pulverized soil, and pack it close, that there may be no crevice to retain the air. Be sure to let no manure come in contact to mould and canker the roots, it is deadly in its nature, when applied in this way; but if you use it any way, let it be as a top-dressing, where it may be secured from the effects of the sun and atmosphere by mulching, which will help the growth of the trees by returning the moisture. The ends of the limbs should also be cut off in about the same proportion as the tree has lost roots, so that a proper balance may be kept between the top and bottom.

We hope the farmers of northern Oregon will be up and doing, and but very few years will elapse before their orchards will amply repay them for the labor bestowed in their cultivation.

The Pacific Railroad.

This gigantic enterprise is at last before Congress. Gen. Cass has expressed himself decidedly in favor of it, and the most influential minds view the project in the same light. Senator Gwin's project has assumed a more definite shape. He proposes to have two lines to the main stem, connecting it with the Atlantic through the North and South, and also two lines with the Pacific, terminating in Oregon and California. The contractors to have for its construction forty miles wide of the public lands, in alternate sections, through the States, and eighty miles wide, also in alternate sections, through the intervening territories through which the road shall pass.—The road to be surrendered to the United States in thirty years after its completion, and in the mean time the mails, troops and other public property to be free in their transportation.

The estimates of the profits of this magnificent undertaking are numerous; but in a project so vast, through a country so new and unexplored, all calculations must be conjectural. The road will be 2000 miles long, and it is supposed will cost \$50,000 a mile, which would amount to \$100,000,000. It is supposed that its freight list would reach \$5,000,000, which would probably pay all expenses of its annual repairs. The emigration to Oregon and California is estimated at 50,000 per annum; and supposing that the Railroad will carry each of them at \$2.00, much less than it now costs, would make an aggregate from their travel alone of \$10,000,000, which would be 10 per cent. on the investment, to the Government, or stockholders or contractors.

This is certainly a gigantic proposition,—of transcendent importance to the whole country, and likely, ere long, to engage public attention to a far greater degree than any other topic of public concern.

The brig "Cyclops," which arrived last week, has discharged her cargo of merchandise, and is now taking in a cargo of lumber, from the mill on the Shutes river. She will take about 200,000 feet.

A tiger was caught a few days since weighing over two hundred pounds, by the "boys" on Mr. Bash's farm, about six miles from this place.

Editors Table.

We are again under renewed obligations to our old friend, J. W. SULLIVAN, Post Office Buildings, San Francisco, for copies of the Illustrated London News, and papers from all parts of the Atlantic States. Also to ADAMS & Co., and WELLS, FARGO & Co., for similar favors, and late files of San Francisco papers.

GEN. LANE has our thanks for public documents.

SURVEYING PARTIES.—We have been informed that the Survey-General intends placing two parties in the field early in April; one between the Cowlitz and Cehalis rivers, and the other in the vicinity of the Sound. This will give an opportunity to farmers to have their claims bounded and staked off, which will prevent their being encroached upon by strangers, who are daily locating claims throughout the country.

New Store.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, headed "New Store," by WRIGHT, COLTAR & Co. They have a large variety of goods suitable to the wants of this community, which they are selling at very low rates. The great secret by which they sell goods so cheap, is, that they ADVERTISE, and thereby secure quick sales.

Cargoes of Timber and Piles.—There is, at the present time, upwards of ten cargoes of these articles awaiting shipment in this vicinity. There are a large number of persons engaged in this business, and hereafter, there will be no more trouble in this line; nor can there be any excuses offered by ship owners against coming to the Sound, by having to wait for piles and timber to be cut, and hewn, before they can procure a load.

A large quantity of coal is now being hauled down to the Sound from the Skookum Chuck coal fields, for shipment to San Francisco. We learn that the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has gone to San Francisco for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to a commencement of the railroad from this place to the coal fields. Ere long we may expect to see a fleet of vessels in our harbor loading with coal. Northern Oregon can supply the steam marine of the whole Pacific for an indefinite period.

The brig "G. W. Kendall," Capt. D. J. Gove, arrived at San Francisco on the 25th ult., 12 days from this port. It is confidently expected that Capt. G. will bring up a small steamer on his return.

New Steamers.—Two new steamers are being built at Milwaukie, by Capt. W. H. Fauntleroy and associates, one to be called the "Georgiana," 116 feet long, 16 feet beam, double engines, a stern wheel, and to draw but 10 inches. This boat is intended for the Portland and Oregon City trade, and is to be completed in 45 days.—The other is to be 81 feet long, with a stern wheel, also, and will be completed by the middle of July. She is to ply on the Columbia river, above the Cascades.

Large numbers of immigrants from the Willanette are daily arriving in our country and taking claims.

The weather continues delightful—the "oldest inhabitant" says the rainy season is now over, and that our summer has commenced.

The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco Herald, under date of Jan. 20, says:

"Mr. Weller has under consideration, and will probably endeavor to get through the present Congress, a plan for quieting the Indians of California and Oregon. He proposes raising a regiment of Mounted Rifle-men, who shall establish a line of military posts at convenient points all through the Indian country; around which posts it is proposed to collect the savages by treaty, that the military may have them under their eye and in complete check. Lieut. Beale's plan relating to the same subject has not transpired here."

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—RECALL OF SANTA ANNA.—Captain Fillette, of the schooner Amphitrite, which left Havana on the 13th January, reports that three Mexican Commissioners arrived in that city, on the British mail steamer from Vera Cruz, on the 9th, and left the next day for Jamaica, to communicate with Santa Anna, and induce him to return to Mexico, to place himself at the head of affairs. These Commissioners are deputed by the revolutionary party, which by our last accounts, was universally successful, every State but three being under their control.

The experience of mankind teaches us that to grow rich, and to become what we acquire, we first must become industrious, then temperate, next frugal, and lastly systematically just. The last is the most essential constituent of prosperity.

For the Columbian.

Messrs. McElroy & Beer.—It was with a great deal of pleasure I read the communication in your last paper over the signature of "Agricola." I like the spirit, the aim, and the object of the writer. I think we could do nothing that would be of more advantage to our northern country than to send a delegate or man from this section of country; if he did not have a seat in Congress his views and statements would carry weight with them. There are a great many interests connected with this country that no delegate, however talented or well disposed, could present in so favorable a light as one of our own citizens. A great deal of practicable information could be imparted to the Indian Department in regard to the management and treatment of our Indians. The failures and blunders made by those who have been placed in supervision of Indian affairs in Oregon proves most satisfactorily that the Department is greatly in want of light on that subject, or the agents are and have been wholly incompetent to the duties required of them. With such a magnificent sheet of water as we have, surrounded as it is by valuable ship building timber, a Navy yard should be established here; and if that great National work, the Pacific railroad, should be undertaken by the Federal Government, the claim of the Sound as the terminus of the road should be placed in a fair light. The recent discoveries of vast coal fields in our midst, in amount sufficient to supply any demand that may be made for steamers on the ocean or to propel the cars across the timberless plains, with the best and most durable timber in the world to construct the road of, are matters that will and must have weight when properly represented. Indeed much, very much is wanted.

Messrs. Editors, I am a man of few words, I prefer action. I was one who was placed upon a committee to draw up resolutions at the first meeting that was held in Northern Oregon, to take into consideration the division of the Territory. It was at Olympia, on the 4th of July, 1851. I was in favor of the move then—I am in favor of it now, and will be one of twenty-five to give one hundred each, or one of fifty to give fifty dollars each towards creating a fund to defray the expenses of a delegate from Northern Oregon to Congress, and will deposit the money, if necessary, with the county treasurer of Thurston county, on or before the first day of September next. Who else will do so? Yours truly, ***

Among the acts passed at the late session of Congress, we find the following in relation to school lands, which will be of interest to the people of Northern Oregon:

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon," approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon be and hereby are authorized, in all cases where the sixteen or thirty-six sections, or any part thereof, shall be taken and occupied under the law making donations of land to actual settlers, or otherwise, to cause the county commissioners of the several counties in said Territory, or such other officer or officers as they shall direct, to select, in lieu thereof, an equal quantity of any unoccupied land in sections, or fractional sections, as the case may be.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when selections are made in pursuance of the provisions of the first section of this act, said lands so selected, and their proceeds, shall be forever inviolably set apart for the benefit of common schools.

Approved, January 7, 1853.

The Sandwich Island correspondent of the San Francisco Herald, writing from Honolulu under date of Jan. 19, says:

"More than a hundred whale-ships have left this port to cruise, during the season, to the westward of these islands, and in the equatorial regions. There are about fifty still in the harbor, but they also will soon depart for their cruising grounds.

That splendid clipper-ship "Sovereign of the Seas," which left San Francisco on the 22d ult., arrived here on the 16th inst. Her appearance in this port has excited a great degree of admiration, and caused many to admit that in ship-building, as well as in everything else, the Americans are decidedly taking the lead.

For some time past the claims of individuals—nearly every one of them natives—have been undergoing the process of a survey. About twelve thousand of these claims have been instituted, the majority of which have been permanently settled. It is, therefore, difficult to obtain landed property, unless it is purchased from the native or foreign occupants; and the natives are beginning to display a perfect mania for property of all kinds, and will present thousands of other claims to real estate."

THE CALORIC SHIP.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce states that the gentlemen, through whose instrumentality the caloric ship Ericsson has been built, are so fully satisfied with the success of that vessel, that it is their intention to shortly lay the keels of other and still larger ships, of the capacity of say 4,000 tons, into which engines of sufficient power will be placed, to give them a much higher maximum speed. During the present year, at least six vessels of this description will be built for the same parties.

I would not answer for the conduct of the ablest man in the world if I knew he was so conceited of his own abilities as to be above advice.

From the Lancaster (Ohio) Gazette.

The Census—Population—Churches—Real Estate—Crime, &c.

The Superintendent of the Census, Mr. J. G. C. Kennedy, has made an able report to Congress, from his Bureau. It is decidedly too long for publication in our columns, and we only glean from it such particulars as will be most interesting to our readers.

The population of the United States has increased 337 per cent. during the last fifty years. The population of France, in the same period, has increased only 30 per cent. The population of the United States is now increasing at about the rate of 3 per cent. per annum; that of all Europe is increasing at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum.

Of our population of twenty-four millions, only about two million and a half were born in Europe. Of these there were born in Ireland, one million; in Germany, half a million; in England, one quarter of a million; in Scotland and Wales, one hundred thousand; in France, fifty thousand; in Canada, fifty thousand; and one hundred thousand in all other countries. This is somewhat less than ten per cent. of our entire population; an amount considerably below that usually supposed to be foreign born.

Of our total population, the Deaf and Dumb are 9,717; the Blind 6,702; the Insane 15,768; the Idiotic 13,706.

The Census reports only 134,962 paupers, as having received public charity during the year preceding June 1850, and only 50,353 actually receiving a subsistence from the public on the 1st of June in that year. Of these about three-fourths were natives, and 13,437 foreigners. Of those termed American many are free persons of color. The entire cost of the support of these individuals during the year amounted to \$,954,806.

The educational statistics were not entirely completed, but the report states that there were on the first of June 1850, near \$4,000,000 youth receiving instruction in the various educational institutions of the country. This is at the rate of about one in every five free persons. The teacher number more than 115,000; and the Colleges and Schools near 100,000.

The statistics of crime form an interesting subject for investigation. From the returns, it appears that the whole number of persons convicted of crime in the United States, for the year ending the first of June 1850, was about 27,000. Of these 13,000 were native, and 14,000 foreign born. The whole number in prison on the first day of June was about 6,700, of whom 4,300 were native and 2,400 foreign.

The assessed value of real and personal estate, in the States, is \$5,998,983,281; the true or estimated value \$7,122,145,697.

In New Mexico, the value of the real and personal estate is \$8,174,471; in Oregon, \$5,063,474; in Utah, \$986,083.

The value of Church property in the U. S., is \$86,416,629, of which one-half is owned in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

There is one church for every 559 free inhabitants, or for every 646 of the entire population. The average number the churches will accommodate is 384, and the average value \$2,400.

The cash value of the farms in the United States is set down at \$3,279,633,093. The proportion of improved land to be assigned to each person occupying or working it, is not less than 12 acres. This estimate simply includes the farming population, leaving the inhabitants of the cities and villages out of the account. In the New England States the average for the whole population is a little more than 4 acres to each person, in New York and Pennsylvania, 3 9-10 acres; in the other Middle States the same. In Virginia the proportion is about 7 acres; in South Carolina 6 acres; in Kentucky 12 acres; and in Tennessee 5 acres.

The worstest people are most injured by slanderers; as we usually find to be the best fruit, which the birds have been picking at.

Masonic.

Olympia Lodge, U. D., Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. All brethren in good standing are invited to attend. C. H. HALE, Secretary.

Third Judicial District.

Times of holding court in the different counties: Clark county, on the first Monday in February and September.

Washington county, on the second Monday in February and June, and the third Monday in November.

Clatsop county, on the third Monday in February and September.

Lewis county, on the Thursday after the first Monday in April and October.

Thurston county, on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in April and October.

Pierce county, on the third Monday in April and October.

Island county, on the fourth Monday in April and October.

NEW GOODS

Hourly Expected by brig "G. W. KENDALL," bark "Sarah Warren," and schooner "Franklin." A good assortment of things to Eat, to Drink, to WEAR, and tools to work with, at Kendall's Store. JOSH. CUSHMAN. Olympia, March 19, 1853. 284

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I warn all persons from running or shooting any cattle on my land claim, more especially the servants of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company under the superintendence of Wm. Frazier Tolmie. If they do they will abide by the consequence. L. A. SMITH.

NEW STORE.
Splendid chance to buy Goods cheap!
THE UNDERSIGNED have just arrived per
"Cyclops," with a very large and val-
uable assortment of merchandise, consisting of
FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SOAP,
MOLASSES, SALT, RICE, TOBACCO,
CANNED, BLANKETS, SHIRTS,
BOOTS, SHOES, CIGARS,
PANTS, VESTS, SOCKS, AXES,
and a great variety of other articles.
We intend to remain in Olympia and keep
constantly on hand a general assortment of goods
suitable for the country trade.
Orders for goods from the country filled with
dispatch.
More goods daily expected.
WRIGHT, COLTER & CO.
Olympia, March 19, 1853. 1 mo 23

Timber, Piles, Shingles.
SHINGLES, PILES AND TIMBER kept
constantly on hand at the claim of the under-
signed, directly on his "point." Cargoes fur-
nished at all times, and on reasonable terms.—
He has now on hand
100 cords wood;
40,000 shingles, and
two or three cargoes of square timber and piles.
Give him a call, 7 miles below Olympia.
HERBERT JEAL.
March 19, '53—28tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!
The Olympic Games again Revived!
GENERAL JACK RAG,
The celebrated Actor and Vocalist, will give his
first
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
At the Olympia House, on Saturday, 19th March,
consisting of the
GRECIAN STATUES,
Performed in a manner superior to anything in
Oregon, viz:
1. Hercules shouldering his club.
2. Cincinnatus lying up his Sandal.
3. Achilles throwing the quito.
4. The African alarmed at thunder.
5. Ajax doffing the lightning.
6. Cain killing his brother Abel.
7. Sampson carrying off the Gates.
8. Cain's guilty looks.
9. Sampson's fight with the Lion.
10. Cain's flight from the police.
11. The fighting Gladiator.
12. Dying Gladiator.
Music by Nubbenpuckers Band.

SECOND PERFORMANCE.
Singing by the General, in a style equaled only
by himself. He will sing in CHARACTER the
following rich pieces:
Jack Rag;
The Doctor's Boy;
Parson Brown;
The unhappy little man;
Country Courtship, a very interesting affair.
Master's Gun;
The wonderful Crocodile;
De Creation oh be world;
Old Joe;
Uncle Ned;
The Blue-tail Fly.
Tickets 25 cents; children and negroes
free.
Doors open at half-past 7 p. m. Perfor-
mance closes at 11. Tickets sold at the
Bar.

**SCADGET HEAD
FISHERY!**
WANTED, by the undersigned, TEN jour-
neymen COOPERS immediately. I will
give constant employment to the above number of
Coopers. Those who have tools will bring them
along.
ZACHEUS W. LEWMAN.
March 2, 1853. 3w27

The Judicial Districts.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of
an act of the Legislative Assembly of the
Territory of Oregon entitled "An Act to define
the Judicial Districts of Oregon Territory," passed
February 1, 1853, a majority of the Judges agree,
That the Hon. W. M. Strong, associate justice,
should be assigned to and exercise the powers of a
district judge in the third district, or "district num-
ber three."
That the Hon. Thomas Nelson, chief justice,
should be assigned to and exercise the powers of a
district judge in the second district, or "district
number two."
That the Hon. Charles R. Tran, associate jus-
tice, should be assigned to and exercise the powers
of a district judge in the first district, or "district
number one."
And notice thereof was duly filed by a majority
of said judges, in my office, on the 14th inst.
E. HAMILTON,
Secretary of Oregon Territory.
Dated Oregon City, Feb. 15, 1853. 3w27

**ADAMS & CO.
BANKERS,**
Portland, Oregon.
EXCHANGE AT SIGHT in sums to suit, on
ADAMS & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK, BALTIMORE,
BOSTON, PITTSBURG,
NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS,
WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI,
LONDON.
Also payable at the following banks:
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany,
Utica,
Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse,
Bank of Auburn, Auburn,
Bank of Utica, Buffalo,
Rochester city Bank, Rochester,
Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago,
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance
Company, Milwaukee,
Michigan State Bank, Detroit,
Commercial Branch Bank of Ohio, Cleveland,
Citizen Bank, Columbus, O.
Deposits received on special or general account.
We are always prepared to
**Purchase GOLD DUST and sell
EXCHANGE**
at market rates.
Jan. 15, 1853. 24tf

NEW GOODS
EXPECTED DAILY by the brig "King-
bury," consisting of
HARDWARE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
TINWARE, GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS, &c.
G. A. BARNES,
Olympia, Feb. 26, 1853. 24tf

Blacksmithing.
THE UNDERSIGNED would re-
spectfully announce to the pub-
lic generally, that having completed
the job for Messrs. Wells, McAlister
& Co., he is now preparing to resume his busi-
ness at the old shop in Olympia, where he expects
to be able to execute in a neat, substantial,
and satisfactory manner, all kinds of work usually
done in a blacksmith's shop. Send along your or-
ders. Shop on Water street, opposite Swan's
building.
A. J. BALDWIN.
Olympia, Feb. 26, 1853. 25ly

JOHNSON'S EXPRESS.
R. JOHNSON'S Express
"ROVER,"
Under the command of an experienced sailor, Cap-
tain John Brown, will make regular trips between
Olympia and Port Townsend, touching at Allen's
Point, Johnson's Ranch, Nisqually, Steilacoom,
New York, Seattle, and Whidby's Island.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
Messrs. Weed & Hurd, Olympia.
March 5, 1853. 26tf

**ADAMS & CO'S
EXPRESS!**
OUR EXPRESS leaves
PORTLAND, Oregon,
semi-monthly, by Pacific
Mail Steamship Co's steam-
ers to,
California, the Atlantic States and Europe.
We have our own offices in all the principal
cities and towns of California, and forward matter
to all parts of the State always accompanied by
Faithful Messengers.
The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia
Mint, is always deposited there previous to that
sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are
lower than those offered by any other house with
the same security.
We also dispatch an Express semi-monthly to
ENGLAND,
By the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamers to
Panama, and from Chagres by the West India
mail steamers.
Our small PACKAGE EXPRESS, is in charge of
our regular Special Messengers, who by con-
stantly traveling the Isthmus have information
and facilities not possessed by any other persons.
Having our own offices and express lines in all
parts of the
Eastern, Middle, Southern and Western
States,
with our extensive connections connected for
OREGON, we can guarantee to our patrons un-
rivalled facilities.
NEWELL & CO., Agents.
Portland, Oregon, Jan. 15, 1853. 24tf

New Store and Goods
At New York, Dewamish Bay,
W. M. SMITH having just re-
turned from San Francisco
with a large stock of
new goods, begs leave to call the attention of pur-
chasers to the fact that he is prepared to sell
**GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
LIQUORS, &c.,**
as cheap as his store can be obtained at any other
establishment in Northern Oregon. Persons
who wish to buy really cheap goods for cash,
would do well to call and examine his stock.
New York, Feb. 10, 1853. 23tf

SCHICTWOOT!
THE clipper scow "Schictwoot," will ply regu-
larly at all the different "points" along and
about the Sound, do business about half-way up,
and run wherever its services are demanded. The
"Schictwoot" is warranted not to cut in the eye,
and carry cattle and any kind of transportation
that may be required. Families can be accom-
modated in the cabin, after one has been prepared
for that purpose on deck. The above scow has
been caulked on both sides, and "hois" leak.
An experienced crew always in attendance—bound
to cut the water with a perfect rush. Niggers al-
lowed to occupy the steerage with the privilege of
wooding up to keep upstream. Passengers carried
from the landing of the Pigeons in the United
States of America, to Braddock's defeat on the
Monongahela river.
EDMUND SYLVESTER.
Olympia, Feb. 12, 1853. 24tf

Winn's Fountain Head.
Steam Candy Manufactory.
Fancy Confectionery, Pie and Cake Bakery,
AND REFRESHMENT SALOON,
Long Wharf, between Sansone and Battery Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
I WILL just say to my patrons for their special
benefit, some of whom have been frequently
decoyed by the near imitations of tables, chairs,
&c., (as well as my system of tickets), by a house
in close proximity to the Fountain Head, (and
been as often taken in), that with a little more
attention they can avoid the like occurrence for
the future, by just noticing the numbers on the
candy windows, 47, 49, and 79 and 80 on the
doors.
THE FOUNTAIN HEAD
Was first established on Jackson street, and de-
stroyed by fire in September 1850, reopened on
Clay street, the same month, then again consumed
by the same devastating element on the memora-
ble 4th of May, 1851, and was again opened where
it now stands, in July following, and was the first
public refreshment saloon ever started upon the
coast of the Pacific, without intoxicating liquors,
not even a glass of beer has ever been sold upon
the premises, neither shall be.
My friends advise me to introduce the sale of
liquors into my business, as they thought it would
add much to my profits; my reply was, I have
hands to labor and produce what sustains life, but
not to deal out that which will destroy it. The
FOUNTAIN HEAD as usual is open from six
o'clock in the morning, till twelve o'clock at night;
so that gentlemen who are unable to obtain seats
at regular meal hours, may get refreshments be-
tween times, when the crowd is not so great.
M. L. WINN.
Jan. 22, 1853. 21tf

RETAIL
PRICES CURRENT OF OLYMPIA, FEB. 20, 1853
NORTHWEST CORNER—CORRECTED WEEKLY
FOR THE "COLUMBIAN."
Beef, per lb. 14c16 Pickles, per jar. 50
Pork, " 20 Vinegar per gal. 50c50
Flour, per 100 lbs. 20 00 Salt, per lb. 4c
Potatoes, per bush. 2 50 Blankets, per pair. 8 00
Butter, per lb. 1 00 Candles, per lb. 6c75
Onions, per bush. 1 00 Lard, per gal. 2 50
Tallow, per lb. 14c Syrup, " 1 50
Coffee, " 45 Tobacco, per lb. 75c1 00
Eggs, per doz. 75 Soap, " 12c14
Beans, per bush. 3 50 Sheet, 4 4 pr yd. 16
Sugar, per lb. 12c Drilling, " 16
Cocoa, per lb. 30 Axes, " 2 00c3 00
Tea, " 75c1 00 Herring, " 8 50
Molasses, per gal. 50c75 Bran, pr gl. 1 50c2 00
Salmon, per lb. 10c12 Whisky, " 1 25
Sardines, " 25 Gin, " 2 50c3 00
Chicken, per doz. 7 00 Hickory shits, 1 00
Sawed lumber, 6r, 7r, 8r, 9r, 10r, 11r, 12r, 13r, 14r, 15r, 16r, 17r, 18r, 19r, 20r, 21r, 22r, 23r, 24r, 25r, 26r, 27r, 28r, 29r, 30r, 31r, 32r, 33r, 34r, 35r, 36r, 37r, 38r, 39r, 40r, 41r, 42r, 43r, 44r, 45r, 46r, 47r, 48r, 49r, 50r, 51r, 52r, 53r, 54r, 55r, 56r, 57r, 58r, 59r, 60r, 61r, 62r, 63r, 64r, 65r, 66r, 67r, 68r, 69r, 70r, 71r, 72r, 73r, 74r, 75r, 76r, 77r, 78r, 79r, 80r, 81r, 82r, 83r, 84r, 85r, 86r, 87r, 88r, 89r, 90r, 91r, 92r, 93r, 94r, 95r, 96r, 97r, 98r, 99r, 100r.
Sawed lumber, 6r, 7r, 8r, 9r, 10r, 11r, 12r, 13r, 14r, 15r, 16r, 17r, 18r, 19r, 20r, 21r, 22r, 23r, 24r, 25r, 26r, 27r, 28r, 29r, 30r, 31r, 32r, 33r, 34r, 35r, 36r, 37r, 38r, 39r, 40r, 41r, 42r, 43r, 44r, 45r, 46r, 47r, 48r, 49r, 50r, 51r, 52r, 53r, 54r, 55r, 56r, 57r, 58r, 59r, 60r, 61r, 62r, 63r, 64r, 65r, 66r, 67r, 68r, 69r, 70r, 71r, 72r, 73r, 74r, 75r, 76r, 77r, 78r, 79r, 80r, 81r, 82r, 83r, 84r, 85r, 86r, 87r, 88r, 89r, 90r, 91r, 92r, 93r, 94r, 95r, 96r, 97r, 98r, 99r, 100r.

BALCH & PALMER,
MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS,
Steilacoom, Puget Sound, and
San Francisco, California.
CARGOES of piles, hewed timber, ship spar-
sawed lumber, shingles, laths, cord wood,
salmon, halibut, codfish, oysters, whale oil potas-
sion, grain and Oregon produce generally, furnished at
the shortest notice and at the most reasonable
rates. The attention of ship owners is respect-
fully solicited.
Their line of packets trading regularly between
Puget Sound and San Francisco,
Schr. "Damariscove," Capt. Hathaway,
Brig "Geo. Emery," Capt. Wilson,
may be relied upon for safe carriage of
freight and comfortable accommodation of passen-
gers to
LAFAYETTE BALCH,
Steilacoom, Puget Sound.
CYRUS PALMER,
California street Wharf, San Francisco.
Oct. 9, 1852. 3d

NOTICE!
NOW is your chance to buy CHEAP—call at
my store before purchasing elsewhere. I
intend closing out the stock on hand.
ANDREW J. MOSES.
Olympia, Jan. 10, 1852. 19tf

**OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND
BEEF MARKET!**
THE undersigned would respect-
fully inform the public that
they are prepared to furnish Bread,
Cakes and Pies of every description,
on reasonable terms. Balls and Parties furnish-
ed on the shortest notice.
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.
WEED & HURD.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 11tf

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,
French Physician and Surgeon,
AND
DOCTOR R. B. WILSON,
Office—Portland Hospital Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.
Dec. 11, 1852—14ly

**F. A. CHENOWETH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,**
Will attend the several District Courts of the
Territory of Oregon.
Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852. 13tf

OLYMPIA HOUSE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, OREGON.
THE undersigned having opened
this House of public entertain-
ment for the accommodation of the
traveling public, he will furnish man-
and beast with the best fare the market affords.—
Olympia being the point where the main road
from the Columbia river strikes the Sound, pleasure
parties and others wishing to go down the
Sound will find this the best point to start from,
as suitable boats for that purpose can be furnished
at reasonable rates.
Private rooms furnished to those wishing them.
EDMUND SYLVESTER.
Olympia, Sept. 1, '52 11tf

COWLITZ HOTEL.
A Great Disideratum!
THE SUBSCRIBER having edit-
ed and greatly improved his House
at the COWLITZ LANDING, is
now prepared to accommodate the public with the
best of the country affords.
SADDLE HORSES,
Can at all times be had upon reasonable terms.
I have a relay of horses at the residence of
Mr. Ford, so that travellers can reach Olympia in
one day from Cowlitz Landing.
sept 11 tf P. A. CLARKE.

NOTICE.
THE store of the subscriber will be closed every
evening at 7 o'clock, and on Sundays—posi-
tively no business done on Sunday.
JOS. CUSHMAN.
Olympia, Dec. 15, 1852. 13tf

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,
sept 18 tf PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFICERS,
JUDICIAL, REPRESENTATIVE, &c., IN AND
FOR THE COUNTY OF THURSTON.
WILLIAM STRONG, Judge of the Dist. Court
for northern Oregon;
ISAAC N. EBEY, Legislative Representative;
Q. A. BROOKS, Prosecuting Attorney.
A. J. SIMMONS, Sheriff;
A. A. DENNY, } County Judges;
S. S. FORD, }
DAVID SHELTON, }
D. R. BIGELOW, Treasurer;
D. S. MAYNARD, } Justices.
J. M. BACHELDER, }
R. S. BAILY, Assessor.

THE KENDALL CO.,
OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND, &
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Dealers in Oregon Produce and
LUMBER SHIPPERS, AND GENERAL
TRADERS.
HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving
by their line of Packet Ships, viz:
Bark Sarah Warren, Capt. A. B. Gave,
Brig G. W. KENDALL, Capt. D. J. Gave,
Schooner FRANKLIN, Capt. Leary.
A good assortment of
DRY GOODS, CROCKERY WARE,
HARD WARE, LIQUORS,
PROVISIONS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
Which will be exchanged at low prices for Oregon
Produce or for Cash.
For freight, passage or other business, apply to
JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Agent,
Corner of 2nd and Main streets, Olympia, or
DR. S. MERRITT, San Francisco,
Montgomery, 2d door from California street.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11tf

NEW YORK OASH STORE.
CHAS. C. TERRY & CO., thank-
ful for past favors take this oppor-
tunity to inform their numerous friends
and customers that they still continue at
their well known stand in the town of
New York, on Puget's Sound, where they keep
constantly on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices,
all kinds of merchandise usually required in a new
country.
N. B. Vessels furnished with cargoes of Piles,
Square Timber, Shingles, &c.
New York, Sept. 1, 1852. 11tf

CHEAP STORE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!
THE undersigned having permanently located
himself at Olympia in the mercantile busi-
ness, has now on hand and is constantly receiving
goods adapted to the wants of the country.
Among his assortment may be found
Dry Goods, Groceries,
HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES,
TIN WARE, CUTLERY,
CLOTHING &c.
All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the
cheapest."
Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do
well to call before making their purchases.
"A word to the wise is sufficient."
G. A. BARNES.
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1852. 1y1

COLUMBIAN HOTEL.
Second st., Olympia, O. T.
THE undersigned would respect-
fully inform his friends and the pub-
lic generally, that he has recently
taken charge of the above house of en-
tertainment, and is now prepared to accommodate,
with the best fare the market can afford, all who
may favor him with their patronage.
WILLIAM DOWLING, Proprietor.
Olympia, Dec. 4, 1852. 3m13

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
THE undersigned, agents for and owners of
town lots in Olympia, and other growing
towns on Puget's Sound, are prepared to sell or
purchase Real estate as above. As property
throughout the Sound is rapidly growing into im-
portance and value, they invite early applications
from capitalists desirous of profitable investments.
All communications requesting information as to
the value of property, &c., in this district, should
be addressed to
SIMMONS & GOLDSBOROUGH.
Olympia, Sept. 11, 1852. 11tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
HAYS, WARD & Co.'s new and
splendid SAW MILL, 2 miles
above Olympia at the falls of De Shute's
river, is now in full operation, where
they are prepared to do with dispatch all kinds of
sawing, in any quantity, and on reasonable terms.
All orders promptly filled, and cargoes furnis-
hed on the shortest notice.
HAYS, WARD & CO.
Sept. 5, 1852. 3m1

ENGINEER'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned offers his professional ser-
vice to the public as a Civil Engineer and
general Conveyancer in all matters touching land
claims, deeds, &c. &c.
For further particulars apply to
H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 1 31tf

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers & Working Jewelers,
Front, between Stark and Oak sts.,
NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE,
PORTLAND, O. T.
Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a
workmanlike manner, and Warranted.
Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.
Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 5tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.
A LARGE two story house on the
corner of Water and First streets,
in Olympia. The house is well calcu-
lated for a wholesale store. For terms
apply to
M. T. SIMMONS.
Olympia, Sept. 1, '52. 11tf

ROUTES
And distances, (as established by common
consent,) from Portland, southern Oregon,
to Cape Flattery—the junction of the Straits
with the Pacific—northern Oregon—via the
Columbia, Cowlitz rivers, Puget Sound, &c.
From Portland to Ranier, (on Columbia,) 45 m
" Ranier to Monticello, (on Cowlitz,) 19 m
" Monticello to Forks of Cowlitz river, 19 m
" Forks to Warbasport, Cowlitz landing, 12 m
" Warbasport to Esq. J. R. Jackson's, 10 m
" Jackson's to Esq. S. S. Ford's, 20 m
" Ford's to Olympia, 30 m
Total from Ranier to Olympia, 84 m
" From Portland to Olympia, 129 m
From Olympia to Steilacoom, by the Sound,
(Balch's passage,) 25 m
From Olympia to Nesqually beach, 19 m
" Nesqually to Steilacoom, 7 m
" Steilacoom to New York, 27 m
" New York to Seattle, 5 m
" Seattle to Whidby's Island, 39 m
" Seattle to Port Townsend, 55 m
" Port Townsend to New Dungeness, 18 m
" New Dungeness to Cape Flattery, 84 m
" Head of Whidby's Isl. to Penn's Cove, 25 m
" Cal. Ebey's to Victoria, Vancouver's Isl., 28 m
" Olympia to Cape Flattery, direct, 198 m
Total from Portland to Cape Flattery, 419 m

BERGESS, GILBERT & STILL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GREAT CHEAP BOOK,
NEWSPAPER AND
STATIONERY DEPOT!

This is the oldest establishment of the kind
on the Pacific Coast.
WE have on hand, and are constantly receiv-
ing shipments at all of the latest cheap
publications, standard works, law books, mechani-
cal works, school books, works in the French and
Spanish languages, and also other languages;
paper of all kinds, water, ink, inkstands, quills,
gold and steel pens, lead-pens, drawing-pencils,
crayons and chalks, letter-stamps, folders and cut-
ters, cash and need boxes, copying and notarial
presses, and in fact every thing pertaining to the
stationery business.
B. G. & S. are agents and will receive subscrip-
tions for any of the following magazines or news-
papers at the following prices per annum:
MAGAZINES.

Harpers Monthly, 6 dollars.
Graham's Magazine, 6 do.
Godey's Lady's Book, 6 do.
The National Magazine, 4 do.
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 10 do.
The Wing Review, 6 do.
The Democratic Review, 6 do.
Little's Living Age, 12 do.
Knickerbocker Magazine, 6 do.
Eclectic Magazine, 10 do.
The Banker's Mag. and Statist. Reg. 10 do.
The Farmer Cultivator, a journal for the
farmer gardener, &c., 10 do.
The Horticulturist, a journal of ag. &c. 10 do.
The London Lancet, 10 do.
American Journal of Medical Sciences, 10 do.
Blackwoods Magazine, 6 do.
For the London, Edinburgh, North Brit-
ish and Westminster Reviews, each, 5 do.
For two Reviews \$8; three, \$12; four, 16 do.
For Blackwood and the four Reviews
for a year, 20 do.

NEWSPAPERS.
Boston Journal for California, 5 dollars.
New York Herald, 5 do.
New York Weekly Herald, 6 do.
New York Weekly Tribune, 6 do.
New York Weekly Tribune for Calif., 5 do.
New York Spirit of the Times, 10 do.
Philadelphia Saturday Courier, 6 do.
Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, 6 do.
Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, 3 do.
Baltimore Weekly Sun for Transcript, 5 do.
Portland, Maine, Weekly Transcript, 5 do.
Uncle Sam, Weekly, 5 do.
Waverly Magazine, 5 do.
Boston Museum, 5 do.
Boston Carpet Bag, 5 do.
Boston Investigator, 5 do.
Glasgow's Piet's Drawing Room Comp., 5 do.
Louisville Ky., Courier for California, 5 do.
Cincinnati Commercial, 5 do.
New Orleans Picayune, 6 do.
New Orleans True Delta, 6 do.
New York Lantern, or Am. Punch, 5 do.
New York La Cronica Spanish, 10 do.
New York Staats Leitende, 5 do.
New York Courier des Etats Unis, 6 do.
London Illustrated News Weekly, 20 do.
London Weekly Dispatch, 20 do.
London Weekly Times, 20 do.
Liverpool (Wilmser & Smith's) Times, 20 do.
Dublin Nation, 20 do.
When any of the above are sent from the office
of publication, they will be charged half the above
rates.
Subscriptions received also for any other mag-
azine or newspaper published in the United States
or Europe.
One of the firm resides in New York and will
attend to the filling of all orders that may be en-
trusted to our care.
Country merchants, booksellers, pedlars and the
trade generally will find it to their advantage to
call and examine our stock before purchasing else-
where.

**CHEAP BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS
BY THE CART LOAD!**
BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Port-
smouth square, San Francisco, wholesale and
retail dealer in cheap publications, standard books,
blank books, stationery, fancy articles, and
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS!
B. G. & S. continues to supply all orders for
cheap books and newspapers, and other articles in
their line, in advance of all others, and at the low-
est market price. Country merchants, agents, the
trade, pedlars, canvassers, and the public generally
are invited to call and examine our extensive col-
lection of publications, where they will be sure to
find all the latest works published in this country
or elsewhere.
B. G. & S. are sole agents for, and receiving
per every mail, the Boston Journal, N. O. Picay-
une, Louisville Courier, Cincinnati Commercial,
Portland Transcript, New Bedford Mercury, Bal-
timore Sun, St. Louis Reveille, &c. &c.; besides
which they receive the New York Herald, New
York Tribune, London Illustrated News, Wilmer
& Smith's European Times, Weekly Dispatch,
Dublin Nation, London Punch, La Cronica, New
York Staats Leitende, New York Schnellpost, La
Presse, La Constitutionnel, L'Illustration, and
other papers generally from all parts of the world.
One of the firm resides in New York, and will at-
tend to the filling of all orders that may be re-
ceived with promptness and dispatch.
BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL,
Portsmouth square, San Francisco.
November 6th, 1851. 9tf

**WILLIAM H. STOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,**
No. 4, Maynard's Fire proof Store,
SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B. W. H. S. makes no purchases of any
description of property on his own account, but
generally has a large assortment of merchandise
for sale on consignment.
He respectfully tenders his services to any per-
son in California or Oregon, who may wish to
employ an agent for the sale of domestic produce or
other merchandise.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11tf

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO!
PORTERS LINE.**
THE Ship PERISA and brig JANE are
running regularly between Puget's
Sound and the above port. All orders for
goods promptly attended to.
Address
WILLIAM PORTER,
Sept. 11, 1852. 11tf San Francisco.

**JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,
CIVIL ENGINEER SURVEYOR, AND
DRAUGHTSMAN.**
115 1/2 ST. WELLES, O. T.

BALCH & PALMER,
MERCHANTS,
STEILACOUM, PUGET'S SOUND,
OREGON TERRITORY.
Sept. 5, 1852. 11tf

D. R. BIGELOW, Quincy A. Brooks
BIGELOW & BROOKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Olympia, Thurston County, O. T.
11tf

SIMON B. MAYRE, DAVID LOGAN.
MAYRE & LOGAN,
Attorneys at Law,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE—COFFIN'S BLOCK,
NOV 21tf Portland, Oregon.

G. N. M'CONAHA, J. W. WILEY.
M'CONAHA & WILEY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
WILL attend the several Courts of the Ter-
ritory. Their special attention will be
given to causes in the District and Supreme Courts.
They will attend to criminal cases throughout the
Territory.
THEY REFER TO
Hon. Thomas H. Benton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Hon. John B. Weller, U. S. Senator from Cal-
ifornia.
Hon. Judge Ralston, Sacramento City, Cal.
Hon. J. Neely Johnson, " "
Hon. T. Butler King, San Francisco.
Hon. Thomas Ewing Ohio.
Hon. John McDougal, Ex-Gov. California.
Hon. P. H. Burnett, " "
Hon. John Welch, M. C. from Ohio.
Editors of Placer Times and Transcript, San
Francisco.
Olympia, Oct. 23, 1852. 7tf

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND.
Sept. 1852. 11tf

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
COWLITZ FARMS, O. T.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11tf

L. B. HASTINGS, F. W. PETTIGROVE.
ALFRED A. PLUMMER.
L. B. HASTINGS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE,
Port Townsend, Northern Oregon.
Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles, and
other lumber furnished at short notice,
and on reasonable terms.
Sept. 25, 1852. 31tf

WARBASS & TOWNSEND,
GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE
GENERALLY;
Shipping supplied at short notice.
MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11tf

ANDREW J. MOSES
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assort-
ment of Merchandise.
Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 11tf

P. A. MARQUAM,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Having located permanently in the city of Port-
land, will practice his Profession in the vari-
ous Courts of Oregon Territory.
Office—in Coffin's Block, opposite the Colum-
bian Hotel.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11tf

WM. SETON OGDEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PORTLAND, O. T.
Sept. 4, 1852. 11tf

Geo. Abernethy, Hiram Clark, J. R. Robb,
GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.
MERCHANTS,
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11tf

W. C. HOLMAN, Wm. M. Carpenter.
Woodford C. Holman & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansone)
San Francisco, California.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
REFERENCES:
Ex-Gov. Burnett, }
Maj. William L. Smith, } San Francisco.
Page, Bacon & Co. }
Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon Territory. }
F. W. Pettigrove, Port Townsend. }
David Shelton, } Olympia.
A. M. Poe, }
N. B. Strict attention will be given to con-
signments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour

...the first discovery of the potato as food for man. He took the seed and found it unpalatable. One day he ordered a lot of dry weeds to be collected and burnt. Among these was a lot of dried potatoes. After the burning these potatoes were picked up thoroughly and found to be delicious. By this accident was discovered a species of food which has saved millions of the human race from starvation.

A WESTERN Editor thus sums up the peculiarities of a contemporary:—He is too lazy to earn a meal, and too mean to enjoy one. He never was generous but once, and that was when he gave the itch to an apprentice boy. So much for his goodness of heart! Of his industry, he says the public may judge, when he states that the only time he ever worked, was the day that he mistook castor oil for honey.

The greatest difficulty in the education of children is the immorality of parents, for unless they actively concur in this great work, every thing is vain and useless. The grand foundation of a good education is, that parents teach their children none but virtuous principles and all their good examples.

THE GENTERS.—Punch slanderously says: "The sun is called masculine, from its supporting and sustaining the moon, and fending her the where-withal to shine away as she does of a night; and from his being obliged to keep such a family of stars besides. The moon is feminine, because she is changing, just as a ship is blown about by every wind. The church is feminine, because she is married to the State, and time is masculine because he is trifled with by the ladies."

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

PILLOW & DREW have just received direct from New York, a large and rich assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY, consisting of Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Plain do. do.

- Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold Rings with sets; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins; Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders; Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains; Silver Tea and Table Spoons; Silver and Silver plated Spectacles; Gold Bracelets with sets; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Parasols; Soler, Hanging and Table Lamps; Britannia Tea Pots and Pitchers; Beads and Fancy Head ornaments; Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks; Pocket Knives.

TO SHIP OWNERS AND MASTERS OF VESSELS.

HE undersigned is just completing an excellent new **DRY DOCK** three miles below Olympia, on the west side of the harbor, which will soon be ready for the accommodation of ship owners and masters for the repair of their vessels—such as caulking, coppering, spruing and repairing generally. A good opportunity will now be presented for the repair of vessels of those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity presented, and will find all necessary conveniences for that purpose. Gargons of spars for the China or English markets will at all times be fitted at the dock, by sending in bills designating the quantity and quality of such as may be required. A part of a cargo now on hand.

JOHN L. BUTLER.
Oct. 16, 1852. 61f

Transportation.

Winter Arrangements.
THE NEW STEAMER **Lot Whitcomb**, J. C. AINWORTH, master will leave Portland every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the intermediate points going down and returning. Arrangements have been made by which freight for Oregon City will be forwarded by steamer Multnomah. The Multnomah will convey the Whitcomb's passengers to Oregon City. Passengers for the Whitcomb will leave Oregon City Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Monday morning at half past seven, on the Multnomah. The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as heretofore. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or at the brick store, Oregon City, sept 18 if G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

Winter Arrangements.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER **"MULTNOMAH,"** CAPT. FOUNTLEROY, having been completely overhauled and refitted, will hereafter run daily between Portland and Oregon City: leaving Portland at 10 o'clock a. m., and Oregon City at 2 p. m. The Multnomah will hereafter connect with the steamer Lot Whitcomb running to and from Astoria, touching at intermediate points. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board or J. M. BRECK, Agent.
Des. 4, 1852. if

GENERAL ACCOMMODATION.

THE WELL KNOWN, FAST RUNNING STEAMER **"Washington,"** UNDER the command of her popular master, Capt. MURRAY, will be prepared to commence plying between Canemah and Champeog immediately—and being connected with a stage at Champeog, will carry passengers through to Salem with despatch—making daily trips between Canemah and Champeog, on very reasonable terms. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to Robert Newell & Co., Champeog; Allen, McKinley & Co., Oregon City.

Marvin & Hitchcock, BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS, PRINTER BOOK STORE.

MONTE OMBREY ST., CORNER OF MURRAY ST., San Francisco.

WE invite the attention of Merchants, Traders, Teachers, and families throughout Oregon, to our Counting House Stationery, and Miscellaneous School Books, &c.

Our goods we import direct from New York per every Clipper Ship, and one of the first residing in New York City will keep our stock well supplied with every thing in our line.

ACCOUNT BOOKS of every different size, from Cap to Super-Royal, of the best quality of paper and binding, manufactured to our order. MEMORANDUMS, Pass Books, Miniature Account Books, in every variety.

MERCANTILE STATIONERY, Counting House and Desk Furniture of every description. FINE CUTLERY, of Rodgers', Wostenholms', Crookes, and Barnes' best manufacture. Also Wilds' American Cutlery—300 doz selected in New York expressly for our trade.

GOLD PENS—Bagley's and Greaton's make, the finest assortment ever offered, of all sizes, with and without extension cases, and warranted perfect points. LETTER AND SEAL PRESSES, Copying Books, Manifold Writers, Scrap Books, Invoice Files, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS. Saunders' Series complete. McGuffey's do. Brown's, Smith's, Murray's Grammar. Colburn's, Davis', Ray's, Thomson's, Stoddard's and Pike's Arithmetics. Olney's, Morse's, Mitchell's and Smith's Geographic, Primary and Quarto, with Atlases. Willard's History of U. S., in English and Spanish. McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Grammars. Author's series of the Classics. And a great variety of other School Books. Webster's Quarto, octavo School and Pocket Dictionaries. Walker's and Cobb's School and Pocket tuck Dictionaries. Worcester's Dictionary, octavo and 12mo. Phillips' and Sampson's edition of the Poets. Shakespeare, Byron, Moore, and Burns octavo edition, in Morocco, Cloth, Gilt and Sheep binding.

Smaller editions of all the Poets in finest binding. Prescott's Histories and Miscellanies, complete. Exploring Expedition, McCulloch's Gazetteer. A good selection of Agricultural works. Ollendorff's Spanish and French Grammars. German Grammars and Readers. German, French, and Spanish Dictionaries. Spanish, French and German Books.

The above will shortly be added to by the arrival of large invoices per Clipper Ships almost due, and we invite the attention of the public to our stock and solicit orders which will be promptly attended to.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK, Sept. 18, 1852. 21f San Francisco.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Pever Sores, Consumption, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

The value of this medicine is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extended. It is approved and highly recommended by physicians, and admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root, that has ever been employed in medical practice. Its operation extends to the remotest parts of the system, and consists in removing diseased action in the absorbing and secreting organs. In man, Nature seldom effects, unassisted, the cure of any virulent disease, but requires the aid of a stimulant, alterative, or antiseptic medicine. In diseases of the skin and flesh, a combination of these three classes of medical agents is highly desirable. All these properties are combined in this preparation; and instead of operating successively upon the system, as they must necessarily do when taken separately, they operate simultaneously, and in perfect harmony when administered in this form. Its tonic property strengthens the digestion, and improves the appetite. Its alterative tendency carries off the accumulations of morbid matter; and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virus, by which the disease is fostered. Its uniform success in curing and relieving the various diseases for which it is recommended, is established by a multitude of facts.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND SALT RHEUM.

New York, July 27, 1849. Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Words can but feebly express my feelings, in conveying the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored to perfect health by the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. She was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease that covered the whole surface of the body, so that it would have been impossible to touch any part that was free from the humor: the head face and body were covered with scales like those of a fish; the hair fell out in large quantities, and walking caused the most excruciating agonies, as it affected the joints more severely than any other part. She suffered also a long time from an affection of the liver, connected with general debility, and a prostration of the nervous system. Physicians, both in Europe and America, had exhausted the usual remedies, without effecting a cure, or scarcely affording relief; and the best medical skill was unavailing, until she happily used your Sarsaparilla. The disease was pronounced salt rheum, but her whole system, internally and externally, was altogether deranged; but so complete has been the cure, after using the Sarsaparilla for six weeks, and taking in all less than one dozen bottles, that she now enjoys better health than for years previous to taking the Sarsaparilla. The object in making this communication is, that all who have suffered as she has, may know where and to whom to apply for relief (and that not in vain), as a complete cure will be the result. My wife unites with me in heartfelt thanks—and believe me, gentlemen, Yours sincerely,

FERRIER NAZER, City and County of New York, as Ferrier Nazer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the foregoing statement, to which he has subscribed his name, is true and accurate, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn and subscribed this 27th day of July, 1849, before me,

C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 109 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

For sale at Oregon City by our agents, GEO. ABERNETHY & CO. Sept. 6, 1852. if

Transportation.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. CONNECTING WITH THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

ONLY THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, THE ASPINWALL, NAVY BAY, &c.

PER steamer EL DORADO, on Tuesday, April 20th, the GEORGIA, via Havana, on Saturday, April 21th. The splendid steamship EL DORADO, 1500 tons, H. K. Daveport, U. S. Navy Commander, will sail on Tuesday, April 20th, at 2 o'clock P. M., direct for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with the company's steamers; and the GEORGIA, 3000 tons, D. D. Porter, U. S. Navy Commander, will leave her pier at the foot of Warren street on Saturday, April 24th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for Aspinwall, via Havana.

Passengers by the Georgia will connect with the well known, favorite United States Mail steamship PANAMA, to sail for San Francisco on the arrival of the passengers and mails. No detention at Panama, and the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgona. Passengers will thus be enabled to save about 35 miles of the river navigation, and also the expense and danger heretofore attending the landing in boats off Chagres, as they will be landed from the steamers, free of expense, at the Company's wharf at Aspinwall.

The following will be the rates of fare to San Francisco—1st cabin, \$314; 2d cabin, \$270; 3d cabin, \$200. The rates of fare to Aspinwall will be—1st cabin, \$65; 2d cabin \$45; 3d cabin, \$35. For freight or passage, apply to Chas. A. Whitney, at the office of the company, No. 177 West street, corner of Warren, New York, sept 18if

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. CONNECTING WITH THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ONLY THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON—THROUGH TICKETS NOW FOR SALE!

THE splendid new double engine STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS, 2500 tons; H. J. Hartstein, U. S. Navy Commander, being now ready for service, will leave for Aspinwall, Navy Bay, direct, on Monday, April 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from her pier, at the foot of Warren street, North River, to connect with the GOLDEN GATE, 2500 tons, Lieutenant Peterson, U. S. Navy, commander, which steamer, is ordered to remain at Panama, to be in readiness immediately on arrival of the passengers at that point, to sail direct for San Francisco without any delay.

The accommodations of these steamships are unsurpassed, and they have proved to be the fastest ever launched—the Illinois having made the passage from New York to the Isthmus in seven days and fourteen hours, and the Golden Gate from Panama to San Francisco in eleven days and eighteen hours.

The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgona, at the head of river navigation. Passengers going forward by these vessels, it is confidently expected, will make the quickest trip ever performed from New York to San Francisco. Early application will be necessary to secure passage, for which apply to Charles A. Whitney at the office of the Company, 177 West street, corner of Warren New York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamship Columbia, A. V. St. LeRoy, Commander, will leave Law's Wharf at San Francisco, on the arrival of the mail steamer from Panama, with the U. S. mails for Oregon, touching at Astoria, and returning without delay with passengers and mails for the steamer from San Francisco from Panama. A safe and commodious river steamer will connect with the Columbia, taking passengers for St. Helens, Portland, and Oregon City. For passage or light freight, apply to E. KNIGHT, Ag't, P. M. S. Co., Office, corner Sacramento & Leidesdorff streets, San Francisco, or to JOSEPH DUBROW, Agent, Portland Oregon.

N. B. Passengers cannot be received on board without tickets from the Company's offices. sept 18 if

New Stage Line!

Through by Daylight from Champeog TO SALEM.

E. DEPUIS, has just established a line of well stocked with superior American horses. This being the daily line, the stages will leave Champeog on the arrival of the Washington, and other steamers. Also, one steamer leaves Salem every morning. Soliciting a share of patronage, the proprietor pledges himself to employ none but experienced drivers and gentlemanly agents.

SAMUEL CLARK, Salem, sept 18 if W. H. REES, Champeog.

NEW TRANSPORTATION ROUTE!

FROM OREGON CITY TO SALEM, VIA CHAMPEOG! NEWELL & Co. at Champeog, are now prepared to receive, store and forward goods of all descriptions, to Salem, and other places above, on the most reasonable terms. Apply to Allen, McKinley & Co., Oregon City, Crawford's Wharf Boat, do do Capt. Murray—on board the Washington, R. Newell & Co.—Champeog, Griswold & Co.—Salem, Month & Albany, W. W. Buck & Co. Marysville, Champeog, sept 18 if.

THE WILLAMETTE HOUSE, PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently taken charge of the above house, which is pleasantly situated on Ash street, in the city of Portland, where he is prepared to accommodate with board and lodging all who may favor him with their patronage. Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. J. LOOMIS, Proprietor.

COWLITZ RIVER.

THE UNDERSIGNED have Bateau and Canoes running constantly on the Cowlitz River, and are now prepared to forward passengers and freight for the Sound without delay. The mail boat leaves regularly every Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, for the Cowlitz Landing. WARRASS & TOWNSEND, Monticello, Dec. 10, 1852. 164f

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC EXPRESS.

A JOINT STOCK COMPANY—Capital \$3,000,000—Office in S. Brannan's new fire-proof block, Montgomery street, between California and Sacramento.

DIRECTORS. Henry Wells, William G. Fargo, John P. Livingston, James McKay, Elijah P. Williams, Alphens Reynolds, Edwin B. Morgan, Alexander M. C. Smith, Henry D. Rice.

EDWIN B. MORGAN, President, JAMES MCKAY, Secretary. This company, having completed its organization as above is now ready to undertake a general EXPRESS FORWARDING AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS: the purchase and sale of Gold Dust, Bullion and Bills of Exchange, the payment and collection of Notes, Bills and Accounts; the forwarding of Gold Dust, Bullion and Specie; also Packages, Parcels and Freight of all descriptions, in and between the city of New York and the city of San Francisco, and the principal cities and towns in California, connecting at New York with the lines of the American Express Company; the Harnden Express; Fulton, Virgil & Co's Northern and Canada Express; and Livingston, Wells & Co's European Express.

They have established offices and faithful agents in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Eastern, Middle and western States; energetic and faithful messengers furnished with iron chests for the security of treasure and other valuable packages, accompanying each Express upon all their lines, as well in California as in the Atlantic States.

They will immediately establish offices at all the principal towns in California, and run messengers on their own account for the purposes of doing a general Express business. As soon as such arrangements are completed, notice will be given. S. P. CARTER, General Agent in California. Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

GREGORY'S EXPRESS TO OREGON.

TOUCHING Humboldt, Trinidad, Klamath, Astoria, St. Helens, Portland, Oregon City, by every steamer going North. Also, to HONG KONG, China, touching at the Sandwich Islands by American clipper built sailing vessels.

To the Southern and Western States, by New Orleans direct, and also to the North and Europe, by the semi-monthly steamers. No connection with any other express company, the subscriber having completed the most systematic and extensive express business in existence to and from the following

- | Offices. | Agents. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| New York, | Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock. |
| Liverpool, | " John W. Hart. |
| Sacramento City, | " G. E. Clark. |
| Marysville, | " Frank Rummel. |
| Puget Sound, | " Crosby & Smith. |
| Milton, | " do do |
| Salem, | " Wilson & Co. |
| Great Salt Lake City, | " do do |

JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor. Office in the Fire proof Banking House, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, San Francisco, California. Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

Move Your Boots!

Hyack!—Chatawa!! get out of the way!! FOR THE STITCHAS RAILROAD!

JACOB BARNHART, from Whiteside county, Illinois, Conductor. Sampson Chithoot, George Stickshoes, J. Ingin-ees, John Sokum.

Second Railroad North of the Columbia River!! FIRST CLASS CARS have been placed upon the above road, (just completed), and they are warranted to "propel" with double "engine" power, give back-acting leeks, and loom up like a "sugar hoghead." The boilers are wire wound, water-proof, and no mistake. The cars will run from the head of Budd's Inlet to Hays, Ward & Co's Saw mill, at the "tum-water" of Shute's river—leaving each end every hour in the day (Sunday's excepted.) All "male" matter carried free—front seats reserved for the ladies. Footmen do not wish to get run over will please to clear the track when they hear the cars coming. Horsesmen not allowed on the road.

This railroad forms the connecting link between Puget Sound and Shute's river—ultimately to be extended to the Columbia river, and there is no knowing where it will stop. Tickets to be had at all times at the Conductor's office. Passengers requested to clean their shoes, and "blow" their nose before getting into the passenger train. For freight or passage apply to the conductor. Feb. 5, 1853. 22if

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date I will keep a register of names of all persons arriving in our new Territory, and I simply suggest to those now here to place their names upon the same book, in order hereafter when any person desiring to know of the place of residence of any relative or friend who may live in this section of Oregon, they may know where to find them. And at the same time shall be ready to facilitate transportation to those who may desire going down the Sound.

ANDREW J. MOSES, Main Street, Olympia. Feb. 5, 1853. 22if

DUGAN & CO'S Oregon Express.

WILL hereafter connect with ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS, PORTLAND, OREGON, and through them to CALIFORNIA, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE. We have established agencies at all the principal towns and camps in the Umpqua, Rogue River and Shasta mines, and parties wishing to send letters or packages to any of the mining districts of Northern California and Oregon, can forward by this express by leaving the matter at the office of ADAMS & Co., Portland, and Oregon City. TREASURE FORWARDED UNDER INSURANCE. Collections made, and all Express business attended to with promptness and dispatch. sept 18 if DUGAN & CO.

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, OREGON LAND AND LUMBER OFFICE.

276 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Will receive Oregon lumber and produce, on commission, and make cash advances on the same. Also will sell land claims or town lots, on liberal terms.

Refer to Gov. Gaines, Salem; T. J. Dryer, Esq., Portland; Capt. Jozells, Vancouver; and H. M. Knight, St. Helens. sept 18 if

PROSPECTUS.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE. RE-EDITION OF THE LONDON QUARTERLY, THE NORTH BRITISH, THE EDINBURGH, AND WESTMINSTER REVIEWS, AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers, 79 Fulton, and 51 Gold sts., New York.

THESE periodicals are the critical censors of the British scientific and literary world. By their criticisms, they aid readers in the selection of standard valuable books; and by the epigrams which they present, often obviate the necessity of consulting works too voluminous for general examination. They fill a place which American magazines cannot supply; for they discuss topics relating more strictly to the affairs, political, religious, scientific and literary, of the continent of Europe. They are conducted by the best talent of Great Britain; and are engaged with the most important questions which interest or agitate the civilized world. Whoever subscribes to them all, may read the ablest representatives of the principal parties into which the people of Great Britain are divided.

TERMS—Payments to be made in Advance. For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per year. For any two " " 5.00 " For any three " " 7.00 " For all four of the Reviews, 8.00 " For Blackwood's Magazine, 8.00 " For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00 " For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10.00 "

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers, 79 Fulton Street, entrance 54 Gold St. New York.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW

is the exponent of the Whig party in Great Britain, having from its commencement advocated Freedom and the rights of the people. When the war, apparently of extermination, was waged against France by British Tory rulers, and during which occurred the second great struggle of England with our own country, this Review first unfolded the flag of resistance, made by its unswerving and eloquent appeals in behalf of inalienable rights the halls of legislation and even the throne itself to tremble. The graphic and stirring delineations of those events, presented in the pages of this distinguished Journal, exhibit the truest portraitures of those perilous days to be found, perhaps, in the language. Its influence was becoming so apparent, that at length the leaders of the Tory party, at whom the thunders of its eloquence were especially directed, found it too powerful an instrument to be resisted by ordinary means, and hence they established the "Quarterly," or as it is distinguished among the American Reprints,

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, whereby to counteract that influence which its powerful rival exerted against their measures. The two great political parties thus made strenuous efforts through their respective organs, for the formation of their antagonist principles; and during a long series of years, these two leading Periodicals have concentrated the labors, the talent, and the influence of the adherents of the Whig and Tory parties of Great Britain.

Men of the highest literary rank, as dignitaries civil and ecclesiastic, have contributed to the pages of these works: among them might be mentioned some of the most resplendent names on the scroll of fame. Among the regular contributors to the London Quarterly Review were Southey, Scott, Lockhart (its present editor), Apperson, Ferguson, Wordsworth, Lord Mahon, Dr. Milman (whose articles on Oriental literature have been highly esteemed), and that wonderful woman of science, Mrs. Hemmell, with many others scarcely less celebrated. Then again in the Edinburgh Review, it is enough to mention the following names, any one which it might be associated—we refer to Jeffrey, Napier, Brougham, Mackintosh, and McCaulay: the first of whom during his long connection with the Review actually wrote, on its brilliant pages; while the universally admired essays of the last, republished so extensively in our own and the parent country, leave us in no manner of doubt as to their great intrinsic merit.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. This able Journal was established under the patronage and support of the ultra-liberals, so styled, of the British House of Commons; among whom Rowbury, Mill, Bowring, Professor Long of the London University, Miss Martineau, and others names need not be quoted, conspicuously figured. It was for some years under the editorial supervision of Jeremy Bentham, for which fact it obtained the sobriquet of the mouth-piece of Benthamism. This work has ever been especially devoted to the great topics which interest the mass of the people: its pages have been rife, it will be remembered, with a series of powerful articles, tending to the reduction of Tory and exclusive privileges, hereditary rights, kingly prerogatives, &c. The astounding developments made a few years since, respecting the wretched and, then, unheard of horrors of some branches of the mining population of England, first appeared in its pages. Not only have its articles ever been directed against the aforementioned abuses; the work has also maintained an unrelenting crusade against the alliance of church and State, thus virtually seeking to abolish the "Parliamentary Religion" of England, and eventually to remove the still existing marks of feudalism, which continue to afflict the British nation. It has recently become the medium through which Colburn promulgates his Free-trade doctrines, which will give it increased interest to the numerous admirers here and elsewhere, of that great reformer. In many particulars the Westminster Review espouses a political faith closely allied to that of our own country; and therefore we may, without an extraordinary effort of charity, be induced to cherish it as an exotic worthy of being engrafted into our more genial soil. It has recently been united with the Foreign Quarterly Review, the more attractive features of the two Reviews thus now combined in the Westminster, and thus adding greatly to its value as a literary periodical.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, is a work of more recent origin than those already described—but it is, nevertheless, destined to occupy as prominent a place in the Republic of Letters. The great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland led to its establishment. There was no Journal in the United Kingdom, which appeared to meet the necessities of the Anti-National-church agitation. Indeed, the revolution caused by the disruption induced a new state of things, placing the actors in new positions of observation: nor could they give utterance to their new perceptions of State and Church Policy—their new sympathies—their new emotions, without some organ of thought than any then extant. Hence the spontaneous agreement of the great master minds among them, in the necessity of a new outlet of opinion, and the immediate creation of the North British Review. The basis of this Journal is the Evangelism of the Nineteenth century: nor is it to be overlooked as one of the striking characteristics of the times, and the grand principle which Robertson, Smith, and many of the eminent men of Scotland took the field a century ago to write down, is now advocated and vindicated in this able work, and in the same literary metropolis.

Sustained, then, as these distinguished works are and ever have been, by the highest order of scholastic ability and political sagacity, we need not be surprised to find them occupying such a proud pre-eminence among the literary production of the world; and the neglect of their high claims upon the consideration of all classes of the intelligent community, would necessarily argue a corresponding indifference to the great interests of the commonwealth. But a spirit of philosophical inquiry

is abroad among the people; and to the honor of the age may it be stated that ignorance is no longer deemed a misfortune, but a fault; and assuredly the fault is not to be excused when we find such rare advantages thus placed within our grasp; and however true also, may be the remark, it is not the less true, that the cultivation of literature brings its own reward, the neglect of it brings its own punishment. With these views, therefore, the American publishers respectfully beg to invite the especial attention of their fellow citizens, to the Reprints of the several Periodicals here referred to, feeling confident that in doing so they will not only subscribe the best interests of popular intelligence, but will, at the same time, add to the general happiness of the nation, by imparting to the public mind a healthful stimulus for a higher order of intellectual pleasure.

TERMS—Payments to be made in Advance. For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per year. For any two " " 5.00 " For any three " " 7.00 " For all four of the Reviews, 8.00 " For Blackwood's Magazine, 8.00 " For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00 " For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10.00 "

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers, 79 Fulton Street, entrance 54 Gold St. New York.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The continued success of this Magazine presents the strongest motives to the Publishers to make it still more worthy of the unprecedented favor with which it has been received by the public. The present number is embellished with the traits of the eminent American writer Irving and Bryant, and a view of their residences, accompanied with original sketches of their literary character. Other names distinguished in letters and science, will be made the subject of articles and pictorial illustrations in subsequent numbers.

The circulation of the Magazine is now fifty thousand, and is regularly extending in every part of the Union. No effort will be spared to render it a great National Work, both in regard to the richness and variety of its contents, and its adaptation to the wants of the American mind. The utmost care will be taken to present a faithful and pleasing picture of current English literature, while nothing will be admitted which can offend the most fastidious taste or the nicest sense of morality. As an agreeable and instructive publication for family reading in any portion of our vast Republic, the Publishers are determined that it shall be without a superior in the literature of the world.

Each number of the Magazine will contain 144 pages octavo, in double columns. The volume of a single year, therefore, will present nearly two thousand pages of the choicest of the Miscellaneous literature of the age. A carefully prepared Fashion Plate will accompany each number. New volumes commence with the June and December numbers.

TERMS.

Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five cents a number. The first volume is now ready, neatly bound in muslin, at Two Dollars. The Work may be obtained of Booksellers and Periodical Agents, and of the Publishers.

Liberal arrangements will be made with the Trade and with Postmasters for efforts in circulating the Work, and Specimen Numbers will be supplied gratuitously.

The Publishers will supply mail and city subscribers, when payment is made to them in advance. Clubs supplied upon liberal terms. Mail covers for each volume will be furnished by the Publishers and Agents at Twenty-five cents each. Persons desiring the Work early will please to furnish their names and address to the Agents—Orders for numbers from the commencement can now be supplied.

Address post paid, Harper & Brothers, 82 wall street New York.

Educational.

Portland Academy.

REV. C. S. KINGSLEY AND WIFE, TEACHERS. THE third quarter will commence on Wednesday, May 1st. No student received for less than a half quarter, unless by express arrangement, and no name dropped from the roll until notice of discontinuance is given to the teacher. The quarters will consist of eleven weeks each, at the following rates of tuition:

- For Primary Scholars each, \$6.00
- Geography, Grammar & Arithmetic, 7.00
- Mathematics and Natural Sciences, 7.00
- Greek, Latin, and French Languages, 9.00
- Drawing and Painting, extra, 5.00

We would assure the citizens of Portland and vicinity that it is the design of the Trustees of the Institution to make it every way worthy of the patronage. As soon as the number of scholars will warrant, it will be organized into primary, male and female departments. Frequent change of books will be avoided, and no pains will be spared to make it all our patrons can desire.

To those abroad, the Institution holds out as strong inducements as any in the Territory. It is commodious and new, beautifully situated and easily accessible from all points in the Territory. Board can be had, on reasonable terms, in some of the best families in the city; and several young persons of both sexes can obtain places where they can pay their board in whole or in part by laboring mornings and evenings. Any communications addressed to James H. Wilbur or C. S. Kingsley in reference to the school accommodations for board, will be promptly attended to. sept 18 if JAS. H. WILBUR.

THE TUALATIN ACADEMY,

J. M. KEELER, PRINCIPAL, IS located in the town of Forest Grove, Tualatin plains. This institution is now in its infancy, yet parents and guardians desiring to send to the school may be assured not only of the healthfulness and beauty of the location—the intelligence and morality of the inhabitants, but especially that such teachers will be employed as will make the highest mental and moral improvement of the scholars their chief object.

A spacious and noble Academy building has been erected on a site commanding a view of two extensive prairies, with their intervening and encircling forests, and when completed will furnish ample accommodations for both departments of the school.