THE COLUMBIAN.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

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AGENTS.

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Legislative Assembly.

The "Columbian" of January 25th contained proceedings, in a condensed form, of the Legislature up to December 20th, and from persons directly from the seat of government, we were enabled last week to give some additional matters of importance in relation to legislative enactments. And although with the last mail came the "Statesman" of January the 1st, 8th and 15th, containing proceedings up to the 10th ult., and from which we extract the following proceedings, yet they contain but little of interest to the people of Northern Oregon of which they have not already been advised. The bills for the erection of the various new counties out of the territory of Thurston—the establishment of the seats of justice, and the appointment of their officers, the citizens north of the Columbia river have already received due notice of, and also, resolutions relative to a road across the Cascade mountains—the establishment of mail routes, &c. Indeed it does seem that were it not for the working, business qualifications of our representative in the House, [Col. I. N. EBEY,] and a *very few* others, there would be a very beggarly account of Legislative action worthy of being reported.

In the House, Dec. 20th,

Mr. Gibbs presented a resolution praying Congress to grant an appropriation of $15,000 for a light-house at Umpqua river, and one of $40,000 for a custom house at Umpqua. Adopted.

Mr. Ebey offered a resolution concerning the establishment of mail routes north of the Columbia. Adopted.

Mr. Stark offered a resolution praying favorable action on the part of Congress upon a memorial of Dr. Quenandon, who is desirous of establishing a German colony in Oregon, and has selected a tract of land on the Gehalis river. The memorial prays for a grant of land. Mr. Stark explained the object of the resolution.

Mr. Ebey hoped the resolution would not pass. He thought our German friends would not complain when they were allowed the same privileges and rights that other citizens were. All can now settle where they choose upon the public lands. He thought it was better for them and the country that they should be diffused over the territory. He looked upon the scheme as a stupendous humbug. He hoped the House would vote down the resolution. He was opposed to distinctions; he would give every citizen, native and adopted, the same rights.

Mr. Chenoweth supported the resolution. He thought these men (the Germans) were peculiar in their tastes; they might choose a tract of land no American would settle upon. We had plenty of unclaimed land here.

The resolution was discussed at some length by Messrs. Stark, Wait, and Cole, in favor of its adoption, and opposed by Messrs Avery, Matlock, Holmes and Gibbs; when the question on its passage was taken and the resolution lost. Yeas 8, nays 11.

During the afternoon session the bill relative to the formation of a State government, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Cole, was referred to the committee of the whole.

The bill providing for the removal of county seats was referred to the committee of the whole.

The bill amendatory of the act concerning general elections was read, and on motion of Mr. Wait was referred to the committee of the whole.

The bill to locate the Territorial road from Lafayette to Marysville was read.

Mr. Anderson moved that the bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow, which, after some discussion, was concurred in.

The bill creating a board of commissioners to prepare a code of laws, was read, which afforded a theme for discussion, amendment, &c., until

On motion, the House adjourned.

IN COUNCIL, Dec. 21, the bill for the relief of George Washington was passed. The resolution relative to a military road from the Dalles to Columbia barracks was laid on the table. A bill relating to the Umpqua was read.

On motion of Mr. Waymire the bill extending the charter of the Portland Plank Road Company, was indefinitely postponed.

During the afternoon session Mr. Waymire offered a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to pay $1000 of the sum appropriated to bring the remains of Hon. S. R. Thurston to Oregon. On motion it was passed.

IN THE HOUSE, Dec. 21st, the report of the commissioners appointed to erect the penitentiary was read and referred to a select committee of three and ordered to be printed. The speaker appointed Messrs. Stark, Holmes and Gibbs such committee.

Mr. Ebey presented a bill to locate a territorial road from Snohomish falls to the Columbia river.

Mr. Hardin presented a bill for a plank road through the Umpqua Kanyon. Referred to committee on corporations.

The bills to create the counties of Pierce, King, Jefferson and Island were severally taken up and the amendments of the Council concurred in.

Mr. Wait presented the petition of Daniel H. Ferguson and others for incorporation as the Willamettee Falls canal, milling and transportation company; referred.

Mr. Conor presented a bill to locate a territorial road from Salem to Maheur river.

Mr. Chenoweth introduced a bill to organize the county of Wasco—at the Dalles.

Mr. Cole offered a resolution praying Congress to provide for the survey and sale of the public lands east of the Cascade mountains, the money to be appropriated to the construction of the Pacific railroad.—Adopted.

Mr. Whitcomb offered a bill to prevent trespass by driving off or killing estray animals.

The resolution directing the treasurer to pay $1000 of the money last winter appropriated for the purpose of bringing to Oregon the remains of Hon. S. R. Thurston was passed.

Mr. Stark moved to take up the bill to locate a territorial road from St. Helens to Hillsborough.

The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Richardson the bill to locate a territorial road from Lafayette was passed.

On motion of Mr. Simpson the bill to locate a territorial road from Sandy to Chehalem valley via Milwaukie was taken up; Mr. S. wanted to know if Milwaukie was on the nearest and best route?

The bill passed.

The bill to establish the county seat of Jackson county was passed.

On motion the House adjourned till January 4th, 1853.

There being no quorum present, no business was transacted in either branch of the Legislature on Tuesday and Wednesday.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1853.

IN THE COUNCIL.—The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

A quorum present to-day.

H. R. J. 14, in regard to instructing our Delegate in Congress to procure an act to survey that portion of the public lands East of the Cascade Mountains and the proceeds to be applied to the Pacific Railroad, provided that the terminus ends on the coast of Oregon, which was read, and

On motion of Mr. Hall, was referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion, the Council adjourned until 2 P. M.

IN THE HOUSE—Mr. Hardin presented the petition of E. M. Barnum and 4 others, praying for a charter for the Willamette Falls Railroad Company. Read and referred to committee on corporations.

Mr. Simpson introduced a bill to regulate the weight of grain; Mr. Ebey one to provide for election of Notaries Public, and defining their duties; one to license merchants; Mr. Gibbs one regulating the election and duties of constables; also, one to prohibit lotteries; Mr. Simpson one to establish Willamette University; Mr. Hardin one to lay out and define the judicial districts of Oregon Territory; Mr. Gibbs one concerning divorces; also one to increase the number of representatives in the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon; Mr. Cole one to amend an act entitled an act to authorize Sylvester and John B. Hall to open and keep in repair a wagon road across the Cascade mountains; Mr. Chenoweth one concerning the service and returning of process—all of which, by a suspension of the rules, were passed to a second reading.

Adjourned.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Simpson presented the annual report of the Territorial Auditor. Read, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

A bill to amend an act entitled an act to define the juriadiction of the supreme and district courts, passed a second reading.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7, 1853.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

H. B. 16, A bill to locate a territorial road from Lafayette to Marysville, was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Waymire, said bill was referred to the committee of the whole.

C. B. 12, A bill to distribute the school funds collected in the county of Thurston in the year 1852, was read a second time; and on motion of Mr. Waymire, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

H. B. 22, A bill to locate a territorial road from Sandy to Chehalem valley, was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Waymire, said bill was referred to a committee of the whole.

H. B. 21, A bill to locate a territorial road from St. Helens to Hillsborough, was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Waymire, said bill was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Waymire introduced a bill—C. B. 19—A bill to establish a probate court and define its duties and powers, was read a first time, and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Deady, on leave, introduced a bill—C. B. 21—A bill to create and regulate the office of Prosecuting Attorney, was read the first time, and passed to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Waymire, the Council adjourned until 2 P. M.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7, 1853.

IN THE HOUSE—Mr. Carey introduced a bill to create the office of county surveyor. Read, and, the rules being suspended, it passed to a second reading.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to provide for the payment of certain services rendered the Territory; passed, by suspension of the rules, to second reading.

A bill providing for the creation of the county of Wasco, was, on motion of Mr. Chenoweth, passed to be engrossed, by a suspension of rules. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The President announced that he had signed the following bills:

A bill to locate the county seat of Pierce county.

A bill to locate the county seat of King county.

A bill to locate the county seat of Jefferson county.

A bill appointing officers for Pierce county.

A bill appointing officers for King county.

A bill appointing officers for Island county.

On motion of Mr. Waymire,

The Council adjourned until Monday 10th inst.

IN THE HOUSE—On motion, a bill to create a board of commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the Territory, was taken up for consideration.

A lengthy discussion followed, at the conclusion of which the bill passed to a third reading by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Avery, Cole, Curl, Conor, Ebey, Fulkerson, Gibbs, Holmes, Hardin, Martin, Simpson and Speaker—12.

Noes—Carey, Chenoweth, Curtis, Mitchell, Stark and Wait—5.

Adjourned.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Avery moved that the Council joint resolution, requesting our Delegate in Congress to urge the passage of the memorial praying Congress to amend the organic act so as to allow officers of the Territory to be elected by the people, be taken up.

The usual amount of discussion ensued, when the memorial was referred to a committee. Adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1853.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Humphrey reported the following bills truly enrolled:

A bill concerning the limitation of personal actions.

A bill to create the county of Wasco, read a second time, and referred to the committee of the whole.

A bill to regulate the office of prosecuting attorney read a third time and passed.

A bill to distribute the school funds collected in the county of Thurston in the year 1852, between the counties of Island, Jefferson, Pierce and King, read third time and passed.

Mr. Deady introduced a bill to provide for the collection and publication of the laws and archives of Oregon, read first time and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Waymire introduced a bill to create a lien upon the property of criminals in certain cases, read first time—rules were suspended and read a second time and ordered to be engrossed and read third time to-morrow.

The President announced that he had signed a bill concerning embezzlement of timber floating.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the Council adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

AN ACT for the benefit of George Washington, a man of color, of Thurston county, Oregon Territory.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Teritory of Oregon, That George Washington, a man of color, of Thurston county, be and hereby is exempt from the provisions of an act passed at the first session of the Legislative Assembly, entitled "An act to prevent negroes and mulattoes from coming to or residing in Oregon," passed Sept. 26th, 1849, and that said George Washington be permitted to reside within the limits of the Territory.

SEC. 2. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

B. F. HARDING,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. P. DEADY.
President of the Council.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original.

R. J. WHITE,
Chief Clerk of the House.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, the Council concurring, That our Delegate in Congress be requested to use his influence in Congress to get an appropriation of 40,000 dollars to open a military road from Scottsburg to Rogue River valley.

Passed the House of Representatives Dec. 13th, 1852.

Passed the Council Dec. 14th, 1852.

Resolved by the House, the Council concurring, That a committee of three on the part of each, be and the same are hereby appointed, whose duty it shall be to collect all the statutory laws and parts of laws of this Territory that are now in force, to revise and report the same to this Assembly, by bill or otherwise, at as early a day as praticable.

Passed the House of Representatives Dec. 11th, 1852.

Passed the Council Dec. 15th, 1852.

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly, That our Delegate in Congress be requested to continue to urge upon the Congress of the United States the importance of an appropriation of 30,000 dollars for the purpose of opening a military road from Steilacoom on Puget Sound, to some point at or near Walla Walla on the Columbia river.

Passed the House of Representatives Dec. 13th, 1852.

Passed the Council Dec. 14th, 1852.

☞ A San Francisco paper gives the following sketch of the Chinese Theatre recently opened in that city:

"All Chinadom was out at the opening of the new Celestial Theatre. Such a rustling of loose breeches as took place, while the saffron colored audience selected their seats on the backless benches, never before has been witnessed within the limits of San Francisco. Such long continuous rows of pig tails as presented themselves to the San Francisan who perchance stepped in and took a back seat to witness the doings, have never before been arranged together. So many hundred bald pates never before gathered into one room outside of his serene Celestialship's dominions. The lamps shed a lurid glare upon the gathering, and each shining pate reflecting the rays. It was like looking down upon a thousand convex mirrors. The two-stringed fiddle-like instruments wailed and screeched, the gong banged, the cymbals clattered, and this was the orchestral portion of the entertainment. No rise or fall of the curtain, no change of scene occurred, but the actors stepped out in front, held their unique dialogues in recitative tone, and then stepped aside a few feet, to allow others to occupy the attention of the audience, while dresses and properties were arranged in full view of the audience, and supernumeraries tramped round any where on the stage, with caps on their heads and cigars in their mouths. John is very orderly, never applauding, but at times manifesting his approbation by a quiet laugh. Such is a rapid sketch of the doings at the Chinese theatre."

LATEST SPIRITUAL REVELATIONS.—Further intelligence has been received from the "Spirit World" in regard to the tavern kept by John Bunyan, at which Tom Paine is a regular boarder. A bevy of rappers have now learned in addition, that Socrates is employed at the same inn as bar-keeper; Phillip Augustus presides at a chuck luck table in the kitchen. Napoleon Bonaparte receives the change for the ten pin alley, and Julius Cæsar is head waiter in another establishment.

It is a fair step towards happiness to delight in the conversation of wise and good men; where that cannot be had, the next point is to keep no company at all.

Synopsis of the Message of the President of the United States.

By our contemporary of the *Star* we were yesterday furnished with a copy of the President's Message, they having been favored with an early copy, and issued the same in a supplement to their paper. By means of this, we make the following synopsis, which embraces all the leading points of said message:

After noticing the result of the Presidential election, and the lack of partizan excitement, Mr. Fillmore returns thanks for the staying of the cholera, and the abundance of the year's harvest, notes the death of Daniel Webster in a brief tribute, and passes to the statement of the difficulties on the fishing question.

The sum of this whole matter is, that a more liberal commertial footing, between the United States and the British Provinces, is likely to be arranged the present winter.

Respecting the Cuban affairs, we learn that the refusal of the Captain General to allow passengers and the mail to be landed in certain cases for a reason which does not furnish, in the opinion of this Government, even a good presumptive ground for such a prohibition, has been made the subject of a serious remonstrance at Madrid, and he has no reason to doubt that due respect will be paid by the Government of Her Catholic Majesty to the representations which the U. S. Minister has been instructed to make on the subject.

The refusal of a tripartite convention with France and England, for discountenancing all attempts for the possession of Cuba, is also noted in connection with this subject.

The action of Mexico disclaiming the protection to the transit of the Isthmus, (he hopes,) may be adjusted. So also of the Costa Rica and Nicaragua difficulty.

He next states that Venezuela has acknowledged some old claims of citizens of the United States, and that the recent revolution of Buenos Ayres, and a treaty of commerce which has been concluded between the Republic of Uraguay, have given hope that these vast regions will be opened to the United States commerce.

The Lobos Island question is settled by the full acknowledgment of Peru's claim to them and their rich production, the guano.

Of the U. S. acquisitions of territory on the Pacific coast, and their prosperity, he speaks most encouragingly, and points out the opening of intercouse with Japan as one of the duties consequent upon this prosperity. Speaking futher of this expedition and its commander, he says, "he is instructed to endeavor to obtain from the government of that country some relaxation of the inhospitable and anti-social system which it has pursued for about two years. He has been directed particularly to remonstance in the strongest language against the cruel treatment to which our shipwrecked mariners have often been subjected, and to insist that they shall be treated with humanity. He is instructed, however, at the same time to give that government the amplest assurances that the objects of the United States are such and such only as I have indicated, and that the expedition is friendly and peaceful."

Returning to domestic affairs, the President states that the Department of the Interior has been a great advantage in the administration of the government, and suggests that new buildings should be erected for the State, War, and Navy Departments, as those now in use are not safe, not being fire-proof.

Upon the question of duties upon imports, he advocates the doctrine of protection without a view to revenue, and of the manner of levying duties, says: "I therefore again most earnestly recommend the adoption of specific duties wherever it is practicable, on a home valuation.

The Report from the Land Office shows that 13,145,175 acres have been sold, located under land warrants, and appropriated for internal improvements, during the past year.

A suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior that a list of all patents, with necessary illustrations, &c., be published annually out of the Patent Fund, is seconded.

The execution of the proper measures for securing an Asylum for the Insane of the District of Columbia, and of the U. S. Army and Navy, is stated to have been made.

The suspension of the Mexicrn Boundary Survey, and reason therefor, (which we have recently given,) is said to have been made, and such modifications of the law respecting the survey as will enable the Department to finish said survey to the Rio Grande, are recommended.

In defence of the American and Mexican frontiers from the Indians, he states 8,000 of the 11,000 composing the U. S. Army, are to be engaged. In connection with this subject and the hostility of the Indians on the frontier of Texas, he recommends that that State should appropriate a portion of her territory to the occupation of Indians, as the other States have (and she never has) done. Appropriations for building fortifications at the principal seaports on the Atlantic coast are recommended. Additional appropriations for the improvements partially provided for in the River and Harbor bill of last year, are also recommended.

To the activity and efficiency of the Navy Department, high commendation is given—and mention is made of the return and report of the officers who have explored the Amazon river.

A plan of the Secretry of the Navy, for the establishment of a permanent corps of "most meritorious seamen, whose good deportment and pride of character may preclude all occsion for a resort to penalties of a harsh or degrading nature," and the reorganisation of the Naval Academy, are highly commended.

Of the report of the Postmaster General, the message says:

Experience warrants the expectation that as the community becomes accustomed to cheap postage, correspondence will increase. It is believed that from this cause, and from the rapid growth of the country in population and business, the receipts of the Department must ultimately exceed its expenses, and that the country may safely rely upon the continuance of the present cheap rate of postage.

The concluding paragraphs of the message are devoted to a protest against the foreign intervention doctrine, and to a congratulation upon the happy and peaceful state of the country, in his retirement.—[Panama Echo.

A Patriot's Prayer.

Many years ago, on a well remembered occasion, when the Union was just undergoing one of those tests which threatened to rend it in twain, Daniel Webster closed one of the most soul-stirring speeches he ever delivered with the following glorious sentiments:

"When my eyes for the last time shall be raised to behold the sun in heaven, may they not gaze upon the broken fragments of a dishonored but once glorious Union; upon States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; upon a land rent with civil feuds, and drenched, it may be, in paternal blood. Let their last feeble and lingering gaze rather behold the glorious ensign of the Republic now known and honored throughout the earth still full high advanced—not one stripe erased or polluted, not one star obscured, but streaming in all their original lustre, and bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as 'What is all this worth?' nor those of the words of delusion and folly, 'Liberty first and Union afterwards;' but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart, 'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.'"

It is better to be born with a disposition to see things on the favorable side, than to an estate of ten thousand a year.

Grieve if you have let pass an opportunity of doing the smallest kindness; it might have been the occasion of much good.

St. Barnard says, the detrater carries the devil in his mouth; so he who hearkeneth unto him, may be equally said to carry the devil in his ear.

If you meet with a person subject to infirmities, never deride them in him, but bless God that you have no occasion to grieve for them in yourself.

The surest way of governing both a private family and a kingdom, is for a husband and a prince to yield at certain times something of their prerogative.

SALE AT ASHLAND.—The sale of the valuable blooded stock of Mr. Clay, and of the splendid wines which were put up for his own use, took place at Ashland on the 3d inst.

A distingnished writer says:—"There is but one passage in the Bible where girls are commanded to kiss the men," and that is the golden rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do you even so unto them."

It is a musical fact that every orchestra contains at least two musicians with moustaches, one in spectacles, three with bld heads, and one very modest man in a white cravat, who, from force of circumstances, you will observe, plays on a brass instrument.

An eccentric man in Bath, Maine, was asked to contribute to foreign missions. He gave a quarter of a dollar, but stopped the agent as he was departing and said, "Here's a dollar to pay the expense of getting the quarter to the heathen." A word to the wise.

Hon. Elisha Whittlesey has received a letter from Mr. John P. Bowen of Constantinople, in which it is stated that his Imperial Sultan, Abd-al-Majid, is about to contribute a block of marble from Byzantium to the Washington Monument. The block will contain the cypher of the Sultan, and a proper inscription.

Among the articles to be taken out by the Japan expidition are a locomotive, and ten miles of railroad iron, a telegraphic apparatus, with wire sufficient to lead from the Emperor's palace to one of the principal towns; an apparatus for taking daguerreotypes; a magnificent barge for the Emperor, and some fifty boxes of Domestic goods of all descriptions.

THE COLUMBIAN.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, O. T.

Saturday, February 5, 1853.

Immigration—Australia—Politics—The Storm—Suffering—Policy of the Farmers in Future.

We copy the following article of the Sidney *Morning Herald*, Oct. 1st, concerning "Immigration—Bread," &c., from the "Placer Times & Transcript," January 15th.

"Thousands upon thousands of our countrymen are coming out under the conviction that they will find here 'a land flowing with milk and honey'—a land teeming with inexhaustible supplies of food. But we have none! Can we feed them? This is a solemn question—too solemn by far to be dogmatised upon by the conscientious journalist. The government we humbly believe has a duty to perform in the premises, which they cannot neglect without incurring a fearful responsibility.—With a fading agriculture (fading from the desertion of farm hands for the gold fields), we have to meet a consumption unexampled in colonial experience, and in some respects unexampled in the experience of the world. We think it our duty to urge it upon those whose province it is to care for the public safety, the necessity of an immediate and searching inquiry into the prospects of the colony in regard to human subsistence. Of beef and mutton, we have fortunately an abundant stock, but even concerning them, it behooves our settlers to be more careful than they have been hitherto.—The boiling pot must be laid aside! The carcass will be too valuable to its owner, and of too much importance to the community, to be sacrificed for tallow. It will be wanted for the food of man!"

Australia, that but a few years ago was only known as a penal colony of Great Britain—an abode for the exiled outlaw, whose fellowship and communion was confined to its native savages, is now also the home of the industrious, honest, and oppressed of European despotisms; and the people of the Isles of the ocean, of North and South America, and of almost the entire habitable and civilized globe have their eyes directed towards the gold fields of Australia, and California, and thitherward the tide of immigration is hastening with as an unerring law as that of gravitation to the centre.

Yet they want BREAD! The operators in the precious mines of our neighboring state, as well as that of the British colony, have been like *Midas*, almost starving in the midst of GOLD! Every pursuit to which the hand of industry has been applied has been followed by a stream of wealth—metamorphosed by a magic touch to GOLD—and yet death from starvation has "grinn'd horribly a ghastly smile," in derision at the wealth acquired! Too many have been engaged in searching for the representative of the VALUE of the productions of the earth, and too few in producing the means for the perpetuity of life. The substance has been lost sight of in pursuing the shadow.

If the crown of Great Britain expects to secure the allegiance of its subjects, and maintain a quiet continued supremacy over its colonies, for any considerable length of time on the Pacific coast—Vancouver's Island, Australia, New Zealand, &c., that government will be required to pay a little more regard to the prayers and petitions of those colonial subjects, than was vouchsafed the authors of the American revolution, else will she again be denounced as an unjust, oppressive and unnatural mother, and her people be regarded by them as "enemies in war—in peace friends." The "FREE SETTLERS" on Vancouver's Island complain bitterly, and we imagine not without just cause, of the offensive, oppressive, and tyrannical form of government which they have been compelled to submit to, and are urgent in their demand for a speedy reform. More than TEN THOUSAND additional consumers have, within the last year, been added to the Australian colony from all parts of the world, and for whom that government is enjoined to make the necessary provision for their subsistence, under the significant penalty of "INCURRING A FEARFUL RESPONSIBILITY!" In New Zealand, too, gold mines have been discovered, and the "Times and Transcript" says—

"The 'Southern Cross' published at Auckland, New Zeland, of October 14th, anticipates, as the result of the gold discoveries, the rapid development of the country. It looks for the immediate and certain introduction of steam communication, and for the return of the lately departed gold seeking colonists—'and a mighty infusion of new blood will be sure to emancipate us from the despotism, against which we have so long and vainly struggled.'"

In fact, however much the inhabitants of a foreign dependency may be attached to the form of government under which they had formerly lived, a separation by distance will sooner or later cause them to grow restless, chafe, and finally repudiate the idea of a home government, removed from them one half the distance of the world's circumference, proclaim their independence, and form a constitution for themselves. A new world has been found on the Pacific, which will eventually require a government peculiar to itself—distinct and sovereign as the British Isles or states of Europe.

Within the state of California and territory of Oregon, the last year has probably introduced an immigration equal to that of all the British possessions of the Pacific and Indian oceans, and terrible has been the suffering which many have been compelled to undergo. A large proportion having arrived on this remote sun-set side of the continent with slender means, have been taken by surprise with the recent storm, when to labor was impossible, and at a time, too, when provisions were worth almost their weight in gold, and the California press have detailed the consequent suffering as painful in the extreme. A few remorseless speculators in the means of life, at San Francisco, and other cities in California, controlled the market for a time, and drew within their unhallowed coffers, the precious treasures, hard earned by sweat and labor, for a moiety of food. Transportation to many of the mines was cut off by flood and storm, and the fate of many of the operators is yet unknown. At others, indignation meetings spoke loud and long the inhuman baseness of the unjust extortion, while others were entirely deserted by the rugged laborer, the better to afford the "privilege of breathing" to the aged, the woman, and the helpless. The valleys of California were literally inundated, whilst on the mountains, mountains of snow had fallen—its rivers swelled beyond their banks, rendering the work of destruction almost complete. Thousands of head of stock, including horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs were swept away; hundreds of tons of hay, and in many instances houses, improvements of all kinds have been destroyed; growing vegetable crops, too, have shared a common fate, or been rendered nearly valueless by the length of time they had been submerged.

Nor did Oregon, or any part of the Pacific coast, from the Straits of Fuca to the Isthmus, escape the general "wreck of matter." In Oregon, the departure of an unprecedented depth of snow was hastened by heavy and incessant rains, making furious the various streams and rivers that sweep our valleys, and carrying to destruction much garnered grain, stored provisions, and many valuable improvements. During the deep snow to which we have referred, hundreds head of hogs and cattle were "famished by degress;" and besides all, in Oregon, too, the highly favored and the fertile Oregon, in many portions, its inhabitants have been heard to cry aloud for BREAD!—for provender to keep their stock from STARVING!—Will not the farmers of the territory in future, profit by the experience of the crisis through which we all have just emerged?

A home market at their very door. As good a foreign market as the world can boast—as good a soil, and notwithstanding the storm of the present winter, the effects of which we have just been deploring, as fair a climate as any could desire—where health is universal, what stronger incentive can the farmer possibly have to "till the willing land." The lumberman must be fed—the miner must be fed—the merchant, mechanic and laborer must be fed, and *commerce* must be fed. Do the farmers of northern Oregon desire to become wealthy?—Then prepare to FEED them, besides a future heavy immigration. Let it not be said in future that our BREAD has been supplied us from a foreign port, through our own neglect and *idleness*. California and the Islands of the sea, will be glad to take the surplus, and the surplus of ten thousand additional farms. The land is here—"without money and without price." Come and take your choice.

☞ The stamped envelopes which the new postage law requires the Department to place in the hands of postmasters for sale, are now ready to be issued at Washington.

☞ The San Francisco papers of late dates record the loss, near that city, of the ship "Aberdeen," the pilot boat "Sea Witch," and the steamer "Camanche."—On the last named vessel, a Mrs. Winters, of Marysville, was drowned.

☞ The Surveyor General of California puts that state down as containing 90,000 square miles of territory. The mineral portion of it is put down at 40,000 square miles and the agricultural at 50,000. The number of able-bodied Indians within the state is estimated at 90,000.

CONFISCATION AT ACAPULCO.—We learn that no less than five cargoes, which have recently arrived at the above named place from Mazitlan have been confiscated, under a law of that Republic, "that the cargoes of *all* vessels clearing from any port in a state of rebellion against the constitutional authorities, are liable to confiscation on arrival at any port in the Republic."

Booth.—Junius Brutus Booth, the great tragedian—*the* Richard III, and Sir Giles Overreach of the age, has shifted the scene from the stage of his earthly triumphs, to "that far, undiscovered country." His performances live with us—a tear to his memory—"Richard's *himself* again!" He died a few months since on board a steamer from New Orleans, en route for Cincinnati.

Loss of the Barks "J. Merithew," "Mendora," and supposed loss of the Brig "Vandalia."

Last week we gave the substance of a report that had reached this place, of the wreck of three vessels, at the mouth of the Columbia river, and the total loss of their cargoes. Additional particulars have since reached us, for which we are indebted to Mr. JOHN SWAN, Esq., late of San Francisco, confirmatory of the serious catastrophe. It appears that the "J. Merithew" and "Mendora," arrived inside the bar—mouth of the Columbia, on the same day, about the 8th of January, with a fair wind; and that after arriving inside in safety, they were becalmed, and accordingly dropped anchor. The Columbia river being high at this time, and the current very strong, they were forced, despite of exertions, back upon the bar, where, through a succession of groundings, they were at length precipitated outside—both total wrecks. Both crews were saved—the former by the pilot boats, and the latter by the boats belonging to the vessel. Cargoes an entire loss, including the most extensive stock of provision ever shipped for Oregon.

The brig "Vandalia," left San Francisco for Portland some days before either of the vessels above named, and on the recent arrival of the propeller "Fremont" with the mails at Astoria, a wreck was reported coming in, on which was found a quantity of goods, recognized as answering the description of those shipped on the "Vandalia." Fears are entertained that she has been wrecked off Shoalwater Bay.

The "Susan Abigal," and a vessel supposed to belong to the Hudson Bay Company, were seen outside the bar for ten or fifteen days, immediately preceding the date of the above disasters, and is supposed they have again put to sea. The "Susan Abigal" had also a cargo of provisions for the Willamette valley. Besides the serious loss of the owners, in the destruction of the above vessels, several merchants have been seriously injured; and from the scarcity of provisions in the country, the entire community has been more or less affected by the disaster. All the elements appear to have conspired, this winter, to oppress and dishearten the immigration, and they appear to have been eminently successful.

Neabreska, Texas and Columbia.

In Texas there is a very strong feeling manifested by the people of certain portions to divide the state, and form an independent jurisdiction west of the Brazos. The project meets with general favor from the portion of the state desiring it, but as might be expected—a settled opposition from the *mother* portion. An extra session of the legislature is recommended by some of the papers, to take immediate action in furtherance of the measure.

One or more territories it is thought will be organized out of that extensive region of country known as the Nebreska, during the present session of congress—the Arkansas river forming the boundary of the one on the south—the other extending along the Missouri river to the British possession on the north—each west to the Rockey mountains—the Platte river in the centre, forming the division. The people of the Kansas have already acted in the matter, by electing a Mr. GUTHRIE, their delegate to congress, and we understand that Hon. T. H. BENTON has written a letter highly favorable to an organization.

It will thus be seen that northern Oregon is not the only section of country that has claims to urge upon congress for consideration relative to division and the establishment of territorial governments. They of the Atlantic side, however, have a decided advantage over us "OUTSIDERS," as their respective territories are better known to members of congress, who will have less difficulty in canvassing the pretensions and deciding on the merits of applications for that purpose. Whilst they are comprehended within the circle of "light and knowledge," emanating from the great "fountain head" at Washington—"seen and read" of congress at pleasure and with the rapidity of lightning—we are entirely "behind the light house"—known, and read of only by such members as Col. BENTON, and a favored few, who *really know* something of Uncle Sam's dominions, and what provisions are necessary to secure the correct government of remote possessions. To such men as Col. Benton will northern Oregon be indebted for the creation of the territory of "Columbia."

"Columbia."—We now receive letters almost every mail from dipperent parts of Oregon addressed "Columbia territory." Our memorial before congress for a "DIVORCE," will soon give us a legal right to that appellation. In the meantime we have no objection that the public familiarize itself with our NAME—that is to be.

Editors' Table.

☞ Mr. J. W. SULLIVAN, book and periodical establishment, Post Office Buildings, San Francisco—also, Messrs. BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, booksellers, San Francisco, will accept our thanks for a large supply of late papers, periodicals, &c.

☞ To ADAMS & Co.'s, and WELLS, FARGO, & Co.'s Expresses, we are indebted for late papers, by the last steamer.—We are also under obligations to Mr. JOHN SWAN, late of San Francisco, for a file of the *Herald*, of that city, up to January 13th.

Express Office.—We take pleasure in stating, on information just received, that it is the intention of ADAMS & Co., through their agent at Portland, (Dr. J. Steinberger,) to establish an Express office at Olympia, and a route to communicate directly with the Columbia river. This is an undertaking at which all the business men of northern Oregon will rejoice, whose opinion it is that such an undertaking would, in a short time, PAY very handsomely; particularly after the introduction of steam navigation on the Sound, anticipated the coming spring.

Adams & Co. have now regular lines established through the most remote portions of southern Oregon, and our citizens are prepared to give that company a hearty welcome as the pioneer Express of the north.

Provisions.—By the recent heavy arrivals of flour at San Francisco, and the large quantities known to be on the way, and daily expected, a guarantee is extended to the people of northern Oregon, that they will not be reduced to "CLAM BEDS" for some time; perhaps not at all. We hope no such scarcity of provisions as that at present existing, will ever be known after next harvest in this part of the country. We learn that the brig "Kingsbury," Capt. Cook, will return from San Francisco with a large supply, in which event we design to follow the Indian custom and "make a feast." In the meantime we expect (*internally*) to prepare for it.

The Weather.—We have had some of the most beautiful weather within last few weeks that we have yet seen during the rainy season in Oregon—such as would be decidedly creditable to ANY country;—very little rain, with a mild, pleasant temperature "interspersed" occasionally, with an "azure sky" and the brightest kind of sunshine. A fine chance ahead for getting in spring crops, and we have no doubt but that many of our farmers are improving the present fine weather for that purpose.—Plow deep! A heavy crop will be wanted the present year.

Improvement.—Rev. B. CLOSE, of M. E. church, assigned by the conference of Oregon to this part of the territory, as his field for ministerial *labor*, is decidedly a LABORING man. Aside from attending to the duties of his calling on the Sabbath, he has done more towards clearing off the town plot, during his brief sojourn amongst us, than has all the balance of our citizens for the last six months. Any quantity of *such* ministers are badly wanted in northern Oregon, and such an *example* as Rev. C. has placed before us Olympians, is well worthy of imitation by ALL—such as are NOT ministers.

Drowned.—Two men are said to have left Whidby's Island about two weeks ago in the clipper yacht "Leplete," bound for the head of the Sound, and not having been heard of since, fears are entertained that they have been drowned. We have not been able to ascertain the names of the persons, or any further particulars.

Immigrants, and strangers from different parts of Oregon and California are arriving daily, for the purpose of "prospecting," in the various lucrative pursuits for which our territory is so admirably adapted. Guides through the country, and transportation down the Sound are difficult to be availed of, which tends greatly to the embarrassment of persons in search of claims, mill privileges, &c. A large immigration is reported to be preparing to come over in the spring. We hope that "vessels to arrive" from San Francisco, will bring up some provisions for them to eat by the time they get here.

Congress.—By the arrival of the last mail we received papers from the Atlantic states up to December 6th, and from California to January 13th. The proceedings of congress for the first day of the session is before us, which contain nothing of interest—the presentation of credentials for membership occupying the attention of both branches during the day. Hon. Wm. R. King, president of the senate, and Hon. Lynn Boyd, speaker of the house of representatives, were present, but a great number of members had not yet made their appearance. A synopsis of the president's message will be found on the first page of to day's paper.

For Oregon!—A Massachusetts paper says that "one hundred families of Methodist protestants are preparing to go to Oregon next spring, taking with them the elements of two new churches." The paper states that they are "wealthy." We have plenty of room for all such in northern Oregon, and will have a few claims left for all such as are NOT "wealthy," to become so in a few years.

Australia.—The legislature of New South Wales has lately adopted a new tariff, from which it appears that articles likely to be imported into the colony from the United States, with the single exception of tobacco, are free. The legislature has also offered a bonus of £6,000 per annum to any British steamship company which will engage to carry the mails from that colony to Europe, at specified intervals, during the year.

Flour, &c.—We are informed that the bark "Desdamona" recently arrived at Portland with a large lot of flour, and that that article had suddenly declined from $24 to $20 per cwt., and that a still further reduction was anticipated. Also—that butter was "stubborn" at $1 50 per lb. We discover that flour "holds its own" with a terrible tenacity in this latitude, at $25 per cwt., beef 16 cts per lb.. and potatoes $2 50 cts. per bushel.

Jas. P. Flint.—We learn from the "Oregonian" the this steamer, which was sunk last fall near Cape Horn, on the Columbia river, has been raised and taken to Vancouver, and that she will soon be repaired and in good running order. The "Flint" was an excellent, but has been a very ill-fated little river steamer.

Napoleon III.—The last mail brings information of the establishment of the Empire in France, sanctioned by the heads of departments and representative branch of the government, and hereafter the Prince President will be recognized as Napoleon III. In order to give this assumed title validity, before assuming the prerogatives of Emperor, his advisers have thought it best to consult the "sweet voices" of the people, and have him endorsed as such by an "election!" How republican! That will be all pantomime, however. The Empire is established—for the present at least.

Extensive gold fields have been discovered at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Liquor Bill of New Hampshire has been declared unconstitutional.

Hon. W. P. Dessausiere has been elected to serve as United States Senator from South Carolina, till the fourth of next March.

Judge Evans has been elected to the United States Senate from South Carolina. His term will commence on the fourth of next March.

During the month of November, there arrived at New York 17,636 immigrants, in 229 vessels, the average tonage of which amounted to 106,079 tons.

☞ From every portion of Mexico the accounts are of a most exciting character, the whole country presenting the appearance of a volcano on the eve of explosion.

The Legislature of North Carolina, which is Democratic by a majority of two, have not been able to select a Senator to fill Mr. Mangum's place. Gen. Dobbin, the caucus nominee of the Democrats, lacked some eight or ten votes, in consequence of the non-support of the friends of Gen. R. M. Saunders.

GREAT SOUTHERN TRADE CONTENTION.—The Baltimore Board of Trade had called a Convention of merchants, planters, farmers and business men generally, of the Southern and Western States, to meet in Baltimore on the 18th Dec., to consider the progress of the Southern and Western States in their direct intercourse with Europe, regarding internal trade, and with a view to stimulate commercial affairs.

☞ The necessaries of life are now retailing in Sacramento, says the Californian, at the following unusually high rates: Beef, per lb 25 cents; Potatoes 5, Onions 16, Cabbage 7; Flour $19 to $20 per 100 lbs; Fish 25c; Geese $3 per pair, Ducks per pair same price. Game and fish are scarce, as neither can be taken without much labor, on account of the high waters.

A deputation from the London Costa Rica Company for the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, had had several conferences at Paris with the French Council of Surveillance on final arrangements for carrying out tha project.

☞ The New York Tribune of December 6, says: "We announce with pleasure to our readers that the Crescent City affair is at last settled. The Governor General of Cuba takes Purser Smith's recent affidavit as satisfactory, and admits him and whatever vessel he serves upon, to the port of Havana, and to quiet obscurity as before. This is wise. Our correspondent at Havanna confirms the report that Gen Canedo regards the affidavit of Purser Smith as sufficient, and will admit him to that port as before. A great plan for the importation of Chinese laborers into the Island is said to be on foot. It is thought that their labor will be cheaper and better than that of negroes.

For the Columbian.

Whidby's Island.

PENN'S COVE, Jan. 16, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I should like to avail myself of the opportunity, through your invaluable paper, of informing your numerous readers, and more especially those wishing claims, of some facts in relation to the advantages and inducements of Whidby's Island and its vicinity.

We have about 40 settlers on the Island; almost all of whom have come since last spring, and are well pleased with it; and indeed, without any hesitation, I might say that no one could see it without being pleased, and struck with its superior advantages. In relation to fishing, our shores and bays swarm with the various kinds, such as salmon, cod, herring, &c., together with the different varieties of shell fish, which are to be had at all seasons. Our timber for lumbering is not surpassed anywhere on the Sound.

There is a vast extent of our Island which has never been fairly known or explored. On my way to Victoria last month, by the north passage, I was surprised to find the passage so easy and practicable for vessels, and to find the Island was only from one-eighth to one quarter of a mile from the main land, for a distance of three miles and upwards. I was also surprised to find so many fine bays and harbors. Just below Whidby's lies another large and fertile Island, and but one claim taken on it.—Then crossing to the main land, at the mouth of Fraser's river, is found excellent land extending fifty miles north of the Snohomish river to the falls, where the road for future immigration is proposed to be opened. This route is considered easy and practicable by Messrs. Lansdale and Davis, who went through and explored it last summer.

Ye who have left your homes and started for the far west, I invite you to come to Puget Sound and give us a call at Whidby's Island; for although rapidly being taken up, yet there are a great number of desirable claims unoccupied. Here are claims to suit all tastes—some from which the bays and harbors, mountains and hills of the surrounding country can be seen in all their beauty: then again there are others in the valleys which are no less desirable. We are not so far out of the way as you might suppose, for all vessels in going up or down the Sound have to pass by the Island, and we also have them frequently loading in Penn's Cove. We have a store in our contemplated city of Coveland, at which can be obtained all kinds of goods as well as provisions. We are very anxious that men with families should locate here, as we have our share of those who have no families. We have some widowers, some bachelors, and plenty of boys. We want some widows, and old maids too, but for the boys none but girls will do.

None of us are rich, none of us poor,
We've all got money and working for more.
We've had our choice of claims, 'tis true.
But with the fair sex we'll divide, and gladly too.
More anon. Yours, &c.,

D. SNOW.

ISTHMUS NEWS.—A. B. Corwine, U. S. Consul at Panama, arrived at that place on the 21st December.

A decree was published that no person who had been concerned in the Flores expedition or any South American revolution, should reside at Panama. Col. A. Bell, an American citizen there, protested against the same.

The Panama Herald of the 17th December says that the rains have caused a heavy flood in the Chagres river, and that part of Cruces has been inundated.

A line of passenger ships has been established by M. Gatta between Panama and Australia.

The Panama Star says that there is an unusual amount of sickness at Panama for the season, but not of a serious character.

On the 19th of December there was a terrific thunder and lightning storm at Gorgona. Three Frenchmen were struck by the fluid.

IMPROVEMENT AT ASPINWALL.—J. Green, Chief Engineer of the Royal West India Mail Steamship Line, arrived at Aspinwall some time since, with mechanics and necessary materials, to erect for the company a permanent iron wharf, which is already considerably advanced.

The Hon. Walter Forward died at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 24th Nov. He was 65 years of age. Mr. F., it will be recollected, was quite a prominent politician, having served in Congress, filled the office of Secretary of the Treasury under President John Tyler, and at a later date was Minister to Denmark, and at the time of his death was a Judge of the District Court of Pennsylvania.

The Hon. John Sargeant, an eminent citizen of Philadelphia, who was a candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. Clay, in 1832, died on the 23d of November. His death caused general sorrow in Philadelphia. He was 73 years of age.

☞ President Fillmore, under advice of General Scott, has disapproved the judgment of the Court Martial acquitting Capt. McLane of the charge on which he was recently tried in New York, and ordered a new trial.

☞ A splendid locomotive, for the Panama railway was shipped from Portland, Maine, to Aspinwall, about the Middle of November. Two others were to be shipped in a short time.

There are five papers published, devoted exclusively to spiritual rappings: The Star of Truth, the Spirit Messenger, the Shekinah, Spiritual Telegraph, and the Sight from the Spirit World.

THE RECENT FLOOD.—The river has fallen several feet since our last, and the amount of damage is not so great as was apprehended, on the lower Willamette. We hear that it has been very heavy on the upper Willamette and its tributaries. Gen. Palmer's mill, at Dayton, on the Yamhill river, has been carried away; and several bridges, among them the one at Lafayette, have sustained serious damage. At Oregon City only one saw-mill was entirely destroyed, but the flumes, railways, bridges, &c., leading to the flouring-mills, were either carried away or materially damaged. Several small dwelling houses were swept away and others injured. Linn City also sustained considerable loss in buildings, &c., the extent of which we have been unable to learn. The wharves at this city have all been more or less injured, but will soon be repaired, as their foundations have successfully resisted the flood. Below, the loss is comparatively small, being confined to fences, boats, and a few potatoe and vegetable houses.—[Oregonian, Jan. 15.

☞ The Alta California of a late date says: "There have arrived, within a few days, about 5,400 barrels of flour, which, added to our stock on hand, swells the total amount now in our market, to an enormous extent. There are several other ships daily expected, having on board large quantities of flour, and altogether the speculators in this article may look out for a good time, which is surely near at hand."

As was anticipated, the Senate of New Hampshire almost unanimously concurred with the House in the selection of Charles G. Atherton as United States Senator, in place of John P. Hale.

Notice.

Daniel Bagely, Minister in the Methodist Protestant Church, has arrived via the plains and commenced ministerial labor in Oregon. His location is Salem, Marion County, where he is desirous the members and friends of said Church should visit or write him, especially the Rev. J. D. Spencer. D. B.

Masonic.

Olympia Lodge, U. D., Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month.

All brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

C. H. HALE, Secretary.

Ship "Persia"

DAILY expected with the following goods:

FLOUR,
PORK,
BUTTER,
LARD,
HAMS,
COFFEE,
TEA,
SUGAR,
SYRUP,
PRINTS,
SHEETING,

Sperm Candles, Whiskey, Brandy, Wines, Collins, Axes, Boots and Shoes, and a great variety of other articles.

ANDREW J. MOSES.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1853.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having demands against W. A. Howard will please present the same as early as convenient at Swan's building.

W. A. HOWARD.

Olympia, Feb. 1, 1853. 2w22

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

Move Your Boots!

Hyack!—Clatawa!! get out of the way!!

FOR THE

STITCHAS RAILROAD!

JACOB BARNHART, from Whitesalle county, Illinois, Conductor.

Sampson Chithoot, George Stickabee, 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.

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. 14tf

Third Judicial District.

Times of holding court in the different counties:

Clark county, on the Fourth Tuesday in April and November.

Clatsop county, on the Second Tuesday in May and November.

Lewis county, on the Fourth Monday in May and Fourth Tuesday in October.

C HERE!

NEW GOODS FOR ALL!

Who wants to buy Goods Cheap?

JUST RECEIVED, per Bark "Sarah Warren," from San Francisco, the following articles:

Sugar,	Cow Bells,
Coffee,	Bake ovens,
Tea,	Cross-cut saws, & files,
Tobacco,	Grind-stones,
Molasses,	Iron and steel,
Candles,	Squares,
Soap,	Pocket rules,
Apples,	Chalk lines,
Peaches,	Augers, assorted,
Saleratus,	Assorted Tin-ware,
Spices of all kinds,	Cutlery of all kinds,
Rope of different sizes,	Looking Glasses,
Bed cords,	CROCKERY
Axes and handles,	
Steel Yards,	

DRY GOODS!

Alpacas,	Muslin Delain,
Merino,	Check Ginghams,
A great variety of Calicoes and fancy articles, such as	
Ribbons,	Hickory shirting,
Laces,	Bleached & unbleached Shirtings,
Bobinett,	Red, white, yellow and gray flannels,
Edgings,	Drawers, shirts, socks,
Shaws,	Table cloths,
Cravats,	Napkins,
Cotton and kid gloves,	Black and white Linen Thread,
Tooth brushes,	Spool and skein cotton Thread, assorted,
Cologne Hair brushes,	Sewing Silk,
Spectacles, &c.	Candle wick,
French Cassimere pants,	Brass candle sticks,
Fancy cravats,	Candy,
Vests, Coats,	Playing Cards,
Hats, Caps,	Percussion caps,
Boots & Shoes for Women, men and children,	Segars, by the barrel or box,
Satinetts,	Pens, Ink, Paper,
Tweeds,	Wafers, Slates, Pencils,
Lindsey,	**An Assortment of School Books.**
Red ticks,	G. A. BARNES.
Blue Drills,	

Olympia, Jan. 8, 1853. 4w 18

BEEF EATERS AHOY!

Bread Consumers and Wopitu Destroyers, Look this Way!

WE would beg leave to hint in the most respectful and delicate manner, and without the least "malice aforethought," that the inevitable force of circumstances has brought us to the following conclusions, to wit:

First. That we have to pay money for beef.

Second. That it requires cash to purchase wheat and flour.

Third. That for the purchase of potatoes, onions, and such other articles as can be procured, we are compelled to "dough up," and no raistake.

Now, in view of the above important considerations, it is proper to be known, that unless we get our "money back" it is impossible for us to keep up a supply of the above articles.

This is to inform all "whom it may concern," that we are determined to repudiate the credit business so far as we are concerned, and do our transactions on a specie basis—and that from and after this date, all who wish to get 'muck-a-muck' at our shop must 'plank down' the 'medium,' otherwise all 'raps' will be void and of no effect;—that is to say, we will exchange provisions for ready money only, or in other words, we must have ready money for our provisions.

Purely CASH—no fair promises or 'slow notes' taken in exchange for provisions. If the farmers could be induced to take promises and 'slow notes' for their butter, beef, potatoes, onions, &c., we could afford to sell them on 'nearly' the same terms.

All those indebted to us are respectfully invited to call, settle up, and commence anew on the 'ready pay' system. And we will 'hit persons who have accounts, 'fair promises' or 'slow notes' against us to present the same for immediate settlement.

WEED & HURD.

Olympia, Jan. 22, 1853. 2tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rainier, O. T., on the 31st of December, 1852:

Chas. S. Hathaway, 2, Tyler P. Webb,
Mr. Stiles, Nathan Orten,
Arby F. Powell, I. D. Witt

CHAS. E. FOX, P. M.

Rainier, Jan. 1, 1853. 3w20

School Teacher Wanted.

A PERSON qualified to teach the different branches of a common English education, will find a desirable opportunity of engaging a school about seven miles south-east of Olympia. It is desired that the school should commence about the first of March. For further particulars apply to S. D. Ruddell, of Liberty township.

Jan. 15, 1853.

Winn's Fountain Head.

Steam Candy Manufactory.

Fancy Confectionary, Pie and Cake Bakery,

AND REFRESHMENT SALOON,

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

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

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; as this 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.	20 00	Salt, per lb.	4a5
Potatoes, per bush.	2 50	Blankets, per pair,	8 00
Butter, per lb.	1 00	Candles, per lb.	62a75
Onions, per bush.	$4 00	Linseed oil, per gal.	2 50
Cheese, "	12½	Sperm oil, "	1 50
Eggs, per doz.	40	Tobacco, per lb.	75a1 00
Beets, per bush.	75	Soap, "	12a14
Sugar, per lb.	3 50	Sheeting, 4 4 pr yd.	16
Coffee, per lb.	12½	Drilling, "	16
Tea, "	30	Axes,	2 00a3 00
Molasses, per gal.	75a1 00	Hewing axes,	8 50
Salmon, per lb.	50a75	Brandy, pr gl.	1 50a2 00
Saleratus, "	10a12	Whisky, "	1 25
Chickens, per doz.	25	Gin, "	2 50a3 00
	7 00	Hickory shirts,	1 00

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

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon AND DOCTOR R. B. WILSON.

OFFICE—*Portland Hospital Front Street,* PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.

Dec. 11, 1852—14ly

F. A. CHENOWETH, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852. 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 COWLITY 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.

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,

sept18 tf PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

OFFICERS,

JUDICIAL, REPRESENTATIVE, &c., IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF THURSTON.

WILLIAM STRONG, Judge of the Dist. Court for northern Oregon;
ISAAC N. EBEY, Legislative Representative;
Q. A. BROOKS, Prosecuting Attorney.
WM. W. MILLER, Mast. Com. in Chanc.;
A. J. SIMMONS, Sheriff;
A. A. DENNY, S. S. FORD, DAVID SHELTON, } County Judges;
D. R. BIGELOW, Treasurer;
D. S. MAYNARD, J. M. BACHELDER, } Justices.
R. S. BAILY, Assessor;

THE KENDALL CO.,

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

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

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

Bark Sarah Warren, Capt. A. B. 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 "Chesper than the cheapest."

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

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

G. A. BARNES.

Olympia, Sept. 7, 1852 1y1

COLUMBIAN HOTEL.

Second st., Olympia, O. T.

THE undersigned would 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. 18, 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 Warbassport, Cowlitz landing,	12 m
" Warbassport 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, Vane's Isl.,	28 m
" Olympia to Cape Flattery, direct,	181 m
Total from Portland to Cape Flattery,	419 m

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GREAT CHEAP BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND STATIONERY DEPOT!

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

WE have on hand, and are constantly 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, waters, 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 Staist'l. Reg.	10 do.
The Albany 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 Lantern, or Am. Punch,	5 do.
New York La Cronica Spanish,	10 do.
New York Staats Theitung,	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, peddlers 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, peddlers, 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 Pressee, 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, BILBERT & 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,
San Francisco.

Sept. 11, 1852. 1tf

JOSEPH W TRUTCH,

CIVIL ENGINEER SURVEYOR, AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

sept18 tf ST. HELENS, O. T.

LAFAYETTE BALCH. CYRUS PALMER.

BALCH & PALMER,

MERCHANTS,

STEILACOOM, PUGET'S SOUND, OREGON TERRITORY.

Sept. 5, 1852. 1tf

D. R. Bigelow. Quincy A. Brooks

BIGELOW & BROOKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Olympia, Thurston County, O. T.

1tf

SIMON B. MAYRE. DAVID LOGAN.

MAYRE & LOGAN.

Attorneys at Law,

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

OFFICE—COFFIN'S BLOCK.

novG 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. 5tf

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,

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, Page, Bacon & Co. } San. Francisco.
Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon Territory.
F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend.
David Shelton, A. M. Poe. } Olympia.

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 6 1852. 17tf

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

It will be our object to promote the interests of all, unbiassed by party or sectarian views, and untrammelled 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.

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. 2tf

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.

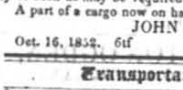
A part of a cargo now on hand.

JOHN L. BUTLER.

Oct. 16, 1852. 6tf

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

GENERAL ACCOMMODATION.

THE WELL KNOWN, FAST RUNNING STEAMER

"Washington,"

UNDER the command of her popular master, Capt. MURRAY, will be prepared to commence plying between Canemah and Champoeg immediately—and being connected with a stage at Champoeg, will carry passengers through to Salem with despatch—making daily trips between Canemah and Champoeg on very reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to Robert Newell & Co., Champoeg; Allen, McKinley & Co., 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 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.

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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 Greaton's make, the finest assortment ever offered, of all sizes, with and without extension cases, and warranted perfect points.

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

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Saunders' Series complete.
McGuffie's do "
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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.
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And a great variety of other School Books.
Webster's Quarto, octavo School and Pocket Dictionaries.
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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.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of

Scrofula,	Mercurial Diseases,
Rheumatism,	Cutaneous Eruptions,
Stubborn Ulcers,	Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,	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 or 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.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CONNECTING WITH THE

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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

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

EL DORADO,

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

GEORGIA,

3000 tons, D. D. Porter, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave her pier at the foot of Warren street on Saturday, April 24th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for Aspinwall, via Havana.

Passengers by the Georgia will connect with the well known, favorite United States Mail steamship

PANAMA,

to sail for San Francisco on the arrival of the passengers and mails. No detention at Panama.

The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgona. Passengers will thus be enabled to save about 35 miles of the river navigation, and also the expense and danger heretofore attending the landing in boats 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 STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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

THE splendid new double engine STEAMSHIP

ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons! H. J. Hartstein, U. S. Navy Commander, being now ready for service, will leave for Aspinwall, Navy Bay, direct, on Monday, April 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from her pier, at the foot of Warren street, North River, to connect with the

GOLDEN GATE,

2,500 tons, Lieutenant Peterson, U. S. Navy, commander, 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 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. S. Co.,

Office, corner Sacramento & Leidesdorff streets San Francisco, or to JOSEPH DURROW, Agent, Portland Oregon.

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

sept18 tf

New Stage Line!

Through by Daylight from Champoeg TO SALEM.

THE DEPUIS, has just established a line of Stages from Champoeg to Salem, which is well stocked with superior American horses. This being the daily line, the stages will leave Champoeg 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,
sept18 tf W. H. REES, Champoeg.

NEW TRANSPORTATION ROUTE!

FROM OREGON CITY TO SALEM,

VIA CHAMPOEG!

ROBERT NEWELL & Co. at Champoeg, 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.—Champoeg,
Griswold & Co.—Salem,
Monteith—Albany,
W. W. Buck & Co. Marysville.

Champoeg, sept18 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.

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

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 Rumrill.
Honolulu, S. I.	"	Mitchell & Hutchins.
Panama,	"	Ran, Runnells & o
Portland, Oregon,	"	W. B. tway.
Oregon City,	"	Allan, McKinlay & .o.
Astoria,	"	Leonard & Green.
Pugets 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

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,
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

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

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

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

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

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. tf

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 town 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

OF

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 criticisims, 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 reptesentatives 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 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 intrinic 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 Rowbuck, Mill, Bowring, Professor Long, of the London University, Miss Martineau, and others names need not be quoted, conspicuously figured. It was for some years under the editorial supervision of Jeremy Bentham, for which fact it obtained the sobriquet of the mouth-piece of Benthamism.—This work has ever been especially devoted to the great topics which interest the mass of the people; its pages has been rife, it will be remembered, with a series of powerful articles, tending to the extinction of Tory and exclusive privileges, hereditary rights, kingly perrogatives, &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 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 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 could they give utterance to their new perceptions of State and Church Policy—their new sympathies—their new emotions, without some organ of thought than any then extant. Hence the spontaneous agreement of the great master minds among them, in the necessity of a new outlet of opinion, and the immediate creation of the North British Review. The basis of this Journal is the Evangelism of the Nineteenth century; nor is it to be overlooked as one of the striking characteristics of the times, and the grand principle which Robertson, Smith, and many of the eminent men of Scotland took the field a century ago to write down, is now advocated and vindicated in this able work, and in the same literary metropolis.

Sustained, then, as these distinguished works are and ever have been, by the highest order of scholastic ability and political sagacity, we need not be surprised to find them occupying such a proud pre-eminence among the literary production of the world; and the neglect of their high claims upon the consideration of all classes of the intelligent community, would necessarily argue a corresponding indifference to the great interests of the common weal. But a spirit of philosophical inqury is abroad among the people; and to the credit of the age may it be stated that ignorance is no longer deemed a misfortune, but a fault: but assuredly the fault is not lessened when we find such rare advantages 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 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 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 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 teacher.

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

For Primary Scholars each,	$6 00
Geography, Grammer & 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.

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. $8 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; he 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.