

THE COLUMBIAN.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

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J. W. WILEY. T. F. McELROY.

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AGENTS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

[FOR THE "COLUMBIAN."]

Bachelorville, Oct. 15, 1852.

MESSES. WILEY & McELROY:

As a settled bachelor in this country, allow me to say to the immigrants of the present season, that, in my humble opinion, those who have come from two to three thousand miles to find a home, and then locate themselves without coming to look at the Puget Sound country, will see the day that they will rue their choice. Here is a large, unoccupied country, with plenty of timber for all useful and mercantile purposes—plenty of all kinds of fish—clams and oysters in profusion—a climate that is calculated to guarantee to all permanent settlers a reasonable term of life, to enjoy the natural blessings of the country; and with a commendable share of toil, may add to these the best of Heaven's gifts to ering man, viz: peace, plenty, and continual health. Much is said about new countries, but I think this beats them all for a Louteous profusion of these advantages.

I see by a notice of your "table," that that "large onion" is hard to beat, if not too strong to eat. No doubt you are surprised at so strong an evidence of the products of our soil, as you have but lately come from the Willamette valley where so many good things are not allowed to editors. But we know how to appreciate all good and profitable things, institutions, and newspapers in particular.

I think we can beat Southern Oregon raising potatoes, onions, beets, carrots, cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, and in fine all that contributes to the comfort, convenience, and health of man. The seasons are mild and healthy.

All we lack is a population commensurate with our country's capacity to accommodate; and then a new Territory, a legislature of our own to enact good and wholesome laws—then it will be said that no place in the west can boast of so good a climate, and so many natural advantages as the Puget Sound country.

This is what I call sound policy.

I remain yours, &c., C.

YANKEE NOTIONS.—The prosperity of South Deerfield, Massachusetts, is closely identified with so insignificant a vocation as the manufacture of wall-toets. Three years ago the Messrs. Arms "took a notion" to see what could be made at the business, and have applied themselves to it energetically. They now employ in their shops, exclusive of stitchers, 125 hands; and 125 dozen of the article are prepared for market daily. The yearly sales amount to \$125,000, which is about double the cost of the materials worked up. Their success has started up competitors, so that quite a village of shops, boarding houses, &c., owes its origin to the aforesaid "notion." Enterprise and prosperity are twin sisters.

Fashion does not often care for the great, but the children of the great; it is a ball of the past. It usually sets its face against the great of this hour.

Extraordinary Trick of a Ventriloquist.

From Biocœu, a learned critic of the 14th century, we have the following accounts of the feats of a capital ventriloquist and cheat, who was valet de chambre to Francis the first. This fellow whose name was Brabant, had fallen desperately in love with a young, handsome and rich heiress; but was rejected by the parents as an unsuitable match for their daughter, on account of the lowliness of his circumstances. The young lady's father dying, Brabant made a visit to the widow, who was totally ignorant of his singular talent. Suddenly on his appearance in open day in her house, and in presence of several persons who were with her, she heard herself accented, in a voice perfectly resembling that of her dead husband, and which seemed to proceed from above, exclaiming:

"Give my daughter in marriage to Louis Brabant; he is a man of great fortune, and of an excellent character. I now endure the inexpressible torments of purgatory for having refused him. If you obey this admonition I shall soon be delivered from this place of torment. You will at the same time provide a worthy husband for your daughter, and procure everlasting repose to the soul of your poor husband."

The widow could not for a moment resist this dread summons, which had not the most distant appearance of proceeding from Louis Brabant; whose countenance exhibited no visible change, and whose lips were close and motionless during the delivery of it. Accordingly she consented immediately to receive him for her son-in-law. Louis' finances, however, were in a very low situation; and the formalities attending the marriage contract, rendered it necessary for him to exhibit some show of riches, and not give the ghost the lie direct. He accordingly went to work on a fresh subject, one Coran an old rich banker in Lyons, who had accumulated immense wealth by usury and extortion, and was known to be haunted by remorse of conscience on account of the manner in which he had obtained it.

Having contracted an intimate acquaintance with this man, he one day while they were sitting together in the usurer's little back parlor, artfully turned the conversation on religious subjects, on demons and spectres, the pains of purgatory, and the torments of hell. During an interval of silence between them, a voice was heard which, to the astonished banker, seemed to be that of his deceased father, complaining as in the former case of his dreadful situation in purgatory, and calling on him to deliver him instantly from thence by putting into the hand of Louis Brabant, then with him, a large sum for the redemption of Christians then in slavery with the Turks; and threatening him with eternal damnation if he did not take this method to expiate likewise with his own sins. The reader will naturally suppose that Louis Brabant affected a due degree of astonishment on the occasion; and further promoted the deception, by acknowledging his having devoted himself to the prosecution of chaitable design imputed to by the ghost. An old usurer is naturally suspicious. Accordingly the wary banker made a second appointment with the ghost's delegate for the next day; and to render any design of imposing upon him utterly abortive, took him into the open fields, where not a house, or a tree, or even a bush or a pit was in sight, capable of screening any supposed confederate. This extraordinary caution excited the ventriloquist to exert all the powers of his art. Wherever the banker conducted him at every step his ears were saluted on all sides with the complaints and groans not only of his father but of all deceased relations, imploring him for the love of God, and in the name of all the saints in the calendar, to have mercy on his own soul and theirs, by effectually seconding with his purse the intentions of his worthy companion. Coran could no longer resist the voice of heaven, and accordingly carried his guest home with him and paid him down 10,000 crowns; with which the honest ventriloquist returned to Paris, and married his mistress. The catastrophe was fatal. The secret was afterwards blown, and reached usurer's ears, who was so affected by the loss of his money, and the mortifying raileries of his neighbors, that he soon took to his bed and died.

Women that are least bashful are not infrequently the most modest; and we are never more deceived than when we would infer any laxity of principle from that freedom of demeanor which often arises from a total ignorance of vice. Prudery, on the contrary, is often assumed to keep off the suspicion of criminality.

CONVENTION OF WOMEN.—There is a convention of ladies now holding at Newark, N. J. The papers speak very highly of it. The Herald says it is not marked by that vulgar fanaticism which rule such bodies, but is a gathering of sensible women, who talk common sense; they are, in the aggregate, practical teachers at different seminaries, who have leisure during the general vacation.

The following was found in the pocket of a suicide. No inquest was held on the body: Why is a rhinoceros, after swallowing a tiger cat, like a Roman sword-fighter? Because he is glad he ate her.

News from Cuba.

By the last two or three arrivals from Cuba, we have received intelligence of a somewhat more interesting and exciting character than is usually furnished by that island, particularly since the unfortunate termination of the Lopez foray. It seems that the Creoles in Havana have, by some means or other, contrived to publish a few numbers of a paper which they call "The Voice of the Cuban People," and which is filled with revolutionary appeals to the Creole population, and denunciations of the present military government of that ill-fated island. Three or four numbers of this sheet have been issued in a clandestine way, but it seems to have created a great excitement in Havana, and throughout Cuba, so much so, that the journals of that city have at length broken silence on the subject, and been permitted, by the censorship, to publish and discuss the matter, and denounce the authors of this fresh attempt to disturb the tranquility of the island. Many arrests have been made by the government, principally among the Creoles suspected of being concerned, more or less, in such publication, or of fomenting and maturing some new attempt at insurrection. The movement of the disaffected is, however, considered a weak and futile attempt against the present firm authority of the island; and there seems to be little doubt but that the government will yet succeed in discovering those persons who are engaged in the publication. The sheet appears to have been printed on old type used by the "Faro Industrial," a newspaper which was suspended by the government a year ago.

All these attempts of the Creoles to awaken a revolutionary spirit, by the clandestine issue of revolutionary papers in Cuba, or the publication of exciting documents and letters in this country, must fail in creating a practical sympathy amongst any portion of the people of this country—such as would dispose them to engage in a similar expedition to that of the unfortunate Lopez affair. We can safely say, that it is utterly out of the question ever to hope for any more expeditions leaving this country, under such circumstances as marked any of the previous ones, which ended so disastrously. But, if it is true, as has been alleged, that the government of Madrid contemplate the negotiation of a treaty with Seouloque, the Emperor of Hayti, for the purpose of giving up to him the Island of Cuba, under certain contingencies, sooner than that the Creoles should recover their rights, or the United States become possessors of that fair dependency, we may expect some serious difference of opinion to spring up in the intercourse between the United States and Spain, at no distant day. The idea of allowing the blacks of Cuba to possess the island, rather than that the Creoles should recover their rights, or the United States should purchase it, would, if found to exist, create in this country a feeling on the subject which neither Spain, nor any other European government, would dare to meet in this hemisphere. At present, all the effervescence in Havana—the publication of clandestine journals, the arrest of suspected Creoles, the violation of the treaties against the slave trade, and the other imputations thrown out against the action of the local government of Cuba—only prove the fact that a new and more important crisis must arise in the relations of Cuba, connected with Spain and the United States, than any that has yet taken place during the last few years. What the course of things may be, time alone can tell. At present there seems to be trouble and excitement in Cuba, enough to produce, at an early day, an explosion of more or less magnitude. [New York Herald.]

BELL BEACON FOR CAPE HATTERAS.—Messrs. Merrick & Son have recently completed at the Southwark foundry a vessel of a most novel construction for the government, which is to be moored on the shore of Cape Hatteras. It is of iron, in the form of a boat, of the most buoyant description, the top being covered over, and made perfectly water tight. It has also four bulkheads, dividing its length into five watertight compartments, rendering its sinking a matter of impossibility. The hull is forty feet long, fifteen feet wide, and eight feet deep. Amidships is a wrought iron mast, sustaining at a height of fifteen feet above the deck a bell weighing 1000 pounds. The bell is permanently attached to the mast, and is of course subject to all the motions that the waves would give to the hull. Around the bell are suspended four hammers, which, being acted upon by springs, strike it on the recurrence of every pitch and roll of the vessel. [Phil. Ledger.]

Every man cherishes some object—some shrine at which his adoration is paid, unknown to his fellow mortals—unknown to all save his God.

Plato, speaking of passionate persons, says: They are like men who stand on their head, they see all things the wrong way.

Philosophical happiness is to want little and enjoy much; vulgar happiness is to want much and enjoy little.

We seldom appreciate beauty until it is in the decline and then we cling to and treasure its wreck with jealous care.

Pleasure is precarious, but virtue is immortal.

Fire Wells in China.

Some two hundred years ago, P. Lameodo, a French Missionary in China, made the following statement in a work upon China: "Just as we have wells from which we draw water, the Chinese have wells from which they draw fire. In many parts of China they have a flame strong enough to cook anything by it."

Although Aristotle speaks of a similar phenomenon in Persia, and the same is observable in certain coal mines, particularly in Italy, in the Apennines, this statement of P. Lameodo was regarded as one of the many apocryphal tales which are current about this little explored country. But modern observation confirms it. Mr. Pauthier, in his excellent work upon China, says that this surprising geological phenomenon, is very common in China, and is used there for the most different purposes, even for the melting of metals. In Canton, he says there are many houses in which such fire is continually kept burning, and used for illumination and cooking. The only trouble in procuring it, is to bore a hole in the ground, when, by approaching a light to the opening, the gas issues, and you have a light varying in intensity, according to the size of the hole. The Chinese convey this gas into their rooms by means of bamboo canes, and use it for illumination. This light is entirely smokeless, and is similar to our gaslights. Mr. Pauthier cites an ocular, Mr. Tonperre, who says the poor in winter, often bore holes in the sand about a foot deep, ignite them with a handful of straw, and then warm themselves at them. These holes from which gas issues, the Chinese call Hong-ting, literally fire-wells.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.—Louis Joseph Papineau, in a recent address to the electors of the Montreal District, has the following views upon the destiny of Canada, in connection with the United States:

"Our social condition is very analogous to that of the American, but very different to that of England. Our interests are much greater and more numerous in America than in England. Colonial inferiority cannot endure not last forever. The separation is a question of time. It has its indiscriminate time, but it is as inevitable and certain as death to all men. And when we ask ourselves what is better for our descendants—the struggles and rivalries of different nationalities, or their aggregation in this beautiful continent—there can be no hesitation in the presence of the spectacle which American power gives us, who is already the second among the civilized nations of the earth; and who, if he continues to progress during the next fifty years to come as she has done during the last half century, will become the most numerous and powerful nation of the civilized race. What pigmies would our children be near such colossal states! Must we allow them to be exposed to the danger of an unequal and unfavorable contest. Is it not better to associate them to a future as glorious as that which will prevail in a state so vast, that many young men of the present day will see it peopled with 50,000,000 of prosperous and enlightened inhabitants."

A WORMER.—According to some Italian journals, a new organized being has been discovered in the interior of Africa, which seems to form an intermediate link between vegetable and animal life. This singular production has the shape of a spotted serpent. It drags itself along on the ground, and, instead of a head has a flower, shaped like a bell, which contains a viscid liquid. Flies and other insects, attracted by the smell of the juice, enter into the flower, where they are caught by the adhesive matter. The flower then closes and remains shut until the prisoners are bruised and transformed into chyle. The indigestible portions, such as the head and wings, are thrown out by two spirical openings. The vegetable serpent has a skin resembling leaves, a white and soft flesh, and instead of a bony skeleton, a cartilaginous frame filled with yellow marrow. The natives consider it delicious food, at least so says the paper from which we copy the above, but we considered the whole story a fabrication. [Scientific American.]

If any thing in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after that he did before; it degrades him in the eyes of others, and what is worse, blunts his sensibility on the one hand, and increases the power and passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more peaceably and quietly we all get on the better—the better for us, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten the wisest course is, if a man cheats you, to quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with. [Exchange.]

A MINI-TEA at Camp Meeting said: "If the lady with the blue hat, red hair, and cross eyes, don't stop talking, she will be pointed out to the congregation."

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—WHAT IS TO BE DONE.—On viewing closely all the documents concerning the Tehuantepec question, from the commencement of the negotiations entered into between the government of this country and that of Mexico, it is evident that the claims and rights set up by the New Orleans Company, although controverted by the Mexican authorities, have been unequivocally acknowledged by our government; and that, before the company engaged in the undertaking, they obtained full encouragement and assurances to proceed, amounting, in fact, to a bona fide pledge of support from their government. The tone of the whole negotiation, up to this date, has been in conformity to that spirit.

But it is equally evident that the Mexican government will not consent to the prosecution of the work, on the basis presented to it; and, however convinced our government may be of the rights of the New Orleans Company, acquired under the Garay grant, it is exceedingly questionable whether a resort to extreme measures would effect the object sought for—the opening of a communication with the Pacific.

There can be but one opinion as to the importance of a communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The honor of the national character is also involved. If the subject is now dropped, there is little doubt but that Mexico will grant the right of way to England, and thus we would be excluded from its benefits. It is impossible to shut our eyes to the conviction that British intrigues have already complicated the difficulty; and if access could be had to the secrets of the Mexican capital, there is no doubt we should find that English influence has had no small share in creating the ill-feeling which is so evident in the communications of the Mexican Secretary of State. The United States will never, however, consent that any foreign country shall exercise a control over the Isthmus.

It is on this emergency that the Senate are called upon to act.

Let the inquiry into the validity of the Garay grant be laid aside, as an utter impracticability, and the matter taken up in a practical point of view. A proposition should be made to the Mexican government, apart from any arguments of the past. Consistency and the dignity of both countries, may thus be preserved. Who is the statesman in the Senate who will move in this direction? The United States can well afford to act with liberality. Mexico is poor, and if a liberal settlement of her claims for Indian depredations, and a new negotiation for the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, will satisfy her, our country is sufficiently powerful to waive what we may consider our strict rights, in a compromise, which, whilst it will satisfy Mexico, will also succeed in opening so important and necessary a communication with our Pacific States. [New York Herald.]

CHINESE LABOR.—In connection with the subject of the employment of Chinamen on the Island of Cuba, the New York Times gives the following sketch of the Chinese laborer:

"The Chinaman is a shrewd handy-craftsman, fertile in inventive resources. For centuries he has been noted for his facility in mechanical difficulties. In all occupations involving skill or nicety he is without a rival. In the cultivation of the soil, and particularly in the nurture of plants requiring the most careful and judicious rearing, he exhibits the happiest success. The gain on the Cuban cane plantation, from his superior aptitude, has been very nearly incredible. His inveterate economy saves ten per cent. from what has hitherto passed for necessary waste. And if, with the rivalry of negro labor upon the Island, the Louisiana planter has contended at disadvantage, how shall he sustain himself against the ship loads of orientals imported, or about to be, by the enterprising Spaniard.

To skill the Chinaman adds assiduity. He is an indefatigable worker. Weariness, that foe to industry, may pursue, but he never overtakes him. He will condense the reluctant toil of a slave for two days into one. He does not require the stimulating lash of the overseer. His work is as industriously as it is intelligently executed. For the reckless, indolent abandon, and passion for amusement, characteristic of the African, he substitutes the Asiatic gravity and consistency of purpose. His only passion is avarice, and it begets an unresisting devotion to labor.

And besides incalculable economy in the articles of skill and industry, the Chinaman comes commended by superior direct cheapness. He contracts in California and Cuba for a term of years, at prices varying from forty-five to fifty dollars. He is entirely satisfied with such wages. At home he cannot earn half the sum. China is a vast over-populous hive, without employment for a moiety of the inhabitants. The bounds of the empire, it will be borne in mind, enclosed together in a compass so comparatively inadequate, and so utterly the slaves of despotic custom as to be incapable of enterprise or social improvement at home, the people gladly seize opportunities to escape, and establish themselves where there is elbow room and enterprise to employ their individual intelligence and energy."

INDEPENDENCE OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.—The Evening Journal says it is reported by the San Diego Herald, on good authority, that active preparations are on foot to proclaim the independence of the peninsular territory, and raise the "Bear Flag." Don Manuel Castro, a native of Monterey, and late an officer in the Mexican army, it is said, has been silently engaged of late, in enlisting men in that end in the county of Los Angeles, to proceed to Lower California and proclaim the independence of that territory. It is said, that he has been quite successful, and that small parties are making their way across the line, intending to unite at some given point, and march upon Sanjo Tomas and La Paz. Negrete, the head of the Mexican authorities in that country, is represented as being incapable of resisting a well organized effort, and his family have already taken refuge in San Diego.

Castro is of the opinion, that the few Mexican troops in garrison at the above mentioned places, will join his standard as soon as it is unfurled. The silver and copper mines in that country, he thinks will have a strong influence in inducing Americans to assist him.

A large number of horses passed through San Diego recently, to be used for cavalry purposes by the insurgent forces. Sooner, it is thought, will soon follow suit. Castro's movements are said to be well timed and judicious, and he will do nothing openly that our laws can take hold of, and appears aware that he is observed by our officers. This looks like another beginning at the dismemberment of Mexico. One by one will her rich provinces fall from her, until nothing but her name will be left. Inevitable destiny demands, perhaps, that she shall be blotted from the list of independent nations. The sooner, perhaps, the better. [Sac. Union.]

CLIPPER SHIP GAZELLE.—This fine clipper ship, though meeting with a very serious accident arrived in our harbor yesterday after a passage of 135 days. Upon the second day out from New York, a sailor named John Smith fell overboard and was drowned. The Gazelle left New York on the 15th of May, and when fifty three days out in latitude 35 deg. south and longitude 79 deg. west, came into collision with a Spanish ship which caused great damage. It was about half past four o'clock in the morning, dark as pitch and blowing a gale. By this accident the Gazelle lost her bowsprit, cut-water, stem, starboard cathead, all the head stays, bowsprit gear and jibs, taking off considerable copper and chafing the brds. This caused the vessel to make about ten inches per hour, though the pumps easily kept her free. The Spanish vessel was signified the next day, but did not show any signs of distress. The Captain thinks that she must have sustained some injury. A regular watch was kept on the Gazelle who gave the alarm in time to ease off the vessel a little, or else the collision would have been so great as to sink both vessels. Taking into consideration this accident, the passage is an excellent one. It is thought that when lightened up she may be repaired in this port. [Alta California, Oct. 21.]

INDEMNITY TO SPANISH SUBJECTS AT NEW ORLEANS AND KEY WEST.—MR. MASON, from the committee on Foreign relations, to whom was referred the proposition to indemnify certain Spanish subjects for losses sustained by the violence of mobs at New Orleans and Key West, on hearing of the execution of persons who invaded the Island of Cuba, has made an interesting report to the Senate, from which we take the following:

But although, in the opinion of the committee, there is no actual obligation on the Government of the United States to provide the indemnity claimed by Spain in this behalf, yet they are gratified in having it in their power to recommend it nevertheless, without the risk of establishing an injurious precedent. In this view the committee fully adopt the sentiments of the President, when he declares in his message that—

"The Queen of Spain, with a magnanimity worthy of all commendation, in a case where we had no legal right to solicit the favor, having granted a free pardon to the persons who had so unjustly invaded her dominions and murdered her subjects in Cuba, in violation of her own laws, as well as those of the United States and the public law of nations. Such an act of mercy, which restored many misguided and unfortunate youths of this country to their parents and friends, seems to me to merit some corresponding act of magnanimity and generosity on the part of this country; and I think there can be none more appropriate than to grant an indemnity to those Spanish subjects who were resident among us, and who suffered by the violence of the mob, not on account of any fault which they had committed themselves, but because they were the subjects of the Queen of Spain."

True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others as you would love to be treated yourself.

One of the rarities of life, says Eliza Cook, is a woman thoroughly satisfied with her daughter-in-law.

Saturday, October 23, 1852.

Northern Oregon—Abuses, &c.

What particular rights of the people of northern Oregon have been invaded by the powers that be or any body else?—Portland Oregonian.

There are no persons so blind as those who can, and will not see. The question asked may find an answer in a dozen forms.

Neither time or room would answer our purpose, in one article, to set forth all the grievances which northern Oregon has been compelled quietly to submit to.

Congress, in its extreme impartiality and good judgment has thought proper to donate one township of land north of the Columbia river, for the purpose of establishing a university.

During the past week our table has been most gloriously supplied—a perfect "stampede" in the way of contributions.

Editors' Table.

During the past week our table has been most gloriously supplied—a perfect "stampede" in the way of contributions.

The proprietors of the "Olympia Bakery and Beef Market" have done themselves "snowed" by their kind efforts in our behalf.

Another, and very prominent matter of woe and neglect "invasion," may be found in the division of Lewis, and the formation of the new county of Thurston.

Improvements are getting along in our town and country, about as well as could reasonably be expected of us as new a place as that of Olympia.

ELECTIONS.—In Iowa the democrats have elected their Governor. The legislature, as far as heard from, stands—Senate, democrats, 13; whigs, 9.

Gen. Price (dem.) is elected Governor in Missouri. Col. Benton is elected to Congress from the St. Louis district.

ISAAC WOOD is our authorized traveling agent in the Atlantic States.

Mrs. Gen. Taylor, widow of the late President, died at East Pascagoula, on the 14th September.

About that Convention

Inasmuch as there will be quite a number of the most active and influential citizens of northern Oregon assembled at the residence of J. R. Jackson, Esq., to attend the sitting of the court on Monday next, in Lewis county, we would suggest whether that would not be a proper time and place to take some preliminary steps with regard to our "dissolution of partnership" with the territory on our south.

If a separation is necessary, our citizens know it, and will vote accordingly; if it is not, that decision will be equally important. At all events let us have an expression of opinion on the subject and have the matter decided in time for its transmission through our legislature to congress.

Coal on Puget Sound.

Our readers are already fully acquainted with the beautiful indications of large quantities of good coal existing on the Cowlitz and Skookum Chuck rivers, but in addition to these assurances, rendered by recent minute examinations doubly sure, we have recently been put in possession of a professional analysis of coal found on the Steilacoomish river, within a few miles of salt water.

A few weeks since a specimen of coal, recently discovered on Puget Sound, was forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, with the request, in view of the immense importance of this article to our Pacific steam marine, that he would cause it to be analyzed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1851. Commodore C. W. SKINNER: Dear Sir—I have examined the specimen of coal from Puget Sound, this day received from you, through the kindness of Captain Aulick.

It has a specific gravity of 1.315, and will weigh in the merchantable state from fifty-one to fifty-five pounds per cubic foot, according to size of lumps, and will require on board a steamer about forty two and a quarter cubic feet of space to stow one gross ton.

After the luminous flame ceases, the coke burns with a bright glow, and leaves a light brick-red or salmon-colored ash.

In coking, the coal scarcely increases in bulk, has no tendency to agglutinate, and consequently preserves an open fire, burning freely, and does not cover itself with ashes to such a degree as materially to obstruct the combustion.

The coal seems to be nearly free from sulphur. The ratio of its fixed to its volatile combustible matter is F 4 to F, and, under a well-constructed boiler, ought to produce from seven and a half to eight and a half pounds of steam from 212° to one pound of coal burned.

One hundred years will have elapsed on the fourth day of November next, since Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON was made a Free and Accepted Mason in Fredericksburgh Lodge, in Virginia.

We are under renewed obligations to Capt. L. DALGH, of Steilacoom, for substantial favors—to Mr. E. D. WARBASS for assurances of more "aid and comfort"—to Sergeant JAMES HALL, in the fulfillment of our previous suggestions as to his character as a gentleman and a scholar.

By a private letter just received from Portland, we learn that the immigration are still arriving—and that the number that will arrive via the plains this year will be 20,000.

CATHLAMET, Oct. 5, 1852.

The County Commissioners of Lewis county have prepared buildings for holding the next term of the District Court at the residence of JOHN R. JACKSON, Esq., and have notified the Judge to that effect, so that the court will be held there on the 26th of this month.

As this change may not be generally known, it may be well to call public attention to it through your columns.

I am, very respectfully, Your obt' serv't, JAMES C. STRONG, Clerk.

THE CAMPAIGN.—In relation to the Presidential campaign, the New York Herald says:

"The fact is, there never has been such a ludicrous, ridiculous, and uninteresting Presidential campaign in this country, since it ceased to be a British province, as the present one is, although the politicians have been straining every nerve to get up an excitement and enlist the popular feelings in the strife.

HUNGARY AND KOSSUTH.—They Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says: "It is stated that letters from Americans of probity and intelligence in Europe confirm the accuracy of the newspaper statements as to the welcome reception given to the Emperor of Austria by the population of Hungary during the recent visit of the Emperor to that country.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 35.]

An ACT to authorize the President of the United States to designate the places for the ports of entry and delivery for the collection districts of Puget's Sound and Umpqua, in the Territory of Oregon, and to fix the compensation of the collector of Astoria, in said Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to designate the places for the ports of entry for the collection districts of Puget's Sound and Umpqua, in the Territory of Oregon, upon receiving satisfactory information as to the best location for said ports, instead of the places now established by law in said districts respectively.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the annual compensation of the collector at Astoria, in the collection district of Oregon, in said Territory, be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of three thousand dollars, including the fees of his office, commencing on the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty; and in no event shall he be allowed a greater amount than said sum of three thousand dollars, so including the present fees of his office as aforesaid.

Approved, July 21, 1852.

DECISIONS UPON THE LIQUOR LAW.—The Supreme Court of Maine has decided that the inhabitants of that State may keep liquor in their houses for their own use, and that liquor may be brought into and transported within or through the State, if it be not intended for sale.

The Norwegian commercial fleet has increased 107 ships, equal to 24,868 tons, since 1850.

WRECKED.—The steam ship Alabama, on the Bahama banks, whilst going from New Orleans to New York.

Wanted in England: A few Yankee sailors to sail the Yacht America—the English tars not knowing how to manage her.

Foreign News.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE TURKS AND THE ENGLISH.—A letter from Constantinople, dated July 1, says:

The whole Frank population here are in a fever of excitement, in consequence of an untoward event, which has laid the British representative under the necessity of entering into a hot dispute with the Porte.

On approaching the landing, a couple of Turks attacked the sailor sent on shore with the rope; the captain, thereupon jumped on shore, and remonstrated with them.

A dreadful scuffle ensued; the passengers, mostly English, and unarmed, for a while resisted the assailants, who dealt with their clubs right and left; the latter finally withdrew into the palace.

When the police officers came up, they quietly said that they were not authorized to interfere, and that they could not help the sufferers in any way.

LATE FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By an arrival at Boston advices from Cape Town to June 23 have been received.

The party continued to rage with unabated activity. Wesleyan missionary station at Mount Bok has been attacked and plundered by the Hottentots, and seven of the residents killed, and numbers wounded.

A party of Kafirs attacked a detachment of the military, killing and wounding nineteen, and afterwards cut the throats of the wounded, and carried off a large quantity of ammunition.

STARVATION IN THE WEST INDIES.—Accounts from the Windward Islands continue to be received of the state of starvation into which the people of these islands are involved from the long continued drought.

The India mail had arrived in England. The British had carried the town of Breslin by storm; the engagement had been a severe one, in which 800 Brumese had been killed.

There had been severe fighting in Northwest India, between Sir Collin Campbell and the revolted tribes.

The election in England is now over; the returns received show the election of 481, of whom only 187 were in favor of the ministry.

Serious election riots had occurred in Cork, Limrick, and elsewhere in Ireland; and the military had been called out to interfere; many had been shot.

A treaty of commerce between Switzerland and the United States has been completed. Dudley Mann, the commissioner, had left for America.

The Peruvian Government has ordered a reinforcement of the garrison at the Lobos Islands in consequence of the sanction of Mr. Webster to American vessels intending to engage in the collection of guano.

Advices have been received from Ecuador to July 28, stating the defeat of General Flores in his attack on Guayaquil, and the surrender of his army and naval force to General Urbina, the President of the Republic.

The ship "Huntress" from San Francisco, bound for China, was wrecked about 700 miles from the Sandwich Islands, upon a coral reef.

WRECKED.—The steam ship Alabama, on the Bahama banks, whilst going from New Orleans to New York.

Wanted in England: A few Yankee sailors to sail the Yacht America—the English tars not knowing how to manage her.

Spiritual Convention.

A Convention of believers in spiritual manifestations in their various forms, was commenced at Washington Hall, Bromfield-st. About one hundred and fifty persons were present, who were mostly mediums or those who are earnestly desirous of being convinced as to the truth of the doctrines promulgated.

Rev. Adin Ballou was chosen President. A Committee to prepare business was appointed.

The male mediums were ranged on one side of the platform, and the female mediums on the other. The spirit acted upon a large, brawny looking man, whose name we did not learn, and he, being in a spiritual trance, or being operated upon by the spirits, took the platform, and with his eyes closed, his features distorted, and his arms swinging, commenced what was termed by the initiated to be bringing the male and female mediums into harmony.

Presently Mr. Spear opened his mouth and spoke, he appearing to be under some magnetic influence, and consecrated Mr. Davis to the harmonical work, by everything that is noble, glorious, and much to be desired. The two gentlemen then sat down.

The member who first took the floor, with his eyes still closed, spoke, and said that the spiritual and the natural world were now about to be brought together, and that everything was working harmoniously; that the spirits were present. He predicted in a general way that the "good time" was certainly "coming."

A lady from Dedlam then took the platform, and produced a large ledger-like volume, from which she proceeded to read several letters dictated by departed spirits and recorded by her in the volume.

The lady stated that the good spirits had informed her that they were going to this prayer meeting, and that they should be absent three days. When they returned, they informed her that they had effected the object.

The lady also said that she had received evil or false communications from the lower or undeveloped spirits, and that they afterwards, to the number of 29 or 30, had implored her to pray to God that they might be removed into higher spheres.

The letters from the spirit land also said that the Millennium was close at hand, when "nothing shall hurt or destroy in all the Lord's holy mountain."

This doctrine of the new judgment, which it was said went into effect on the 22d day of July, 1852, the prayer meeting in the seventh sphere, as well as point mentioned above, were confirmed by mediums present, as had been communicated to them by the spirits.

It was not for the fact, that these things appear to be sincerely believed by those who are operated on, they would hardly deserve notice, except to be characterized as the varied ravings of lunatics, or as the wildest blasphemy.

Some very interesting proceedings may be expected before the close of the Convention.—[Boston Jour. July 6.]

The American ship "Robert Boyne," Capt. Bryson, bound from Amoy to California with 400 coolies as passengers, when a few days out the coolies took possession of the vessel, and murdered the Captain and officers and part of the crew; the vessel was subsequently retaken, but the coolies, with the exception of twenty-three had landed on an island. The vessel was taken back to Amoy with the twenty-three coolies on board.

EFFECTS OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—A Boston paper says that Newport is not the only place that has been made to suffer in consequence of the effects of the "Maine Liquor Law," for business is so dull in Boston, that even two or three churches have suspended services for the season.

VARIETY.

Bayard Taylor in his last letter published in the New York Tribune gives the following account of his first impression of the Holy City:

But when I climbed the last ridge, and looked ahead with a sort of painful suspense, Jerusalem did not appear. We were 2,000 feet above the Mediterranean, whose blue we could dimly see far to the West, through notches in the chain of hills. To the North the mountains were gray, desolate and awful. Not a shrub or a tree relieved their frightful barrenness. An upland tract, covered with white volcanic rock, lay before us. We met peasants with asses, who looked (to my eyes) as if they had just left Jerusalem. Still forward we urged our horses, and reached a ruined garden, surrounded with hedges of castor, over which I saw domes and walls in the distance. I drew a long breath and looked at Francois. He was jogging along without turning his head, he could not have been so indifferent if that was really the city. Presently we reached another slight rise in the rocky plain. He began to urge his panting horse, and at the same instant we both lashed the spirit into ours, dashed on at a break-neck gallop, round the corner of an old wall on the top of the hill, and lo! the Holy City! Our Greek jerked both pistols from his holsters, and fired them into the air, as we reined up on the steep.

From the description of travelers, I had expected to see in Jerusalem an ordinary modern Turkish town; but that before me, with its walls, fortresses and domes, was it not still the City of David? I saw the Jerusalem of the New Testament, as I had imagined it. Long lines of walls crowned with a notched parapet, and strengthened by towers; a few domes and spires above them; clusters of cypress here and there;—this was all that was visible of the city. On either side the soil sloped down to the two deep valleys over which it hangs. On the east, the Mount of Olives, crowned with a chapel and mosque, rose high and steep, but directly over the city, the sight fell far away upon the lofty mountains of Moab, beyond the Dead Sea. The scene was grand in its simplicity. The prominent colors were the purple of those distant mountains, and the hoary gray of the nearer hills. The walls were of the dull yellow of weather-stained marble, and the only trees the dark cypress and moutil olive. Since we arrived, I have looked down upon it from the Mount of Olives, and up to it from the valley of Jehosaphet; but I cannot restore the illusions of that first view.

We allowed our horses to walk slowly down the remaining half mile to the Jaffa gate. An Englishman, with a red silk shawl over his head, was sketching the city, while an Arab held an umbrella over him. Inside the gate we stumbled upon an Italian shop with Italian sign, and after threading a number of intricate passages under dark archways, and being turned off from one hotel full of travelers, reached another, kept by a converted German Jew, where we found Dr. Robinson and Dr. Ely Smith, who both arrived yesterday. It sounds strange to talk of a hotel in Jerusalem, but the world is progressing, and these are already three.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT IN FRANCE.—Few persons have an idea of the extent to which fruits and flowers, especially roses, are cultivated in France, and particularly in the immediate vicinity of Paris. The following statistics upon this subject are not without interest: This department (Seine) alone annually produces for sale roses in the amount of 1,000,000 francs. A hundred thousand rose-bushes are annually sold at the flower markets of Paris. Besides these, cuttings to the number of one million are also sold, chiefly for exportation to England, Russia, Germany, and the United States.—The flower markets of Paris are one of the most attractive curiosities of the capital. All strangers should visit them. Flowers in infinite variety are sold there to the amount of 5,000,000 francs annually. Paris consumes strawberries to the amount of \$1,000,000. Some 1,300 acres of land in the vicinity of Paris are devoted to their culture. Epinay, a small town near Paris, sends daily to London one hundred dollars worth of asparagus; mention its celebrated plums to the same amount. Honfleur and its vicinity sends to England annually millions to the value of one million of francs.—[Paris Cor. Fat. Int.]

GROWING TREES FROM CUTTINGS.—A French gentleman, named Delacroix, has discovered a new mode of propagating trees from cuttings, which has proved successful for apples, pears, plums, apricots, &c., as well as for roses and other plants that are tenacious of life. This method is to bend the cuttings in the form of a bow and to put it in the ground at the two extremities, leaving only the middle part exposed and on a level with the surface of the ground. There must at that point be a good bed or shoot. All other parts being protected by the earth from drying, give a vigor to the bud, which is soon transformed into leaves, by which it in turn it draws from the atmosphere the carbon necessary to the formation of roots. The method of planting is to form two ridges, and placing the cuttings across the furrow between, cover the ends with earth, press it upon them, and water freely. The cuttings should be of the last year's growth.

Why is the smile of a pretty woman like a cannibal devouring a prisoner? Dye give it up? Because it's captivity.

Be not higgardly of what costs thee nothing—as courtesy, counsel and countenance.

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

MONTGOMERY ST., CORNER OF MERCHANT, San Francisco.

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

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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. Ollendorf'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. 24f San Francisco.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Catarrhs, Eruptions, Skin Complaints, Liver Complaint, Stomach Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Consumption, Fever Sore, Female Complaints, 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 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 affecting 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 self, FERRIER NAZER. City and County of New York, ss—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, 100 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. 1f

Transportation.

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

ONLY THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, VIA ASPINWALL, NAVY BAY, direct.

PER steamer EL DORADO, on Tuesday, April 20th, the GEORGIA, via Havana, on Saturday, April 24th. The splendid steamship EL DORADO.

1500 tons, H. K. Davenport, 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. The Panama Railroad is now in operation, 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 of 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, \$315; 2d cabin, \$270; steerage, \$200.

The rates of fare to Aspinwall will be—1st cabin, \$65; 2d cabin \$45; steerage, \$35. For freight or passage, apply to Chas. A. Whitney, at the office of the companies, No. 177 West street, corner of Warren, New York, sept 18f

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, 2,500 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, 2,500 tons, Lieutenant Peterson, U. S. Navy, commander, this 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 Companies, 177 West street, corner of Warren street, 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 DURROW, Agent, Portland Oregon.

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

New Stage Line! Through by Daylight from Champeog TO SALEM.

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 f 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, Montebello—Albany, W. W. Buck & Co. Marysville, Champeog, sept 18 f

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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.

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

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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

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JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor. Office in the Fire proof Banking House, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, San Francisco, California. Sept. 6, 1852. 1f

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A JOINT STOCK COMPANY—Capital \$300,000—Office in S. Brannan's new fire-proof block, Montgomery street, between California and Sacramento.

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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 with the lines of the American Express Company; the Harnden Express; Pelten, 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. 1f

ADAMS & CO.'S Treasure, Parcel, Package and Freight EXPRESS AND BANKING HOUSE.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that having established a house in Portland, we are now prepared to forward to and from Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and Europe,

GOLD DUST, VALUABLE PACKAGES, and every variety of freight.

We dispatch per P. M. S. Co.'s Steamers, our regular Sem-monthly Express, leaving here on or about the 10th and 25th of each month, in time to connect with the Panama steamers.

We are prepared to forward and INSURE Treasure and valuables to any amount.

Having superior advantages for the forwarding of Packages and Freight, we are enabled to afford merchants and others increased facilities between San Francisco and Oregon.

Bills, Notes, and other collections, attended to promptly.

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Deposits received on special or general account. Letters of credit given on our house in San Francisco.

GOLD DUST BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES. ADAMS & CO., NEWELL & CO., Agents. Sept. 18, 1852. 1f

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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 f 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 Geo. Gaines, Salem; T. J. Dryer, Esq., Portland; Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver, and H. M. Knighton, St. Helens. sept 18 f

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THESE periodicals are the critical censors of the British ecologic and literary world. By their criticisms, they aid readers in the selection of standard valuable books; and by the epitomes 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.

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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 promulgation 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 Mahan, Dr. Milman (whose articles on Oriental literature have been highly esteemed) and that wonderful woman of science, Mrs. Somerville, 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 with—we refer to Jeffrey's, Napier, Brougham, Mackintosh, and McCaulay; the first of whom during his long connection with the Review actually wrote, on the average, one third of the articles that graced 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 Rowland, 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 obtained the sobriquet of the month-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 Cobden 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 any extraordinary effort of charity, be induced to cherish it on more genial soil. It has recently been united with the Foreign Quarterly Review, the more attractive features of the two Reviews being 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 is, nevertheless, destined to occupy a prominent 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 which their 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 common weal. But a spirit of philosophical inquiry

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N. B. Mr. Keeler expects to be absent the summer term; on a tour to the states, but returns as soon as possible—he is authorized to obtain apparatus, philosophical, &c., for the Institution. A competent teacher will be secured for the term. sept 18 f G. H. A.