THE COLUMBIAN.

VOL. 1. OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, OREGON, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1853. NO. 30.

THE COLUMBIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

McELROY & BEEBE.

T. F. McELROY. J. J. BEEBE.

Terms—Invariably in Advance.

For one year, when sent by mail, or taken at the office, $5,00; for six months $3,00.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Characteristics of our Republic.

The Republic of the United States, with her young institutions, her undeveloped powers and her stripling genius, but partially revealed, presents at this time, to every philosophic and speculative mind, an object of the deepest interest, and a subject for the profoundest study. Accustomed to look with wonder upon the civilization of the past—upon the noblest glories of Greece and Rome—upon mighty Empires that have risen but to fall, the eye of the historian has never fixed itself upon a phenomenon so grand as this young Hercules of nations, now at school, undergoing the discipline and conning the lessons necessary to prepare him for the high responsibilities and arduous labors which are reserved for his mature years and developed powers.

In the contemplation of this grand and enthusiasm-aspiring spectacle, the first circumstance that fixes attention, is the vast and growing territorial expansion of our seventy-seven year old Republic. Over that vast region which stretches from the Atlantic shore to the broad waters of the Pacific, she wields her democratic spectre; and while it bears, at one of its extremes, the glittering icicles of the North, it dips the other in the tepid water of the Tropics. Under its benificent and catholic sway, the outcasts of European civilization have found food and shelter, the political exile a refuge from oppression, and the persecuted Christian a sanctuary and a home. From the pressure of hunger and despotism and intolerance, every region of the Old World has sent its contingent to this land of freedom, and races of every color and every tongue, and of every faith, diversify the living mass which has escaped from the wrongs or thrown off the yoke of their masters.

But amid all this diversity of blood and of feeling, the old indomitable and resistless Anglo-Saxon race, with its historic associations of the achievements of wisdom and of war, holds and directs the reins; and the vernacular English Language is everywhere the instrument of civilization and the herald of civil and religious liberty. With a spirit of enterprise and power of expansion for which that noble race has from the earliest centuries of the modern era been noted, our Republic is rapidly replacing with her gifted sons, the savage and indolent races and population which surrounds her, and is carrying Westward into the isles of the Pacific and Northward among the Indian hordes, the language and institutions of civilization.

In a region teeming with vegetable life—resting upon the subterranean treasures of civilization—intersected with noble rivers, whose tributary and capillary streams carry food and life into every part of the land, our population has established itself in mighty cities—the centres of manufacturing, commercial and agricultural wealth;—has entrenched itself amid noble institutions—with temples enshrined with religious tolerance—with universities of private bequest and public organization—with national and unshackled schools, and with all the resources which science, and literature, and philanthropy demand from the citizen or the State. Supplied from the old world with its superabundant life, this population is carrying its tide Westward with the strength and velocity of the current of a mighty river—rushing onward through impervious forests—levelling their lofty pines and gnarled oaks—chasing before it the denizens of the wilderness and driving to an ocean frontier, where civilization must at last find them, the savage hordes that still usurp the fairest portions of the creation. Nor is this living flood the destroying scourge which Providence sometimes lets loose upon our species. It breathes its accents of humanity and religion—it is instinct with civilization and good order—and it bears on its snowy crest, the auroral light of the East to gild the darkness of the West, with the purple radiance of salvation, of knowledge and of peace. Opening new fields of commerce, directing our traffic into new channels, bringing the extreme East into juxtaposition with the extreme West—the backwoodsman of Missouri with the subjects of the Celestial Empire.

While the frontier of civilization is thus advancing with giant strides, the fixed population of the old States of the Union, is vieing with Europe in the cultivation of the arts which contribute to domestic comfort and national aggrandizement. Our railroads supply all the necessities of travel and remunerate the public spirit of their projectors. Our steamboats, whether on coast or river, are unrivalled in European States. Our telegraph lines, superior in cheapness and utility to those of Europe, have been carried thousands of miles into regions where the iron pathway has not been able to penetrate. Our mineral wealth is unequalled by that of the other most favored portions of the globe. Our empire of coal—our kingdoms of cotton and corn—our regions of gold and iron, mark out the United States, as the centre of future civilization—as the emporium of the World's commerce—as the granary and store-house, out of which the kingdom's of the earth will be fed; and, as the asylum in which the children of Europe shall take refuge, when the hordes of Asia and Eastern Europe shall again darken and desolate the West.

Such are a few of the prominent features and characteristics of our young and nascent Republic. To the heart of the patriot, philanthropist and christian, how glorious the picture it presents! How stirring the great and noble thoughts it suggests!

VALUE OF NEWSPAPERS.—A thousand times, says the Macclesfield Courier, have we heard this question and answer: Two gentlemen meet—"What's the news?" says one. "Nothing but what you see in the papers." They pass on about their business. Has it never been noticed that among the thousand benefits of a newspaper, not the least is, that it does away at once with tittle-tattle, gossip, street yarn, foolish exaggerations, scandal, and newsmongering, which once took up so much of the time of those who were always hearing or telling some new thing. One real evil of social life is thus ended. The man rises in the morning, looks over the paper, is satisfied that he knows all worth knowing in the passing history of the world. He has nothing to tell, and nothing to hear farther. He does not spend his time in giving information which his neighbor knows as well as himself. He is not annoyed in the midst of his business or pleasure by the recital of affairs in which he takes no interest. The same with women. Curiosity is gratified without the loss of time. The scandal of the day has not employed a hundred busy tongues in its circulation and exaggeration—conversation takes a higher tone—principles of morals and taste are discussed—the new poem, the last book or the last magazine, or the review, becomes the subject of conversation. Even in the minor matters of life, society owes a large debt to the newspaper.

LEAVE WELL ALONE.—"If you marry," said a father to his daughter, "you will do well; but if you do not marry, you will do better."

"Then, dear papa," replied the pert one, "get me a husband as soon as you can; I am content to do *well*, and leave it to others to do *better*."

The Dignity of Labor.

ITS RELATIVE POSITION TO CAPITAL &C.

Capital is ever arrayed in antagonism with Labor. Labor is but too often recreant to its own dignity. The practical relation between Labor and Capital, is that of tyrant and subject. In reality, Capital is only the representative of Labor; an image, a certificate of Labor already performed. Labor creates Capital, and then resigns its dignity in worshiping the thing of its own creation. Capital is concentrated, Labor is diffused: any thing, a house for instance, worth a hundred dollars, represents the labor of a hundred men for a day, or the labor of one man for a hundred days, at the medium price of mechanical and artistical labor.

Labor, then, being the reality, and Capital only its representative, their relative positions to each other should be as under other circumstances between the real and representative. But, practically, such is not the fact. Labor, losing its self respect, lowering its own dignity, bows servilely to capital.

Capital is never at variance with itself; there is between its points of concentration little or no discord, but on the contrary a more or less harmony and unity of purpose.

The relative position and importance of Labor alike demand the same dignified and harmonious agreement between its possessors; but such a state of things can only exist when labor shall become conscious of and assert its own dignity.

That it possesses this intrinsic dignity is apparent,

1st, from its position with reference to capital; it being the REALITY, capital only its REPRESENTATIVE.

2nd. IT IS HONORABLE, because God himself performed labor, before and at the creation of man.

3d. IT WAS THE EARLIEST OCCUPATION assigned to man after his creation.

4th. IT IS IN OBEDIENCE TO THE WILL AND COMMAND OF GOD.

5th It is essential to the prosperity and happiness of the human race.

These being the foundation—its emenation from God—its extreme antiquity—and its reality—its close connection with the useful, truthful and beautiful—its claims to the possession of intrinsic dignity are established beyond question.

But a different sentiment prevails among believers in our towns, cities and villages. With very many, Labor is looked upon and regarded as something vulgar, essentially low and degrading. This sentiment is utterly at variance with the true dignity and happiness of the human race. Nine-tenths of the human family must labor to live in virtue and happiness. Some few may, by a succession of petty crimes, obtain a living without labor in the prisons.

The other tenth live on the products of labor already performed either by themselves or others.

Labor is then at all times and under all circumstances, when its object is good, no discredit to any human being, be they man or woman. This is the only and true condition of happiness.

Industry is the opposite of idleness—honesty with virtue, idleness with vice, are inseparable connections with those not in possession of a competence from labor already performed.

We have said an opposite sentiment prevails in cities, towns and villages. This is evinced by the large number of idle, genteelly dressed, *mieuxbers*, waiting in the vain expectation that "something will turn up" to save them from the DISHONOR of labor—to earn a livelihood, to get an office of some sort, an agency—anything but honest labor. Let those who labor MAINTAIN THE DIGNITY OF THEIR CALLING despite the opinions of the brainless fops and silly misses who fear to touch the hand hardened by honest toil. Though their garments may not be smooth and shiney—though they cannot go through the gyrations of a dancing master, when they ask "how do you do?" still they are the true representatives of human DIGNITY AND INDEPENDENCE.

THE MOTHER.—Heaven has imprinted on the mother's face something which claims kindred with the skies. The waking, watchful eye, which keeps its tireless vigils over the slumbering child—the tender look and angelic smile, are objects which neither the pencil or chisel can reach, and which poetry fails in attempting to portray—upon the eulogist of the most eloquent tongue, we should find tekel written. It is in the sympathies of the heart alone where lives the lovely picture, and the eye may look in vain for the counterpart in the works of art.

A mother's love! O, what a joy is in the sound—entwined around our very souls in our earliest years; we cling to it in manhood, and worship at its shrine in old age. To use the language of a celebrated writer, we say that he who can approach the cradle of sleeping innocense without thinking of such is the kingdom of heaven—or view the fond parent hanging over its beauties, and half retaining her breath lest she break its slumber—without a veneration beyond all common feeling, is to be avoided in every intercourse in life, and is fit only for the shadow of darkness and the solitude of deserts.

☞ Pleasure is precarious, but virtue is immortal.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Monroe Doctrine.

Its history is very significant, and should have taught the Cabinets of Great Britain and France, the futility of all such efforts as have lately engaged their authorized representatives at Washington.

In 1822, the allied powers, assembled in Congress at Verona, took into grave consideration the restoration of King Ferdinand to the throne of Spain—then under the government of her Cortez. England dissented from the proposition, but Russia, Prussia, France and Austria carried the question in affirmative opposition to her. A French army was sent into Spain—the Cortez put down, and Ferdinand replaced upon the throne. At this very period, the Spanish Colonies in South America were in a state of revolt, and had virtually established their National independence.

In 1823, King Ferdinand issued an invitation to the allied powers to send Plenipotentiaries to Paris, to take into consideration the subject of aiding him in the subjugation of his revolted American colonies.—England protested against the movement, and threatened, if it was persisted in, to recognize the revolted provinces as independent States. She did so: and the project was abandoned. It was at this juncture, when there was a probability that the bayonets of the Holy Alliance would be used to repress the liberal movements in Mexico and South America, that Mr. Monroe, then President of the United States, made the celebrated declaration, that this government would not view with indifference any interference of European powers in the affairs of this continent, or the establishment of new European colonies in our vicinity.—This declaration was received in Great Britain with the greatest enthusiasm, and the British Government declared its entire acquiescence in the propriety of the policy thus emphatically announced.

Such, in brief, is the history of the celebrated Monroe Doctrine. The views of policy in which it originated are obvious. Nothing has since occurred to change them. And it is natural and proper that any demonstration in Europe of an intention to infringe this cardinal maxim, even in the slightest degree, should be viewed with jealousy and distrust. It is very singular, that with a full knowledge of all these facts, Great Britain and France should have ventured upon the bare-faced attempt to entrap the United States into a formal and express renunciation of this vital and long cherished principle of our foreign policy. We cannot suppose it was seriously expected that the proposition would be accepted.—And hence we must consider it a mere diplomatic ruse, to sound the feelings and intentions of this Government upon the delicate subject of European interference in the affairs of this Continent. The result, we trust, will prove highly satisfactory to all parties concerned.

JOHN ERICSSON.—The name of Ericsson now takes rank with Franklin, Fulton, Watt, Morse, and other great benefactors of mankind. He is a man of 50 years of age, of a muscular, well developed, and strongly knit frame; he is of middle size, has a firm tread, a person who gives assurance of reserved strength, and a head with all the proper developements, the high forehead and prominent brow, marking the man of tho't and the philosopher; he has a dark complexion, hair somewhat whitened by time, black eyes, instrospective and reflective rather than observing, a decisive mouth, and the mixed temperament, combining the nervous and billious, which distinguishes the powerful in action and steady in endurance. He was heard to remark, (the only sign he gave of self gratification on his triumph,) that he was proud to be the means, through his invention, of saving life.

NATURE IN AUSTRALIA.—It is observed in Mr. Lancelott's book on Australia (just out) that almost every thing in nature is in Australia, the reverse of what it is in the United States. When we have winter they have summer, when we have day they have night; we have our feet pressing nearly opposite to their feet; there, too, the compass points to the south; the sun travels along the northern heavens; the plumage of the birds is beautiful, their notes are harsh and strange; the swans are black; the eagles are white; the moles lay eggs; the owls screech and hoot only in the day time.

☞ A thinking man hath wings, the acting man has only feet and hands.

☞ Do what good offices you can; but leave yourself at liberty from promises and engagements.

Walter Scott's Advice to his Son.

"I cannot too much impress upon your mind that labor is the condition that God has imposed on us in every station of life. There is nothing worth having that can be had without it, from the bread which the peasant wins by the sweat of his brow, to the sports with which the rich man gets rid of his ennui. The only difference betwixt them is, the poor man labors to get a dinner to appease his appetite—the rich man to get an appetite for his dinner.

"As for knowledge, it can no more be planted in the human mind, without labor, than a field of wheat can be produced without the previous use of the plow. There is, indeed, this great difference, that chance or circumstances may so cause it that another shall reap what the farmer sows; but no man can be deprived, whether by accident or misfortune, of the fruits of his own studies; and the liberal and extended acquisitions of knowledge which he makes are all for his own use. Labor, therefore, my dear boy, and improve the time. In youth our steps are light and our minds are ductile, and knowledge is easily laid up. But if we neglect our spring, our summer will be useless and contemptible, our harvest will be chaff, and the winter of our old age unrespected and desolate.

"Again: Read, my dear son, read, and read that which is useful. Man differs from birds and beasts, because he has the means of availing himself of the knowledge acquired by his predecessors. The swallow builds the same nest which its father and mother built; and the sparrow does not improve by the experience of its parents.—The son of the learned pig, if it had one, would be a mere brute, fit only to make bacon of. It is not so with the human race. Our ancestors lodged in caves and wigwams, where we construct palaces for the rich, and comfortable dwellings for the poor; and why is this, but because our eye is enabled to look back upon the past, to improve upon our ancestors' improvements, and to avoid their errors? This can only be done by studying history, and comparing it with passing events.

NEW USES FOR THE DAGUERREOTYPE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune thus alludes to the new uses to which the Daguerreotype is applied:

"The German papers told us some weeks ago that the stations of railroads in Prussia and Austria were furnished with apparatus for taking a daguerreotype sketch of the appearances offered by any railroad accident, immediately after its occurrence. A broken bridge, smashed cars, killed passengers—in fine, the accurate likeness of a disaster, the portrait of an accident, will be given to the life, and serve as evidence in after investigations of its cause. The Swiss police authorities take the likeness of rogues and vagabonds, when they catch them. But a French daguerreotypist has discovered new processes which enable him to seize more fugitive subjects than these. The very bird flying in the air is taken on the wing, and the form is caught on the crested wave.—This sounds like exaggeration, but the proofs hang visible in the passage Jouffray, Boulevard des Italiens. I regret that I cannot recall at the instant the artist's name. It is said that the government proposes to use his process in a Daguerreotype Coast Survey, from which a series, not of charts, but of pictures of a dangerous coast, as seen from sea, can be drawn and placed in the hands of navigators. While on this topic, I will mention another application of Daguerre's discovery, which has not perhaps come into use in New York. A large placard in red, white and black, posted on the walls here, sets forth the merits of a certain journal, and offers to each new subscriber for a year, a portrait of himself and two friends."

HE DIDN'T THINK.—So said a little boy as he stood by the side of a mouse-trap which had an unwilling tenant in it.—"What a fool he was to go in there," said some one. The little boy wishing to protect the character of the trembling prisoner and added, "Well, I suppose he didn't think."

No, "he didn't think," and for the very good reason that he was not made to think. But what shall we say of that boy who is standing in the circus door, waiting for it to be opened, or of that boy with his straggling hair, a part twist to his cap, and a cigar in his mouth, or the one who stands at the corner of the streets on the Sabbath, or frequents the company of filthy talkers and singers—what shall we say of such as these? And what shall we say of him who tampers with the wine-cup? Does he not think? With hundreds of human beings around him, whom it has brought to degredation and misery who were once ornaments to society and to their country, he cannot help to see the consequence, but he 'will not think.'

They will be caught in an evil net. They will fall into a hidden trap, and can they say, "We didn't think!" Yes, perhaps they can. But if they would tell the whole truth, they will add, because 'we wouldn't think.' They have eyes, but they see not, ears have they but they hear not. Give a mouse their wit, and see if it will be caught in such a trap. Think! think all this, and never plead as an excuse, "I didn't think."

Pretty Thoughts.

What is joy? The honesty of existence, really beneficial and agreeable when taken of in moderation, but highly injurious when used to excess.

What is contentment? The philosophy of life, and the principal ingredient in the cup of happiness—a commodity that is undervalued in consequence of the very low price it can be obtained for.

What is happiness? A butterfly that roves from flower to flower in the vast garden of existence, and which is eagerly pursued by the multitude, in the vain hope of obtaining the prize, yet it continually eludes their grasp.

What is ambition? A fierce and unconquerable steed, that bears its rider onward in the high road to preferment; but it oftentimes throws him such a fall that he rarely ever recovers.

What is crime? A wretched vagabond, traveling from place to place in a fruitless endavor to escape from justice, who is constantly in hot pursuit. A foe to virtue and happiness, though at times the companion of poor innocence, which is too often made to suffer for the guilty.

What is justice? A pair of scales, in which the actions of men are often weighed—the true weights being somewhat bought up by power and wealth, whilst others that are incorrect are substituted.

What is illness? A public mint, where various kinds of mischief is coined and extensively circulated among the most despicable of the human race.

What is fear? A frightful and dangerous substance to the guilty, but a vain and harmless shadow to the conscientiously honest and upright.

What is fortune? A capricious dame, who often rejects those who are most anxious to solicit her favors; whilst others more unworthy are recipients of her bounty without their solicitations.

What is fashion? A beautiful envelope of morality, presenting a glittering and polished exterior, the appearance of which gives no certain indication of the real value that is contained within.

What is wit? A sparkling beverage, that is highly exhilarating and agreeable when partaken at the expense of others, but when used at our cost, it becomes bitter and unpleasant.

What is thought? A fountain from which flows all good and evil intentions; a mental fluid, electrical in the force and rapidity of its movements, silently flowing unseen within its own secret avenues; yet it is the controlling power of all animated matter, and the chief mainspring of all our actions.

What is knowledge? A key that unravels all mysteries—which unlocks the entrance and discovers new, unseen, and untrodden paths in the hitherto unexplored fields of art, science, and literature.

SELF-RAISING FLOUR.—A New York paper says: Patent self-raising flour is an article entering into very general consumption 1,000 barrels being now manufactured at the Croton Mills per month. Its peculiar properties are imparted by incorporating with the flour, during its manufacture, super-carbonate of soda and tartaric acid in suitable proportions. Not less than 100,000 lbs. of the former, and 70,000 of the latter have been imported during the last six months, to be used in the preparation of the self-raising flour. By the new process the usual way of raising bread by the partial decomposition of the dough (which is said to cause a deterioration of the valuable qualities of the flour, and a loss equal to 16 per cent. in weight compared with bread raised without yeast,) is avoided. The proprietors of the Croton Mills are preparing to give a colation at their establishment, during the next week, for the benefit of housekeepers, at which they propose to serve up bread, biscuit, &c., from the self-raising flour, produced within forty-five minutes from the dry flour. The Croton Mills drive fifteen runs of stone day and night, employ 60 men, and consume annually about 600,000 bushels of wheat, besides oats and corn in large quantities.

TRADES FOR BOYS.—One half of the miseries among men in civilized society arises from the want of a pleasant and profitable employment.

Persons without some profitable trade or occupation, are left at the mercy of circumstances, and while they remain uncontaminated by temptation to vice, gain at best but a precarious subsistence. The slight change in affairs around them throws them out of employment, and leaves them exposed to evil and selfish passions, which make them an easy prey to the seductions of vicious and unprincipled men.

☞ TO PREVENT IRON AND STEEL FROM RUST.—Heat the iron or steel till it burns the hands, and then rub it with a piece of pure white wax, and polish it with a piece of cloth or soft leather. This simple operation fills the pores of the metal, and defends it entirely from rust, even though it should be exposed to moisture.

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

THE COLUMBIAN.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, O. T.

"It is not always safe or wise
To judge of matters by their size."

Saturday, April 2, 1853.

Dissolution.

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

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

Olympia, March 13, 1853.

The present flourishing condition of Northern Oregon.

The great improvement of this country during the last year, is a source of pride, and affords a subject of self-gratification to every citizen of Northern Oregon. One year ago, some five vessels did all the business of the Sound; now, twice that number can be seen at almost any time, on Budd's Inlet. The number of vessels engaged in the business of the Sound is constantly increasing. Nearly every week we see some new and strange vessel that has come to look at the prospects of Puget Sound, and try her fortune in our trade. And what is truly remarkable, we never have the mortification of knowing that these vessels go away disappointed. Many vessels that have for years been engaged in the trade through the mouth of the Columbia river, have recently abandoned it, and are now running between the Sound and San Francisco. It costs vessels going into the Columbia river, on an average, about $500 for pilotage and towage. By sailing into Puget Sound, this amount is saved on every trip, which must form a considerable item in the estimation of ship-owners, independent of the great risk to life and property that is thereby avoided. This saving in pilotage and towage is sufficient to man, if not victual, an ordinary sized vessel for the voyage. As to timber, we have more of it, of as good quality, and in a more accessible position, than is to be found on the banks of the Columbia and Willamette. What we most need, that the shipping interests of the Sound may exceed that of Southern Oregon, are saw-mills, and these we shall not be wanting long. We venture to predict that before the close of the coming summer, there will be at least twenty new saw-mills in successful operation on the Sound.

One year ago, there was no minister of the gospel, or any religious services held in Olympia. Now, we have a stationed minister among us, divine services regularly every Sabbath, and the ministration of the "word" well attended. Society has much improved within the last twelvemonth.—Among the new arrivals we see more of ladies than formerly, and the accession to the number of our young ladies is considerable. The matrimonial prospects of our bachelors are not now so hopeless, but have increased at least fifty per cent.

A corresponding improvement has occurred in every other department of our industrial, social, moral and political progress. The agricultural interest has kept pace with our advancement in other elements of prosperity. The number of our farms and farmers have greatly increased. Many claims have been taken on the Sound, and much of the public domain has been reclaimed from its wild and slumbering lethargy, to subserve the cause of civilization on the Pacific.

The Donation Law has been extended for two years longer. This law has been of great advantage to Oregon, and Northern Oregon will be much benefited by its extension. It is true the great natural advantages of this country have induced many to quit their homes in the East, for better ones on the Pacific; yet still the offer, on the part of the general government, of lands to immigrants, "without money and without price," has furnished, and will continue to furnish, to many, an additional and all powerful motive. We are truly glad of the extension of the Donation Law for two years longer. At the expiration of that time, it will not be necessary to offer such inducements to immigrants—the infant Columbia will then be able to "walk alone."

The fisheries will be prosecuted, during the coming season, with greater energy than heretofore. The amount of salmon that will be taken from the Sound will more than double that of last season. Preparations are being made for a thorough and vigorous prosecution of our cod fishery, which will tell satisfactorily, whether the calculations that have heretofore been made on that score, were exaggerated or not.

And now, let us ask, what has been the cause of such rapid advancement during the last year, in our population, commerce and improvements? Most undoubtedly, it must be attributed, primarily, to the great natural inducements and advantages of the country. It cannot be controverted that the mildness and healthiness of our climate, and the fertility of our soil has been the load stone of attraction to hundreds of immigrants. It must not be denied that the abundance and excellence of our timber, the great advantage of Puget Sound for shipping purposes, together with our inexhaustible fishing resources have allured many enterprising merchants to engage in the business of the Sound. It cannot be contradicted that the liberal provisions of the Donation Law has had its effect, and that the abundance of our coal has attracted, and will continue to attract capitalists into our country. Still, that any and all of these causes may have the effect of inviting immigrants and capital, it is necessary that the facts be known. And let us ask in what manner can all the facts connected with our natural advantages be so well made known to the world, as through the medium of the press?

The establishment of a newspaper in Olympia has done perhaps more for Northern Oregon during the term of its present existence, than could have been effected by its citizens alone, in three times that length of time. When, therefore, you are straining your nerves to do something to hasten the growth of the country, how much it becomes you to look well that your pioneer newspaper is liberally supported. It is only necessary that a knowledge of the natural advantages and resources of this country be spread abroad, among the people of the States, to secure the immigration and settlement of industrious and enterprising American citizens among us. Men of public spirit, patriots, and speculators, who wish to see Northern Oregon rapidly peopled, it is your duty and interest to exert yourselves for the promotion of every measure of public advantage—to scatter interesting facts in relation to this country abroad—to aid, according to your means, in opening an emigrant road across the Cascade mountains north of the Columbia, and in opening suitable and necessary roads throughout the country generally. These, and many other measures, will serve greatly towards hastening the population and improvement of our country; and, in looking about you for the means of securing their accomplishment, you must not overlook that powerful engine, the PRINTING PRESS, nor neglect to give it a proportionately liberal, hearty and substantial support.

About our Mail.

We have before stated that there was but one mail route in all Northern Oregon, and that one is from the mouth of the Cowlitz river to Olympia. We have not complained much about the manner in which the mail has been carried over this route, altho' the repeated failures during the winter, when it might have been carried through, was sufficient cause for loud complaint.—When the people on the Sound are treated in the manner they were this week, we think it is time to speak out in their behalf. According to law, our mail is to leave this place every Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock. This law was grossly violated on last Tuesday. The mail carrier, after taking the mail from the office, concluded to have a *spree* before leaving town, and accordingly "got drunk," and did not leave till in the afternoon. About an hour before he started he turned the horse loose upon which the mail was lashed. When this horse was last seen, a few miles from here, the saddle was turned and the mail bag was dangling at his feet. The probabilities are the mail matter is entirely destroyed. Late in the evening a gentleman came in from the prairie who informed us that he met the mail-carrier about 8 miles from here riding furiously towards the Cowlitz. The Postmaster at this place, Mr. Moore, on receipt of this information immediately dispatched a messenger in search of the lost mail, with orders to carry it through, if he should find it. This mail contained a large number of letters, many of them important business letters. If this state of things is to continue, people will no longer trust their letters to go in the government mail, but will be compelled to send them to the Cowlitz by private conveyance. We hope the contractor will be made to suffer to the tune of $1000 for this violation of contract on the part of his "man Friday."

☞ We learn that a detachment of soldiers arrived at Steilacoom on Monday last, from Columbia barracks. We did not ascertain the name of the officer in command.

STILL THEY COME.—Our population has been increased, during the past week, by the arrival of several families, who, we understand, take up their abode in our "city." And "still there is room."

Editors Table.

☞ We are indebted to Adams & Co.'s Express for files of late papers from California and the Atlantic States.

Mr. CHAS. E. FOX, Postmaster at Rainier, will please accept our thanks for late California papers.

THE WEATHER for the past week has been rather unpleasant than otherwise. Frequent showers of rain, with an occasional gleam of sunshine have been the "order of the day," and on Wednesday night the ground was covered with a heavy frost.—We hope to be able to give a better account of the weather in our next.

DISGRACEFUL ROW.—We are sorry to mention the occurrence of a fight at this place on Sabbath evening last, between two Canadians, one named Tebo, and the other Bastian, and two Indians, Ketlin and Spot. As usual in such cases, the demon Alcohol was the occasion of this fracas. The Indians, we learn, gave Bastian two dollars to purchase a bottle of whiskey to be divided between them. The Canadian went off and purchased a bottle, and after remaining away some time, returned quite drunk, without the whisky. The Indians demanded the liquor or their money, and on his not giving them any satisfaction, they accused him of stealing their money. Whereupon the two Canadians made an onslaught on Ketlin, knocked him down and commenced kicking and beating him in a most unmerciful manner. He at length succeeded in getting away from them, and picking up a stone, dealt Tebo a blow on the side of the head, laying the scull bare some three inches. The two then commenced on him again, and but for the interposition of some of the bystanders, would probably have killed him. Spot got away after receiving a few blows. As it was, Tebo got the worst of the bargain, but even had he been killed, we should think the Indian perfectly justifiable. This is not the first time that one of these parties has maltreated the Indians living in this vicinity, and it is full time a stop was put to such proceedings. We hope, hereafter, that the constable will have his eye on these persons, when in town, and if similar transactions take place, arrest the parties, and have them dealth with in the severest manner. We trust our Sabbath will not again be desecrated by such an outrage upon the peace of our usually quiet town.

INDIAN SAM.—This notorious thief, who has been confined at Fort Steilacoom for the last four or five months, made his escape on Sunday night last. From the Fort he made his way to McAllister's mill, where he stole a rope which secured a raft of timber to the shore; with this rope he caught one of Mr. John Shazer's best American horses. Mr. S. soon after learned from another Indian what had happened, and immediately started in pursuit of the thief. He found his horse in Chambers' prairie, but could find no further traces of the Indian.

Sam is a terror to all the Indians in the country; when it is known that he is at large, those having horses carefully herd them through the day and guard them well at night. We think Sam richly deserves the kind of punishment inflicted upon thieves in California in 1848.

☞ The brig "G. W. Kendall" and brig "Jane" sailed from San Francisco on the 7th ult., for this port. The "Kendall" has been here near two weeks, during which time her cargo and ballast have been discharged, and almost an entire cargo of sawed lumber taken on board. She will sail for San Francisco on Monday. At our latest advices from Cape Flattery the 'Jane' had not arrived in the Straits. From the length of time she has been out, fears are entertained that she has "gone under."

☞ The mails from the States for Oregon are hereafter to be distributed at San Francisco. This is well. In the absence of steam communication with the Sound, we think Capt. Gove, of the brig "Kendall," should have the contract for carrying the mail from San Francisco to the head of Puget Sound, as we always receive papers by his vessel from a week to ten days in advance of our mail received via the Columbia river.

☞ The United States District Court, Hon. WM. STRONG, Judge, will commence its session in Lewis County on Tuesday next, the 7th inst.

☞ The brig "J. C. Cabot," which sailed from Coveland, Whidby's Island, arrived at Astoria on the 10th ult.

☞ The brig "Kingsbury" is loading at Butler's Dry Dock, with piles for the San Francisco market.

☞ The bark "Carib" sailed from San Francisco for the Sound on the 10th ult.

CHAMPOEG, Feb. 27, 1853.

MESSRS. McELROY & BERRY:—SIR:—Will you have the kindness to publish in your valuable paper, the price of square timber, per foot; of shingles per M; of wood, per cord, and the price of piles, for the information of those who live in this part of the country. There are many in this part of the country that have not taken claims, who are anxious to know something about the price of labor in your part of the country.

Yours, &c.,
W. H. GOUDY.

In answer to the above, we would state that there is, at present, quite a diversity in the prices of both hewed timber, piles, shingles and cord-wood, on Puget Sound. However, we understand that hewed timber now averages here from 16 to 18 cents per cubic foot; piles 6 cents per foot; good shingles from $4 50 to $5 00 per M, and cord-wood at about $4 00 per cord. All these to be delivered at the above rates, at high water mark.

STATES TO WASHINGTON.—The National Intelligencer announces the passage of a bill through the United States House of Representatives, appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the erection at the federal city of a Bronze Equestrian Statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON. There is not a true man in the country who will not join in the rejoicing at this or any other evidence that the Father of his Country is still remembered by the American people—not one who will not rejoice to see an equestrian statue go up—a statue worthy of the great man whose character and services it will commemorate.

☞ In Albany, N. Y., the District Court rendered a verdict, on behalf of the United States, against Wm. A. Hilliard, of Bridgewater, Oneida county, for using a postage stamp after it had been once used already, in violation of the act of 1851. This is the first conviction for this offence that we have heard of.

THE FLYING SHIP.—Mr. Rufus Porter, of Washington, who has been engaged for some time past, in constructing a flying machine, by which he expects to navigate the air instead of water, announces that his Æroport will be in operation in a few weeks. The machine is 100 feet long, to be propelled by steam engines, will carry six persons, and travel forty miles an hour. So Mr. P. promises—we shall see how he performs.

A DEVIDING MARK.—Ravenna, the handsome county seat of Portage county, Ohio, is situated on the dividing ridge between the Cuyahoga and Mahoning rivers. It possesses one feature which belongs to no other town or city in the Union—the rain which falls on the north side of its court-house finds its way to Lake Erie, and that which falls on the south side runs to the Gulf of Mexico.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—We have intelligence from Mexico up to the 19th of February, 13 days later than previous advices. There is some prospect of an end to anarchy. Measures have been adopted at the city of Mexico which appear decisive, and will, in all probability, pave the way to a speedy organization of the government under a new constitution. Ceballos has resigned the Presidency. Lombardini was chosen temporary President, and will hold office during sixty days, when his successor will be elected. This successor will be Santa Anna. He was daily expected in the city, and it was believed by every person there that he would be unanimously elected President. It is yet unknown what course he will pursue, but many think he will restore peace to the land.

☞ Among the proceedings in Congress on the 25th of January, we notice the following:

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, reported a bill to establish the territorial government of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House then adjourned.

EXTENDING THE AREA OF FREEDOM.—In the Senate of Ohio a series of resolutions have been recently introduced, from which we take the following as the most important:

Resolved, That if it be Heaven's will, as we think it is, to consecrate the whole continent, with the islands of the sea adjacent thereto, to freedom, and to place them under the protection of our flag, true American citizens will not murmur at the decrees of Providence, but on the contrary, with all other good Christians, will say, "God's will be done."

☞ The North American Review is of opinion that the usual supply of the precious metals will not fall below a hundred millions of dollars for many years, and that in a quarter of a century, this supply will depreciate money to one-half or one-third its present value.

The Pacific Railroad.

The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco Herald, writing under date of Feb. 4, 1853, says:

"The Pacific Railroad project still hangs in the Senate of the United States. Some of its friends begin to despair of its success at the present session. I am not among the croakers. On the contrary, my hopes are still high that ere Congress adjourns, some initiative in this good work will have been taken. Dr. Gwin's bill, as I expected, has been abandoned. The scheme certainly embodied some inherent elements of strength which have not been prominently presented. It placed upon the States the duty of constructing all the work except about six or seven hundred miles through the territory of the United States, and thus left a comparatively small portion of the enterprise to the care of the general government. But the scheme has been laid on the shelf, and it is useless to comment upon its virtues or frailties. In the upper house the great battle is being fought. The House of Representatives will probably accept any measure of this character which may be sent to it by the Senate.

Mr. Rusk, from a select committee on the subject, has reported "A bill to provide for the construction of a railroad and telegraphic line from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean;" which is the project now especially under discussion in the Senate. It authorizes the President to select the *general* route for the railroad and telegraphic line, designating the mountain passes between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through which they shall be constructed: but leaving the intermediate portions to be located by those who undertake the construction. To aid in the construction, the bill provides a mixed fund, of alternate sections of public lands, and a donation of twenty millions of money from the public treasury, in five per cent. bonds. The work is to be performed under contract, to the lowest bidder. This measure will not pass in the shape proposed by Mr. Rusk. The Senate will not give the President the exclusive power of selecting the parties to do the work under the bids which may be sent in. I am of the opinion that Mr. Rusk's bill will be so modified as to combine with its authorization of a survey, under direction of the President, the essential features of the New York scheme, of which I have heretofore advised you; and that it will pass in a shape which will place the work of construction to be carried on by that company. If such be the result, you may look out for the snort of the iron horse in the great plains of the interior, and in the passes of the Sierras, in time to welcome the inauguration of General Pierce's successor in 1857.

While on the subject of railroads, let me notice the fact that Mr. McCorkle introduced into the House a bill donating alternate sections of the public lands to the Benicia and Marysville Pacific and Atlantic Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of said road. Also, alternate sections of land for an extension of the road to the Columbia river, in Oregon; and the same aid in the construction of a railroad from San Jose, and thence through Walker's Pass to the State line—to connect with the railroad from the Atlantic border. If the bill can be reached this session, little opposition to its passage is expected."

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The Boston Post publishes the following extract from a letter received from a gentleman who has just returned to this country from China, relative to the feelings of the Japanese toward the expedition expected from the United States:

"I was informed by a gentleman, a native of Japan, that the Emperor is ready for the American expedition. He exhibited a letter to me, which he had just received from one of his countrymen, then on the island of Jeddo. The people kept a strict lookout all over the coast; and their fires were already burning on the mountains at night, in order to be prepared in case the squadron should appear at night. One million of soldiers are ready and at hand. The coast is all set with guns, while in the bay of Jeddo, where the fleet is expected, there are countless war junks, and the whole bay is surrounded with innumerable forts. The expedition will find the Japanese much better soldiers than they anticipate. * * The presents had better have been left at home. A trade will not soon be opened with that country except by force.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.—Two naval officers have been lately sent out from England, for the purpose of making a preparatory examination, and a British man-of war is expected to arrive at Port Escoses, to enable the engineers to make a full and perfect survey of the coast and the route already gone over by Mr. Gisborne. We learn that the man-of-war will remain in Port Escoses or some other convenient and safe harbor, for the purpose of rendering effective aid to the surveyors, should they be molested by the Indians in crossing the country.

It is believed that if the agent of the Canal route, on his visit to Bogota, should find that the government cannot concede a grant to the canal, without violating the Railroad contract, immediate arrangements will be made with the latter company to admit of such a grant being legitimately given by New Granada.—[Panama Echo.

☞ The P. M. S. S. Company's steamer "Fremont" is now making regular trips from San Francisco to the mouth of the Umpqua river.

News by the last Mail.

A grand Temperance demonstration took place at Trenton, N. J., on the 29th Jan. A procession numbering about 700 marched to the State Capitol, and presented a petition containing 50,000 signers for a prohibitory Liquor Law—20,000 of them legal voters. The ladies presented one in the Senate, containing 900 signatures of the women of New Jersey. Both Houses were crowded. The petition was 1,400 feet long. The State Convention passed resolutions in favor of political action.

Mr. Pierce has written a cordial letter to Hon. James Buchanan inviting him to name a member of the Cabinet from Pennsylvania. He would prefer the privilege of nominating Mr. Marcy as the New York member.

A great amount of speculation exists as to who will compose the Cabinet of President Pierce. Gen. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, has been mentioned as the probable Secretary of State. Nothing, however, has thus far transpired by which the determination of Mr. Pierce can be arrived at with any certainty.

The Savannah Courier has a letter from Florida which states that the Indians have formally declared war against the United States, and a painful rumor prevailed that Gen. Hopkins and his force had been massacred.

ENGLAND.—A new line of Australian steamers is projected in London, under the name of the "Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company," to ply by way of Panama, or any part of Central America that may ultimately be found more desirable. Capital, one million, in £25 shares.

The London Daily News announces that "M. Kossuth is, it is understood, about to pay an early visit to America, where the election of a Democratic President has given many of his admirers a new influence."

ITALY.—Francis Madiai, whose case has excited so much attention in the religious world, died in prison at Florence. Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, writing in the London Times, expresses his firm conviction that Madiai was poisoned, and says the unfortunate man himself complained that some slow poison was mixed with his food. It will be remembered that Madiai and his wife were imprisoned about eighteen months since, on the charge of reading the scriptures.

BRAZIL.—The Brazilian Government have granted the right of navigating the River Amazon for thirty years to a national company, from the town of Nauta in Peru to the mouth of the river. So great was the excitement produced, that in three days from the time of granting the right, all the shares were sold, amounting to 120,000,000 of reis. There are to be two lines of steamboats. The number of boats in each line must be sufficient to supply the necessities of traffic and passengers. The government concedes the navigation of the river to those points for thirty years. Steamers constructed in any other country are to be allowed the same priviledges as if made in Brazil.

VALPARAISO.—Dates to the 29th of January. On the 4th of January, an American vessel called the Daniel Beckwith was burnt in the bay of Talcahuano. Every effort was made to save her, but without success. To prevent her setting fire to two other vessels, she had to be run on shore. The captain did not know whether she was insured or not.

The famous volcano of Antuco has lately thrown out a quantity of scoria that has completely blocked up the mouth of the lake, from which rises the river Laja; and it was very much dreaded that an inundation must follow, in which the towns of Anjeles, Hualqui and Conception would suffer. By later accounts, the inhabitants of Conception were beginning to leave the city, and moving to a place of safety, in case of the threatened inundation; the volcano still continuing to throw out great quantities of scoria.

On the 7th, three shocks of earthquake were felt at Conception, accompanied by loud noises and suffocating heat; no damage however, was done; and up to the 20th no further shocks had been felt.

☞ We learn from a gentleman just arrived from Portland, that the brig "J. C. Cabot" sailed from that place on the 24th ult. for Coveland, Whidby's Island, and this port, with a full cargo of goods, and as many immigrants as she can accommodate.

EIGHT THOUSAND SAW LOGS WANTED!

THE NESQUALLY MILL CO. will contract with any responsible person or persons to furnish their mill with Saw Logs for the term of 6 or 12 months, and will agree to give one-third the lumber the logs will make, or will pay cash.

Our mill will be ready to run by the 20th of April. The convenience for logging our mill cannot be surpassed in Northern Oregon in point of timber and feed for teams. Any persons wishing to engage in logging will do well to call and see.

WM. P. WELLS,
JAMES McALLISTER,
WM. R. BERRY.

Nesqually, March 28, 1853. 3w30

TO THE PUBLIC.

I UNDERSTAND that Joseph Kellogg, of Milwaukie, has reported that he built the new wheel in Meek & Doland's mill on the banks of the Willamette. That wheel was built by me, and no other person had a hand in its construction.

For further information inquire of the proprietors of the mill.

ADAM BOLES.

New Market, March 28, 1853. 1w30

MEDICAL NOTICE.

J. R. JOHNSON, M. D.,

ABOUT Fifteen miles below Olympia, on Puget Sound, has opened for the benefit of the sick and afflicted a

HOSPITAL

at his "point," where he will be in readiness at all times to attend with counsel and medical assistance all who may make application.

march 26, 1853.—29ly

TO THE FARMERS!

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED by brig Kingsbury, a large supply of the following articles, which will be sold very cheap. "Small profits and quick returns," is my motto:

Flour,	Pitch Forks,
Corn Meal, in ½ barrels,	Straw Forks,
Beans,	Augurs,
Rice,	Iron Wedges,
Sugar,	Window Glass,
Coffee,	Iron,
Tea,	Sad Irons,
Hand Saws,	**Plows,**
Knob Locks,	Grind Stones,
Cross cut saw files,	Garden Seeds,
Steel-yards,	Hoes,
Logchains,	Candy,
Cow Bells,	Assorted Tin ware,

And an assortment of prints, &c.

G. A. BARNES.

Olympia, March 24, 1852. 3w29

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have a number of cattle running on the prairie in the vicinity of the farms of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, and I hereby warn all persons, and more especially Wm. Frazier Tolmie, agent for said company, and all persons acting under him, not to drive off or shoot any of my said cattle, otherwise I shall proceed against them or him according to law.

THOMAS M. CHAMBERS.

march, 26, '53. 3w29.

NEW GOODS

Hourly Expected by brig "G. W. KENDALL." bark "Sarah Warren," and schooner "Franklin." A good assortment of things to **Eat**, to **Drink**, to WEAR, and tools to work with, at Kendall Co's Store.

JOS. CUSHMAN.

Olympia, March 19, 1853. 28tf

NOTICE

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

L. A. SMITH.

March 8, 1853.—3w28

NEW STORE.

Splendid chance to buy Goods cheap!

THE UNDERSIGNED have just arrived per brig "Cyclops," with a very large and valuable assortment of merchandise, consisting of

FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SOAP, MOLASSES, SALT, RICE, TOBACCO, CANDLES, BLANKETS, SHIRTS, BOOTS, SHOES, CIGARS, PANTS, VESTS, SOCKS, AXES, and a great variety of other articles.

We intend to remain in Olympia and keep constantly on hand a general assortment of goods suitable for the country trade.

Orders for goods from the country filled with dispatch.

More goods daily expected.

WRIGHT, COLTER & CO.

Olympia, March 19, 1853. 1 mo28

The Judicial Districts.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon entitled "An Act to define the Judicial Districts of Oregon Territory," passed February 1, 1853, a majority of the Judges agree.

That the Hon. Wm. Strong, associate justice, should be assigned to and exercise the powers of a district judge in the third district, or "district number three."

That the Hon Thomas Nelson, chief justice, should be assigned to and exercise the powers of a district judge in the second district, or "district number two;"

That the Hon. Charles R. Tran, associate justice, should be assigned to and exercise the powers of a district judge in the first district, or "district number one."

And notice thereof was duly filed by a majority of said judges, in my office, on the 14th inst.

E. HAMILTON,
Secretary of Oregon Territory.

Dated Oregon City, Feb. 15, 1853. 3w27

ADAMS & CO.

BANKERS,

Portland, Oregon.

EXCHANGE AT SIGHT in sums to suit, on

ADAMS & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO,	PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK,	BALTIMORE,
BOSTON,	PITTSBURG,
NEW ORLEANS,	ST. LOUIS,
WASHINGTON,	CINCINNATI,

LONDON.

Also payable at the following banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank,	Albany,
Utica city Bank,	Utica,
Bank of Syracuse,	Syracuse,
Bank of Auburn,	Auburn,
Bank of Utica,	Rochester,
Rochester city Bank,	Rochester,
Geo. Smith & Co.,	Chicago,
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Company.	Milwaukee,
Michigan State Bank,	Detroit,
Commercial Branch Bank of Ohio,	Cleveland,
Clinton Bank,	Columbus, O.

Deposits received on special or general account. We are always prepared to

Purchase GOLD DUST and sell EXCHANGE

at market rates.

Jan. 15, 1853. 25tf

COWLITZ RIVER.

THE UDNERSIGNED have Batteaux and Canoes running constantly on the Cowlitz River, and are now prepared to forward passengers and freight for the Sound without delay.—The mail boat leaves regularly every Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, for the Cowlitz Landing.

WARBASS & TOWNSEND.

Monticello, Dec. 10, 1852. 16tf

ARRIVAL OF GOODS!

BRIG "JANE" is expected daily with a large assortment of Goods, consisting in part as follows:

PORK,
FLOUR,
SUGAR,
BUTTER,
TEA,
COFFEE,
RICE,
BEANS,

Corn meal, Buck wheat, Hard ware, Cutlery, &c.

ANDREW J. MOSES.

Olympia, March 26, 1853. 3w29

Timber, Piles, Shingles.

SHINGLES, PILES AND TIMBER kept constantly on hand at the claim of the undersigned, directly on his "point." Cargoes furnished at all times, and on reasonable terms.—He has now on hand

100 cords wood;
40,000 shingles, and

two or three cargoes of square timber and piles.

Give him a call, 7 miles below Olympia.

HERBERT JEAL.

March 19, '53—28tf

Blacksmithing.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully announce to the public generally, that having completed the job for Messrs. Wells, McAlister & Co, he is now preparing to resume his business at the old shop in Olympia, where he expects to be able to execute in a neat, substantial, and satisfactory manner, all kinds of work usually done in a Blacksmith shop. Send along your orders. Shop on Water street, opposite Swan's building.

A. J. BALDWIN.

Olympia, Feb. 26, 1853. 25ly

ADAMS & CO.'S *EXPRESS!*

OUR EXPRESS leaves PORTLAND, Oregon, semi-monthly, by Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamers to

California, the Atlantic States and Europe.

We have our own offices in all the principal cities and towns of California, and forward matter to all parts of the State, always accompanied by

Faithful Messengers.

The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other house with the same security.

We also dispatch an Express semi-monthly to

ENGLAND,

By the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Chagres by the West India mail steamers.

Our small PACKAGE EXPRESS, is in charge of our regular Special Messengers, who by constantly traveling the Isthmus have information and facilities not possessed by any other persons.

Having our own offices and express lines in all parts of the

Eastern, Middle, Southern and Western States,

with our extensive connections completed for OREGON, we can guarantee to our patrons unrivalled facilities.

NEWELL & CO., Agents.

Portland, Oregon, Jan. 15, 1853. 24tf

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon,

AND

DOCTOR R. B. WILSON.

OFFICE — *Portland Hospital Front Street,*

PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.

Dec. 11, 1852—14ly

SCHICTWOOT!

THE clipper scow "Schitewoot," will ply regularly at all the different "points" along and about the Sound, do. business 'about half-way-up,' and run wherever its services are demanded. The 'Schitewoot' is warranted not to cut in the eye,' and carry cattle and any kind of transportation that may be required. Families can be accommodated in the cabin, after one has been prepared for that purpose on deck. The above scow has been calked on both sides, and 'halo' leak. An experienced crew always in attendance—bound to cut the water with a perfect rush. Niggers allowed to occupy the steerage with the privilege of wooding up to keep up steam. Passengers carried from the Landing of the Pilgrims in the United States of America, to Braddock's defeat on the Monongehala river.

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Feb. 12, 1853. 25tf

Winn's Fountain Head.

Steam Candy Manufactory.

Fancy Confectionary, Pie and Cake Bakery,

AND REFRESHMENT SALOON,

Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery Sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

I WILL just say to my patrons for their special benefit, some of whom have been frequently decoyed by the neat imitations of tables, chairs, &c., (as well as my system of tickets), by a house in close proximity to the Fountain Head, (and been as often taken in), that with a little more attention they can avoid the like occurrence for the [illegible] by just noticing the numbers on the [illegible] windows, **47, 49,** and **78** and **80** on the

THE FOUNTAIN HEAD

Was first established on Jackson street, and destroyed by fire in September 1850, reopened on Clay street, the same month, then again consumed by the same devastating element on the memorable 4th of May, 1851, and was again opened where it now stands, in July following, and was the first public refreshment saloon ever started upon the coast of the Pacific, without intoxicating liquors, not even a glass of beer has ever been sold upon the premises, neither shall be.

My friends advise me to introduce the sale of liquors into my business, as they thought it would add much to my profits; my reply was, I have hands to labor and produce what sustains life, but not to deal out that which will destroy it. The FOUNTAIN HEAD, as usual, is open from six o'clock in the morning, till twelve o'clock at night; so that gentlemen who are unable to obtain seats at regular meal hours, may get refreshments between times, when the crowd is not so great.

M. L. WINN.

Jan. 22, 1853. 21tf

RETAIL

PRICES CURRENT OF OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND NORTHERN OREGON—CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "COLUMBIAN."

Beef, per lb.	14a16	Pickles, per jar,	50
Pork, "	20	Vinegar per gal.	50a60
Flour, per 100 lbs.	10 00	Salt, per lb.	4a6
Potatoes, per bush.	2 50	Blankets, per pair,	8 00
Butter ½ per lb.	1 00	Candles, per lb.	62a75
Onions, per bush.	$1 00	Linseed oil, per gal.	2 50
Tallow, per lb.	12½	Sperm oil, "	1 50
Cheese, "	40	Tobacco, per lb.	7 a1 00
Eggs, per doz.	75	Soap, "	12a14
Beets, per bush.	3 50	Sheeting, 4 4 per yd.	16
Sugar, per lb.	12½	Drilling, "	16
Coffee, per lb.	30	Axes,	2 00a3 00
Tea, "	75a1 00	Hewing axes,	8 50
Molasses, per gal.	75a75	Brandy, pr gl.	1 50a2 00
Salmon, per lb.	10a12	Whiskey, "	1 25
Saleratus, "	25	Gin, "	2 50a3 00
Chickens, per doz.	7 00	Hickory shirts,	1 00

Sawed lumber, fir, $25 per M; cedar, $80 per M. shingles, $3 50 to $6 per M.; piles, 6 to 10 cents per foot; square timber, 15 to 16 cts. per foot; wood, $5 per cord.

BALCH & PALMER,

MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS,

Steilacoom, Puget Sound, and San Francisco, California.

CARGOES of piles, hewed timber, ship spars, sawed lumber, shingles, laths, cord wood, salmon, halibut, codfish, oysters whale oil potatoes, grain and Oregon produce generally, furnished at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates. The attention of ship owners is respectfully solicited.

Their line of packets trading regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco,

Schr. "Damariscove," Capt. Hathaway,

Brig "Geo. Emery," Capt. Wilson,

may be relied upon for safe carriage of freight and comfortable accommodation of passengers.

Orders for goods carefully filled and without delay.

For particulars apply to the Masters on board, or to

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
Steilacoom, Puget Sound.
CYRUS PALMER,
California street Wharf, San Francisco.

Oct. 9, 1852. 5tf

NOTICE!

NOW is your chance to buy CHEAP—call at my store before purchasing elsewhere. I intend closing out the stock on hand,

ANDREW J. MOSES.

Olympia, Jan. 10, 1852. 19tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and Parties furnished on the shortest notice.

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.

WEED & HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

F. A. CHENOWETH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.

Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852. 15tf

OLYMPIA HOUSE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, OREGON.

THE undersigned having opened this House of public entertainment for the accommodation of the traveling public, he will furnish man and beast with the best fare the market affords.

Olympia being the point where the main road from the Columbia river strikes the Sound, pleasure parties and others wishing to go down the Sound will find this the best point to start from. as suitable boats for that purpose can be furnished at reasonable rates.

Private rooms furnished to those wishing them.

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Sept. 1, '52 1tf

COWLITZ HOTEL.

A Great Disideratum!

THE SUBSCRIBER having refitted and greatly improved his House at the COWLITZ LANDING, is now prepared to accommodate the public with the best the country affords.

SADDLE HORSES,

Can at all times be had upon reasonable terms.

I have a relay of horses at the residence of Mr. Ford, so that travellers can reach Olympia in one day from Cowlitz Landing.

sept11 tf F. A. CLARKE.

NOTICE.

THE store of the subscriber will be closed every evening at 7 o'clock, and on Sundays—positively no business done on Sunday.

JOS. CUSHMAN.

Olympia, Dec. 15, 1852. 15tf

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,

sept18 tf PORTLAND, OREGON.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &C.

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

Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold Rings with setts; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases;

Ladies and Gentlemens' 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, Side and Tuck Combs;

Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Purses;

Solar, Hanging and Table Lamps;

Brittania Tea Pots and Pitchers;

Beads and Fancy Head ornaments;

Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks;

Pocket Knives;

Willard's Time Pieces, &c., &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at Low Prices.

Portland, Sept. 13, 1852 3tf

THE KENDALL CO.,

OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND, & SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Dealers in Oregon Produce and LUMBER SHIPPERS, AND GENERAL TRADERS,

HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving by their line of Packet Ships viz:

Bark Sarah Warren, Capt. A. B Gove,

Brig G. W. KENDALL, Capt. D. J. Gove,

Schooner FRANKLIN, Capt. Leary.

A good assortment of

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY WARE, HARD WARE, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

Which will be exchanged at low prices for Oregon Produce or for Cash.

For freight, passage or other business, apply to

JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Agent,
Corner of 2nd and Main streets, Olympia, or
DR. S. MERRETT, San Francisco,
Montgomery, 2d door from California street.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

CHAS. C. TERRY & CO., thankful for past favors take this opportunity to inform their numerous friends and customers that they still continue at their well known stand in the town of New York, on Puget's Sound, where they keep constantly on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices, all kinds of merchandize usually required in a new country.

N. B. Vessels furnished with cargoes of Piles, Square Timber, Shingles, &c.

New York, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country.

Among his assortment may be found

Dry Goods, Groceries,

HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING &c.

All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest."

Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

G. A. BARNES.

Olympia, Sept. 7, 1852 1y1

COLUMBIAN HOTEL.

Main street, Olympia, O. T.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently taken charge of the above house of entertainment, and is now prepared to accommodate, with the best fare the market can afford, all who may favor him with their patronge.

WILLIAM DOWLING, Proprietor.

Olympia, Dec. 4, 1852. 3m13

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE undersigned, agents for and owners of town lots in Olympia, and other growing towns on Puget's Sound, are prepared to sell or purchase Real Estate as above. As property throughout the Sound is rapidly growing into importance and value, they invite early applications from capitalists desirous of profitable investments. All communications requesting information as to the value of property, &c., in this district, should be addressed to

SIMMONS & GOLDSBOROUGH.

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1852. 1tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

HAYS, WARD & Co.'s new and splendid SAW MILL, 2 miles above Olympia at the falls of De Shute's river, is now in full operation, where they are prepared to do with dispatch all kinds of sawing, in any quantity, and on reasonable terms.

All orders promptly filled, and cargoes furnished on the shortest notice.

HAYS, WARD & CO.

Sept. 5, 1852. 3m1

ENGINEER'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned offers his professional services to the public as a Civil Engineer and general Conveyancer in all matters touching land claims, deeds, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to

H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852 1 3tif

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers & Working Jewelers,

Front, between Stark and Oak sts.,

NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE.

PORTLAND, O. T.

Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and Warranted.

Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.

Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 3tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A LARGE two story house on the corner of Water and First streets, in Olympia. The house is well calculated for a wholesale store. For terms apply to

M. T. SIMMONS.

Olympia, Sept. 1, '52. 1tf

ROUTES

And distances, (as established by common consent,) from Portland, southern Oregon, to Cape Flattery—the junction of the Straits with the Pacific—northern Oregon—*via* the Columbia, Cowlitz rivers, Puget Sound, &c.

From Portland to Ranier, (on Columbia,)	45 m
" Ranier to Monticello, (on Cowlitz,)	3 m
" Monticello to forks of Cowlitz river,	19 m
" Forks to Warbasshort, Cowlitz landing,	12 m
" Warbasport to Esq. J. R. Jackson's,	10 m
" Jackson's to Esq. S. S. Ford's,	20 m
" Ford's to Olympia,	30 m
Total from Ranier to Olympia,	84 m
" From Portland to Olympia,	129 m
From Olympia to Steilacoom, by the Sound, (Balch's passage,)	25 m
From Olympia to Nesqually beach,	19 m
" Nesqually to Steilacoom,	7 m
" Steilacoom to New York,	27 m
" New York to Seattle,	5 m
" Seattle to Whidby's Island,	30 m
" Seattle to Port Townsend.	55 m
" Port Townsend to New Dungeness,	18 m
" New Dungeness to Cape Flattery,	84 m
" Head of Whidby's Isl. to Penn's Cove,	25 m
" Col. Ebey's to Victoria, Vanc.'s Isl.,	28 m
" Olympia to Cape Flattery, direct,	190 m
Total from Portland to Cape Flattery.	449 m

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GREAT CHEAP BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND STATIONERY DEPOT!

This is the oldest establishment of the kind on the Pacific Coast.

WE have on hand, and are constantly receiving shipments of all of the latest cheap publications, standard works, law books, mechanical works, school books, works in the French and Spanish languages, and also other languages; paper of all kinds, wafers, ink, inkstands, quills, gold and steel pens, lead-pencils, drawing-pencils, crayons and chalks, letter stamps, folders and cutters, cash and deed boxes, copying and notarial presses, and in fact every thing appertaining to the stationery business.

B. G. & S. are agents and will receive subscriptions for any of the following magazines or news papers at the following prices per annum:

MAGAZINES.

Harpers Monthly,	6 dollars.
Graham's Magazine,	6 do.
Gody's Lady's Book,	6 do.
The National Magazine,	4 do.
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine,	10 do.
The Whig Review,	6 do.
The Democratic Review,	6 do.
Little's Living Age,	12 do.
Knickerbocker Magazine,	6 do.
Eclectic Magazine,	10 do.
The Banker's Mag. and Statist'l. Reg.	10 do.
The A bany Cultivator, a journal for the farmer gardner, &c.,	10 do.
The Horticulturist, a journal of art, &c.,	10 do.
The London Lancet,	10 do.
American Journal of Medical Sciences,	10 do.
Blackwoods Magazine,	6 do.
For the London, Edinburgh, North British and Westminster Reviews, each,	5 do.
For two Reviews $8; three, $12; four,	16 do.
For Blackwood and the four Reviews for a year,	20 do.

NEWSPAPERS.

Boston Journal for California,	5 dollars.
New York Herald,	5 do.
New York Weekly Herald,	6 do.
New York Weekly Tribune,	6 do.
New York Weekly Tribune for Calfor.,	5 do.
New York Spirit of the Times,	10 do.
Philadelphia Saturday Courier,	6 do.
Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post,	6 do.
Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper,	3 do.
Baltimore Weekly Sun for California,	5 do.
Portland, Maine, Weekly Transcript,	5 do.
Uncle Sam, Weekly,	5 do.
Waverly Magazine,	5 do.
Boston Museum,	5 do.
Boston Carpet Bag,	5 do.
Boston Investigator,	5 do.
Gleason's Pict'l Drawing Room Comp.,	5 do.
Louisville Ky., Courier for California,	5 do.
Cincinnati Commercial,	5 do.
New Orleans Picayune,	6 do.
New Orleans True Delta,	6 do.
New York Lanterh, or Am. Punch,	5 do.
New York La Cronica Spanish,	10 do.
New York Staats Leitcing,	5 do.
New York Courier des Etats Unis,	6 do.
London Illustrated News Weekly,	20 do.
London Weekly Dispatch,	20 do.
London Weekly Times,	20 do.
Liverpool (Willmer & Smith's) Times,	20 do.
Doublin Nation,	20 do.

When any of the above are sent from the office of publication, they will be charged half the above rates.

Subscriptions received also for any other magazine or newspaper published in the United States or Europe.

One of the firm resides in New York and will attend to the filling of all orders that may be entrusted to our care.

Country merchants, booksellers, pedlers and the trade generally will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL.

Portsmouth Square, San Francisco.

November 6th, 1852. 9tf

CHEAP BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS *BY THE CART LOAD!*

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Portsmouth square, San Francisco, wholesale and retail dealer in cheap publications, standard books, blank books, stationery, fancy articles, and

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS!

B. G. & S. continues to supply all orders for cheap books and newspapers, and other articles in their line, in advance of all others, and at the lowest market price. Country merchants, agents, the trade, pedlers, canvassers, and the public generally are invited to call and examine our extensive collection of publications, where they will be sure to find all the latest works published in this country or elsewhere.

B. G. & S. are sole agents for, and receiving per every mail, the Boston Journal, N. O. Picayune, Louisville Courier, Cincinnati Commercial, Portland Transcript, New Bedford Mercury, Baltimore Sun, St. Louis Reveille, &c., &c.; besides which they receive the New York Herald, New York Tribune, London Illustrated News, Wilmer & Smith's European Times, Weekly Dispatch, Doublin Nation, London Punch, La Cronica, New York Staats Leitcing, New York Schnellpost, La Presse, La Constitutionnel, L'Illustration, and other papers generally from all parts of the world. One of the firm resides in New York, and will attend to the filling of all orders that we may receive with promptness and dispatch.

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL,

Portsmouth square, San Francisco.

November 6th, 1851. 9tf

WILLIAM H. STOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 4, Maynard's Fire proof Stores,

SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B. W. H. S. makes no purchases of any description of property on his own account, but generally has a large assortment of merchandize for sale on consignment.

He respectfully tenders his services to any person in California or Oregon, who may wish to employ an agent for the sale of domestic produce or other merchandize.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

PORTER'S LINE.

THE Ship PERSIA and brig JANE are running regularly between Puget's Sound and the above port. All orders for goods promptly attended to. Address

WILLIAM PORTER,

Sept. 11, 1852. 1tf San Francisco.

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,

CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

sept13 tf St. HELENS, O. T.

LAFAYETTE BALCH. CYRUS PALMER.

BALCH & PALMER,

MERCHANTS,

STEILACOOM, PUGET'S SOUND,

OREGON TERRITORY.

Sept. 7, 1852. 1tf

D. R. Bigelow, Quincy A. Brooks

BIGELOW & BROOKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Olympia, Thurston County, O. T.

1tf

SIMON S. MAYRE. DAVID LOGAN.

MAYRE & LOGAN.

Attorneys at Law,

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

OFFICE—COFFIN'S BLOCK.

nov6 9tf Portland, Oregon.

G. N. M'CONAHA. J. W. WILEY.

McCONAHA & WILEY,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

WILL attend the several Courts of the Territory. Their special attention will be given to causes in the District and Supreme Courts. They will attend to criminal cases throughout the Territory.

THEY REFER TO

Hon. Thomas H. Benton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Hon. John B. Weller, U. S. Senator from California.
Hon. Judge Ralston, Sacramento City, Cal.
Hon. J. Neely Johnson, " "
Hon. T. Butler King, San Francisco.
Hon. Thomas Ewing, Ohio.
Hon. John McDougal, Ex-Gov. California.
Hon. P. H. Burnett, " "
Hon. John Welch, M. C. from Ohio.
Editors of Placer Times and Transcript, San Francisco.

Olympia, oct. 23, 1852. 7tf

G. A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c.,

OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND.

Sept. 1852. 1tf

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,

COWLITZ FARMS, O. T.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

L. B. HASTINGS. F. W. PETTYGROVE.

ALFRED A. PLUMMER.

L. B. HASTINGS & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE,

Port Townsend, Northern Oregon.

Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles, and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Sept. 25, 1852. 3tf

WARBASS & TOWNSEND,

GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE GENERALLY.

☞ Shipping supplied at short notice.

MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

ANDREW J. MOSES

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Merchandize.

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 1tf

P. A. MARQUAM,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Having located permanently in the city of Portland, will Practice his Profession in the various Courts of Oregon Territory.

Office—in Coffin's Block, opposite the Columbian Hotel.

Sept. 6, 1852 1tf

WM. SETON OGDEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORTLAND, O. T.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

Law Notice.

E. HAMILTON, will PRACTICE LAW, in the several Courts of the Territory of Oregon

☞ Office in Morrison's Building, on MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.

sept18 tf.

Geo. Abernethy. Hiram Clark. J. R. Robb.

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.

MERCHANTS,

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

W. C. Holman. Wm. M. Carpenter.

Woodford C. Holman & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING, Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansome)

San Francisco, California.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:

Ex-Gov. Burnett,
Maj. William L. Smith, } San. Francisco.
Page, Bacon & Co.,
Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon Territory.
F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend.
David Shelton, } Olympia.
A. M. Poe, }

N. B. Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

HENRY TOOMY. JOHN REID.

HENRY TOOMY & CO.

LUMBER AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

Corner of Sansome and Merchant Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

LEVI H. WOODS,

Auction and Commission Merchant,

NO. 3 COFFIN'S BLOCK.

Portland, O. T., Dec. 4 1852. 15tf

VARIETY.

☞ No man is master of himself so long as he is a slave to anything else.

☞ It is the basest of passions to like what we have not, and slight what we possess.

☞ There is no conduct so low but may have hopes, nor so high that it is out of the reach of fears.

☞ Covetous men need money least, yet most affect it; and prodigals, who need it most, do least regard it.

☞ To live above our station shows a proud heart, and to live under it, discovers a narrow soul.

A SECESSIONIST PREACHER. One of our exchanges gets off the following at the expense of a Southern parson:

"A very popular preacher in the South, and a secessionist withal, harangued his hearers on the importance of perseverance and fortitude. He said: 'You that *is* church members, must not look back upon Babylon (Sodom) like Paul's wife (Lot's) done! You must be a *heap* better than the world's people. Religion is like a battle, and Satan *are* strong! He hates good men and wants to kill them at *wonst*. In short, my dearly beloved hearers, you must do *like* Gen. Washington *done* at the battle of Waterloo! In the *skrimage* his horse was killed by a British cannon ball. Did Washington give up his sword to the enemy? Not he! He sung out at the top of his voice:—'A horse! a horse! my *kingdom* for a horse!' A horse was brought him by *Frank Marion*, and he *drove* the bloody British from the field, and secured the liberty of the South!

☞ A story is told in the papers of the elopement of two Shakers from the settlement near Troy, N. Y. One was a man of 38, and the other a handsome female of 17 years. The twain were made one flesh, according to law, and they went their way for Louisville, Ky. In relating his Shaker experience, the new made husband, among other terrible secrets of the prison-house, divulged the awful fact that he had never kissed a female in his life, until he kissed his wife about 48 hours before they were married!

[Only to think of it, a man to live—no, vegetate—no, to exist (it is not easy to find a word to suit) 38 years without kissing a woman! O, holy nature, what a shame! It was time for him to run away.

PARABLE OF THE PEN AND THE SWORD.—The pen and the sword strove with each other for superiority, and the voices of the judges were divided. The men of learning talked morals and persuaded many; the men of arms were fierce and compelled many to join their side. Thus nothing could be determined. It followed that both were left to fight it out and settle their dispute in single combat. On one side books resulted in the libraries; on the other, arms rattled in the arsenals. Men looked on in hope and fear, and waited for the end. The pen, consecrated to TRUTH, was notorious for FALSEHOOD. The sword, a servant of God, was stained with innocent blood. Both hoped for the aid of Heaven; both found its wrath.

The State, which had need of both, and disliked the manner of both, put on the appearance of caring for the weal and wo of neither. The pen was weak, but quick, glib, well exercised, and very bold when once provoked. The sword was stern, implacable, but less compact and subtle; so that on both sides the victory remained uncertain. At length, for the security of both, the common weal pronounced that both in turn should stand by her side, and bear with each other; for that only is a happy country where the pen and the sword are faithful servants—not where either governs by its arbitrary will and passion.—[Literature of the middle Ages.

SINGING AT WORK—Give us, Oh give us the man who sings at his work! Be his occupation what it may, he is superior to those who follow the same pursuit in silent sullenness. He will do more in the same time—he will do it better—he will persevere longer. One is scarcely sensible of fatigue whilst he marches to music. The very stars are said to make harmony as they revolve in their spheres. Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness—altogether past calculation its power of endurance. Efforts to be permanently useful must be uniformly joyous.

INTER OCEANIC CIRCULATION.—Lieut. M. F. Maury delivered a lecture in New York recently on the theory of the inter-oceanic circulation of water on the globe, and supported with much interesting information the hypothesis that the water which is found in one portion of the earth to-day, may be found in another to-morrow. Every drop of water, he urged, is as obedient to great and general laws as are the planets of heaven. If it were not so, and if there were no channels of circulation by which the water could pass from ocean to ocean, the waters of the oceans, in the course of time, would be found completely different from each other. The waters of the Red Sea and those of the Dead Sea are nearly the same in quality—a thing which can only be accounted for on this hypothesis of circulation, and if they took a single drop of water from the Pacific ocean and analyzed it, they would be found perfectly the same. The winds, currents, temperature of the waters, and the animalculae which inhabit them, were all described as having their agency in promoting this circulation.

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.

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

ACCOUNT BOOKS of every different size, from Cap to Super-Royal, of the best quality of paper and binding, manufactured to our order.

MEMORANDUMS, Pass Books, Miniature Account Books, in every variety.

MERCANTILE STATIONERY, Counting House and Desk Furniture of every description.

FINE CUTLERY, of Rodgers', Westenhohn's, Crookes, and Barnes' best manufacture. Also Wilds' American Cutlery—300 doz. selected in New York expressly for our trade.

GOLD PENS—Bagley's and Greston's make, the finest assortment ever offered, of all sizes, with and without extension cases, and warranted perfect points.

LETTER AND SEAL PRESSES, Copying Books, Manifold Writers, Scrap Books, Invoice Files, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Saunders' Series complete.
McGuffie's do "
Brown's, Smith's, Murray's Grammar.
Colburn's, Davis', Ray's, Thomson's, Stoddard's and Pike's Arithmetics.
Olney's, Morse's, Mitchell's and Smith's Geographie's, Primary and Quarto, with Atlases.
Willard's History of U. S., in English and Spanish.
McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Grammars.
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 tuck Dictionaries.
Worcester's Dictionary, octavo and 12mo.
Phillip's and Sampson's edition of the Poets.
Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, and Burns octavo edition, in Morocco, Cloth, Gilt and Sheep binding.
Smaller editions of all the Poets in finest binding.
Prescott's Histories and Miscellanies, complete.
Exploring Expedition, McCulloch's Gazetteer.
A good selection of Agricultural works.
Ollendorff's Spanish and French Grammars.
" German Grammars and Readers.
German, French, and Spanish Dictionaries.
Spanish, French and German Books.

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

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
Sept. 18, 1852, 2tf San Francisco.

SANDS SARSAPARILLA,

IN QUART BOTTLES.

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

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

LIVER COMPLAINT AND SALT RHEUM.

New York, July 27, 1849.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Words can but feebly express my feelings, in conveying the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored to perfect health by the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. She was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease that covered the whole surface of the body, so that it would have been impossible to touch any part that was free from the humor: the head face and body were covered with scales like those of a fish; the hair fell out in large quantities, and walking caused the most excruciating agonies, as it affected the joints more severely than any other part. She suffered also a long time from an affection of the liver, connected with general debility, and a prostration of the nervous system. Physicians, both in Europe and America, had exhausted the usual remedies, without 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 sincerely,
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. tf

Transportation.

Winter Arrangements.

THE NEW STEAMER
Lot Whitcomb,
J. C. AINSWORTH, master will leave Portland every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the intermediate points going down and returning.

Arrangements have been made by which freight for Oregon City will be forwarded by steamer Multnomah. The Multnomah will convey the Whitcomb's passengers to Oregon City.

Passengers for the Whitcomb will leave Oregon City Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Monday morning at half past seven, on the Multnomah.

The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as heretofore.

For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or at the brick store, Oregon City.

sept18 tf G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

Winter Arrangements.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER

"MULTNOMAH,"

CAPT. FOUNTLEROY, having been completely overhauled and refitted, will hereafter run daily between Portland and Oregon City: leaving Portland at 10 o'clock a. m., and Oregon City at 2 p. m.

The Multnomah will hereafter connect with the steamer Lot Whitcomb running to and from Astoria, touching at intermediate points.

For freight or passage apply to the captain on board or

J. M. BRECK, Agent.

Dec. 4, 1852. tf

THE WILLAMETTE HOUSE,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently taken charge of the above house, which is pleasantly situated on Ash street, in the city of Portland, where he is prepared to accommodate with board and lodging all who may favor him with their patronage.

Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. J. LOOMIS, Proprietor.

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 Havnana, on Saturday, April 24th. The splendid steamship

EL DORADO,

1580 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 off Chagres, as they will be landed from the steamers, free of expense, at the Company's wharf at Aspinwall.

The following will be the rates of fare to San Francisco:—1st cabin, $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 18tf

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CONNECTING WITH THE

PACIFIC MAIL SLEAMSHIP 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, which steamer, is ordered to remain at Panama, to be in readiness immediately on arrival of the passengers at that point, to sail direct for San Francisco without any delay.

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

The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgona, at the head of river navigation.

Passengers going forward by these vessels, it is confidently expected, will make the quickest trip ever performed from New York to San Francisco.

Early application will be necessary to secure passage, for which apply to Charles A. Whitney, at the office of the Companies, 177 West street, corner of Warren street New York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamship Columbia, A. V. St. LeRoy, Commander, will leave Low'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. S. Co.,
Office, corner Sacramento & Leidesdorff streets
San Francisco, or to JOSEPH DURBROW,
Agent, Portland Oregon.

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

sept18 tf

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC

EXPRESS.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

EDWIN B. MORGAN President.
JAMES McKAY, Secretary.

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

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

They will immediately establish offices at all the principal towns in California, and run messengers on their own account for the purposes of doing a general Express business. As soon as such arrangements are completed, notice will be given.

S. P. CARTER,
General Agent in California.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

GREGORY'S EXPRESS

TO OREGON,

TOUCHING Humboldt, Trinidad, Klamath, Astoria, St. Helens, Portland, Oregon City, by every steamer going North.

Also, to HONG KONG, China, touching at the Sandwich Islands by American clipper built sailing vessels.

To the Southern and Western States, by New Orleans direct, and also to the North and Europe, by the semi-monthly steamers.

No connection with any other express company, the subscriber having completed the most systematic and extensive express business in existence to and from the following

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

JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor.

Office in the Fire proof Banking House, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, San Francisco, California.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

Move Your Boots!

Hyack!—Clatawa!! get out of the way!!

FOR THE

STITCHAS RAILROAD!

JACOB BARNHART, from Whiteside county, Illinois, Conductor.

Sampson Clithoot, George Stickshoes, John Sokum, } Ingin-eers.

Second Railroad North of the Columbia River!!

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

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

For freight or passage apply to the conductor.

Feb. 5, 1853. 22tf

NOTICE.

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

ANDREW J. MOSES,
Main Street, Olympia.

Feb. 5, 1853. 22tf

DUGAN & CO'S

Oregon Express.

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

CALIFONIA, THE ATL'C STATES & EUROPE.

We have established agencies at all the principal tows 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.

sept18 tf 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. Knighton, St. Helens.

sept18 tf

PROSPECTUS.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

REPUBLICATION 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 censors of the British scolastic 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.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW

is the exponent of the Whig party in Great Britain, having from its commencement advocated Freedom and the rights of the people. When the war, apparently of extermination, was waged against France by British Tory rulers, and during which occurred the second great struggle of England with our own country, this Review first unfurled the flag of resistance, made by its unanswerable and eloquent appeals in behalf of inalienable rights the halls of legislation and even the throne itself to tremble. The graphic and stirring deleneations of those events, presented in the pages of that distinguished 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 especially directed, found it too powerful an instrument to be resisted by ordinary means, and hence they established the "Quarterly," or as it is distinguished among the American Reprints,

THE LONDON QTARTELY 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), Appearson, Ferguson, Wordsworth, Lord Mahan, Dr. Milman (whose articles on Oriental literature have been highly esteemed,) and that wounderful women 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:—we refer to Jeffreys, Napier, Brougham, Mackintosh, and McCaulay; the first of whom during his long connexion 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 WESTMIMISTER 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 Rawbuck, Mill, Bowring, Professor Long of the London University, Miss Martineau, and others names need not be quoted, conspicuously figured. It was for some years under the editorial supervision of Jeremy Bentham, for which fact it obtained the sobriquet of the mouth-piece of Benthanism.—This work has ever been especially devoted to the great topics which interest the mass of the people: its pages has 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 afore-mentioned 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 exsiting 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 as an exortic worthy of being engrafted into our more genial soil. It has recently been united with the Foreign Quarterly Review, the more attractive features of the two Reviews being now combined in the Westminister, 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 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 [illegible] give utterance to their new perceptions [illegible] Church Policy—their new symathies [illegible] emotions, without some organ of thought than any then extant. Hence the spontaneous agreement of the great master minds among them, in the necessity of a new outlet of opinion, and the immediate creation of the North British Review. The basis of this Journal is the Evangelism of the Nineteenth century; nor is it to be overlooked as one of the striking characteristics of the times, and the grand principle which Robertson, Smith, and many of the eminent men of Scotland took the field a century ago to write down, is now advocated and vindicated in this able work, and in the same literary metropolis.

Sustained, then, as these distinguished works are and ever have been, by the highest order of scholastic ability and political sagacity, we need not be surprised to find them occupying such a proud pre-eminence among the literary production of the world; and the neglect of their high claims upon the consideration of all classes of the intelligent community, would necessarily argue a corresponding indifference to the great interests of the common weal. But a spirit of philosophical inquiry is abroad among the people; and to the honor of the age may it be stated that ignorance is no longer deemed a misfortune, but a fault: and assuredly the fault is not lessened when we find such ravantages thus placed within our grasp; and however trite, also, may be the remark, it is not the less true, that the cultivation of literature brings its own reward, the neglect of it brings its own punishment. With these views, therefore, the American publishers respectfully beg to invite the especial attention of their fellow citizens to the reprints of the severall Periodicals here referred to, feeling confident that in doing so they will not only subserve the best interests of popular intelligence, but will, at the same time, add to the general happiness of the nation, by imparting to the public mind a healthful stimulus for a high order of intellectual pleasure.

TERMS—Payments to be made in Advance.

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3,00	per annum
For any two "	5,00	"
For any three "	7,00	"
For all four of the Reviews,	8,00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3,00	"
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9,00	"
For Blackwood and four Reviews,	10,00	"

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

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

The Publishers will supply mail and city subscribers, when payment is made to them in advance. Clubs supplied upon liberal terms. Muslin covers for each volume will be furnished by the Publishers and Agents at Twenty-five cents each.

Persons desiring the Work early will please to furnish their names and address to the Agents. Orders for numbers from the commencement can now be supplied.

Address post paid, Harper & Brothers, 82 and 84 Cliff street New York.

Educational.

Portland Academy,

REV. C. S. KINGSLEY AND WIFE, TEACHERS.

THE third quarter will commence on Wednesday, May third. No student received for less than a half quarter, unless by express arrangement, and no name dropped from the roll until notice of discontinuance is given to the teachers.

The quarters will consist of eleven weeks each, at the following rates of tuition:

For Primary Scholars each,	$5,00
Geography, Grammer & Arithmetic,	7,00
Mathematics and Natural Sciences,	7,00
Greek, Latin, and French Languages,	7,00
Drawing and Painting, extra,	5,00

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

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

sept18 tf JAS. H. WILBUR.

THE TUALATIN ACADEMY,

J. M. KEELER, PRINCIPAL,

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

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

Forest Grove is about equi-distant from the towns of St. Helens, Milton, Portland, Milwaukie Oregon City, and Lafayette.

The terms of the Institution will commence as follows:

Spring term, the 2d Wednesday in March;
Summer term, the 2d Wednesday in June;
Fall term, the 3d Wednesday in September;
Winter term, the 2d Wednesday in December.

The terms will be eleven weeks each.

Tuition—primary studies—$6. Higher do. $7 per term. Board may be obtained in private families. G. H. ATKINSON, Secretary.

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.

sept18 tf G. H. A.