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OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1853.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, O. T.

Saturday, January 29, 1853.

Message of Gov. Gaines—Action of the House respecting it—Legislative Assembly, &c.

After the organization of the house of representatives on the 8th December, that body, through its chief clerk, Mr. RICHARD J. WHITE, addressed a notice to governor Gaines, informing him "that the house had come to order, and was then ready to proceed to business." Whereupon his excellency sent in a message addressed—" Fellow Citizens of the House of Representatives"—the length of which prevents its insertion in full at this time. Presuming, however, that the matters treated in the message may prove interesting to many of our readers, we herewith subjoin a synopsis of the leading topics discussed therein:

After expressing the hope that the deliberations of the house will be conducted and governed by patriotic views, which will embrace the "interests of whole country, without the neglect of any part," the governor proceeds to direct attention to the importance of an early application of all the moneys appropriated by congress for the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government, and elsewhere, as provided for, and the peculiar necessity of the immediate erection of the penitentiary, as a matter of expediency, as well as for the relief of the different counties from the burdensome tax now required for the safe keeping of convicts. In this connection the governor also suggests the importance of the "passage of laws for the establishment and regulation of a complete system of prison discipline."

In view of the exactions consequent upon the immediate entrance of the immigration within the territory this side of the Cascade mountains—(referring, we presume, to ferries, toll-gates, &c.)—the governor directs attention to the adoption of "such measures as will lead to an improvement of the road, and the diminution of the expenses and loss attendant upon the traveling over it in the present state of things."

The attention of the house is next directed to the subject of education somewhat at length, in which the governor suggests that the grants made by congress—including, we suppose, one township of land north of the Columbia river—for the establishment and endowment of a university, receive due consideration by that body, by making said grants available. He further calls attention to an act of congress, approved Feb 9, 1851, in which the governor and legislature are authorized to make such laws and needful

regulations as they shall deem most expedient to protect from injury and waste, section numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township, for the support of schools therein"—remarking that "the performance of this duty will be more difficult the longer delayed," and recommending immediate attention to it.

On the subject of existing laws in relation to the licensing of drinking houses, the governor remarks:

"If these establishments may be regarded as public benefits, the amount exacted for a license seems to be exorbitantly high; but if on the contrary, they are justly considered as unwholesome, the tax should be greatly augmented, or by adequate enactments they should be prohibited altogether."

The governor further recommends the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of persons in the several states and territories of the Union "to take the acknowledgment of deeds, for property sold within our borders," and renews a former recommendation for the organization of the militia of the territory. He then proceeds to an examination of the varied resources of our territory—its peculiar adaptation to agricultural pursuits—the spontaneous growth of flax and hemp in many parts of our territory—its fertile soil and genial climate—its excellent pasture land for sheep and beef cattle, as also, its adaptation for the raising of pork—the enviable commercial position, which it occupies, and the wealth which is destined to accrue from the business of lumbering and the fisheries—the governor then expresses a regret "that the search for gold now particularly since increased population and business has, within the last two years, afforded us the means of profitable labor within our own boundaries, has led so many of our citizens from the more stable, and in the end, more remunerating labors of production"—concluding with the following observations:

"The large amount of metal brought into the territory, from the first fruit of the California mines have been measurably exhausted, and while importations of goods from abroad are increasing, we have produced but little until recently to send back in payment. The consequences must display themselves in a continued drain on the proceeds of this year's mining, or the alienation of our most valuable property to those who come in from other states, and countries in payment for their merchandise. It is therefore to be considered what articles we can supply with most profit to ourselves, or where we can find or create the best market for them."

The flattering notice which his excellency has vouchsafed to bestow upon the Puget Sound country, and the territory north of the Columbia river, generally, we take pleasure in giving a place in another column of to-day's paper—the accompanying report, contained in his message, of DR. EVANS, the territorial geologist, relative to the mineral resources of Oregon, was published in our paper of last week.

In conclusion, Gov. Gaines suggests the propriety of an expression of opinion by that body to Oregon of the necessity of a modification of some of the features of the land law, specifying various objectionable points therein, with accompanying arguments why they should no longer exist, and the evil consequences of their continuing in force.

The message was read in the house of representatives on the 11th December, and immediately transmitted to the council, without action—which body declined having it read in that chamber, when it was sent back to the house. Subsequently, the following preamble and resolution introduced by Mr. COLE, in reference thereto, was adopted by a majority of two:

"WHEREAS, This House has just listened to the message of His Excellency, the Governor, but inasmuch as the legislative department of this Territory is in no wise connected with, or dependent upon the Executive department for legislative purposes; therefore be it

Resolved, That the further consideration of the same be indefinitely postponed.

It would seem from the proceedings before us—from what we have been able to gather from private advices, and from the amount of legislation already performed by the legislature, that that body will do much, before its final adjournment, towards placing the affairs of the territory on a more stable and reliable footing, reform and supply the deficiencies of previous legislation, and adopt such laws, rules and regulations, as will better subserve the interests of the whole territory, than has heretofore been vouchsafed.

has heretofore existed between the legislature and the executive and judicial departments of government, having been set at rest by the action of congress in the settlement of the location question, the validity of present legislative enactments can no longer be regarded as doubtful. And as no excuse can exist for procrastination in necessary enactments and provisions demanded by the wants and interests of the various portions of the territory—to the people are the representatives responsible, and by them will they be called upon to render an account of their stewardship, and the manner in which they have discharged their trust; and he that is found to have retarded beneficial legislative action—buried his talent, or hid his light under a bushel—verily he shall have his reward."

To the friends of separate territorial government in northern Oregon, as well as those of Umpqua, Rogue River, Shasta, &c., there is one item of proceedings in the house of representatives which cannot fail to attract particular attention, as also, be a source of gratification to the people of the territory generally. We allude to the introduction, by Mr. MATLOCK, of a bill for the formation of a State Government. We have not as yet been able to learn what action has been had upon the proposition, but look upon the matter as a "fixed fact," that previous to the adjournment of the next session of congress, a state constitution for the Willamette valley will have been drafted—application be made for admission into the Union, and its *metes and bounds* as a sovereign state established by congress. This is precisely what is desired by the people both north and south, as the formation of a state in the center would be the means of an immediate organization of a territory on either side, as the northern and southern boundaries of said state would probably be circumscribed by the Columbia river and the Umpqua mountains. In the meantime, and while our territory is only known as part of that of Oregon, it is desired that the laws by which we are to be governed, be plain—our judicial districts properly arranged, and in all respects, that our region of country receive that consideration to which it is justly entitled at the hands of the legislature. From the proceedings before us, we can find no just reason to accuse the legislature of partiality or neglect in this direction, but on the contrary think that thus far, they have "dealt justice with an even hand." May such be the case to the end.

A BILL

To Create and Organize the County of Pierce.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, That all that portion of Thurston county embraced within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the mouth of river Nisqually, in the middle of the main channel thereof, thence north along the main channel of Puget Sound, between Anderson's Island and the main land, to the head of Case's Inlet; thence due east to the middle of the west channel of the passage between Vashon's Island and the main land; thence south along up said channel to a point opposite to Point DuRoi; thence east from the Point last aforesaid, up the middle of commencement Bay, to the mouth of Puddyp River; thence up the middle of said stream to the mouth of the north fork of the same; thence up the middle of the main fork of said stream to the head of the same; thence due east to the summit of the Cascade range of mountains; thence south along the summit of said range of mountains, to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of Michael's Fork of the Nisqually River; thence from the point last aforesaid, west along said parallel of latitude, to the mouth of Michael's Fork of the Nisqually River; thence down along the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning—is hereby constituted and organized into a separate county, to be known and called Pierce county, in honor of Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.

Sec. 2. That all the territory composed within said boundaries shall compose a county for civil and military purposes, and shall be subject to the same laws, rules, regulations, and restrictions, as all other counties in the Territory of Oregon, and entitled to elect the same county officers as other counties are entitled to elect.

Sec. 3. The election precincts in said county are hereby established at the houses of John M. Chapman, at Steilacoom city, and Henry Murri, on the Nisqually plains: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the county commissioners court of said county from hereafter establishing other precincts.

Sec. 4. This act to take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.

Let not your tongue cut your throat.

For the Columbian. Grey's Harbor—Gehalis River—Country—Schooner Williamette, &c.

MESSES. EDITORS—I am an immigrant of '52, and I have endeavored to gain all the information of Oregon Territory that I could, both by my own observations and by information from others. I wish, through the medium of your valuable paper, to state a few facts to those in search of new homes. I am thoroughly satisfied that No. 10 Oregon is far superior to that portion on the south of the Columbia river, in point of health, stock ranges, soil, timber, and facilities for navigation, and is not inferior in any respect. But at this time Grey's harbor and the Gehalis river country is decidedly the best chance for good claims. The harbor is the most delightful place I ever saw; it is very commodious, has an easy channel to navigate, plenty of water for large vessels, good anchorage, and entrance easy of access. I am thus informed by the captain and mate of the schooner Williamette, and they have had a good chance to know. I will here state that this vessel came into this harbor in a dark and lowly time, the captain mistaking it for the Columbia river. They were in a week before the vessel went upon the beach, and changed their place of anchorage several times. They lost one anchor not far from the entrance before they went out. When they went out they soon met a strong head wind, and being almost out of provisions and water, were compelled to return, and meeting such a strong oblique tide they could only come a short distance in and anchor. The heavy sea drove her towards the bar until they were compelled to leave up anchor, hoist foremast sail, and run her ashore as the only means of saving her. Being short of provisions, the captain and a part of the crew left the vessel, and the mate, steward and one other man staid on board. The owner has procured assistance and the probability is the vessel will be got off without much damage. A gentleman by the name of Scammonds and myself have taken chains on the south side of Grey's harbor, about 12 miles from the entrance, which I call Columbia City; it is the best site for a town on the harbor—has a fine hard beach, splendid banks, plenty of good springs and brooks of fine fresh soft water. The channel comes within about 25 or 30 rods of the shore. At this place a beautiful broad point projects into the bay. About this point I expect soon to see daily, steamers and sailing vessels in majestic grandeur, laden with merchandise and produce, or lumber and coal from our forests. About a mile from here Mr. Brown is engaged with some hands in getting out timber and piles; he will soon have store at Columbia City. I expect to have my family here in February. In the neighborhood of this harbor there is an abundance of the best of grazing for stock, winter and summer. The timber is principally spruce, cedar, and hemlock, unsurpassed by any in the country. The land is good, abounding with all kinds of wild fruit. Sialal bushes here grow from 6 to 12 feet high. The weather is very mild. There was no frost here until the 10th of November. The Indians had several patches of potatoes, the vines of which were green, until the frost, as in August. There was two more light frosts about the 25th of Nov.

About this harbor is the finest place that I know of for steam mills, and some water mills. After you go up the Gehalis above tide water, the timber is cedar and fir, about equal proportions. About 12 miles from the mouth of the Gehalis the Winachy river empties in; up this river a short distance there are some fine prairies—some claims have been taken here but abandoned for want of neighbors. About the same distance above the Winachy you come to the mouth of the Satsup river, at the head of tide water. The Indians tell me there is an immense bed of coal about 10 miles up this stream; some specimens of it have been brought down here, and I have been told by those who are judges of the article that it is very good. The Indians also tell me there are many prairies all over the country towards the heads of these streams.—Up the Gehalis, on the north side, about 3 miles above the Satsup, there is a small lake and a fine prairie adjoining it; a short distance above this there are two more.—A few miles further up is another smaller stream which has a fall, and is said to be a good mill site. The Indians say there are 7 prairies on this creek, and another field of coal. Above this on the south bank of the Gehalis there are, near the river banks, three prairies, which are very good. Opposite the upper one, on the north side, is a small one, near where Armstrong's saw mill is in progress of building, and will be in operation next spring. Mr. A. has sent for the stone and machinery necessary for a flouring mill. This I know to be the fact.

Two miles above this, prairies are far more numerous. These prairies are some gravelly, with a good rich black loam, with a clay bottom, which is excellent for cultivation.—They are all covered with magnificent grass. Upon one of these prairies I left my cattle and horses about the 20th of October—they have greatly improved, and will be fat by spring. The bottom lands along the Gehalis are extremely rich, and we shall, ere long, see a great many fine farms along its banks. No doubt but health will be as

good along the banks of this river as any where in the interior. But the greatest of this large scope of country consists in its inexhaustible forests of timber, unsurpassed by any in the world. And the enterprising lumbermen and lumber shippers will find it greatly to their advantage to come into Grey's harbor. The river is good for rafting for about 70 miles from its mouth; and on the many small streams that empty into it, there are some excellent mill privileges. There is a river coming into the Gehalis from the north, just at its mouth, said to be navigable for 20 miles. There are a number of small streams emptying into Grey's harbor affording mill privileges, and some of them have good channels for boating a few miles.

We only want a mail route and a road to soon make Columbia City a place of importance; and I am determined to have at least a pack trail this spring, so that people can drive stock down if desired.

Since writing the above I am informed that there are 20 prairies on the Wynochy, and not far from its mouth, on a stream emptying into it, there is a fall of 8 feet. There is a vast extent of this beautiful valley that is naturally connected with Grey's harbor, extending eastward at least 100 miles, and more than one hundred north and south, the greater portion of which is yet unexplored, and the farther it has been explored up those streams the better the country is. A country like this, that daily observation and experience proves it better and better, with a climate so pleasant and even, and chances for fisheries unequalled in the world—the finest of salmon, herring, flounder, halibut, sturgeon, and various other kinds, and clams, oysters, lobsters and crabs in great profusion—cannot fail to soon attract the attention of an enterprising community, and cause this country to rapidly improve until it shall become a densely populated, and an immensely rich portion of Northern Oregon. Grey's harbor must have a city of the first class, for greatness, commerce and wealth.

JAMES H. ROUSDREE.
Columbia City, Jan. 4, 1853.

Exemption Law.

A Bill to exempt certain articles of personal property therein named from execution.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Oregon, That, from and after the passage of this bill, each and every resident householder of this territory shall be permitted to hold exempt from execution, attachment, or distress, the following named articles of personal property, to wit: One bed, bedstead and bedding for every two members of his or her family; one chair for each member of said family; one table; cupboard ware not exceeding twenty dollars in value; one cooking stove and its furniture; all school books kept for the instruction of the children of the family, and used as such; other books, to be selected by the defendant, not exceeding ten dollars in value; one cow for every three members of the family; one horse, saddle and bridle; Provision for the support of the family six months; all the wearing apparel kept and used as such by each and every member of said family.

Sec. 2. That, in all cases where the defendant shall be a farmer, the following articles, shall be added to the foregoing section, to wit: Two pair of oxen; two ox yokes; two log chains; one plantation wagon; two ploughs, and one wagon.

Sec. 3. That, in all cases where the defendant shall be a mechanic, all the tools and implements usually used by the defendant in the full and perfect prosecution of his or her occupation, trade or calling, shall be added to the articles named in the first section of this bill.

Sec. 4. That whenever any doubts shall arise in the mind of any officer charged with the execution, touching the amount or valuation of the property claimed by the defendant, he shall forthwith take to his assistance one disinterested householder of the neighborhood, who, having first taken an oath or affirmation impartially to examine and report the amount and valuation of the property claimed by the defendant—which oath or affirmation the officer in charge of the execution is hereby authorized to administer—shall forthwith proceed with the officer and defendant to examine and report the amount and valuation of the property so claimed by the defendant, and the decision of any two of them shall be final.

Sec. 5. That each and every person who shall be summoned pursuant to the provisions of this bill, shall be allowed the sum of two dollars per day for the time necessarily employed in the discharge of said duty, to be paid by the defendant, and collected as other debts.

A BILL

To establish the county seat of Thurston County.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, That the county seat of Thurston County be and the same is hereby established at the town of Olympia, in said county.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Whoso rewardeth evil for good, evil shall not depart from his house.

A BILL

To Create and Organize the County of King.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, That all that portion of Thurston county embraced within the following described boundaries, to wit: commencing at the north-east corner of Pierce county, thence north along the summit of the Cascade mountains to a parallel of latitude passing through the middle of Pilot Cove; thence from the point last aforesaid west along said parallel of latitude to the Pacific ocean; thence south along the coast to a point due west of the head of Case's Inlet; thence from the point last aforesaid, east to the head of Case's Inlet; thence east along the northern boundary line of Pierce county to the place of beginning; be and the same is hereby constituted and organized into a separate county, to be known and called King county, in honor of Wm. R. King of Alabama.

Sec. 2. That all the territory composed within said boundaries shall compose a county for civil and military purposes, and shall be under the same laws, rules, regulations, and restrictions, as all other counties in the Territory of Oregon, and entitled to elect the same county officers as other counties are entitled to elect.

Sec. 3. The election precinct in said county is hereby established at the house of D. S. Maynard. Provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the county commissioners court of said county from hereafter establishing other precincts.

Sec. 4. This act to take effect, and be in force, from and after its passage.

A BILL

To Create and Organize the County of Jefferson.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, That all that portion of Thurston county embraced within the following described boundaries, to wit: commencing in the middle of Admiralty Inlet, at a point due east of Pilot Cove; thence due west to the Pacific ocean; thence north along the coast to the northern boundary line of the United States; thence east along said northern boundary line to the north-west corner of Island county; thence south along the western boundary of Island county to the south-west corner of the same; thence east along up Admiralty Inlet to the place of beginning; be and the same is hereby constituted and organized into a separate county, to be known and called Jefferson county, in honor of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

Sec. 2. That all the territory embraced within said boundaries shall compose a county for civil and military purposes, and shall be under the same laws, rules, regulations, and restrictions, as all other counties in the Territory of Oregon, and entitled to elect the same county officers as other counties are entitled to elect.

Sec. 3. The election precincts in said county shall be held at the house of L. B. Hasting, at Port Townsend, and at the house of Daniel F. Brownfields, at New Duginess: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the county commissioners court of said county from hereafter establishing other precincts.

Sec. 4. This act to take effect, and be in force, from and after its passage.

A BILL

To Create and Organize the County of Island.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, That all that portion of Thurston county embraced within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing in the middle of Admiralty Inlet, at a point due east of Pilot Cove; thence, down along the middle of Admiralty Inlet, to the mouth of the same; thence north, across the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and through the Canal de Arro, and along the northern boundary line of the United States, to the summit of the Cascade Mountains; thence south, along the summit of the Cascade Mountains, to the north-east corner of King county; thence west, to the place of beginning—be and the same is hereby constituted and organized into a separate county, to be known and called Island county.

Sec. 2. That all the territory embraced within said boundaries shall compose a county for civil and military purposes, and shall be under the same laws, rules, regulations, and restrictions, as all other counties in the Territory of Oregon, and entitled to elect the same county officers as other counties are entitled to elect.

Sec. 3. The election precincts in said county shall be held at the house of S. M. Holderness, at Sushonish, and R. H. Lansdale, Whidby's Island: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the county commissioners court of said county from hereafter establishing other precincts.

Sec. 4. That the county seat of said county be and the same is hereby established at Cleveland, on the land claim of Richard H. Lansdale.

Sec. 5. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The ceremony of turning the first column of the Crystal palace came off in New York on the 29th of October. Addresses were delivered by Gov. Hunt and others.

THE COLUMBIAN.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, O. T.

Saturday, January 29, 1853.

Governor Gaines on the Puget Sound country—its prospective importance, &c.

In his message to the house of representatives of Oregon, at the opening of the present session, Governor GAINES, held the following discourse relative to the territory north of the Columbia river:

"Puget Sound is beginning to awaken, and from its high importance justifies the earnest attention of the enterprising and capitalist. A large district of land lying on the north side of the Columbia river, and well adapted in many portions to agricultural purposes, must, at no distant day, find its market and seek its supplies at the various ports in that arm of the sea. It contains harbors combining beauty, spaciousness and security, in numbers fully equal to the wants of the country, when it shall have reached that degree of advancement looked for by its most sanguine friends. Forests there exist in proximity to the water, from which inexhaustible supplies of lumber and ship timber can be obtained. Whales and other fish abound in its waters and I entertain no doubt that profitable fisheries might be established in that region. From the great natural advantages which there exist—from the fertility and extent of the neighboring soil, and its various productions, and capacities—and from the general salubrity of the climate, Puget Sound must soon become one of the most important commercial points on the Pacific."

Difficult as is our territory of access—discouraging to the stranger as may be its lamentable want of roads, for the gaining admittance into our numerous beautiful prairies—unfortunate as may be its present isolated, but heretofore unavoidable political relationship, with southern Oregon—neglectful and unjust, almost to criminality, as has, in times gone by, characterized the conduct of those departments of home and national government from which was expected an evidence of that sympathy, kindness and benevolence, due to a new, promising, and defenceless territory; yet against all these opposing considerations—against the jealousy and calumny of a pampered, and in some respects more highly favored portion of our common household, has our infant Hercules struggled up, unaided, to a position soon to rival, and ultimately to far outstrip its envious relation in the march to future greatness. Alone, have a few indomitable spirits, the pioneers of '45 and '50 maintained their ground—planted and cultivated the germ of civilization in the midst of an untutored horde of savages—prepared for "seed time and harvest"—erected their temporary cabins, and made plain the way for all who might be led to seek a home within our territory. To the undaunted fortitude and iron will of a few brave hearts—who, in former times staked their tents in this then wilderness, with the resolve—"there will I bide"—"no power that sways the will of man shall stir me hence"—are we indebted for the production of "order out of chaos" in this goodly heritage, and for the drawing of a star, to guide hither the footsteps of the agriculturalist, mechanic, laborer, capitalist, and the enterprising in all pursuits of industry.

And they are coming. The white canvas of the merchantman is daily winged from point to point along the quiet Sound, completing cargoes of our valuable timber for foreign ports. The number of vessels engaged in this business is constantly increasing—the safety of its entrance, and the spaciousness and security of its harbors are matters with which commercial men, generally, are becoming familiar. And as but lately the visits of the stately vessels from our neighboring cities have usurped the place and traffic of the frail canoe, the "enterprising and the capitalist," have determined to augment the speed of wind and tide, by the introduction of an additional auxiliary in the shape of "STEAM" upon the placid waters of our inland sea. We rejoice to know that while "Puget Sound is beginning to awaken the earnest attention of the enterprising and the capitalist," &c., the territorial Executive, and legislative assembly, are also "beginning to awaken" to a sense of its "importance."

They are coming! The agriculturalists are mustering their domestic herds upon our beautiful prairies—preparing the earth for a fruitful yield of an abundant harvest; settlements are forming—roads are being constructed and improved—bridges are being erected—schools are forming—mills are going up rapidly, and the evidences of civilization every where around us are obliterating the barbaric gloom of former centuries, and redeeming a "bright oasis from the lone sirocco."

They are coming! Merchants are arriving and opening a stock of goods at our various thriving town sites; mechanic shops are following, driven forward by a solid column of sturdy laborers, at whose advance forests have "fell and faded," towns have sprung up in the midst of a wilderness, and a fleet of vessels are being constantly freighted in our magnificent harbors with lumber

and timber for the cities of the Pacific coast. The BONE and SKEW of the western states have their eyes fixed upon northern Oregon, and THEY ARE COMING! Their future home is HERE!

And what will oppose their coming?—The fisherman and collier will soon join the busy throng; and although a despotic arctic climate was even to "freeze the source of navigation up;" and although the heavy clouds that overhang our mountains were to split themselves in snow upon us, in

"Millions of acres; fill our ground, Singing his psalm against his burning zone, Make Oas like a wort!"

Still would the tide of immigration pursue the "even tenor of its way" until every nook and corner of "Columbia" territory should be occupied by the hardy and energetic backwoodsmen of the Atlantic states.

But what is "that degree of advancement looked for by its most sanguine friends," to which the governor is pleased to refer, in connection with northern Oregon? The allusion is too plain to be mistaken by the people of this section of country, and might as well have been thus explained: That after the accumulation of a sufficient population to warrant the action of congress in the premises, the "sanguine friends" of northern Oregon seek to advance their territory to a position of independence and sovereignty—independent of the Willamette valley, and sovereign in the privileges and immunities of a separate territorial jurisdiction. That is the position to which the friends of northern Oregon desire to advance their territory.

Col. Ebey and the Legislature.

We have received no proceedings from the legislature of a later date than was published in the "Columbian" of last week, but from private advices received from the seat of government since the arrival of the last mail, we are enabled to correct some errors of former publication, and afford some additional particulars relative to the amount of legislation already accomplished, as well as in prospect, for the benefit of northern Oregon, in particular, and the territory in general. The bills for the erection of the new counties referred to last week, will be found published at length in to-day's paper designating their respective boundaries, &c., and from what we have been able to learn from the various portions of the territory, general satisfaction has been given throughout in the arrangement of the several new counties, the establishment of their metes and bounds, election precincts, &c. Col. Ebey has fulfilled the utmost expectations of his most sanguine friends, as a practical and thorough-going, working, business legislator, and the amount of beneficial local matter already urged through both branches, into actual laws, gives evidence of no mean capacity in the possession of our representative. As much as we may despise the adulation of the press in its extravagant encomiums of politicians, too generally indulged in, we are most decidedly in favor of awarding justice, and a tribute of public respect and gratitude to the honest, faithful, and capable public servant, of whatever creed, religious or political. And we do conceive, that Col. Ebey has endeared himself to ALL parties of northern Oregon, for the industry, energy, and MANLINESS which has characterized his course as the representative of the future territory of "Columbia." Does any person inquire what Col. Ebey has accomplished for northern Oregon, or the territory at large, for which he is entitled to particular consideration, or a "braver" rank amongst his compeers? We might answer in ARMY parlance—"he has done his duty"—a matter that is becoming very unfashionable of late years.

He has secured the erection of four new counties out of the territory of Thurston, and caused to be provided their seats of justice, election precincts, &c. A bill locating the county seat of Thurston county at Olympia—attaching it to a judicial district, and providing for the holding of courts at Olympia, Steilacoom city, Pierce county, and Coveland, Island county. He has secured the passage of a resolution instructing our delegate in congress to urge upon that body the importance and propriety of making an appropriation of \$80,000, to open a military road from Steilacoom city to Fort Walla-Walla, and a recommendation for the establishment of a mail route on the Sound, to embrace all the settlements, new county seats, &c. Aside from a vast amount of legislation of a local character which the Col. has accomplished for the north, he has prepared and introduced as many bills of a general nature of any other member, and we understand that he is sanguine of success, before the final adjournment of the legislature, in securing the passage of a bill providing for an increase in the number of representatives for the north, by which Thurston county would be entitled to one mem-

ber, Lewis one, Pierce and King one, and Jefferson and Island one. The Col. has also a bill pending before the house for the survey of a territorial road across the Cascade mountains, appropriating \$500 for defraying the expense of viewers thereon. And last, though not least, strong hopes are entertained that he will succeed in getting a memorial through the house, and perhaps through the council also, praying congress for a division of the territory on the Columbia river, and the establishment of a territorial government north. If there is another member of either branch of the legislature who has accomplished as much for the benefit of his district as Col. Ebey, the fact has not been made manifest through the legislative proceedings. It is supposed that the Assembly will adjourn about the first of February.

Editors' Table.

"The editor of the Plattsburgh 'Whig' says he has a BEE in his office that weighs twenty lbs., and exclaims: 'Bee this who can!' It is already *bee*, sir!"—*Albany Register*.

We'll bet it is! We have one on exhibition, deposited on "our table" by Messrs. WEEB & HURD, from the garden of Mr. T. CHAMBERS, a short distance from Olympia, which weighs *twenty-five* lbs., and measures three feet in circumference and one in diameter! If any person can *bee* that, we are *bee*.

To Correspondents.—The communication of Major D. Snow, of Whidby's Island, will appear next week. The poetic effusion of "Robt." addressed "To Cornelia," should have been accompanied by the name of the author. Read the communication of Dr. Roundtree on the outside of to-day's paper. "50 above, vs. 50 below zero," has promised that we shall hear from him again.—Shall be glad to hear from him constantly. Read his "Rainy Season" in another column.

THANKS.—To Capt. Leary, of schooner Franklin, and Capt. Barstow, of bark Mary Melville, for late San Francisco papers.

Three Vessels Lost!—From some gentlemen recently arrived at this place from the Columbia river, we are placed in possession of a report of the wreck of three vessels inside the bar, at the mouth of the Columbia river, in a very severe gale, some two or three weeks ago. We have been unable to learn the particulars, but the names of the vessels are given as the "J. Merrieth," "Bordeaux," and another belonging to Messrs. Abernethy, & Co., Oregon City. The crews were all saved, but the vessels and cargoes are represented as a total loss. Several merchants of southern Oregon are supposed to have suffered seriously in consequence.

The *Let Whitcomb*.—We are informed that this excellent river steamer, which we noticed last week as having filled and sunk near Milwaukie, from an injury on her trip to Oregon City, we have the satisfaction to announce has been raised, and is undergoing repairs and will be ready to resume her former regular communication with the cities on the Columbia and Willamette rivers in a few days.

The brig "George Emery," 40 days out from San Francisco, was spoken about 60 miles off Cape Flattery, on the 13th inst., by the schooner Franklin. At our latest advices from Cape Flattery the "Emery" had not arrived, and fears were entertained for her safety.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The bark "Mary Melville" made the passage from San Francisco to Cape Flattery, a distance of 900 miles, in four days. This we believe is the quickest passage ever made between the points named.

FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—The San Francisco Times & Transcript says experiments were recently tried in Stockton with the fire annihilator. It was quite successful. The building was set in a blaze, and was extinguished instantaneously.

By a statement in the Sacramento Journal, it appears that since the late fire, sixty-three brick buildings, and 576 buildings of other materials, have been erected; in all, seven hundred and sixty-one.

The schooner "Franklin," Capt. Leary, arrived at this port on Sunday last, 22 days from San Francisco. The Franklin arrived at Cape Flattery on the sixth day out from S. F.

The bark "Mary Melville," Capt. Barstow, arrived at this port on Sunday last, 24 days from San Francisco.

The Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Secretary of State.

Vessels for the Sound.

The bark "Mary Melville," Capt. J. G. Barstow, and the brig "Kingsbury," Capt. Cook, will hereafter seek their cargoes through the Sound, and run regularly between this port and San Francisco.

Both the above vessels are in the employ of Captains B. P. & J. G. Barstow, who are well and favorably known to the commercial and business community of the Pacific coast, and in whose care all transactions of our citizens with the city of San Francisco will be promptly and faithfully attended to. There appears to be an unusual rush of vessels for cargoes of the timber and lumber of the Sound, within the past few months; and we learn from Col. S. P. Moses, collector of this district, who has just returned from a journey to Port Townsend, that the following vessels are obtaining cargoes at different points between that place and Olympia, for the San Francisco market: The ships Mason and Tuskina; the barks Sarah Warren, Mary Melville, John Adams and Brontes; the brig Wellingsley; G. W. Kendall and Kingsbury; the schooners Damariseove, Franklin and Cynosure. Expected to arrive:—the big George Emery, from San Francisco, and the British brig Mary Dare, from Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

We learn from the "Alta California" of the 26th Dec., that the brig "Bordeaux," which sailed from San Francisco for this port, in attempting to make the Columbia river for a harbor, anchored on the bar on the 13th ult., and, owing to a heavy sea at the time, slipped her cables.—She was drawn ashore on Clatsop beach, where she lies, high and dry. The vessel is a total loss—all hands saved.

The brig "Kingsbury," Capt. Cook, sails from this port to-day, for San Francisco, with 100,000 feet sawed lumber; 65,000 shingles; 20,000 feet square timber; 20 cords wood; 10 barrels cranberries.

UNPRECEDENTED HIGH WATER.—LOSS OF PROPERTY, &c.—The upper Willamette river and its tributaries, have never been known to be as high as they have been for the last week, and the loss of property has undoubtedly been very great; we have been almost entirely cut off from communication with any part of the upper country. At Oregon City several buildings have been washed away, and it is reported that two saw mills, and flouring mill have also been destroyed. Linn City has also sustained considerable injury, by the destruction of several buildings. We have noticed for several days, timber, roofs of houses, and other evidences of destruction floating past our city. At this place the only damage the flood has done thus far, is to the wharves; Coffin's, Norton's, and Flanders' wharves, have all sustained considerable damage—the extent however, cannot be ascertained until the water falls. The upper portion of Coffin's wharf has floated away, and is lodged against Norton's wharf just below; the loss to the owners must be considerable, and the inconvenience to the public very great.

We expect to hear of great destruction to property along the upper Willamette valley. This unusual high water is mainly attributable to the sudden melting of the late snow, and aided to a considerable extent by the rain, which has with but little interruption, continued to fall for about ten days. In our next issue we hope to be able to give more minutely the particulars of the effects of this flood.—[Oregonian.]

FROZEN TO DEATH.—We learn from Gen. Palmer, of Dayton, that a man by the name of Gates, late from Iowa, was frozen to death near Dayton, Yamhill county a few days since. He leaves a wife and children.—[Oregonian.]

It is reported that the loss of stock during the late unprecedented storms, is not so great as was apprehended; although many of the immigrant cattle and horses died in consequence of their former weakness.—[Oregonian.]

Great Storm on the Lakes.

A telegraphic dispatch from Buffalo, to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Nov. 15, says: "Private advices from Dunkirk report that the propeller Powhattan foundered in the lake, and that all on board were lost—she had on board a number of passengers. Her books and papers were washed ashore. The steamer Michigan is ashore 15 miles below Cleveland; her snokpipes were carried away, and she is lying in a bad condition."

The schooners Irwin, Brothers, Robert, Gold Hunter and Falcon, are ashore at Milwaukie, the latter a total wreck. A large steamer is ashore at Fairport; also a sailing vessel, bottom up; it is supposed all on board of her perished.

About a dozen vessels are ashore at the mouth of the Detroit river, but most of them will get off with slight damage.

The schooner Eagle is totally wrecked at the mouth of the Welland canal, and her cargo of 8000 bushels of wheat, is lost.

The Canadian schooners Sovereign and Lady Rigot, are ashore at Lake Huron; the Sovereign is a total loss.

We never yet knew a man disposed to scorn the humble, who was not himself a fair object of scorn to the humblest.

Late from China.

From the Times & Transcript.—The bark "Palmetto," arrived at San Francisco on the 25th Dec. from Shanghai, having made the trip in forty days. The dates from China are to the 25th October. The gathering of cotton was proceeding rapidly in the region about Shanghai. The plowing of the fields and sowing of wheat also occupied much attention during October. The North China Herald, published at Shanghai, remarks: "After seeing the greater portion of the autumn crop safely housed, we will venture to affirm that this neighborhood has not been blessed with such a plentiful harvest for some years past."

THE REBELLION.—The Pekin Gazette, of Sept. 30, contains an Imperial Decree announcing the capture, by the rebels, of 3 towns in Hoon-nan. The loss of these towns the Emperor attributes to the incapacity of two ministers in that province, whose names are Sai-shangah and Ching-ken-tar. The command of the operations against the "rebellious landlitti" has since been committed to Sau Kwang-tsin, Governor-General of the Kwang Provinces; who, having been successful in repeated engagements by land and water with the rebels of the Kwang, is ordered to lead his victorious troops to Hoo-nan, and on combining his forces with the choice troops now being assembled there from each province, to make a clean sweep of the "shieving pack." This Governor Szu, who appears also to be the chief dignitary of Canton, previous to being entrusted with command of operations against the rebels, addressed a memorial to the Emperor concerning the Kwang-see insurgents. He describes some of the leaders as "members of the Shang-te Kwang, or Society of the Deity;" which, he says, "is another branch of the Tien-choo-keao, or Religion of the Lord of Heaven. 'The poison of these heresies,' he continues, 'has been introduced by the barbarians into China, and the people when once infected with them, obstinately and blindly adhere to their errors, and even look on death as only returning home.'"

Governor Szu, who gives the strange information quoted above, is described as a sanguinary bigot, of a merciless disposition towards his own countrymen, and full of hatred against foreigners.

ENCROACHMENT OF RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.—In an article on Central Asia, the Herald makes the following remarks: "The position of this great Chinese Empire becomes every month more and more a matter of thrilling interest. The advancement of Russia, by sure and certain steps through Central Asia on the north, and the onward victories of British arms through Burmah, on the west, are signs of no small import, in these times of progress. It, therefore, becomes residents in the far northern port of Shanghai, to keep themselves well posted up touching all such matters."

The Charlotte, a teak built ship of 820 tons, from Madras, loaded with 4200 bales of cotton, had been swept by the current on to Pratas Shoal, in the China sea, and wrecked. Her cargo was saved.

The Cholera has reappeared at Ning-po, and has proved very fatal.

Business and Publicity.

The New York Tribune, discoursing upon the elements of success in business, lays down the sound principle that notoriety is essential to its success, and this publicity is best attained through the press.—It says: "Fortunes are accumulated in a few years by those who have the intelligence and tact to avail themselves of this power, greater than men seeking success through years of unaided application have hitherto dreamed of."

"The vast benefits resulting from systematic and continuous advertising are only beginning to be understood. It is not pretended that all must, as a means of course, acquire wealth by such means; but it has been demonstrated that the merchant who has well-selected stock and deals uprightly; the manufacturer whose goods are as cheap, quality considered, as any in market; or the mechanic who is skilful and punctual, may increase his business at pleasure, in proportion to the energy and means he employs in gaining publicity.

"Then why do not all advertise? Because business men are only beginning to realize its importance. Still, the amount of advertising seen in the columns of the journals has doubled within five years, and will double again in five more. Those who still hang back will see their younger and energetic rivals out-stripping them. There is no use in contending against the spirit of the age. If they won't jump into the cars and pay their fare, they must be left behind to travel on foot."

CHINESE REBELLION IN THE HARBOR.—The bark America, bound to Hongking, had taken on board nearly 100 Chinese passengers, and was all ready to sail on Sunday last. The pilot took command and had just given orders to raise the anchor, when the Chinese gave a sort of war whoop and rushed down below in a body. In a twinkling they came tumbling up, every man brandishing a knife. They made a lively attack on the officers and crew, who to avoid being made mince meat of were compelled to beat a hasty retreat over the sides. None stood on the order of going, but they went quickly. Assistance was soon obtained by the officers, and they returned, gained possession of the vessel and sent the rebels ashore. The Chinese, it seems, were falsely informed by some one that the supply of provisions and water on board was insufficient, and hence their revolt. They have since attacked the America to recover their passage money.—[San Francisco Herald, Dec. 25.]

Late From the Sandwich Islands.

From the San Francisco Times & Transcript.—The brig "Wallace," which arrived at San Francisco on the 25th Dec., brings dates from Honolulu to the 4th Dec. two weeks later than previous advices.

The manufacture of sugar had commenced on those plantations where the cane blossoms, and a large yield was anticipated, as the result of the favorable season the planters have enjoyed.

There were 96 whalers, 14 merchantmen, and 10 or 15 coasting schooners in the port of Honolulu on the 27th ult.

In referring to the pernicious practice of smuggling ardent spirits into the Hawaiian kingdom, the Polynesian "simply wishes to ask those who deal in spirits, either as importers, jobbers, or retailers, whether it is a business of honesty or respectability, the results of which they are prepared to meet at the bar of God, in the judgment of the great day?"

Mouday, the 20th of November, was observed at Honolulu, as the 9th anniversary of the joint declaration of Great Britain and France, to respect the independence of the Hawaiian kingdom. Public offices were closed, salutes were fired, and in the evening a court was held in the palace, which was numerously attended.

The new constitution of the Hawaiian kingdom went into operation on the 6th December.

NEW MISSIONARY FIELD.—The Polynesian notices the return to Honolulu of the schooner Caroline, which sailed thence on the 15th of July last, for the purpose of carrying to Micronavia the Rev. Messrs. Snow, Gulick, and Sturges, with their wives, and four natives of the Hawaiian Islands, to establish a mission in that extensive archipelago, under the patronage of A. B. C. F. M., in conjunction with the Hawaiian Missionary Society. Rev. Mr. Snow and lady have concluded to locate at Strong's Island, in latitude 5 N., longitude 164 E., 300 miles north west of Ascension. The population of Strong's Island is about 1500, and extensive groups of islands are near by, which have never been explored with reference to missionary operations. Mr. and Mrs. Sturges, and Mr. and Mrs. Goick, proceed to Ascension, where they were left comfortably situated in their "own hired house," with a wide field of usefulness before them.

CHINA.—The following extract from Dr. Gutzlaff's work exhibits the Chinese in a somewhat new light. Thousands are emigrating to other countries. California is thronged with them, and they are, in general, peaceful and industrious people.

"Foreigners, who know nothing about the internal state of the country, are apt to imagine that there reigns lasting peace.—Nothing is, however, more erroneous; insurrections of villages, cities, and districts are of frequent occurrence. The refractory spirit of the people, the oppression and embezzlement of the mandarins, and other causes, such as death and demagogues, frequently cause an unexpected revolt.

In these cases the destruction of property and hostility against the rulers of the land—especially if these have been tyrants—is often carried to great excesses; there are instances of the infuriated mob broiling their magistrates over a slow fire. On the other hand, the cruelty of government, when victorious, knows no bounds; the treatment of political prisoners is really so shocking as to be incredible, if one had not been an eye witness of these inhuman deeds.

One of the most common evils is starvation. The population is very dense; the means of subsistence are, in ordinary times, frequently not above the demand; and it is, therefore, nothing extraordinary to witness, on the least failure of the crop, utter wretchedness and misery. To provide for all the hungry mouths is impossible; and the cruel policy of the mandarins carries their indifference so far as to affirm that hunger is requisite to thin the dense masses of the people.

Whenever such a judgment has come upon the land, and the people are in want of the necessities of life, dreadful disorders soon arise, and the most powerful Government would not be able to put down the rising and robberies which are committed on the strength of prevailing misery. There seems to be a total change in the political nature of the inhabitants, and many a patient laborer turns fiercely upon his rich neighbor, like a wolf on a tiger, to devour his substance. None can have an idea of the anarchy which, on such occasions, ensues, and the utter demoralization of the people.

Yet, as soon as relief is afforded and a rich harvest promises fair, the spirit of order again prevails, and outrages are put a stop to. The people then combine, arm themselves, and proceed in thousands to catch marauders like wild beasts. No mercy is shown on such occasions, and the mandarins, on account of their weakness, cannot interfere. Scenes of this description very often occurred, without giving rise to severe reflection on the character of Taoukwang's administration."

He that compliments another with hearty wishes to his face, and afterwards degrades his reputation, is a double tongued hypocrite.

You may see your own mortality in other men's deaths, and your own frailty in their sins.

Blacksmiths, it is said *forge* and *steel* every day; but we think that people speak ironically of them.

He that is of courteous behaviour is beloved of all men; but he that is of clownish manners, is esteemed by none.

Why is a crustal man like a perch? He has a heart of stone.

"THE COLUMBIAN."

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—PUBLISHED AT Olympia, Puget's Sound.

NEUTRAL IN POLITICS. DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF OREGON IN GENERAL, AND THE TERRITORY NORTH OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER IN PARTICULAR.

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

We deem it both unnecessary and inexpedient to enter into a long list of promises, (as is so often the case in prospectuses,) with regard to the results to be brought about by the establishment of a press in a new and growing country, like that bordering on Puget's Sound.

It will be our object to promote the interests of all, unbiased by party or sectarian views, and untrammeled by any man, set of men, party, clique or faction whatever, and will receive dictation from no source in the discharge of our duty as journalists.

With a determination strictly to adhere to this position, we leave it with the intelligent people of North Columbia to decide whether the publication of a newspaper on the principles set forth will be to their advantage or not.

TERMS: \$5 per year—\$3 per six months, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. J. W. WILEY, T. F. McELROY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, & C.

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

Gold and Silver Trinkets; Gold Rings with setts; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins;

Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders; Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains; Silver Tea and Table Spoons; Silver and Silver-plated Spectacles; Gold Bracelets with setts;

Shell, Side and Turk Combs; Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Purse; Solar, Hanging and Table Lamps;

Britannia 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. 3if

TO SHIP OWNERS AND MASTERS OF VESSELS.

THE undersigned is just completing an excellent new DRY DOCK

three miles below Olympia, on the west side of the harbor, which will soon be ready for the accommodation of ship owners and masters for the repair of their vessels—such as caulking, coppering, sparring and repairing generally.

A good opportunity will now be presented for the repair of vessels of those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity presented, and will find all necessary conveniences for that purpose.

Cargoes of spars for the China or English markets will at all times be furnished at the dock, by sending in bills designating the quantity and quality of such as may be required.

A part of a cargo now on hand. JOHN L. BUTLER. Oct. 16, 1852. 4if

Transportation.

Winter Arrangements. THE NEW STEAMER Lot Whitcomb, J. C. MANSWORTH, 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.

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 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', Westenhofn's, Crookes, and Barnes' best manufacture. Also Wills' American Cutlery—300 doz selected for New York expressly for our trade.

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

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

SCHOOL BOOKS. Saunders' Series complete. McGuffey's do. Brown's, Smith's, Murray's Grammar.

Colburn's, Davis', Ray's, Thomson's, Stoddard's and Pike's Arithmetics. Olney's, Morse's, Mitchell's and Smith's Geographical, Primary and Quarto, with Atlases.

Willard's History of U. S., in English and Spanish. McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Grammars.

Author's series of the Classics. And a great variety of other School Books. Webster's Quarto, octavo School and Pocket Dictionaries.

Walker's and Cobb's School and Pocket Book Dictionaries. Worcester's Dictionary, octavo and 12mo.

Phillip's and Sampson's edition of the Poets. Shakespeare, Byron, Moore, and Burns octavo edition, in Morocco, Cloth, Gilt and Sheep binding.

Smaller editions of all the Poets in finest binding. Prescott's Histories and Miscellanies, complete. Exploring Expedition, McCulloch's Geaetier. A good selection of Agricultural works.

Ollendorf's Spanish and French Grammars. 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. 3if San Francisco.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Stomachic Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Gonorrhoea, Sal Rheum, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Bites, 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 affording 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, 34—Ferrer 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. 5, 1852. 4if

Transportation.

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

ONLY THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, VIA ASPENWALL, NAVY HAY, direct.

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

1500 tons, R. K. Davenport, U. S. Navy Commander, will sail on Tuesday, April 20th, at 2 o'clock P. M., direct for Aspenwall, connecting at Panama with the company's steamers, and the

GEORGIA, 3000 tons, D. D. Potter 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 Aspenwall, via Hamana.

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 steamer, free of expense, at the Company's wharf at Aspenwall.

The following will be the rates of fare to San Francisco—1st cabin, \$315; 2d cabin, \$270; steerage, \$200.

The rates of fare to Aspenwall 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 18th

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

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

THE splendid new double engine STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons! H. J. Harstein, U. S. Navy Commander, being now ready for service, will leave for Astoria, Navy Hay, direct, on Monday, April 27th, 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 Paterson, 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. Lelloy, Commander, will leave Law's Wharf at San Francisco, on the arrival of the mail steamer from Panama, with the U. S. mails for Oregon, touching at Astoria, and returning without delay with passengers and mails for the steamer from San Francisco from Panama. A safe and commodious river steamer will connect with the Columbia, taking passengers for St. Helens, Portland, and Oregon City. For passage or light freight, apply to E. KNIGHT, Ag't, P. M. S. Co., Office, corner Sacramento & Leidesdorff streets San Francisco, or to JOSEPH DURBROW, Agent, Portland Oregon.

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

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

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

SAMUEL CLARK, Salem, Sept 18th W. H. REES, Champong.

NEW TRANSPORTATION ROUTE! FROM OREGON CITY TO SALEM, VIA CHAMPONG.

NEWELL & Co. at Champong, are now prepared to receive, store and forward goods of all descriptions, to Salem, and other places above, on the most reasonable terms. Apply to Allen, McKinley & Co.—Oregon City, Crawford's Wharf Boat, do do Capt Murray—on board the Washington, R. Newell & Co.—Champong, Griswold & Co.—Salem, Monteith—Albany, W. W. Buck & Co. Marysville, Champong, Sept 15th.

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.

HORSES! CUITANS!!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he is always on hand, ready and willing to accommodate the traveling community with very superior saddle horses. Persons traveling between Olympia and the Gwiltz give will do well to call at my stable in Olympia. Charges moderate. JOSEPH TERBO, Olympia, Sept. 5, 1852. 1d

EXPRESSES.

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 Russell. Honolulu, S. I. " Mitchell & Hutchins. Panama, " Ran, Runnels & Co. Portland, Oregon, " W. B. McKay. Oregon City, " Allan, McKinley & Co. Astoria, " Leonard & Green. Puget 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. 1if

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

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

DIRECTORS. Henry Wells, William G. Fargo, John Livingston, James McKay, Eliph W. Williams, Alpheus Reynolds, Edwin B. Morgan, Alexander M. C. Smith, Henry D. Rice.

JAMES W. MORGAN, President, EDWIN B. MORGAN, 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 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. 1if

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

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

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

We dispatch per P. M. S. Co.'s Steamers, our regular Semi-monthly Express, leaving here on or about the 10th and 20th of each month, in time to connect with the Panama steamers.

We are prepared to forward and INSURE Treasure and valuables to any amount. Having superior advantages for the forwarding of Packages and Freight, we are enabled to afford merchants and others increased facilities between San Francisco and Oregon.

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

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

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

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

DUGAN & CO'S Oregon Express.

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

CALIFORNIA, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE. We have established agencies at all the principal towns and camps in the Umpqua, Rogue River and Shasta mines, and parties wishing to send letters or packages to any of the mining districts of Northern California and Oregon, can forward by this express by leaving the matter at the office of ADAMS & Co., Portland, and Oregon City.

TREASURE FORWARDED UNDER INSURANCE. Collections made, and all Express business attended to with promptness and dispatch. Sept 15th 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. Knight, St. Helens. Sept 15th

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 censurers of the British academic 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 not only 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, 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 delineations of those events, presented in the pages of that distinguished Journal, exhibit the truest portraits of those perilous days to be found, perhaps, in the language. Its influence was becoming so apparent, that at length the leaders of the Tory party, at whom the thunders of its eloquence were especially directed, found it too powerful an instrument to be resisted by ordinary means, and hence they established the "Quarterly," or as it is distinguished among the American Reprints,

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

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

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. This able Journal was established under the patronage and support of the ultra-liberals, as styled, of the British House of Commons; among whom Rowland, Mill, Bowring, Professor Long of the London University, Miss Martineau, and others names need not be quoted, conspicuously figured. It was for some years under the editorial supervision of Jeremy Bentham, for which fact obtained the sobriquet of the mouth-piece of Benthamism. This work has ever been especially devoted to the great topics which interest the mass of the people; a series of powerful articles, tending to the 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, this virtually seeking to abolish the "Parliamentary Religion" of England, and eventually to remove the still existing marks of feudalism, which continue to afflict the British nation. It has recently become the medium through which Cobden promulgates his Free trade doctrines, which will give it increased interest to the numerous admirers here and elsewhere, of that great reformer. In many particulars the Westminster Review espouses a political faith closely allied to that of our own country; and therefore we may, without any extraordinary effort of charity, be induced to cherish it as an exotic worthy of being engrafted into our more genial soil. It has recently been united with the Foreign Quarterly Review, the more attractive features of the two Reviews being now combined in the Westminster, and thus adding greatly to its value as a literary periodical.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, is a work of more recent origin than those already described—but is, nevertheless, destined to occupy as prominent a place in the Republic of Letters. The great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland led to its establishment, which appeared to meet the necessities of the Anti-National-church agitation. Indeed, the revolution caused by the disruption induced a new state of things, placing the actors in new positions of observation: nor could they give utterance to their new perceptions of State and Church Policy—their new sympathies—their new emotions, without some organ of thought than any then extant. Hence the spontaneous agreement of the great master minds among them, in the necessity of a new outlet of opinion, and the immediate creation of the North British Review. The basis of this Journal is the Evangelism of the Nineteenth century; nor is 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 productions 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 rare advantages thus placed within our grasp; and however true, also, may be the remark, it is not the least 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 Reports of the several Periodicals here referred to, feeling confident that in doing so they will not only subsolve 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 year. 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 residence, 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 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 volume of a single year, therefore, will present nearly two thousand pages of the choicest of the Miscellaneous literature of the age. A carefully prepared Fashion Plate will accompany each number. New volumes commence with the June and December numbers.

TERMS. Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five cents a number. The first volume is now ready, newly 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 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. Subscribers 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 era now be supplied.

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

Educational.

Portland Academy.

REV. C. S. KINGSLEY AND WIFE, TEACHERS. THE third quarter will commence on Wednesday, May 1st. No student received for less than a half year, unless by express arrangement, and no name dropped from the roll until notice of discontinuance is given to the teacher.

The quarters will consist of eleven weeks each, at the following rates of tuition: For Primary Scholars each, \$3 00

Geography, Grammar & Arithmetic, 7 00 Mathematics and Natural Sciences, 7 00

Greek, Latin, and French Languages, 9 00 Drawing and Painting, extra, 5 00

We would assure the citizens of Portland and vicinity that it is the design of the Trustees of the Institution to make it every way worthy of 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 laboring mornings and evenings. Any communications addressed to James H. Wilbur or C. S. Kingsley in reference to the school accommodations for board, will be promptly attended to.

Sept 18th JAS. H. WILBUR.

THE TUALATIN ACADEMY,

J. M. KEELER, PR