

THE COLUMBIAN.

VOL. I.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, OREGON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1852.

NO. 11.

THE COLUMBIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY
WILEY & McELROY.

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

Terms—Invariably in Advance.

For one year, when sent by mail, or taken at the office, \$3.00; for six months \$2.00. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers.

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A Romance of Honor.

[From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal of July 10.]

About seventy-five years ago there was at Charleston, in South Carolina, a family consisting of several members. It belonged to the middle class—that is to say, contained barristers, bankers, merchants, solicitors, and so on—all of them animated, at least so far as appears, by a high sense of honor and integrity. But noble sentiments are no certain guarantee against poverty. One of the members of the family in question became embarrassed, borrowed £1,000 of one of his relatives, but was soon after seized with paralysis, and, having kept his bed five years, died, leaving behind him a widow with several children. He could bequeath them no property, instead of which they received as their inheritance high principles and a strong affection for the memory of their father. The widow also was in this respect perfectly in harmony with her son.

By dint, therefore, of prudence, industry, and economy they amassed among them the sum of £100, which they rigidly appropriated to the repayment of a part of their father's debt. The old man had, indeed, called them together around his death bed, and told them that, instead of a fortune, he left them a duty to perform; and that if it could not be accomplished in one generation, it must be handed down from father to son, until the descendants of the B———s had paid every farthing to the descendants of the S———s.

While matters stood in this predicament, the creditor part of the family removed to England, and the debtors remained at Charleston, struggling with difficulties and embarrassments, which not only disabled them from paying the parental debt, but kept them perpetually in honorable poverty. Of course the wish to pay, in such minds, survived the ability. It would have been to them an enjoyment of a high order to hunt out their relatives in England, and place in their hands the owing £600. This pleasure, which they were never destined to taste, often formed the subject of conversation around their fireside, and the children as they grew up were initiated into the mysteries of the £600.

But that generation passed away, and another succeeded to the liability; not that there existed any liability in the law; for though a deed had been executed, it had lapsed in course of time, so that there was really no obligation but that which was strongest of all—an unradicable sense of right. Often and often did the B———s, of Charleston, meet and consult together on this famous debt, which every one wished, but no one could afford to pay. The sons were married and had children, whom it was incumbent on them to support; the daughters had married, too; but their husbands possibly did not acquire with their wives the chivalrous sense of duty which possessed the breast of every member of the B——— family, and inspired them with a wish to do justice when fortune permitted.

It would be infinitely agreeable to collect and peruse the letters and records of consultations which passed or took place between the members of this family on the subject of the £600. These documents would form the materials of one of the most delightful romances in the world—the romance of honor, which never dies in some families, but is transmitted from generation to generation like a treasure above all price. When this brief notice is read in Charleston, it may possibly lead to the collection

of these materials, which, with the proper names of all the persons engaged, should, we think, be laid before the world as a pleasing record of hereditary nobility of sentiment.

After the lapse of many years, a widow and her three nephews found themselves in possession of the necessary means for paying the family debt. Three-quarters of a century had elapsed. The children and the children's children of the original borrower had passed away; but the honor of the B. family had been transmitted intact to the fourth generation, and a search was immediately commenced to discover the creditors in England. This, however, as may well be supposed, was no easy task. The members of the S. family had multiplied and separated, married and intermarried, become poor and wealthy, distinguished and obscure, by turns, changed their topographical position, and disappeared entirely from the spot they had occupied on their first arrival from America.

But honor is indefatigable, and by degrees a letter reached a person in Kensington, who happened to possess some knowledge of a lady of the S. family, married to a solicitor practicing with great success and distinction in London. When the letter came to hand, she at first doubted whether it might not be a sort of grava hoax, intended to excite expectation for the pleasure of witnessing its disappointment. However, the English solicitor, accustomed to the incidents of life, thought there would at least be no harm in replying to the letter from Charleston, and discovering in this way the real state of the affair.

Some delay necessarily occurred, especially as the B. family in America were Old World sort of people, accustomed to transact business slowly and methodically, and with due attention to the minutest points. But at length a reply came, in which the writer observed that if a deed of release were drawn up, signed by all the parties concerned in England and transmitted to America, the £600 should immediately be forwarded for distribution among the S. family. Some demur now arose. Some of the persons concerned, growing prudent as the chances of recovering the money appeared to multiply, thought it would be wrong to send the deed of release before the money had been received. But the solicitor had not learned in the practice of his profession to form so low an estimate of human nature. He considered confidence in this case to be synonymous with prudence, and at any rate resolved to take upon himself the entire responsibility of complying with the wishes of the Americans. He accordingly drew up the necessary document, got it signed by as many as participated in his views, and sent it across the Atlantic, without the slightest doubt or hesitation. There had been something in the rough, blunt honesty of the Mr. B———'s letter that inspired in the man of law the utmost reliance on his faith, though during the interval which elapsed between the transmission of the deed and the reception of an answer from the States, several of his friends exhibited a disposition to make themselves merry at the expense of his chivalry. But, when we consider all the particulars of the case, we can hardly fail to perceive that he ran no risk whatever; for even if the debt had not legally lapsed, the people who had retained it in their memory through three generations; who had, from father to son, practiced strict economy in order to relieve themselves from the burden; who had, with much difficulty and some expense, sought out the heirs of their creditor in a distant country, could scarcely be suspected of any inclination to finish off with a fraud at last.

Still, if there was honor on one side, there was enlarged confidence on the other; and in the course of a few months the American mail brought to London the famous £600 due since before the War of Independence. The business now was to divide and distribute it. Of course each of the creditors was loud in expressions of admiration of the honor of the B. family, whose representative, while forwarding the money, asked with much simplicity to have a few old English newspapers sent out to him by way of acknowledgment. For his own part, however, he expressed a strong desire to behold some of the persons to whom he had thus paid a debt of the last century; and he gave a warm and pressing invitation to any of them to come out and stay as long as they thought proper at his house in Charleston. Had the invitation been accepted, we cannot doubt that the American would have acted as hospitable in the character of host as he behaved honorably in that of a debtor. It would have been a pleasure, we might indeed say a distinction, to live under the same roof with such a man. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the London Solicitor will some day drop in quietly upon his friend in Charleston to smoke a cigar, and discuss old times with him. He will in that case probably fancy himself chatting with a contemporary of Rip Van Winkle.

How the property was distributed among the S. family in England we need not say. Each surviving individual had his or her share. The solicitor was only connected with them by marriage; but with good old English ideas of straightforwardness and integrity, he was fully able to appreciate the Charleston lawyer's sentiments. He would have done exactly the same himself under similar

circumstances; and therefore had the sum been tens of thousands instead of hundreds, it could not be said to have fallen into bad hands.

Whether the transaction above noticed has led or not to a continued correspondence between the families we are unable to say; but we think the creditors in England would naturally have felt a pleasure in exchanging intelligence from time to time with their worthy debtors in Charleston. These things, however, are private, and therefore we do not intend to trench upon them.

RISE IN THE WORLD.—You should bear in mind that nine-tenths of us are, from the very nature and necessities of the world, born to gain our livelihood by the sweat of the brow. What reason have we, then, to presume that our children will not do the same? If they be, as now and then one will be, endowed with extraordinary powers of mind may have an opportunity of developing themselves; and, if they never have that opportunity, the harm is not very great to us or them. Nor does it hence follow that the descendants of laborers are always to be laborers. The path upward is steep and long, to be sure. Industry, care, skill, excellence, in the present parent, lay the foundation of a rise, under more favorable circumstances, for the children. The children of these take another rise; and, by and by, the descendants of the present laborer attain distinction. This is the natural progress. It is by attempting to reach the top at a single leap that so much misery is produced in the world. Society may aid in making the laborers virtuous and happy, by bringing children up to labor with steadiness, with care, and with skill; to show them how to do as many useful things as possible; to do them all in the best manner; to set them an example in industry, sobriety, cleanliness, and neatness; to make all these habitual to them, so that they never shall be liable to fall into the contrary; to let them always see a good living proceeding from labor, and thus to remove from them the temptation to get at the goods of others by violent and fraudulent means, and to keep from their minds all the inducements to hypocrisy and deceit.—Colbert.

THE CAMEL EXPERIMENT.—The Boston Transcript, expressing its regrets that Congress did not pass the appropriation of \$200,000, proposed for the introduction of camels on the California and Oregon routes across the plains, correctly observes: "Congress has done too little towards the introduction of foreign seeds and animals, and foreign improvements in cultivation. These are among the legitimate objects of government, and among the most beneficial purposes to which legislation can be directed. The importance of the camel in the overland journeys to California, where marches of fifty miles without water are frequently made, is obvious. But it is not only in his provision against the scarcity of water that the camel may prove of great utility. He is a patient, docile, hardy animal, very fleet, enduring hunger as well as thirst, thriving upon coarse and scanty provender. The flesh and milk of the camel afford excellent food, the skin is valuable, and altogether it is an animal which, if it could be introduced and acclimated here, would be of inestimable service."

THE FUTURE OF AMERICA.—M. Chevalier, in the Paris Journal des Debats, writes thus: "At the present time the United States are the protectors, almost the sovereigns, of entire America, and it is possible that they may become its proprietors. Without yielding much to the imagination, we may believe that in that hemisphere a gigantic power is growing, couched like a giant from the South Pole to the North Pole, and in that formidable attitude, overlooking at once the whole Old World—that is to say, on the East, Europe, and on the West, China and Japan. At this moment there is not a boy of fifteen in the United States who does not conceive this hope for his country, or who does not express it as an infallible event, just as the young Romans under Fabius and Paulus Emilius were convinced that they were marching to universal empire."

THE ACORN.—If an acorn be suspended by a piece of thread within half an inch of the surface of some water contained in a hyacinth glass, and so permitted to remain without being disturbed, it will, in a few months, burst and throw a root into the water, and shoot upward its straight and tapering stem, with beautiful little green leaves. A young oak tree growing in this way on the mantle shelf of a room is a very elegant and interesting object. We have seen several oak trees, and also a chestnut tree, thus growing; but all of them, however, have died after a few months, probably owing to the water not being changed sufficiently often to afford them the necessary quantity of nourishment for the matter contained in them.

Said a bed bug to mosquito whom he chanced to meet: "How is it you make out to extract so much more of life's current than myself, when I can bite as severely as you? How can you explain it?" "For particulars, see small bills," quoted the mosquito with dignity.

Sustain Your Friends.

This advice applies to individuals as well as to masses of individuals collected together in towns. Contrary to a very common notion, a man always adds to his own power and influence by imparting strength to his neighbor in time of need, to the full extent of reasonable sympathy and effort. There is no man who does not want friends at some period of his life. He who isolates himself from all others, who neither asks favors nor grants them, is always regarded as a hard man, and when he falls, his neighbors bury his body, not so much out of respect to him as to get it out of the way. Elasticity is as much an essential element to society as it is to the air we breathe. The very conformation of the body teaches man that he is made to bend—not too low, to be sure, and never in dishonor. The rich and the poor exist, and all must live. Pleasure and pain are scattered indiscriminately, without regard to class or station. In this we see a plan for the cultivation of sympathy interwoven in the very Providence of God.—Sympathy is made a necessity. It would not be best, that one unvarying rule should be observed to all, in relation to food, clothing and worldly wealth. Who wishes to have his food weighed out to him? Who would wish to be cut off from the ambition of exertion, which comes from a desire to guard ourselves or others from present or future want? Who wishes to be impelled forward in the race for wealth solely by envy of others? Who does not feel, at some time, a peculiar pleasure at seeing his neighbor prosper in his legitimate aims? This feeling should be universal. It would add length to life, and abundance to the now scanty sum of happiness. In sustaining your friends, you would sustain humanity, for all would be friendly. In all this, we counsel no fanaticism. The manner of the people of Amsterdam meets our views in this respect far better than those of Mormonism. Neither of them suit the character of our people. The point to aim at is, the highest amount of private good to each and to all, in order to form the greatest amount of public good. In this way our citizens and city will prosper. Honor will be scrupulously guarded. Integrity will keep its place. Every good citizen will feel that he has a sort of property in the fair fame of every other, and will defend it as his own. Commerce and the Mechanic Arts will find a home here to love and adore. Wealth will accumulate, and all that is desirable to develop the great influence that alone flows from high, honorable, comprehensive and manly character. Sustain your country, your territory, your newspaper, your friends in the broad sense of fellow-men and citizens, and in this way, with others, you will best sustain yourself.—[Ex.]

NAPOLEON'S PRESENCE OF MIND.—Napoleon was so partial to snuff, that he used it to excess, in general supplying his nasal organs from his waistcoat pocket. Many reasons have been assigned, for his adopting the pocket of his waistcoat as a substitute for the article generally used, and as we have not met with the following before, we venture on its insertion: "On the eve of battle of Waterloo, as Napoleon was ruminating in his tent, upon what might be the event of the conflict about to be commenced, he took his snuff-box off the table and proceeded to make use of it, but so familiar was he with the quality of its contents, that as he took a pinch between his finger and thumb, he perceived it felt gritty to the finger, instead of being as usual, though the difference was not visible to his naked eye."

"He immediately by way of trying its genuineness, gave some to a dog that was lying in the tent. It had an almost instantaneous effect on the animal, and in the end deprived it of existence. Bonaparte's suspicion was now confirmed, he saw plainly that an attempt had been made to poison him, but such was his great presence of mind, that he took care to let none of the officers composing his staff know of it at such a critical time,—his only precaution being to prevent a like occurrence taking place, was the substituting of his waistcoat pocket for the snuff-box."

A FUGITIVE SEVE RETURNING HOME.—A gentleman from Alabama passed through Charleston, South Carolina, a short time since, with a slave of his who had escaped to Canada more than a year before. His master happening in Baltimore, was accosted one morning by a half-starved and pitiable looking negro, whom he presently recognized as the fugitive from his estate. Asking him what he wanted, he stated that he had been residing in Canada, and after having suffered innumerable hardships, he had determined to retrace his steps, and return to the home he had so abruptly quitted, and had got so far when providentially he found his master, and now entreated him to take him back with him.

In the year 1775, Samuel Baldwin, a gentleman of Hampshire, England, died, and on opening his will it was found that he had ordered his body to be thrown into the sea near where he lived. His reason for making this extraordinary disposal of his remains was, that his wife, who was much younger than himself, had frequently said to him, that she would dance upon his grave.

Exercise.

Many people look upon the necessity man is under of earning his bread by labor as a curse. But it is evident, from the structure of the body, that exercise is not less necessary than food for the preservation of health. Those who labor are not only the most healthy, but generally the most happy part of mankind. This is peculiarly the case with those who live by the culture of the ground. The great increase of inhabitants in infant colonies, and the longevity, every where, of such as follow agriculture, evidently prove it to be the most healthful as the most useful employment.

The love of activity shows itself very early in man. So strong is the principle, that a healthy youth cannot be restrained from activity. Our love of motion is surely a strong proof of its utility. It seems to be a law throughout the whole animal creation, that no creature without exercise should enjoy health, or be able to find subsistence. Inactivity never fails to produce a universal relaxation of the solids, which disposes the body to innumerable diseases.—When the solids are relaxed, neither the digestion or the secretion can be duly performed. How can persons who loll all day on easy chairs, and sleep all night on beds of down, fail to be relaxed? Nor do those mend the matter much who never stir abroad but in a coach.

Glandular obstructions generally proceed from inactivity. These are the most obstinate maladies. So long as the liver, kidney and other glands, duly perform their functions, health is seldom much impaired; but when they fail, it is difficult to be restored. Weak nerves are also the constant companions of inactivity. We seldom hear the laborious complain of weak nerves. This plainly points out the sources from which nervous diseases generally originate, and the means by which they may be prevented. It is absolutely impossible to enjoy health, where the perspiration is retained in the bosom; it vitiate the humors, and occasions the gout, rheumatism, &c.

No piece of indulgence injures the health more than the custom of lying in bed too long in the morning; the morning is undoubtedly the best time for exercise, as the air braces and strengthens the nerves. Custom soon renders early rising agreeable, and nothing contributes more to the preservation of health.

Every person should lay himself under some necessity to take exercise. Indolence, like other vices when indulged, gains ground, and at length becomes agreeable.—Hence those who are fond of exercise in the early part of life, become quite averse to it afterwards. This is often the case with gouty or hypochondriac persons, and frequently renders their cases so difficult to cure. Indolence not only occasions diseases and renders men useless to society, but promotes all manner of vice. The mind, if not engaged in some useful pursuit, is constantly in quest of ideal pleasures. From these sources proceed most of the miseries of mankind. Certainly man was never intended to be idle. Inactivity frustrates the very design of his creation, whereas an active life is the best and greatest preservation of health.—[Oracle of Health.]

THE LEECH.—Recent observations on the comparative anatomy of this little animal have made known to us, that just within its mouth it is furnished with three little jaws, triangularly arranged, on each of which are inserted a row of very minute sharp pointed teeth, much resembling the teeth of a saw. Each jaw has its appropriate muscular apparatus for its peculiar action, and thus is explained the constant shape of the wound observed after the application of this very useful animal.—[Annals of Practical Chemistry.]

DUTY.—We should be careful to practice and treat the humblest menial with courtesy as delicate as we would show the children of affluence and honor. So shall we transfuse in them a corresponding refinement which will tend eventually, perhaps, to make them purer in morals and more elevated in mind.

"Where did you come from?" said Smith to a beggar of the Isle of Wight.
"From the Devil."
"What's going on in his country?"
"Much the same as here."
"What's that?"
"The rich taken in and the poor kept out."

Mrs. Nicely bought a warming pan one day. When she came home she found Bridget, the servant girl, cooking griddle cakes in it. This is the same young lady who was sent to a dry goods store for a bed comforter, and returned with one of the clerks.

ENGLISH TREATY WITH CHINA.—In the treaty ratified between Great Britain and China in 1843, after the opium war, it was agreed that in twelve years the treaty might be revised by Ministers appointed by the respective Governments. The time for such revision will of course be 1855.

An advertisement in a newspaper is like a circle in the water, continually spreading itself. Throw in your "rocks" and try it.

Large Newspapers.

The "Scientific American" thus truly speaks to the subscribers to magnificent sheets, and like magnificent humbugs:

"There are some men who always estimate the value of newspapers by their size. This shows remarkable ignorance on their part. There is just as much difference in one paper from another as there is in coarse and fine cloth. A man may purchase five yards of cloth for the amount that will only purchase one yard of fine cambric; and would any man of sense suppose that one yard is less valuable than the five? Well, it is just the same with newspapers and periodicals. It is not the amount of paper, nor reading by which a newspaper's value should be estimated, unless it be mere news; and even then comes under our definition of valuation. It is the quality of the contents that constitutes the true value of a paper."

LADIES' SLEEVES.—The editor of the Springfield, Mass., Republican thus exhorts his fair readers, on hearing that the ladies are soon to introduce the fashion of large sleeves, or, as they sometimes styled, "leg of mutton sleeves": "It is more than hinted that the old fashion of fifteen or twenty years ago, of large sleeves for ladies' dresses, is being revived. To a man whose first heart-flutterings were produced by the rustle of those mysterious arm-receptacles against his coat collar, on a bright moonlight night, as he was waiting upon a dear little Miss home from singing school, or conference meeting, the announcement is fraught with a tender, if not a melancholy interest. Oh memory, oh mutton legs, oh muslin! Was it because we were attached to a pair of balloons, that our young emotions then soared, and revelled in the blue empyrean? Was it because those immense gas-bags were sometimes folded across an innocently throbbing heart that they seemed more sacred to us than if thrice blest by priestly benediction, or thrice filled with yellow gold? But the twain bubbles, invested with a halo of young romance, have long since burst, and we despise the ugly things now. Ladies, take short sleeves, take long sleeves, take no sleeves at all, or—take ours, but don't take those big sleeves again, 'an ye love us."

THE CHURCHES OF ITALY.—The Churches in Italy have no pews, but are supplied with rush-bottomed chairs, which are piled up in a corner of the nave, and hired out to the public at lowest possible remuneration. This placing of chairs, together with their removal the moment they are left unoccupied, causes a continual movement in the church, for the worshippers come and go just as they please. This plan also causes a sort of separation of ranks among the worshippers, between those who can afford to hire seats and those who kneel upon the ground. But it is not this alone which strikes a Protestant, who is accustomed only to go to church on a Sunday, in his holiday clothes, to devote a couple of hours to his religious duties, and then to that, so far as the outward worship of Almighty God is concerned, he has nothing to do until the succeeding week. Here on the contrary, laboring men may be seen coming in, dressed in their working jackets, and with their instruments of labor in their hands, to kneel up in haste a passing prayer. Women, also, on their return from market, enter the church and setting down their baskets by side, kneel upon the ground, and cross themselves devoutly.—[Lewald's Italian Sketch Book.]

RAZORS.—Barbers often tell us that razors get tired of shaving, but if laid by for twenty days they will then shave well. By microscopic examination it is found that the tired razor, from long stopping by the same hand and in the same direction, has the ultimate particles of fibres of its surface or edge of a piece of cut velvet; but after a month's rest, these fibres re-arrange themselves heterogeneously, crossing each other presenting a saw-like edge, each fibre supporting its fellow, and hence cutting the beard, instead of being forced down flat without cutting, as when laid by. These, and many other instances are offered to prove that the ultimate particles of matter are always in motion, and they say that in the process of welding, the absolute momentum of the hammer causes an entanglement of bits of motion, and hence a re-arrangement, as one piece; indeed in a cold state, a leaf of gold laid on a polished surface of steel, struck smartly with a hammer, will have its particles forced into the steel, so as to be permanently glad it at the point of contact.—[Scientific American.]

The man who thought he could learn to make boots by swallowing "sherry cobblers," has just got out a work in which he attempts to prove that by eating "hops" you will acquire a knowledge of waltzing. Queer old customer, isn't he?

Miss Nancy says, that while folks are "inventing this and inventing that, she wishes to gracious! somebody would invent something for bringing up children, and then she would get married."

Intellect is not the moral power; conscience is. Honor, not talent, makes the man.

RALLY! RALLY!!

ON TO THE CONVENTION! Before the issue of another number of the "Columbian," the delegates from the several precincts in northern Oregon will have met in convention at Monticello, and will probably have drafted, and agreed upon the form of memorial to congress, praying for a division of the present territory of Oregon, so that the Columbia river may be the SOUTHERN and EASTERN boundary of a NEW territory.

We will venture the assertion, that in the formation of a new territory or state, within the limits of our Union, never has an application been made for such an object which could urge stronger grounds from geographical position than northern Oregon. The Columbia river forming our proposed boundary on the south and east, up to the 49th parallel of north latitude, would include within our jurisdiction the beautiful and fertile valley of the Walla-Walla or Yakima, and a considerable portion of the far famed and magnificent Selah or Flat-Head country, east of the Cascade mountains; which, together with the country on the west side of those mountains, would constitute a sufficient scope of territory to form a state, admirably circumscribed, and of very desirable dimensions. With the Pacific ocean on our west—the British possessions on our north, and the great Columbia river as aforesaid, what stronger natural boundaries are necessary to mark a just claim for independent territorial existence, and future state sovereignty?

Aside from the reciprocity of good feeling, and that mutual friendly understanding which should be recognised between neighboring provinces, there is not, nor never can be an identity of interest in a commercial, or any other point of view, between the inhabitants of northern and southern Oregon. Each could exist, and pursue its agricultural and commercial pursuits independent of the other, without in any manner requiring each other's assistance, or without necessarily conflicting with each other's rights, interests or policy.

All the surplus products of every description of the whole of Oregon, has, and is likely to continue for a long time to come, to find a ready and profitable market for the producer. At present, California employs all our facilities for lumbering, and consumes all the surplus produce of our farmers, without visibly diminishing, (in the means of subsistence,) the wants of our densely populated, and in an agricultural point of view we might almost say, non-producing neighbor.

The Willamette, its tributaries and the Columbia rivers, will, for an indefinite period in the future, furnish the only—the exclusive outlet for the commerce of a large portion of southern Oregon; and with the exception of the settlements immediately on the north bank of the Columbia, that commerce will be circumscribed solely for the benefit, and within the territorial or state jurisdiction of that region of country. No considerable amount of shipping can ever be attracted in that direction, from this side of our great natural boundary.

Puget Sound, the great commercial thoroughfare for northern Oregon, through its various inlets, and the several navigable streams emptying into it and the Pacific ocean, (the Chickokeles, Duwamish, Snohomish, &c.) draining our entire interior, furnish facilities, unsurpassed by any region of country in the world for the safe, cheap and speedy shipment of all articles of produce or manufacture our people may ever have to dispose of, and which may be demanded by a foreign market.

The relative positions of the two divisions of Oregon forbid that the southern portion should ever seek the waters of the Sound in the pursuit of its maritime affairs, or that the commerce of the interior of the northern section could ever find a channel in the waters of the Columbia. There is no affiliation of interest—no adaptation in locality to combine the two, in the formation of one territory or state. The Columbia river and its tributaries are equal to the wants of the former—Puget Sound, its inlets, &c., are all-sufficient for the latter; and between the two, there is a great gulf fixed, so that they which would pass from hence to you cannot, neither can they pass to us, that would come from thence.

A road once constructed across the Cascade mountains, and the country not only on this side would be speedily occupied and improved, but the beautiful valley of the Yakima, and our entire extent of country on the eastern slope, would soon be converted into cultivated fields, and its thousand

hills and vales be swarmed with all the useful domestic herds, from whence would pour into the country on the Sound, the overflowing fulness produced by a happy, contented and prosperous people.

The prayer of the memorial of the convention having received due consideration from congress, and a new territory having been organized in conformity therewith, northern Oregon would be enabled to shake off her habitations of dependency, and array herself in that garb which will insure a future recognition of her sovereignty. Her new position would tend to excite an additional feeling of interest abroad, which would be followed by an immediate rapid increase of permanent residents. A legislative assembly, territorial officers and a delegate in congress secured under a separate territorial existence, and we can extend an invitation to future immigrants to come and reside amongst us, under the assurance that the interests of the country in which we ask them to fix upon as their future home, will be duly cared for by a HOME GOVERNMENT—that we are no longer subject to a FOREIGN authority, or dependent on a neighboring colony for future neglect.

As we conceive our right to the creation of a new territory north of the Columbia river, is "clear and unquestionable" from its geographical position—from the convenient and desirable extent of country sought to be embraced within its limits—from the competent number of United States' citizens resident therein—from the separate commercial interests of northern and southern Oregon, as defined by our proposed boundary on the east and south, and from the manifest and insufferable neglect which it has heretofore been the doom of this portion of the "territory of Oregon" quietly to submit to, we feel confident that the attention of congress needs only be directed to the urgent necessity which calls for a cessation of the "joint occupancy" extended over us at present by the federal officers, and legislative assembly of the Willamette valley, to grant at once the prayer of a proper memorial for that purpose, and set us off a free and independent jurisdiction in conformity therewith.

With the fullest assurance that the deliberations of the convention will be conducted in harmony—excluding party feeling or sectional jealousy from all participation whatever—the intelligence and patriotism of the respective delegates are loudly called upon by the unanimous voice of the citizens whom they are chosen to represent on the 25th inst., at Monticello, to RALLY!—ON TO THE CONVENTION!

ABOUT OUR SPECIAL ELECTION—PROCLAMATION—OFFICIAL PATRONAGE, &c.

In another column will be found the proclamation of governor Gaines, calling for a special election for councilman for the counties therein named, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Lancaster. We copy the notice from the "Oregonian" of Nov. 6th; and taking into consideration the extreme poverty of "Uncle Sam," and the careful vigilance with which his agents in the Willamette valley guard against the expenditure, north of the Columbia river, of a single dime of that \$1500 appropriation for contingent expenses of the territory—we feel disposed to show our patriotism, by giving it a "through ticket"—FREE.

We have always understood that the publication of such official notices as that referred to, properly belonged to the newspaper, or papers, in the immediate vicinity of the people solely interested in the subject matter therein contained; but it would seem, like all general rules, the citizens of Thurston, Lewis, Clark and Pacific counties are an exception, in this instance, and cannot be permitted to derive any executive or official information affecting them, or in which they alone are interested, unless they consent to be enlightened through a foreign channel, such as our government officers may think proper to suggest.

It is not the consideration of the expenditure of a few dollars in another latitude which rightfully would have belonged to this, with which we find fault; but it is the palpable disrespect—the studied design with which all departments of government—congress, the legislature, and our United States' officers, avoid even the courtesies of common decency, in their official action and intercourse with the people of northern Oregon—to say nothing of their utter inattention to the wants and interests of its citizens, of which we find cause to complain.

Northern Oregonians! we must depend upon each other for assistance in the use of means to facilitate the settlement and improvement of our territory, and apply to our southern neighbor the rule which he has enforced upon us—confine your business transactions, for the present at least, as much as possible on your own side of the Columbia river; encourage the farmers, mechanics and business men amongst you; support your own newspaper, and be diligent in the use of all honorable means for bringing about the IMMEDIATE organization of a territory of your own. Then we can look to congress and the general government, in an INDEPENDENT CAPACITY, for the establishment of mail routes, post-offices, military roads, the survey of our public lands, &c., &c., with every assurance that our petitions will then be treated with due consideration.

The Resignation of our Councilman—two Candidates spoken of as his successor—Probable result.

The last mail brought us intelligence of the resignation of Judge Lancaster—member of the Oregon council, from the counties of Clatsop, Clark, Lewis, Thurston, &c. It would be unnecessary to say that the resignation of our representative, at this particular crisis, has caused no small degree of astonishment in this latitude, and will incur no inconsiderable amount of trouble and solicitude in the selection of his successor.

Three weeks ago, the "Statesman" contained a rumor of the resignation of Hon. C. Lancaster; the "Oregonian" of October 3rd, reiterated a report to the same effect; but not until official notification had been given by the governor of the territory, calling for a special election to fill a vacancy in the council, in the above named counties, which appeared in the "Oregonian" of November 6th, did the people of northern Oregon become conscious of the necessity of holding an EXTRAORDINARY election for the purpose of being represented in the council chamber of Oregon.

It is perfectly fair to presume that Judge L. had determined upon abandoning his position as our representative, prior to the rumor referred to in the "Statesman," and long before he would seem to have made known his will and pleasure to the executive of Oregon. And why delay an official announcement of such determination, until the very eve of the meeting of the legislative assembly? Why defer, unexplained, such resignation, until it has been found necessary to call a special election to supply his place, on the very day of the meeting of our territorial legislature, and thus temporarily exclude the citizens of five counties from a representative voice in the deliberations of the council? We can conceive of no satisfactory apology for the wonted procrastination of our councilman, in giving publicity to his resignation, and thus render necessary a special election at a time when the member from northern Oregon should be in his place—ON THE FLOOR OF THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

The large extent of country comprising the district of our member of the council—a large portion of which being entirely destitute of mail facilities, or any means of speedy communication—the paucity of our settlements and the distance by which they are removed from each other, added to the limited time allowed for the people to decide upon a proper person to fill the vacancy just occasioned to that body, render it impossible that there should be much interchange of sentiment—unanimity of feeling, or concert of action amongst our citizens, in the selection of a candidate to succeed Judge Lancaster.

Public attention, so far as we have been enabled to hear an expression in this part of the country, appears to have been directed to the claims of two gentlemen, as deserving the consideration of the voters of the district, as candidates for election to the vacancy in the council, which, by reference to another column it will appear is to take place on Monday, the 7th day of December. We allude to D. R. BIGLOW, Esq., of Olympia, and Mr. A. A. DENNY, of Seattle, north of the Duwamish river.

Mr. Biglow is known to the citizens of northern Oregon as an attorney at law—honorable in the practice of his profession—upright in his dealings and intercourse with the world—of fixed principles, backed with good business qualifications, and a sound judgment.

Mr. Denny is a farmer, plain and unostentatious—highly esteemed as a citizen and neighbor—straightforward in his business transactions, and eminently qualified to discharge with credit to himself, any civil duties he may be called upon by the people to perform.

They are both young men of good general intelligence—steadfast friends of northern Oregon—against whose private character might be urged in any manner disreputable, and in either of whose keeping, the interests of the entire district will be faithfully cared for, and its wants clearly set forth and promptly attended to; and we are quite confident that neither would experience any difficulty in finding the seat of government, or be subject to any inconvenience in knowing what to do after taking a seat in the assembly.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the respective friends of the gentlemen alluded to, will, before the day of election, effect an honorable compromise, which will prove satisfactory to all interested, and by which ALL can unite on one or the other; or if needs be, a new candidate—such as will receive without opposition, in either event, the unanimous vote of northern Oregon. We trust that neither party feeling or local prejudices will be permitted to interfere in the selection of the candidate, be he who he may, as the agitation of either subject would only tend to confuse the public mind, divide our strength, and thus perhaps lose for the counties north of the Columbia river for the next two years, a representative in the council. At least one third of the term of the approaching session of the legislative assembly will have expired ere the delegate we are about to elect can be qualified to take his seat in that body; and the future position which northern Oregon seeks to acquire, imperiously demands that she be represented for the remainder of the term, by a faithful and energetic delegate.

Editors' Table.

The office of the "Columbian" has been removed to the second floor, east room, of Col. Simmons' large frame building, at present occupied by the collector of customs, post-office, &c. We are now comfortably located, entirely above high tide, and have no longer any use for a canoe to navigate around our "sanctum." Give us a call.

We learn from Dr. W. F. TOLMIE, of Fort Nesqually, that one of the Puget Sound H. B. Company's shepherds named Peter Brown, (a Scotchman), was barbarously murdered on the 5th inst., at Victoria, V. I., as it is supposed by two Kowichin Indians, whom Brown's fellow lodger and associate left in the hut with him in the morning, as he drove out the flock of sheep. The house was rifled of its contents.

The total number of persons admitted into the immigrant hospital at Portland, from September 30th, to November 1st, was 78; adult males 35; adult females 16; children 27. Adult males that died, 3.—Adult males discharged cured 29; females 11; children 8; born 1. Total number remaining to Nov. 1st, 30. Total number of patients not in hospital, and attended by order of committee, 10—making in all 88.

From the San Francisco papers before us, we would infer from the election returns that California had gone for Pierce and King, and that the democrats had carried a majority in both branches of the legislature, and succeeded with their ticket throughout the state generally.

Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held at San Francisco, since the awful conflagration at Sacramento City, to devise ways and means in aid of the suffering and destitute inhabitants of that now almost demolished city. At a recent meeting held at the Merchant's exchange, \$10,000 was promptly advanced.

By the recent modification of the postage law, "each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be sent to any part of the United States for one cent, and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional shall be charged."

The immigration of the present year are wending their way into northern Oregon at a slow but steady pace, and which, no doubt, will be increased ten fold as soon as the rainy season is over. The vacant houses in all our towns and being tenanted, and we constantly hear of the occupation of claims—the erection of houses, and preparation in progress for putting in crops for the coming year. This is very important. Too much land cannot be put into immediate cultivation to supply the future wants of our territory.

We send more papers to the Steilacoom post-office than to any other in the territory, and our list of subscribers at that place is even larger than here, in Olympia, for which, thanks to our agents, Capt. L. BALSCH, and Mr. J. HALL, post-master at the Fort. The citizens in that quarter appear not only to be wide awake to their own interests, but would seem to appreciate more fully the advantages to be derived from the publication of a newspaper in the territory, than the people of Olympia, or elsewhere, within our limits. It is generally understood that newspapers are published in places affording the largest patronage, and offering the greatest inducements. What does this friends of the "Columbian" at Steilacoom and surrounding country think in relation to that matter?

The policy pursued by masters of vessels engaged in the lumber trade on the Sound, is decidedly sharp and shrewd, and at the risk of incurring their displeasure, we shall have to "blow the gaff." The fact is, the present facilities afforded by the Sound for getting out sawed lumber, &c., are inadequate to supply, with dispatch, the vessels already in that business; and such being the case, the masters aforesaid find it to their interest to "keep shad," and discourage, if possible, any increase of competition. Thus they save in the pilotage and towage that is paid by those trading in the same business on the Columbia and Willamette rivers, ENOUGH TO PAY THEIR CREWS' WAGES, AND ALL EXPENSES OF THEIR PASSEGE BOTH WAYS! The superior quality of our lumber, and its ready sale at San Francisco over any other in the market, at an advanced rate too, enable our traders to make an immediate and profitable disposition of their cargoes, and thus keep moving. When we get two or three dozen of steam mills into operation, in addition to those already afforded by our water power, and in process of erection, we may expect to materially extend this important branch of commerce.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION!

SACRAMENTO CITY IN ASHES!—\$5,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED!—TEN LIVES LOST! BUT FOUR BRICK BUILDINGS IN THE CITY SAVED!

We are indebted to Mr. R. V. PEABODY, late of Sacramento City, for San Francisco papers of the 5th inst., containing the following accounts of a conflagration, that has utterly annihilated Sacramento city. The fire occurred on the night of November 2d.

From the Alta California, Nov. 5. From Sacramento. CONDITION OF THE SETTLERS—PROSPECTS OF THE CITY.

We have received a copy of the "Union" in Sacramento, giving a detailed account of the losses by the late disastrous conflagration, and the incidents connected therewith. None of the city lying East of Ninth street was destroyed, nor any buildings on the North side of I street. On the South side of this street, many buildings were destroyed above Fourth street, as high up as Sixth street, extending through to I; while below Fourth, not one was burned immediately fronting on I, although the flames raged violently in the rear.

The Congregational Church on Sixth street was spared, whilst all others in the city were destroyed.

SACRAMENTO, THURSDAY, 1 P. M.

All day Wednesday the wind blew a gale, fanning the fast dying embers into a bright and glowing heat, so that but a few of the ruins could be approached to be removed and to enable persons to commence building again. The huge walls in every direction were blown down, and this (Thursday) morning the work of clearing and building goes on rapidly. Nearly the whole of J and K streets will be built with brick if they can be procured, otherwise with temporary wooden buildings. The Tehama Block is occupied by all the bankers, who club together for the time being. The auction stores of J. B. Starr & Co., is crowded with goods and sales take place daily, in heavy quantities. Lumber and brick are scarce and very high. The Lady Adams Co., building when open showed no signs of heat on the inside, and the goods near the door were as fresh as when put in. By one of the miraculous freaks of fortune the grocery store of Hopkins & Co., in the brick block on K street was untouched, as well as the goods it contained, while all around was destroyed. So with the brick stores of Bassell & Co., and Warren & Bischo on J street. The Overton House and Orleans are to be immediately rebuilt of brick. The house of Mr. F. W. Page, on 7th street, was saved by the strenuous exertions of a dozen blacksmiths, who stood in the blaze of the fire like Salamanders.

The Post Office was consumed, with a lot of dead letters and papers. All recent letters and official documents saved, and the office will open in the Court House to-morrow. Many thefts took place on the Levee, and a guard well armed are stationed to protect property. No great suffering exists, unless among the burned unfortunate. The Hook and Ladder Co. members are badly injured, and some scarred for life, by the explosion of powder in blowing up houses. Madame Lamos is saved, but her young female French attendant is lost. The Oriental Hotel on I street is crowded to its utmost capacity. A party of Sacramentans went down on the Confidence yesterday to secure the necessary materials to build the city entire, before information was received and prices exorbitantly raised. They are men of character and standing, and will not abuse the advantages they may have gained.

The cheerfulness and hilarity of all is remarkable; the heaviest losers setting a worthy and beneficial example to all. The family of Jno. Hatch, jeweler, was poisoned by the cook this morning, mixing arsenic with flour instead of saleratus; the table being loaded with medicine saved from the fire. They were promptly attended to, and are now out of danger. The escape of various persons blown into the air, and jumping from second and third story windows, without breaking of limbs, is truly wonderful. The merchant on the further end of I street, sell goods at former prices, and furnish gratuitously to the poor and needy. Their conduct is the same as with all others in town. The Hulks at the Levee keep open house for all who may come, and are crowded constantly.

The loss is not over FIVE millions of dollars assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. The principal stables are saved, as well as all horses and carriages. The Election in the city is Whig by 174 majority. The County is a tie vote. The result of the election in San Francisco makes the Whigs of this place doubt the identity of their neighbors. All the ballots and returns of the election here, were saved.

By Friday evening there will be two hundred buildings (temporary) erected and occupied. The homes of 7,000 persons were destroyed, the population taken by the census man being 13,850. It is hoped there will not be any attempt below to force goods to extravagant prices, as the losers have, in most cases, but their hands to work with, and the majority but little money. A charitable community can bestow aid and succor better in that than in any other way.

Incidents of the Sacramento Fire.

We take the following interesting details of the terrible conflagration in Sacramento from the Union of November 4th:

The safe of Forshee & Reynolds was discovered yesterday morning and open—

Everything in it seems in a complete state of preservation. Also the safe of Reed & Co., Rhodes & McNulty, Mills & Co., and that of Post Office.

As before stated, the fire originated in the frame building of Madame Lamos' dry goods and fancy store.

A bar-keeper was burned to death. We have not heard his name or where he kept.

James Dennis, Stockton stage driver, is supposed to have perished at the Indian Queen.

Messrs. Holler & Andrew sustained serious loss of jewelry by the burning open of their safe while being removed.

A man named Lyon was killed by the falling in of the walls of Reynolds & Co.'s brick block.

A man named Woodworth was burned to death in the Dawson House on 4th street. A rumor is current that a sick lady was consigned at the Crescent City Hotel.

A gambler named Dart had a rencontre with pistols in front of the ruins on the El Dorado yesterday morning, and shot a man named Haney, dead.

A stage driver passing with his coach along the levee yesterday, was sized with something like an apoplectic fit, fell from his box and was run over by the coach.—The injuries sustained by him were serious, probably mortal.

A villain was shot dead on 9th street, on Tuesday evening, in the attempt to fire a building. We did not learn his name.

The bones of a hospital patient were found amongst its ruins. A fleshy mass also discovered, supposed to be the body of a second victim.

The election returns of all the precincts were fortunately saved.

The printing office of the State Journal was entirely destroyed. We sympathize deeply with our cotemporaries in their loss.

A portion of the Union office was saved by the use of great exertions.

Frequent inquiries are made for missing persons, which leads to the belief that the loss of human life is much greater than reported.

The engine companies were rendered inoperative from scarcity of water, and the astounding velocity with which the flames pursued them—driving them back whole blocks at a time, and indeed from one street to another before they could make the necessary attachments with their hose.

With two or three exceptions, every splendid edifice in the city has gone by the board. The only public house left in the city, west of the plaza, is the Oriental Hotel, on the north side of I street.

I street now presents the only line of houses—occasionally interrupted by ruins—extending from the river to the plaza, above 9th street.

The levee, on Front street, presents a singular spectacle of promiscuously piled merchandise, household effects, and melancholy looking people, crouched among their goods or searching for lost articles of property.

A high wind prevailed throughout the city the whole of yesterday, cold and disagreeable, raising clouds of fine dust, positively blinding people by its effects. Nothing so disagreeable has ever been witnessed in the city before.

From the Alta California, Nov. 5.

Destructive Fire in Napa Valley!

ESTIMATED LOSS \$60,000!!

The tidings of a disastrous fire at Napa reached this city last evening by the Sacramento boats, via Benecia. The reports are verbal and imperfect, but enough is known to establish the certainty of a desolating fire having occurred, and that a loss, variously estimated from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars, has been sustained by the rancheros and grain growers.

The fire is said to have originated from the burning of a stack of oat straw, which was set on fire on the farm of Mr. L. W. Beggs. The high wind of Wednesday caused the fire to spread, and soon the country around was enveloped in flames. The scourge swept far and near with frightful rapidity, destroying stock, store houses and fences, and leaving a blackened, desolate waste in its track. The inhabitants assembled from leagues around, and much alarm and consternation prevailed. We are told that several farm houses were destroyed, Mr. Haskell's (of this city) among the number. Also the ranch of Mr. G. McNeil. The people of the town of Napa, by extraordinary exertions, succeeded in preventing the flames approaching their houses nearer than half a mile.

From the San Francisco Herald, Nov. 5.

Masonic Celebration.

The Masons turned out yesterday in commemoration of the initiation of George Washington into the mysteries of the fraternity, one hundred years ago. They made by far the strongest and most imposing display of the kind ever witnessed on this coast. Clad in their various and rich regalia and bearing the symbols of the craft, they marched in procession, headed by a fine band of music, through the principal streets in the following order: 1st, Occident Lodge, No. 23; 2d, Parfaite Union Lodge, No. 17; 3d, San Francisco Lodge, No. 7; 4th, California Lodge, No. 1; 5th, Royal Arch Lodge, No. 1; 6th, Knight Templars. The rich regalia and picturesque costume of the Templars attracted particular attention. After parading through the city, the procession repaired to the American Theatre, where the ceremonies of the Order were performed and an oration appropriate to the occasion was delivered by Dr. H. M. Gray. The display was striking and effective and proved that the order is rapidly gaining strength in this the youngest State in the Union.

"THE COLUMBIAN."

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—PUBLISHED BY
Olympia, Puget's Sound.
NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
OREGON IN GENERAL, AND THE
TERRITORY NORTH OF THE CO-
LUMBIA RIVER IN PARTICULAR.

At the solicitation of a number of intelligent
gentlemen North of the Columbia River—who un-
derstand their own interests, and appreciate the
advantages to be derived from the publication of a
newspaper, if properly conducted, in their vicinity,
the undersigned have been induced to engage in
the undertaking at the place above designated.

We deem it both unnecessary and inexpedient
to enter into a long list of promises, (as is too often
the case in prospectuses,) with regard to results to
be brought about by the establishment of a press in
a new and growing country, like that bordering on
Puget's Sound. Let it suffice to say, that if we are
adequately sustained, we will use every effort to
advance the interests of the people, and by a
truthful representation of its superior advantages,
endeavor to aid in the speedy settlement of that
very desirable portion of Oregon. But should not
a due encouragement be given to justify an ex-
penditure of labor, time and capital, an alternative is
presented in other and many inviting vocations on
the Pacific coast, where industry will be suitably
rewarded without the humiliation of an eternal so-
litude for public patronage.

It will be our object to promote the interests of all,
unbiased by party or sectarian views, and untram-
melled by any man, party, clique or faction
whatever, and will receive dictation from no
source in the discharge of our duty as journalists.
With a determination strictly to adhere to this po-
sition, we leave it to the intelligent people of
North Columbia to decide whether the publication
of a newspaper on the principles set forth will be
to their advantage or not.

TERMS:
\$3 per year—\$1 per six months,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
J. W. WILEY,
T. F. McELROY.

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 Trinkets: Gold Rings with
setts; 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 setts;
Shell, Steel and Tuck Combs;
Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Purse;
Soler, Hanging and Table Lamps;
Britannia Tea Pots and Pitchers;
Beads and Fancy Head ornaments;
Looking Glasses and Mosaic Clocks;
Pocket Knives;
Willard's Time Pieces, &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at Low Prices.
Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 31f

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-office at Olympia,
Sept. 30, 1852:
Baker William
Brown Capt. Geo. W.
Dodge Andrew J. 3
Glasgow James
Graham Drington
Cutter Thomas
Day Geo. W.
Devonport Samuel
Ferguson Jesse
Fisher Dr. W. H. 2
Genetic William H.
Halley S. B.
Hills Henry 2
Jones William
Marsh Josiah 3
Magaw S. Post Midship-
man
Mahan Christopher
McName Miss Francis C.
Meal Romeyn
Mines Capt. Geo.
Mint C. S.
Ogaver William 3
Paine George A.
Roe Thomas
Sellers Solomon S. 3
Starbuck Col. E. A. 2
Swain William H.
Stiles Charles 4
Smith Lorenzo P. 4
Strahl Casper
Thomas Capt. J. C.
Tafferson T. Martin 2
Tyndel Elijah R.
Vincent William
M. T. SIMMONS, P. M.

Transportation.

Summer Arrangement.

**THE NEW STEAMER
Lot Whitcomb.**
J. C. AINSWORTH, master
will leave Oregon City, or foot of the rapids,
every Monday and Thursday, at eight o'clock,
in the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the inter-
mediate points going down and returning.
The Lot Whitcomb will leave Portland for Ore-
gon City, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at seven
o'clock in the morning. Arrangements have been
made by which freight will be immediately for-
warded to Oregon City and Canemah, from the
foot of the rapids, during the low stage of water,
at the expense of the boat. Mr. Hatch will con-
vey passengers to and from the boat.
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 H. G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

"Multnomah,"

WILL continue to run regularly between Ore-
gon City, Portland and Vancouver, as
follows:
Leaving Oregon City every day at eight o'clock
in the morning, and Portland at four o'clock in the
evening. On every Thursday the Multnomah will
run from Oregon City to Vancouver and back the
same day. This steamer is too well known to re-
quire an extended puff of her speed or accommo-
dations.
For freight or passage apply to
sept 18 H. G. GREY, Agent.

GENERAL ACCOMMODATION.

"Washington,"

UNDER the command of her popular master,
Capt. MURRAY, will be prepared to com-
mence plying between Canemah and Champeog
immediately—and being connected with a stage
at Champeog, will carry passengers through to Sa-
lem with dispatch—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.
sept 18

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

215 N. W. CORNER OF MARKET
AND FRONT STS.,
NEW FRANKLIN.

WE invite the attention of Merchants, Tra-
ders, 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 our stock well
filled 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 order.
MEMORANDUMS, Pass Books, Miniature Ac-
count Books, in every variety.
MERCANTILE STATIONERY, Counting
House and Desk Furniture of every descrip-
tion.
FINE CUTLERY, of Rodgers', Western's,
Crookes, and Barnes' best manufacture. Also
Wild's American Cutlery—200 doz. selected in
New York expressly for our trade.
GOLD PENS—bigley'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, Manuscript Writers, Scrap Books, In-
voice Files, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Saunders' Series complete.
McGuffey's do. 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 Geo-
graphic's, Primary and Quarto, with Atlases.
Willard's History of U. S., in English and
Spanish.
McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Gram-
mars.
Anthon'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 Book
Dictionaries.
Worcester's Dictionary, octavo and 12mo.
Phillip's and Sampson's edition of the Poets.
Shakespeare, Byron, Moore, and Burns octavo
edition, in Morocco, Cloth, Gilt and Sheep bind-
ing.
Smaller editions of all the Poets in finest bind-
ing.
Prevoct'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 ar-
rival 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 at-
tended to.

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

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of
Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases,
Rheumatism, Catarrhs of the
Bladder, Liver Complaint,
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 recom-
mended 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
violent 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 suc-
cess in curing and relieving the various diseases
for which it is recommended, is established by a
multitude of facts.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND SALT RHEUM.

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 cu-
taneous 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 excruciat-
ing agonies, as it affected the joints was severely
than any other part. She suffered also a long time
from an affection of the liver, connected with gen-
eral debility, and a prostration of the nervous sys-
tem. Physicians, both in Europe and America,
had exhausted the usual remedies, without affect-
ing a cure, or scarcely affording relief; and the
best medical skill was unavailing, until she hap-
pily used your Sarsaparilla. The disease was pro-
nounced salt rheum, but her whole system, inter-
nally 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 Sar-
saparilla. The object in making this communica-
tion, 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,
FERRIS NAZER.
City and County of New York, ss—Ferris
Nazer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say,
that the foregoing statement, to which he has sub-
scribed his name, is true and accurate to the best
of his knowledge and belief. Sworn to and sub-
scribed this 27th day of July, 1849, before me,
C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor.

Transportation.

United States Mail Steamship Co.

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

EL DORADO.

1000 tons, H. K. Davenport, U. S. Navy Com-
mander, will leave for Astoria, Oregon, on Tuesday,
April 20th, the GEORGIA, via Havana, on
Saturday, April 23rd. The splendid steamship
EL DORADO.
1000 tons, H. K. Davenport, U. S. Navy Com-
mander, will leave for Astoria, Oregon, on Tuesday,
April 20th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., direct for
Astoria, via Havana.

GEORGIA.

1000 tons, D. B. Foster, U. S. Navy, Comman-
der, will leave for Astoria, Oregon, on Saturday,
April 24th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., direct for
Astoria, via Havana.

PANAMA.

to sail for San Francisco on the arrival of the pas-
sengers and mails. No detention at Panama.
The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and
the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgo-
nia. Passengers will thus be enabled to save about
35 miles of the river navigation, and also the ex-
pense 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 Astoria.

The following will be the rates of fare to San
Francisco—1st cabin, \$315; 2d cabin, \$270;
steerage, \$20.
The rates of fare to Astoria will be—1st cab-
in, \$65; 2d cabin \$45; steerage, \$35.
For freight or passage, apply to Chas. A. Whit-
ney, at the office of the companies, No. 177 West
street, corner of Warren, New York.
sept 18

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the steamers, free of expense, at the Company's
wharf at Astoria.

United States Mail Steamship Co.

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 Astoria, Oregon, on Monday, April 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., pre- cisely, 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, com-
mander, 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
unparalleled, and they have proved to be the best
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 Gorgo-
nia, as 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 CO.

The steamship Columbia, A. V. St. LeRoy,
Commander, will leave the Wharf at San Fran-
cisco, on the arrival of the mail steamer from Pan-
ama, with the U. S. mails for Oregon, touching at
Astoria, and returning without delay, with pas-
sengers and mails for 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

New Stage Line!

Through by Daylight from Champeog
TO SALEM.

DEPUIS has just established a line of
Stages from Champeog to Salem, which is
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 ex-
perienced drivers and gentlemanly agents.

SAMUEL CLARK, Salem,
sept 18 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,
Crawley's Wharf Boat, do do
Capt. Murray—on board the Washington,
R. Newell & Co.—Champeog,
Griswold & Co.—Salem,
Mouth—Albany.
W. W. Buck & Co. Marysville.
Champeog, sept 18

THE WILLAMETTE HOUSE,

PORTLAND, OREGON.
THE UNDERSIGNED would respect-
fully inform his friends and the public gen-
erally, 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 pre-
pared to accommodate with board and lodging all who
may favor him with their patronage.
Thankful for the liberal patronage already re-
ceived, he would respectfully solicit a continuance
of the same. J. LOOMIS, Proprietor.
That there is little or no difference between the
climate here and that of the Willamette
valley, the mantle of charity is entirely too
small to conceal their wilful and disreputa-
ble perversion of truth.
To those UNACQUAINTED with the charac-
ter of our climate—in the Willamette val-
ley as well as in the states—and wish to
profit by a statement of FACTS, we would
thank, that the RAINY season commences!

EXPRESSES.

GREGORY'S EXPRESS TO OREGON.

TOUCHING Humboldt,
Trinidad, Klamath,
Astoria, St. Helens, Port-
land, Oregon City, by every
clipper going North.
Also, to HONG KONG, China, touching at the
Sandwich Islands by American clipper built sail-
ing 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 com-
pany, the subscriber having completed the most system-
atic and extensive express business in existence to
and from the following

Offices. Agents.
New York, Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock.
Liverpool, " John W. Hart.
Sacramento City, " C. E. Clark.
Marysville, " Frank Russell.
Humboldt, N. I. " Mitchell & Hutchins.
Panama, " Ran. Rannels & Co.
Portland, Oregon, " W. B. Oway.
Oregon City, " Allen, McKinley & Co.
Astoria, " Leonard & Green.
Puget Sound, " Crosby & Smith.
Milton, " do do
Salem, " do do
Great Salt Lake City, " Wilson & Co.

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

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

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

EDWIN B. MORGAN, President,
JAMES MCKAY, Secretary.

This company, having completed its organiza-
tion 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 Accounts; also Packages, Parcels and Freight
of all descriptions, in and between the city of New
York and the city of San Francisco, and the prin-
cipal cities and towns in California, connecting at
New York with the lines of the American Express
Company; the Harnden Express; Pulten, Virgil
& Co.'s Northern and Canada Express; and Liv-
ingston, 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 messen-
gers on their own account for the purposes of do-
ing 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

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

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that hav-
ing 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 Semi-monthly Express, leaving here on or
about the 16th and 24th of each month, in time to
connect with the Panama steamer.

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.

EXCHANGE ON
BOSTON,
NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE,
CINCINNATI,
ST. LOUIS,
NEW ORLEANS,
SAN FRANCISCO, &c.

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. 11f

DUGAN & CO'S Oregon Express.

WILL hereafter connect with ADAMS &
CO'S EXPRESS, PORTLAND, ORE-
GON, and through them to

CALIFORNIA, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE.
We have established agencies at all the prin-
cipal ports and camps in the Umpqua, Rogue River
and Shasta mines, and parties wishing to send let-
ters or packages to any of the mining districts of
Northern California and Oregon, can forward
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 at-
tended to with promptness and dispatch.
sept 18 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. Ingalls, Vancouver, and H. M.
Knighson, St. Helens.
sept 18

PROSPECTUS.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

REPLICATION OF THE
LONDON QUARTERLY, THE NORTH
BRITISH, THE EDINBURGH, AND
WESTMINSTER REVIEWS,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.
Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers,
79 Fulton, and 54 Gold sts., New York.

THESE periodicals are the critical censures of
the British academic 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 ac-
cession. They fill a place which American
magazines cannot supply: for they discuss topics
relating more strictly to the affairs, political, reli-
gious, scientific and literary, of the continent of
Europe. They are conducted by the best talent of
Great Britain and are engaged with the most im-
portant questions which interest or agitate the civ-
ilized world. Whoever subscribes, to them all
may read the ablest representatives of the principal
parties into which the people of Great Britain are
divided.

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, ap-
parently of extermination, was waged against
France by British Tory rulers, and during which
occurred the second great struggle of England
with her 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 dis-
tinguished Journal, exhibit the truest portraiture
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 especial-
ly directed, found it too powerful an instrument to
be resisted by ordinary means, and hence they es-
tablished the "Quarterly," or as it is distinguished
among the American Reprints,

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW

whereby to counteract that influence which its pow-
erful rival exerted against their measures. The
two great political parties thus made strenuous ef-
forts through their respective organs, for the pro-
mulgation of their antagonistic principles; and dur-
ing a long series of years, these two leading Peri-
odicals 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, Fergu-
son, 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 might be associated— we refer to
Jeffreys, Napier, Brougham, Mackintosh, and
McCaulay; the first of whom during his long con-
nection with the Review actually wrote, on the av-
erage, one third of the articles that graced its bril-
liant 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 pa-
tronnage and support of the ultra-liberals, so styled,
of the British House of Commons; among whom
Rowbuck, 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 super-
vision of Jeremy Bentham, for which fact 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;
a series of powerful articles, tending to the reduc-
tion 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 ar-
ticles ever been directed against the aforemen-
tioned abuses; the work has also maintained an un-
relenting crusade against the alliance of Church and
State, thus virtually seeking to abolish the "Par-
liamentary 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 num-
ous admirers here and elsewhere, of that great Re-
former. In many particulars the Westminster Re-
view espouses a political faith closely allied to that
of our own country; and therefore we may, with
out any extraordinary effort of charity, be induced
to cherish it as an exotic worth 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 being
now combined in the Westminster, and thus ad-
ding 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
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 neces-
sity of a new out-cry of opinion, and the immediate
organization 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 cen-
tury ago to write down, is now advocated and vic-
toriated in this able work, and in the same literary