

THE COLUMBIAN.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, OREGON, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1853.

NO. 26.

VOL. 1.

THE COLUMBIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY WILEY & McELROY.

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

Terms—Invariably in Advance.

For one year, when sent by mail, or taken at the office, \$3.00; for six months \$1.50. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINOOK JARGON.

Used by all the different Indian Tribes West of the Mountains, as the means of conversation with the Whites.

CONTINUED EXPRESSLY FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

Nika. I. Yaka. He.
Mika. You. Neskia. We.
Klasker. They. Man. Man.
Mesiker. You-plural. Klootchman. Woman.
Tanassman. A loy. Chuck. Water.
Chaco. Come. Lum. Rum.
Moomook. Work. Patle. Full.
Klawza. Go. Patlanb. D.unk.
Kar. Where. Boston. American.
Yawa. There. Pesioux. French.
Yakva. Here. Halo. None.
Alta. At present. Mosa-tchy. Had.
Alke. Afterwards. Tyhee. Chief.
Lilhe. Land. Elitoe. Slave.
Ahyak. Quick. Ou. Brother.
Sya. Distance. Ate. Sister.
Klakter. Who. Kapwalla. Steal.
Klash. Good. Ipsoot. Secret.
Laport. Door. Palatch. Give.
Kowaway. All. Iacum. Take.
Sun. Day. Wake. No.
Poolakly. Night. Nowitka. Yes.
Tenas sun. Morning. Skokum. Strong.
Sikum sun. Noon. Six. Friend.
Kakwa. The same. Ikta. What.
Yoolkut. Long. Pechuck. Green.
Hy-yon. Plenty. Lamoro. Wild.
Sokally. High. Lalle. Saddle.
Piton. Fool. Labreed. Bridle.
Tekope. White. Sitili. Stirrup.
Pill. Red. Lesibro. Spurs.
Klayl. Black. Kolan. Ear.
Letele. Head. Klapp. To find.
Laposh. Mouth. Kull. Tough, hard.
Leeda. Teeth. Lupulla. The back.
Lelang. Tongue. Sypil. Wheat.
Seesh-hoose. Face. Pire saple. Bread.
Lema. The hand. Labucuit. Biscuit.
Yakoot. Hair. Laween. Oats.
Lareh. Barley. Lic. Rice.
Lepoash. Pear. Sugwa. Sugar.
Wapito. Potatoes. Soap. Soap.
Ledowo. Turnips. Molass. Molasses.
Lekarrot. Carrots. Stick shoes. Shoes.
Lesonion. Onions. Skin shoes. Moccasins.
Kabbage. Cabbage. Gleece pirc. Canle.
Klapite. Thread. Skullapeen. A rifle.
Moola. Saw Mill. Memolooce. Kill.
Percece. Blanket. Aoshoot. Bear.
Kamoosack. Beads. Mowitch. Deer.
Poally. Powder. Quitchaddy. Rabbit.
Kulla-kulla. Birds. Skubbyou. Skunk.
Musket. A gun. Oikhibyou. Seal.
Ninamox. Otter. Yakolia. Eagle.
Eas. Beaver. Waugh-waugh. Owl.
Quance. Whale. Skakark. Hawk.
Quicoe. Porpoise. Mauk. Duck.
Oluck. Snake. Smockcock. Grouse.
Soolee. Mouse. Malaqua. Mmquito.
Skad. Mole. Swawa. Panther.
Ljo. Wolf. Skudzo. A squirrel.
Fish-pish. Cat. Epoooy. Lice.
Kuitan. A horse. Lesway. Silk.
Moo-mooos. A cow. Lalopa. Ribbons.
Lamuto. Sheep. Kapo. Coat.
Kamox. A dog. Sikiiox. Pantaloon.
Kushaw. A hog. Shirt. Shirt.
Kanta. Beland. Klip. Deep.

Shelsham. Swing.
Seapoose. Cap.
Leshawl. A shawl.
P. And.
Wicht. Also.
Dly tupo. Hay.
Dly. Dry.
Tum-tum. Heart.
Comb. Comb.
Koooy. Rum.
Pipol. Blood.
Lesap. Egg.
Lepole. Hen.
Lecock. Rooster.
Lapell. Spade.
Lapiooge. Hoe.
Leglow. Nail.
Lake. Lake.
Lachae. Chair.
Kettle. A pot.
Oskan. A cup.
Lope. Rope.
Silux. Angry.
Sharly. Sing.
Mercie. Thanks.
Kinooose. Tobacco.
Chee. New.
Sunday. Sunday.
Poh. Sho t.
Lolo. To carry.
Klaw. Slow.
Wagh. To spill.
Initi. Across.
Leprate. Priest.
Lejoh. Devil.
Kapo. A relation.
Lepied. Foot.
Tee-owit. Leg.
Yachoot. Belly.
Spore. If.
Delate. Straight.
Seepy. Crooked.
Tolo. Win.
Kow. Tie.
Klaek. Untie.
Tanas Klootchman. A Girl.
Tanass. A child, and anything small.
Wawa. Language, to speak.
Mamook Chaco. Bring.
Muk-muk. Anything good to eat.
Pire-chuck. Ardent spirits of any kind.
King George. English, Scotch or Irish.
Laplash. A single or plank.
Wake nika kumtux. I do not understand.
Ohe. Sandwich Islander.
Hyass. Large or very.
Till. Heavy or tired.
Lazy. Slow or lazy.
M.mook ipsoot. To conceal.
Halluck Laport. Open the door.
Lapoy Laport. Shut the door.
Klakany. Out of doors.
Midlight. Sit down, put down, or stay.
Midwhit. Stand up, get up or move.
Sitkum. Middle or half.
Tenas Poolakly. Sunset or dusk.
Cockshut. Fight, break, injury, &c.
Wakesokum. Weak.
Wakesonick. Never.
Kumtux. Understand.
Tikko Want, desire, &c.
Ikta nika tikke. What do you want.
Okook. This or that.
Wake ikta nika tikke. I do not want anything.
Sow wash. Indian. (Savage.)
Ankuty. Long ago.
Lay-lay. A long time.
Konsick. How much.
Makook. Buy or sell.
Kultia. Nothing, or gratis.
Kapitt. Finish, Stop.
Kapitt wawa. Hold your tongue.
Nanitch. Look, to see.
Sockally Tyhee. The Almighty.
Keekwully. Deep, beneath.
Quoniam. Always.
Sick. Unwell, ill, sick, &c.
L.creme. Cream color.
Leky. Spotted or pibald.
Olo. Hungry or thirsty.
Lapushmo. Saddle blanket.
Chick chick. A wagon or cart.
Kull-kull stick. Oak.
Laplash stick. Cedar.
Legum stick. Pine.
Klemam apfel. Flour.
Sale. Cotton or Calico.
Kanim. Canoe or boat.
Klaakan. A fence, field.
Kallion. Lead or shot.
Chickaman. Metals of all kinds.
Chickaman shoes. Horse shoes.
Tanas Musket. A pistol.
Moolack or Moos. Elk.
Salmon or Sallo-wack. Salmon.
Tanas Salmon. Trout.
Lemulo or Hyas kolon. Mule.
Man Moos-moos. An ox.
Tanas Moo-moos. A calf.
Henkerchim. Hedkerchief.
Coat. A woman's gown.
Keekwully coat. A petticoat.
Keekwully Sickiox. Drawers.
Hachr or House. A house.
Kata. Why, or what is the matter.
Whaah. Exclamation of astonishment, indeed.
Abba. Well then, or, if that is the case.
Luckwulla. A nut.
Tupsu. Grass or straw.
Hoey-hoey. Exchange.
Tootosh Gleece. Butter.
Kquttit. To collapse.
Glass. A looking glass or window.
Koooy kuitan. A race horse.
Tanas Lakutchee. Mussels.
Koppa. From, towards, &c.
Clutch. Grandmother.

Kla-howya. How are you, or poor, pitiful.
Lapowelle. Frying pan.
Appola. A roast of anything.
Quisquis. A straw mat.
Makook house. A store.
Katsuck. Midway, between.
Oloman. An old man, or worn out.
Lemaei. An old woman.
Hyas Sunday. Christmas day and the 4th of July.
Paheck. Bad, exhausted.
Paper. Paper, books, &c.
Zum seashoose. Paint the face.
Fire olally. Ripe berries.
Cold olally. Cranberries.
Pill olally. Strawberries.
Lapiagee. A trap or snare.
Stactejay. An island.
Miami. Down the stream, below.
Machlany. Towards the land.
Aalloyma. Another or different.
Hee-hee kma. Gamble.
Killapie. Return or capsize.
Kloch-kloch. Oysters.
Lawoolitch. A bottle.
Annah. Exclamation of astonishment.
Sick tum tum. Regret, sorrow.
Koooy-koooy. Fingering.
Hrowkult. Stubborn, determined.
Tickaerehy. Altho'.
Tamanawus. Witchcraft.
Owaykeet. A road.
Ikt. 1. Sinimox. 7
Mox. 2. Sotkin. 8
Klone. 3. Quies. 9
Locket. 4. Tatum. 10
Quinum. 5. Tatum pi ikt. 11
Tahum. 6. Tatum pimo. 12
Tatum-tatum or Ikt Takamonak. 100.
Ikt hyas Takamonak. 1000.

Hints to Advertisers.

Hunt' Merchants' Magazine copies from an Eastern paper the following homily on advertising, which we republish for the benefit of the two parties the most interested—the merchants and the "mediums" not knocking:

Our merchants are doing the handsome thing in informing the people where the good bargains can be made, for proof of which see our advertising columns. It is just as certain that the man who advertises freely will do the business, as it is that everybody likes to buy cheap and good goods. If a man has got goods that are not fit to be seen or bought, it is sensible in him not to inform the people of what he has got, nor invite them to look at his stock. The same thing is true of all branches of business, mechanical trades, &c. People look in the papers now-a-days if they want information in relation to all these matters, and the man that wants their custom must get it by reaching them through the public print.

"Oh, fudge!" says some old granny of a man, "that is all to get a few dollars out of me for advertising. I'm too smart for that. If anybody wants my goods or work, I think they will find me, advertise or no advertise. I think I'd save that money." Very well; the printer is not half as much a loser as yourself. Try it for a year, and then come to a painful realizing sense that your neighbor has entirely outstripped you in business, and wonder why it is that everybody is running to him when your goods are as good as his. Ah! "there's the rub." People won't believe that a man has got good goods, if they are not good enough to be advertised. "That's the way they all do now," and if any man pleases to be singular, let him do it at his own cost; we have warned him in due season.

WORTH KNOWING.—Some of the papers, of late, have had a paragraph recommending the use of wheat flour in the case of scalds or burns. A gentleman at Dayton, Ohio, saw it, and the other day, as he writes the Empire, tested it to his satisfaction.—He says:

"While at the supper table, a little child, which was seated in its mother's lap, suddenly grasped hold of a cup full of hot tea, severely scalding its left hand and arm. I immediately brought a pan of flour and plunged the arm into it, covering entirely the parts scalded with the flour. The effect was truly remarkable—the pain was gone instantly. I then bandaged the arm loosely, applying plenty of flour next to the skin, and on the following morning there was not the least sign that the arm had been scalded—neither did the child suffer the least pain after the application of the flour."

Reader, do you bear this little fact in mind if a similar occasion offers.

Think like the wise, but talk like ordinary people.
Transported for life. The man who marries happily.
Nothing elevates us so much as the presence of a spirit similar, yet superior to our own.
Pelantry crams our hearts with learned lumber, and takes our brains out to make room for it.
Good is the all in all in the church, and every one is so far in the church as he is good, and no more.
The mind may be overburdened; like the body, it is strengthened more by the warmth of exercise than of clothes.

Japan.

Should the new administration in pursuing a more determined course than the present one, succeed in opening the ports of Japan to our commerce, it will be an act of universal popularity; an act that will add millions to our wealth and make our mercantile marine the first in the world, not in the superiority of its construction, for in that we are already pre-eminent, but in the number of our vessels and the amount of tonnage.

The idea that America would interfere with the Japan trade, created fear among the Hollanders, and hope with the other nations of Europe, as our liberal policy in matters of commerce was well known, and all were aware that if America succeeded in obtaining a footing the result would be that each that chose could profit by it. Thus when the Whig administration first adopted the scheme all but Holland hoped; now they all look on in derision at the mouse brought forth by the mountain.

The Hollanders were so frightened that the whole subject was brought up in the Dutch Parliament and then created considerable debate. A portion of the information elicited during this debate has been translated for the Tribune from which we gather the following facts:

King William II, in 1844, endeavored to obtain a modification of the exclusive policy of the Japanese so far as Holland was concerned. But the reply was not satisfactory—in fact it was a piece of diplomacy equal to that of the best civilized diplomat. It did not grant the coveted boon, nor did it answer the Dutch arguments, it merely stated that the Emperor did not wish to change the ancient usage of his Empire. It amounted in effect to an assertion that the arguments of no other nation would be listened to either in regard to the foreign or internal commerce of the island.

Afterwards, but as is alleged before she heard America was sending out a fleet, (albeit the communication by one of those strange coincidences which sometimes occur, came on the return of the Dutch vessel that could have carried out the news), Japan, through her Holland friends informed the world that the common principles of humanity had caused her to alter her laws regarding the treatment of shipwrecked mariners, and that thereafter such unfortunate would be kindly cared for. Now this may all be mere talk, but it looks wonderfully as if it were not. It is possible the Dutchmen may not have felt interest enough in the affair to have taken the news to their Japan friends, that an attempt would be made by the Americans to destroy the monopoly existing between them (the Hollanders) and the Japanese, and that they, the Americans, would surely effect their object unless concessions regarding the treatment of their countrymen were made. That the Dutchmen were all uninterested in this is possible—it is also possible the Japanese were struck with a sudden fit of humanity.—Whether either is likely to have the case our readers having the facts before them can judge for themselves.

In making this communication to the American Nation and the remainder of mankind, the Japanese took especial care to mention that the liberality in regard to sailors was in no manner to be construed as in any way allowing vessels to touch for commercial purposes. And it appears Holland was in perfect agony until assured by the Whig administration that the orders to our Commodore would not permit any hostile act upon our part. As soon as this assurance was given, the mediation of the Dutchmen was offered to facilitate the object in view. To know what such mediation is worth it is only necessary to remember that within eight years Holland failed to gain for herself what we want, and that her whole interest is opposed to having the ports of Japan opened. The broadside of one seventy-four is worth more than all the mediations in the world.

A generous, virtuous man lives not to the world, but to his own conscience; he, as the planets above, steers a course contrary to that of the world.

But one false step, one wrong habit, one corrupt companion, one loose principle, may wreck all your prospects, and all the hopes of those who love you.

It is harder to avoid censure, than gain applause, for this may be done by one great or wise action in an age; but to escape censure, a man must pass his whole life without saying or doing one ill thing.

There is more true greatness in generously owning a fault and making proper reparation for it, than in obstinately defending a wrong conduct. But quitting your purpose, retreat rather like a lion than a cur.

If you act a part truly great, you may expect that men of mean spirits, who cannot reach you, will endeavor, by detraction, to pull you down to their level. But posterity will do you justice; for envy will die with you.

It is observed, that the most censorious are generally the least judicious; who, having nothing to recommend themselves, will be finding fault with others. No man envies the merit of another that has any of his own.

WHAT THEY DO AT THE TOP OF THE EARTH.

Thirteen thousand seven hundred and twenty feet above the level of the sea! At a perpendicular elevation of upwards of two miles and a half, nearly on the snow line of the Andes, stands the topmost city of the earth, Cuzco de Pasco. It is the citadel of the rich at silver district in Peru.—In the shops of Pasco are found the products of all countries. Brass' plate is in high favor here, and knives and forks carry the stamp of Sheffield cutlers. I remember being pleasantly surprised in a shepherd's hut on the Puna, at having placed before me some boiled maize on a plate ornamented with a picture of John Anderson my Jo, and his gude wife, with two verses of the song beneath.

The Indian was delighted at the pleasure I took in the plate, and was solicitous to have the lines translated. The taste for gambling, so prevalent throughout South America, is most strongly developed at Cuzco de Pasco. The streets are continually infested by fellows crying, "A thousand dollars to-morrow." These men carry a book, from which they tear for each customer a ticket, price one shilling, giving him or her a chance in the next lottery. The prize is sometimes as large as five thousand dollars, with intermediate ones of smaller amount. I believe that the strictest impartiality and fairness characterize the drawing. All these lotteries are under government control. The billiard and Montero tables are in constant request; dominoes are a favorite game in the cafes, but those games at cards, which are rapid in their results, and depend wholly upon chance, have irresistible attractions for all classes. Instances are told of the wealthy mine proprietor losing in a night every dollar he possessed to one of his own men. The cockpit is a favorite amusement. The combatants are armed with one spur only; this is a flat, curved, two edged blade, very keen and finely pointed. The first blow commonly decides the battle, and both cocks are frequently killed. Hundreds of dollars change hands every minute; the excitement of the betters is intense, and even this on the afternoon of the Sabbath, which is especially appropriated to the cock-fight.

WOMEN IN CHINA.

Woman is in a more degraded position in China than in any other part of the globe, and her humiliation is rendered more conspicuously by the extent to which civilization and education have been carried in the empire. In no rank is she regarded as the companion of man, but is treated solely as the slave of his caprice and passions. Even amongst the females of the highest rank, few are found who can read or write; their education is confined to the art of embroidery, playing on a horrid three-stringed guitar, and singing; but the obligation of obedience to man is early inculcated, and the greater portion of their time is spent in smoking and playing at cards. The women of the poorer classes have no education, and can be considered but little better than beasts of burden. A man of that rank will walk deliberately by his wife's side, while she totters under a heavy load; and frequently may she be seen yoked to a plow, while her husband guides it! Those of the lower classes who are good looking, according to Chinese ideas of beauty, are purchased by the rich at about twelve or fourteen years, for concubines, and are then instructed according to their master's ideas. The Chinese cannot at all comprehend the European mode of treating ladies with respect and deference, and being naturally superstitious, attribute to devil shafts practiced by the fair sex, the just appreciation we entertain of their value; in short, they consider European ladies have an influence somewhat similar to that ascribed to an evil eye by Italian superstition. Chinese domestics have a very great objection to reside in a European family, over which a lady presides; and a tradition of theirs coincide with their superstition about our female sex—"That China should never be conquered until a woman reigned in the far West." Some say that this prophecy was never heard of until they were conquered by the army of Queen Victoria. Be this as it may, they all contend that it is to be found in some of their oldest works.

Falschhood could do but little mischief if it did not gain the credit of truth.

Gen. Lane said, one day, at Indianapolis, in his speech after dinner, that he was "too full for utterance!"

Dr. Franklin says: "He who riseth late may trot all day, but never overtake his business."

All of us who are worth anything spend our manhood in unlearning the follies, or expatiating upon the mistakes of our youth.

There is an efficacy in calmness of which we are unaware. This element of serenity is one which we particularly need.

A wise man prevaileth in power, for he seareth his balancing engine, but a fool titheth healling and his adversary is aware of his weakness.

And St. Kaden is still in France.—When he retires to Brousa, it is estimated that a sum of 100,000 francs will be allowed him.

African Exploration.

Lt. Lynch, of the United States Navy, who acted as Superintendent of the late Dead Sea Expedition, has recently embarked at New York for London, whence he will proceed in the new British line of steamers for Africa. The object of the mission upon which he has entered, under the orders of the Government, is to make certain inquiries and arrangements preliminary to an intended exploration of the West Coast of Africa. It is certainly a matter worthy to excite general interest and approbation that the United States have at last determined to investigate the physical character and resources of a country which is rapidly growing into commercial importance, and that so competent an officer has been chosen by the Executive to take the initiative steps in the movement.

Since the period when the first efforts were made to civilize a region which nature has endowed with rare fertility and productiveness, much encouraging change has been effected in the moral and political condition of a number of the African tribes, and thro' the happy agency of the knowledge of mechanic arts and acquired habits of industry, they have made themselves and the respective districts of territory which they inhabit objects of a lively and increasing solicitude to the mercantile as well as the philanthropic enterprise of the age. Great Britain, actuated by that far-sighted and prudent policy which has contributed so largely to extend her empire and her wealth, began very long ago to form a connection with Western Africa, having founded her present settlement at Sierra Leone as early as 1787.

Her exertions in the cause of civilization in that quarter, stimulated, as they doubtless were, by motives of ultimate advantage to her commerce, have been already richly rewarded in the fruits of a most valuable and expanding trade with the natives; and we may gather a potent incentive to emulation in the work of cultivating intimate relations of intercourse and traffic with the same people from a statement of the progress and profitableness of the commercial dealings between them and British merchants. In 1827, England received from Africa but little more than \$4,000 worth of palm oil. At present she imports a quantity of the annual value of \$800,000. In 1835, forty-seven bushels of ground nuts were exported from the Gambia; now, between eight and ten millions of bushels are yearly exported. In addition to the above named articles, vast supplies of ginger, ivory, gum arabic, gold dust, and other products of the country, are exported in English ships.

The resources of Senegambia, Liberia, and Upper Guinea, in all the products of the tropics, are unlimited; and with the advancement of these States in industrial skill and social improvement, those various and exhaustless stores of material wealth in which they abound, will be more and more successfully developed, and the trade of which they constitute the staples will proportionately enlarge. It is asserted by intelligent men who are informed, from personal observation, of the capabilities of the soil on the West Coast, that indigo and cotton may be produced to an almost indefinite extent. The latter plant is beginning to be raised in considerable quantities, and the opinion prevails that when enterprise and attention are properly devoted to its culture, and the necessary facilities of transit are provided for conveying it to a market, the production of cotton will become an important and extensive element of African commerce.

The sugar-cane, also, finds, under the same ardent sun, a flourishing growth, and local industry is already turned with most auspicious results to its cultivation. Individual planters have raised in one year as much as three thousand pounds of sugar.—Moreover, labor is invested most profitably in growing rice, gathering grapes and oranges, which are found everywhere in wild luxuriance, and in preparing for commerce the native lumber, among which are the rose, cane, palm, and other equally valuable woods.

In brief, no intelligent man who has given any attention to the subject can fail to see that the West Coast of Africa is rapidly assuming a condition and attitude in relation to commerce and civilization which promise highly important consequences, and should engage the serious regard of our Government. The step just taken in the mission of Lt. Lynch is a very commendable one, and we hope to see it followed up with the vigor and liberality which the object so eminently deserves as a national question.—[North American.]

The gloomiest knell that rings over the fall from virtue, must be to hear of the lost-esteem of those we love.

It is useless to look forward to a future state of prosperity if the present be not occupied toward laying up the foundation of it. Many cling to a distant hope, and reject a progressive certainty.

A new constitution for Spain has been promulgated by royal authority. The chief provisions were to make the Senate a body of hereditary legislation—to reduce the number of the Chamber of Deputies to 171, each deputy to be appointed by 100 of the most heavily taxed electors.

Saturday, March 5, 1853.

The expiration of the first six months' existence of "The Columbian."—Future Prospects.

With the present number we conclude a six months' acquaintance with the patrons of the "Columbian," and however long we may remain in the position of publishers, we have only to say that this paper, or one conducted on a similar platform, is destined to succeed—to become eminently useful in the settlement and improvement of the country, and ultimately, amply reward the time, thought and labor, expended on its publication.

We will venture the assertion that there is not another newspaper in the United States—nay, not in the world, that has existed for six months with more economy than has the "Columbian." Would our readers like to know the "whys" and "wherefores?" We think we can justly indulge in a sort of "eulogium," of the making of a short autobiography—connected with the last six months.

Well, we commenced the publication of this paper six months ago, without a subscriber and without a dollar! Since that time, we have "kept back"—done our own cooking—our own washing—our own mending; cut our own wood—made our own fires; and washed our own dishes; swept out our office—made up our beds—set up the type for our paper—done our presswork on a "Ramage, No. 413"—and composed our own editorials out of our cases—writing paper being our "luxury" of which we have deprived ourselves ever since we have been here—for that purpose.

We have now, on our subscription book, over three hundred and fifty subscribers—and our list is constantly increasing—coming from all directions. Our advertising patronage will show for itself—READ IT! We are free to confess that we have succeeded beyond our own most sanguine anticipations, and our success is mainly attributable to industry, economy, and perseverance, without which no industrial pursuit, however laudable, can meet with permanent success.

Well, what has been accomplished for "THE TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA," or rather—what has Northern Oregon accomplished for HERSELF during the last six months? HISTORY—in the future history, of the future state of "COLUMBIA" may be found an answer.

And in this connection it may not be improper for us to observe, that we have been present at the planting of the GENUS of a territory, and most undoubtedly a future STATE—north of the Columbia river—we have attended the baptismal font at which it has been duly and legitimately christened; have seen the rights of this section of country duly regarded and respected by our legislative assembly—we have seen that the congress of the United States has been signally moved, through the instrumentality of our delegate, towards the appropriation of \$20,000 for the construction of a military road across the Cascade mountains—we have seen that our Monticello petition for a legal divorce from southern Oregon, has been received and properly respected, and we have witnessed an increase of permanent settlement and improvement but seldom surpassed by any new country.

We are satisfied that we have labored honestly, faithfully, and zealously in furtherance of measures designed for the benefit of this portion of Oregon, and we feel mortified in being compelled to state that our labor has not been adequately rewarded. That we have not received that compensation for our labor which the resources of our new and prosperous territory so freely accord to other avocations. And we most earnestly demand that a liberal public re-ward and INCREASE its assurances of "respectful consideration."

As a means of increasing the subscription list of the "Columbian," we would suggest to all desirous of a continuance of its publication, that they become CONTRIBUTORS—that they put their shoulders to the wheel in the procuring of subscribers. Let all portions of northern Oregon imitate the examples of Fort Steilacoom and Vancouver's Island, and we will have no cause to complain. Hundreds of immigrants are flocking within our borders for the purpose of making a settlement, and it is a duty which they all owe to themselves, who can afford it, that they become subscribers.

As we are about to enter upon the concluding six months' existence of the first volume of the "Columbian," we would beg leave to suggest that the present is a very propitious time to subscribe. Neither

a borrower nor a lender be," but take a paper for yourself, and live independent of your neighbors. Important events may be developed within the next six months—probability connected with our own territory.

To the friends of the paper, who assisted in its establishment, and have continued to bestow upon it "material aid" and comfort, we would beg leave to return our most cordial and heartfelt thanks, with the assurance that they will not soon be forgotten. And to those who have contributed their names to our subscription book, "and nothing else," we would beg leave to remind that the present is a very propitious time to "subscribe." To one and all we would say—"come in, and get your coffee ground."

Road across the Mountains!

It is with the greatest pleasure that we are enabled to state, on information derived from the Portland Times, that our delegate in congress, (Gen. LANE,) has been instrumental, during the present session, in obtaining the passage of an act appropriating \$20,000 for the construction of a military road from Fort Steilacoom to Fort Walla Walla, and also a like sum for the construction of a similar road from Myrtle Creek to Rogue River, in southern Oregon. Not having as yet seen the acts making these donations, we are not prepared to state in what manner the grant for this section of country may, or may not be trammelled and encumbered by restrictions and provisions—unnecessary, and destructive of the object contemplated. We are well satisfied that if congress should consult and profit by the views of our delegate, an IMMEDIATE, UNCONDITIONAL application would be made of the money, and the road be at once completed. But then "large bodies move slowly," and it is to be feared that congress will ultimately be compelled to "pat-lach" about \$100,000 for the purpose of getting the \$20,000 to its place of destination. That government will eventually accomplish the construction of a military road across the Cascade mountains, after making a \$20,000 "break" upon it, there can be no doubt; but when will it be completed? is the question. Three commissioners might be appointed in northern Oregon, who, during the coming summer, would accomplish more with the appropriation specified towards the actual completion of a good military road, than five times the amount in the hands, and at the disposal of silk stocking, government pet functionaries, exported from the Atlantic cities, and who would be likely to know as much about "mountains" and "military roads" as they know about the "man in the moon." Unless an immediate application of this appropriation be authorized by congress, the people of northern Oregon, in connection with the next immigration might as well conclude to make a road of their own during the coming summer, on the terms proposed in the "Columbian" last week.

We learn from the "Times," that the commissioners appointed by the legislature to superintend the erection of the Oregon penitentiary, have, after a thorough examination, selected the site, and staked the stakes in the vicinity of the southern portion of the city of Portland; that Mr. SHERMAN NORTON, has been appointed by the governor one of the commissioners, in place of Nathaniel Ford, who failed to appear and qualify. Wm. M. King has been selected as the Acting Commissioner.

THE RECENT SHIPWRECK.—By a letter published in the "Oregonian" of February 19th, and dated at Pacific city, Oregon, we are informed that six boats have been washed ashore from the vessels recently wrecked between Shoal Water Bay and Clatsop beach. A considerable quantity of goods in boxes and bales had been found on the beach north of Cape Disappointment, marked "T. Pritchard, Portland," and others, heavy losers by the disasters.

To all whom it may concern, we would observe, that "The San Francisco Prices Current and Shipping List," of February 9th, announces the arrival in that port on the 8th Feb., of the ship "Thetis," Capt. SMITH, which vessel escaped the seizure of the Collector of this port, sometime in January last, charged with the procurement of a false enrollment in the district of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.—From our last San Francisco prices current we are advised that flour is now selling in that city at \$15 per barrel—lumber at \$7.00 and \$7.50 per M.—timber \$15 per M.—p-lots 7 and 8 cts. p-r lb., and lumber 55 to 60 cts. per lb.

San Francisco, 10th Feb. 1853. The extra session of the Missouri Legislature ended on the 20th Dec. On the 27th the regular session commenced. At last accounts there was no organization in the House. It appears there was great difficulty in electing a speaker, the war between the Benton and Anti-Benton factions being carried on as fiercely as ever.

Hon. Wm. R. King continues in very bad health. Indeed, although he has days of temporary relief, he is gradually sinking. I don't believe he will live two months. Cabinet making goes on apace; but really there is nothing on which to found any reliable predictions as to the constitutional advisers of Mr. Pierce. He is exceedingly cautious in his movements, not even writing any "p-ers" on the subject. Instead of taking this customary means of ascertaining what sort of a Cabinet will be popular, Mr. P. sends for certain prominent politi-

Editors' Table

Our table "acknowledges" the receipt of a huge basket full of fine large cabbage and leeks, from its particular friend across the bay.

THANKS.—To Mr. J. W. SULLIVAN, Post Office Buildings, San Francisco, for a large supply of late papers from all parts of the United States. Also a supplement to the "Illustrated London News," containing a splendid engraving representing the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's cathedral.

To ADAMS & CO'S and WHEELS, Farco Co's Expresses, and BURGESS, GILBERT & SELL, Book-Binders, San Francisco, we are under obligations for files of late California papers, and also late papers from the States.

Mr. CHARLES E. FOX, Postmaster at Rainier, will please accept our thanks for late California papers, and for forwarding at the earliest moment our exchange left at his office by the Expresses.

Mr. ANDREW MEIN, our indefatigable agent at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, has again placed us under obligations to him. We acknowledge the receipt of the following names, accompanied with \$15: Mr. JERRY H. JOHNSON, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, and Mr. ROBERT BARR. We hope to merit a continuance of such favors.

The weather continues perfectly delightful. No one but a perfectly consummate fault-finder, and habitual grumbler could possibly be dissatisfied with it. The immigration from the Willamette valley continues to press along, and we have heard of at least a dozen new claims having been taken within the last two weeks. Large crops of wheat, oats and vegetables will be harvested in northern Oregon during the approaching summer, and certainly no winter weather has ever been more propitious, enabling our farmers to get in extensive crops, and never was such a consummation more devoutly to be wished.

We learn from Mr. Mein, that the bark "Mary McVie," which sailed from this port on the 13th ult., called at Victoria on Sunday the 20th, for a supply of bread, &c., which she procured, and immediately proceeded on her voyage to San Francisco.

On the 20th ult. the schooner "Hemlock Packet" sailed from Victoria for San Francisco with a cargo of timber.

The Hudson Bay Co's brig "Vancover" sailed from Victoria on the 17th ult. for the Sandwich Islands with a cargo of salmon from France's river.

The brig "Kingsbury," Capt. Cook, and the brig "Cyclops," Capt. Perkins, are now fully due, and may be daily expected. They are both freighted with merchandise and provisions for this place.

We learn from the "Oregonian" that another vessel has recently been wrecked at the mouth of Umpqua river. The crew and most of the cargo was saved.—Name not given.

MEXICAN OIL-BRAG.—The New Orleans Delta of January 7th contains a letter from five returning Californians, dated at Tampico, stating that they had just reached that place on their way home, and were about embarking for New Orleans, when they were violently seized and taken to the custom house where they were robbed of 400 ounces of gold dust, and \$3,000 in coin by the government officers.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS FOR SALE LAKE.—Late foreign news states that preparations are making by several hundred persons in Hamburg for emigration to the United States, their destination being the Mormon City, at Salt Lake.

REDUCTION OF FARE.—The rates of fare by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship company have been reduced to \$100 in first cabin through to New York. This is certainly very reasonable, and we presume the opportunity will be embraced by many who have heretofore been unable to go on account of the price.—[San Francisco Herald.]

ROW IN THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.—The extra session of the Missouri Legislature ended on the 20th Dec. On the 27th the regular session commenced. At last accounts there was no organization in the House. It appears there was great difficulty in electing a speaker, the war between the Benton and Anti-Benton factions being carried on as fiercely as ever.

Hon. Wm. R. King continues in very bad health. Indeed, although he has days of temporary relief, he is gradually sinking. I don't believe he will live two months. Cabinet making goes on apace; but really there is nothing on which to found any reliable predictions as to the constitutional advisers of Mr. Pierce. He is exceedingly cautious in his movements, not even writing any "p-ers" on the subject. Instead of taking this customary means of ascertaining what sort of a Cabinet will be popular, Mr. P. sends for certain prominent politi-

Interesting Letter from Washington.

(Correspondence of the San Francisco Herald.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1853.

Congress has done just nothing so far, as indeed it never does anything before, the holy lays are over. Not a single measure of general interest has yet been disposed of in either House.

The topics of conversational discussion here, which most interests readers on the Pacific, relates to the construction of a railroad which shall bind you to the sister States of the Atlantic. I am happy to say that the indications are every day more favorable for the road; and there is good reason to hope that a bill for its construction will pass during the present session. I was somewhat in error in attributing to Mr. Gwin the project to carry the road by uniting the several propositions for its construction with the scheme for a steam line to China. The fact is, Mr. Gwin is wedded to no particular scheme. While he has introduced a bill on the subject, he declares his only purpose to be to get the subject before Congress, when he will be ready to vote for any scheme that promises the road at the earliest day. I have reason to believe that he is not himself entirely satisfied with the bill he introduced, but he put it in a shape which might be expected to compromise the sectional interests which have heretofore prevented final action on the measure. These interests of rival sections it is, which have defeated the road time and again; and success can only be accomplished by some scheme which shall not, on its face, seem to build up one of these interests at the expense of the others. Such a scheme is about to come before Congress—a company of wealthy New York capitalists—with George Law at the foundation, (not on the surface), are about getting a charter from the Legislature of that State, under which they will come before Congress, and propose to build the road within five years, asking nothing but the right of way through the public domain, and a loan of the credit of the United States to the extent of \$15,000 per mile, for which they pledge the road itself—the money loaned to be placed at the disposal of the company only so far as the road is constructed. This company propose to say nothing about the route, preferring that Congress shall leave to them the power of locating it just where they deem it best. That would seem to be the true course; because as capitalists they would naturally seek the cheapest route, which would prove the best for business, and consequently the best for their own pockets. Congress may well follow the line marked out by such a company.

If this scheme is passed, as I think it will be, a thousand miles of the road will be put under contract within thirty days after the adjournment of Congress, and it is believed the road can be completed in three years time. Of course, a private company would, from motives of interest, get the road in running order at the earliest day, in order that its stockholders might begin to realize on their investment. I have reason to believe the company, if left to their own choice of route, will start from opposite Memphis, run across about on the line of 35 degrees 30 minutes, pierce the mountains by Walker's Pass, have one branch from the main trunk to San Diego, and another to Upper California.

The whole subject is made the special order in the Senate for the 10th inst., when the several propositions for an overland communication will all come up for final disposition. I hardly think the friends of the road can fail to unite on some scheme for its accomplishment at this session.

We shall have an interesting and important debate in the Senate soon on the entire Cuban question. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (who is suspected of opposing Cuban acquisition because of fearing the consequences of its annexation at the present time), introduced a resolution, a few days ago, calling upon the President for copies of the official notes which passed between the governments of the United States and of Great Britain and France, in which the latter proposed a tripartite treaty for guaranteeing Spain in her possession of Cuba. Mr. M. made quite a speech on the Cuban question, declaring his belief that Cuba would sooner or later come into the American Union, declaring that the island can never be permitted to fall into other hands, but proposing in toto all attempts to acquire it by force, and all filibustering. He approved the course of the President in declining the proposition for the treaty, and declared that every consideration of honor demanded that not only should we not encourage filibustering from our shores, but are bound to take every possible pains to suppress it.

Gen. Cass (who had evidently conferred with Mr. Mason), delivered a prepared speech, in which he set forth the "manifest destiny" of the country, and reaffirmed the Monroe doctrine in high-toned terms.

The position of the case now is just this: there is a party of hold-back Cuban annexationists, and another of go-right straight-ahead annexationists. Mason and Cass lead the former; and Soule and Douglas lead the latter. The opposing teams are strong ones, and when the struggle comes "some" must break.

The Hon. Wm. R. King continues in very bad health. Indeed, although he has days of temporary relief, he is gradually sinking. I don't believe he will live two months.

Cabinet making goes on apace; but really there is nothing on which to found any reliable predictions as to the constitutional advisers of Mr. Pierce. He is exceedingly cautious in his movements, not even writing any "p-ers" on the subject. Instead of taking this customary means of ascertaining what sort of a Cabinet will be popular, Mr. P. sends for certain prominent politi-

vians with whom he can confer privately. About ten days ago he sent for Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, who visited him; and it is believed that the Cabinet was agreed upon at that time. Indeed, a prominent Democratic member of the House states positively that the complete Cabinet published in the New York papers a few days ago is the same.

The last appropriation bills are up in the House, and it is expected that the larger ones will come very soon. The friends of the Pacific Railroad are endeavoring to get them out of the way in time to get at that measure soon as it passes the Senate.

Interesting from the Islands.

The latest papers from Panama acknowledge the existence of yellow fever in that city, but say the cases have as yet been few.

The Star of January 20th says: "For nearly the last two months, our Foreign Charity Hospital has been crowded to its utmost capacity, by the sick—not of yellow fever. About the third of this month, one of our physicians reported in his practice, a case of black vomit. The person thus attacked was one of several passengers who had recently arrived by a British steamer from the Island of St. Thomas, where the yellow fever was prevailing as an epidemic when the steamer sailed. Yesterday the total number of yellow fever cases amounted to about twenty-five, several of which terminated fatally."

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS FROM ECUADOR.—The Herald of 22 of THEM IN PANAMA.—The Herald says: "The Ecuadorian national ship Hermosa Carmen, arrived in our port on the 6th inst., having on board 32 Jesuit priests, who were compelled by the Ecuadorian government to leave that country. The priests were not permitted to land until conveyance could be procured for them to Aspinwall, to which port they are to be taken under the charge of a government officer, who is ordered to see them shipped from this country. We do not know what crime they may have committed to make their expatriation necessary; but if the crime laid to their charge is only one of political opinion or religious belief, we thought, and so did many in the crowd, of the freedom of our native land.

If it is a crime in Ecuador to be ugly, then we say, these men richly deserved their punishment; for a more ill-favored hang-dog looking set of human beings we never had the fortune before to see in one crowd."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of Dec 23, says:

The negotiations between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, Mr. Crampton, are proceeding with due activity. What the precise arrangements are it is of course not easy to learn; but it is known that Mr. Crampton is now waiting for further instructions in order to finish the affair. It is understood that not only has the subject of the fisheries been fully discussed, and reciprocity with the provinces adverted to, but the Hudson Bay Company have managed also to lay in their claim for certain possessive rights in Oregon. This latter business, it will be remembered, was tried on during the close of President Polk's administration, and in the beginning of that of Gen. Taylor's, but unsuccessfully notwithstanding the ingenious lobbying which was brought to bear. Several millions were then demanded for these possessive rights; but as the Hudson Bay people could not show that their property was worth as many thousands, the idea was at that time abandoned in disgust. It is now to be tackled to the coldest. The Senate will not confirm any treaty with England on the subject, during this administration at least, so that the discussion is to much waste of time. If reciprocity is successful, it must be by the action of Congress, and in that event, it will extend to a reciprocal exchange of all articles with the provinces."

The Illinois Legislature, now in session, is expected to re-elect a United States Senator to the Senate of the United States.

Some movement has recently been made in the Legislature of New Hampshire, to remove the religious tests from the state constitution. A pious idea.

The Alexandria Gazette says—"The Grand Lodge of Virginia has contributed \$1,000 towards the erection of the proposed Masonic Temple in Fredericksburg to the memory of Washington, and a Lodge in Petersburg has contributed \$740 to the same object."

The New York "Tribune" is assured by a well-informed Washington correspondent, that Mr. HENRY, of Virginia, will certainly accept of the State Department, which will as certainly be tendered to him by President Pierce.

Commodore CHARLES W. MORGAN, of the United States Navy, died in Washington on the 6th ult.

A telegraphic dispatch to the New Orleans papers, dated New York, January 6th, says:

The cars on the Concord, New Hampshire, railroad, run off the track to-day, causing many accidents among the passengers. Gen. Franklin Pierce, president elect, his wife and son, were among the passengers, en route to Concord. His son was instantly killed, and Mrs. Pierce was seriously injured, having narrowly escaped death. About a dozen or twelve persons were injured. The cars were badly smashed.

Interesting from Mexico.

Papers from the City of Mexico up to January 22, have been received at San Francisco.

On the night of December 6th, General Arista resigned the Presidency of Mexico, and left the Palace and the Capital accompanied by a military escort.

The next day Ghallos, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, assumed—in accordance with the Constitution—the Executive authority. The city was thrown into a tempest of excitement on the announcement of these facts, but a timely proclamation from the new President soon quieted it.

Early on the 6th, the two Houses of Congress met, and despite the alarming rumors of revolutions and pronouncements pouring upon them, proceeded calmly to business. The session was pronounced "urgent." A message was received from the Minister of Relations, enclosing the resignation of Arista, with his reasons for his course. The two houses immediately decided to elect a President ad interim, in accordance with the Constitution. The Deputies voted by States.

Ceballos was then proclaimed Constitutional President ad interim. He appeared the same night in the Senate and took the oath of office.

On the 18th December it was rumored in the capital that the new Government designed pronouncing in favor of the revolutionary plan of Jalisco. Congress was upon its guard. The rumor was not realized; but the next day Senator Fueno, the new Minister of Relations, resigned, which induced the belief that something extraordinary was passing in the palace. The portfolio of Relations was offered to Senator Montes, who declined it. On the 19th, the Executive proposed a law to Congress authorizing the convoking of a National Convention to assemble on the 15th of June to reform the Constitution, preserving the Republican Representative, Popular and Federal form of Government. This initiative of a law was unanimously voted down, and the President was informed that it was regarded as an attack on the institutions, and the Grand Jury of Congress informed him that he had been arraigned for the same, and called upon him to answer for his offenses. He was sick in bed at the time, but immediately rose and returned a flat refusal to Congress.

The committee of the Grand Jury retired, and a warm discussion took place in the Chamber of Deputies, which resolved itself into permanent and secret session. In the meantime, the palace swarmed with officers in uniform—the most unusual activity prevailed. Shortly after the President, through the Governor of the Federal District, flooded the city with a proclamation, pronouncing Congress false to its trusts, and in the name of the nation dissolved it forever.

In addition, the President, by virtue of authority assumed, decreed the project of the law authorizing the election of a National Convention, which had been proposed to Congress and rejected. This decree produced the wildest excitement in the Chamber of Deputies. It was now half-past 10 o'clock at night, and the storm was at its height, when Gen. Marin suddenly made his appearance in the Chamber of Deputies with a body of picked regulars at his back, and commanded all the entrances to the hall, and surrounded the Deputies.—Gen. Marin advanced and appealed to Senator Montes, President of the Chamber, and showed his orders and the necessity for dissolving Congress. Montes retired, and Senator Guzman, the Vice-President, took his place. The indignation of the members then burst forth. "Treason! Treason!" they cried. "We refuse to retire." These and similar cries could be heard amidst the shouting and tumult. But, untroubled by this, Gen. Marin advanced sword in hand to the tribune, and exclaimed, in calm yet most decided tones, "Gentlemen, you shall retire; Mr. President, order the dissolution of this body." Guzman proposed that a protest should be voted instantly against the violence of which they were the victims, and that the Chamber should adjourn to the Convent of San Francisco, to continue their labors. The protest was voted and the Chamber dispersed—in confusion. The Deputies immediately made towards the Convent, but they were cut off by an armed force and prevented from entering. Then they might have been seen wandering about the streets in search of some place for assembling. Some Deputies proposed to the French Minister to meet at his house. "If you desire, gentlemen," said Le Vasseur, "to come to my house to drink champagne, I will receive you with all the cordiality in the world, but if to discuss politics, that thing is impossible." They then determined to repair to the bureau of the Monitor, where a welcome was offered them; but the police got wind of it, and by order of the President the meeting was dissolved at the point of the bayonet; and the Deputies considering all further opposition useless, retired to their respective dwellings.

On the 25th of January, at 7 o'clock in the morning, M. Villanor and the President of the Senate appeared at the gate of the palace. General Cospedes told them the gates were closed by order of the President. They then proceeded to the Presidency and had an interview with Ceballos, who declared he had been forced by Congress into these violent measures. The Senators retired under protest. In the evening the Senate met at the house of M. Olagunbil—a quorum present. The Deputies, who were in session at another hour, afterwards joined them. They were not numerous enough to organize. The two bodies then united in a solemn protest against the violence of the President, and declared the decree dissolving them unconstitutional and treasonable. A proposition

was then adopted, declaring the meeting in permanent session and appointing three members to issue a manifesto to the nation.

In accordance with this, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies each issued a long manifesto to the nation. On the following day a proclamation from the President appointed commanding the Governor of the District to adopt the most energetic measures against the ex-Republicans who might attempt to re-organize. By virtue of this decree, five of them were arrested and thrown into prison. They were soon, however, released.

In the midst of all these exciting events, the new Ministers resigned.

It is now expected that the new Government will fraternize with the Revolution, and they agree in fact with their views. In fact, it is stated that Blanco has sent Gen. Uruga, who commanded the Revolution, to take command of the troops.

The Revolutionary States of Vera Cruz and Guadalupe, and the garrison of the capital, have recognized the Government of Calles.

At the latest moment we learn that the expelled Senators and Deputies had determined to retire to Puebla and there fortify themselves.

The Cincinnati Atlas says that there are in that city over three hundred spiritual circles which meet nightly, and a St. Louis paper says that in that city there are over a thousand members of similar circles.

ADVERTISING is to business, what manure is to land, and bread and butter to the growing school-urchin—rolling the stone of Synopsus up the hill of commerce as easily as a soap-bubble soareth in the air.

Flour. We clip the following from the "San Francisco Prices Current & Shipping List," of February 9:

"Flour."—In this article the decline has been rapid, and we might say unprecedented in extent. The feeling noticed in our last issue was but the prelude to a complete prostration of prices, which for a day or two were merely nominal, as trade was actually at a stand-still. Sales of 100 lbs Flour were made on the 4th as low as \$12 for superfine imported of choice brands; and for small parcels, prices ranged from \$12 to \$14. The sale at auction on the 5th, of a large lot declined by the previous purchaser, at better rates than anticipated, tended to arrest the downward tendency, and since then the market has been more firm, and prices have improved, without, however, any probability of a return to recent very high rates. Sales since the opening of the present week comprise about 4,000 lbs, at \$13.50 a \$15, for superfine, and at \$12 a \$18.60 for other brands of good quality. Transactions in sack, which have been very limited, have been confined almost exclusively to jobbing lots, at \$14.50 a \$15.50.

Masonic. Olympia Lodge, L. D., Ancient Free and Accepted Masons holds regular communications on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month. All brethren in good standing are invited to attend. C. H. HALL, Secretary.

Third Judicial District. Times of holding court in the different counties: Clark county, on the first Monday in February and September.

Washington county, on the second Monday in February and June, and the third Monday in November.

Clatsop county, on the third Monday in February and September.

Lewis county, on the Thursday after the first Monday in April and October.

Thurston county, on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in April and October.

Yreka county, on the third Monday in April and October.

Wasco county, on the fourth Monday in April and October.

JOHN'S EXPRESS. J. ROYER'S Clipper "ROVER."

Under the command of an experienced sailor, Captain John Brown, will make regular trips between Olympia and Port Townsend, touching at Allen's Point, Johnson's Ranch, Nisqually, Steilacoom, New York, Seattle, and Whidby's Island.

ADAMS & CO. BANKERS, Portland, Oregon.

EXCHANGE AT SIGHT in sums to suit, on ADAMS & CO.

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

Also payable at the following banks: Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Bank of Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Rochester, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Commercial Bank of Ohio, Columbus, O., Citicoid Bank, Columbus, O.

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

Purchase GOLD DUST and sell EXCHANGE

market rate. Jan. 15, 1853. 24f

NEW GOODS

SELECTED DAILY by the "New Goods" consisting of HARDWARE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, TINWARE, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS.

G. A. BARNES, Olympia, Feb. 25, 1853. 24f

Blacksmithing.

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

A. J. BALDWIN, Olympia, Feb. 25, 1853. 25f

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS!

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

(California, the Atlantic States and Europe. We have our own offices in all the principal cities and towns of California, and forward matter to all parts of the State, always accompanied by Faithful Messengers.

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

We also dispatch an Express semi-monthly to ENGLAND.

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

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

Having our own offices and express lines in all parts of the Eastern, Middle, Southern and Western States,

with our extensive connections completed for OREGON, we can guarantee to our patrons unrivalled facilities. NEWELL & CO., Agents. Portland, Oregon, Jan. 15, 1853. 24f

New Store and Goods

At New York, Dewamish Bay. W. M. SMITH having just returned from San Francisco to New York with a large stock of new goods, begs leave to call the attention of purchasers to the fact that he is prepared to sell GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, &c., as cheap at his store as can be obtained at any other establishment in Northern Oregon. Persons who wish to buy really cheap goods for cash, would do well to call and examine his stock. New York, Feb. 10, 1853. 23f

HALLOO! THE PUBLIC.

Old Adam is not dead yet! BUT continues his business of erecting Mills with Boles' improved clipper wheel, which he challenges the Territory of Oregon to surpass in point of speed, durability and workmanship.

Boles agrees to wager \$200 against any workman in Oregon (not taking his plan), that he will erect a mill that will propel with more speed, cut out more lumber, and do it cleaner than any other Millwright in Oregon. ADAM BOLES, Olympia, Feb. 17, 1853. 5w23

SCHICHTWOOT!

THE clipper scow "Schichtwoot," will ply regularly at all the different "points" along and about the Sound, &c. business "about half-way-up," and run wherever its services are demanded.

"Schichtwoot" is warranted not to cut in the eye, and carry cattle and any kind of transportation that may be required. Families can be accommodated in the cabin, after one has been prepared for that purpose on deck. The above scow has been caulked on both sides, and "holo" leak. An experienced crew always in attendance—bound to cut the water with a perfect rush. Niggers allowed to occupy the steerage with the privilege of wooding up to keep up steam. Passengers carried from the landing of the Pilgrims in the United States of America, to Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela river. EDMUND SYLVESTER, Olympia, Feb. 12, 1853. 24f

Winn's Fountain Head.

Steam Candy Manufactory. Fancy Confectionery, Pie and Cake Bakery, AND REFRESHMENT SALOON, Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery Sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

I WILL just say to my patrons for their special benefit, some of whom have been frequently deceived 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 so 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 the September 1850, reopened on Clay street, in the same month, then again consumed by the same devastating element on the memorable 4th of May, 1851, and was again opened where it now stands, in July following, and was the first public refreshment saloon ever started upon the coast of the Pacific, without intoxicating liquors, not even a glass of beer has ever been sold upon the premises, neither shall be.

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

M. L. WINN, Jan. 25, 1853. 20f

RETAIL

FOR THE SALE OF OLYMPIA, FEB. 25, 1853. NO. 100, BERN STREET, OREGON TERRITORY. FOR THE "COLUMBIAN."

Boots, per pair 14.00; Buckles, per pair 4.00; Amoy, per pair 5.00; Boots, per pair 10.00; Candles, per pair 8.00; Paper, per pair 1.00; Coffee, per pair 6.00; Quills, per pair 4.00; Lumber, per pair 2.00; Tallow, per pair 1.00; Soap, per pair 1.00; Tea, per pair 1.00; Sugar, per pair 1.00; Flour, per pair 1.00; Rice, per pair 1.00; Corn, per pair 1.00; Beans, per pair 1.00; Lentils, per pair 1.00; Peas, per pair 1.00; Potatoes, per pair 1.00; Apples, per pair 1.00; Oranges, per pair 1.00; Lemons, per pair 1.00; Raisins, per pair 1.00; Currants, per pair 1.00; Dates, per pair 1.00; Figs, per pair 1.00; Prunes, per pair 1.00; Walnuts, per pair 1.00; Almonds, per pair 1.00; Pistachios, per pair 1.00; Cashews, per pair 1.00; Pecans, per pair 1.00; Chestnuts, per pair 1.00; Hazelnuts, per pair 1.00; Macadamia, per pair 1.00; Brazil, per pair 1.00; Copra, per pair 1.00; Tallow, per pair 1.00; Lard, per pair 1.00; Butter, per pair 1.00; Cheese, per pair 1.00; Eggs, per pair 1.00; Milk, per pair 1.00; Cream, per pair 1.00; Ice, per pair 1.00; Coal, per pair 1.00; Wood, per pair 1.00; Iron, per pair 1.00; Steel, per pair 1.00; Copper, per pair 1.00; Brass, per pair 1.00; Tin, per pair 1.00; Lead, per pair 1.00; Zinc, per pair 1.00; Nickel, per pair 1.00; Silver, per pair 1.00; Gold, per pair 1.00; Platinum, per pair 1.00; Palladium, per pair 1.00; Rhodium, per pair 1.00; Iridium, per pair 1.00; Osmium, per pair 1.00; Selenium, per pair 1.00; Tellurium, per pair 1.00; Bismuth, per pair 1.00; Antimony, per pair 1.00; Arsenic, per pair 1.00; Mercury, per pair 1.00; Strontian, per pair 1.00; Barium, per pair 1.00; Calcium, per pair 1.00; Magnesium, per pair 1.00; Sodium, per pair 1.00; Potassium, per pair 1.00; Lithium, per pair 1.00; Rubidium, per pair 1.00; Cesium, per pair 1.00; Francium, per pair 1.00; Actinium, per pair 1.00; Thorium, per pair 1.00; Radium, per pair 1.00; Protactinium, per pair 1.00; Uranium, per pair 1.00; Neptunium, per pair 1.00; Plutonium, per pair 1.00; Americium, per pair 1.00; Curium, per pair 1.00; Berkelium, per pair 1.00; Californium, per pair 1.00; Einsteinium, per pair 1.00; Fermium, per pair 1.00; Mendelevium, per pair 1.00; Nobelium, per pair 1.00; Lawrencium, per pair 1.00; Rutherfordium, per pair 1.00; Dubnium, per pair 1.00; Seaborgium, per pair 1.00; Bohrium, per pair 1.00; Hassium, per pair 1.00; Meitnerium, per pair 1.00; Darmstadtium, per pair 1.00; Roentgenium, per pair 1.00; Copernicium, per pair 1.00; Dubnium, per pair 1.00; Livermorium, per pair 1.00; Tennessium, per pair 1.00; Oganesson, per pair 1.00.

BALCH & PALMER.

MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS. Steilacoom, Puget Sound, and San Francisco, California.

CARGOES of piles, hewed timber, chip spruce-sawed lumber, shingles, laths, oak wood, salmon, halibut, codfish, oysters, whole and cut, 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. Schrs. "Damasiscoe," 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. 34f

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, 1853. 19f

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. Breads and Parties furnished on the shortest notice.

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c. WEED & HURD, Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 11f

DOCTOR L. C. BROY, French Physician and Surgeon.

DOCTOR R. B. WILSON, Office—Portland Hospital Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY, Dec. 11, 1852—14f

F. A. CHENOWETH, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon. Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852. 15f

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 meals and board 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 11f

COWLITZ HOTEL.

A Great Disappointment! THE SUBSCRIBER having retired and greatly improved his Hotel at the COWLITZ LANDING, is now prepared to accommodate the public with the best of the country.

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. sept 11f F. A. CLARKE.

NOTICE.

THE store of the subscriber will be closed every evening at 7 o'clock, and on Sundays—positively no business done on Sundays. JONAS GUSHMAN, Olympia, Dec. 13, 1852. 15f

GEORGE H. FLANDERS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,

sept 11f PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFICERS,

JUDICIAL, REPRESENTATIVE, &c. IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF THURSTON. WILLIAM STRONG, Judge of the Dist. Court for northern Oregon; ISAAC N. EBEL, Legislative Representative; Q. A. BROOKS, Prosecuting Attorney; A. J. SIMMONS, Sheriff; A. A. DENNY, S. S. FORD, DAVID SHELTON, County Judges; D. R. BIGELOW, Treasurer; D. S. MAYNARD, Justice; J. M. BAYNE, Assessor.

THE KENDALL CO.

OLYMPIA, PUGET 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: "Pack Sarah Warren, Capt. A. B. Gove," "Brig G. W. KENDALL, Capt. D. J. Gove," "Lumber 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 on 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, 23 door from California street, Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

THAS. 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 merchandise usually required in a new country.

N. B. Vessels furnished with cargoes of Piles, Square Timber, Shingles, &c. New York, Sept. 1, 1852. 11f

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL! THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found

Dry Goods, Groceries,

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

All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest." Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases. "A word to the wise is sufficient." G. A. BARNES, Olympia, Sept. 7, 1852. 14f

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 patronage.

WILLIAM DOWLING, Proprietor. Olympia, Dec. 4, 1852. 3m13

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE undersigned, agents for and owners of 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 in 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. 11f

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. 15f

PILLOW & DREW, Watch Makers & Working Jewelers,

Freel, between Stark and Oak sts., NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE, PORTLAND, O. T. Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and Warranted. Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold. Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 3f

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. 11f

ROUTES

And distances, (as established by common consent.) from Portland, south via 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 Warbasahut, Cowlitz landing, 12 m " Warbasahut to Esq. J. R. Jackson's, 10 m " Jackson's to Esq. S. S. Ford's, 24 m " Ford's to Olympia, 30 m

Total from Portland to Olympia, 84 m " From Portland to Olympia, 129 m " From Olympia to Steilacoom, by the Sound, (Halch's passage,) 25 m " From Olympia to Nesqueally beach, 19 m " Nesqueally to Steilacoom, 7 m " Steilacoom to New York, 27 m " New York to Seattle, 5 m " Seattle to Whidby's Island, 39 m " Seattle to Port Townsend, 35 m " Port Townsend to New Hungness, 18 m " New Hungness to Cape Flattery, 81 m " Head of Whidby's Is. to Point's Cove, 23 m " Col. Esby's to Victoria, Vancouver Is., 28 m " Olympia to Cape Flattery, direct, 138 m

Total from Portland to Cape Flattery, 492 m

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. GREAT CHEAP BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND STATIONERY DEPOT!

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

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

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

MAGAZINES. Harpers Monthly, 6 dollars; Graham's Magazine, 6 do.; God'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.; Electric Magazine, 10 do.

The Banker's Mag. and Statist. Reg. 10 do. The A. S. Collector, a journal for the farmer gardener, &c., 10 do. The Horticulturist, a journal of art, &c., 10 do. The London Lancet, 10 do. American Journal of Medical Sciences, 10 do. Blackwood's 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 Calif., 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, W. Weekly, 5 do.; Waverly Magazine, 5 do.; Boston Museum, 5 do.; Boston Carpet Bag, 5 do.; Boston Investigator, 5 do.; Gleason's Pic't 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 State Lettering, 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 (Wilmor & Smith's) Times, 20 do.; Dublin 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, book-sellers, pedlars 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. 9f

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, pedlars, 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 m. 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, Wilmor & Smith's European Times, Weekly Dispatch, Dublin Nation, London Punch, La Cronica, New York State Lettering, New York Schnellpost, La Presse, La Constitutionnel, L'Illustration, and other papers generally from all parts of the world. One of the firm resides in New York, and will attend to the filling of all orders that may be received with promptness and dispatch.

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Portsmouth square, San Francisco, November 6th, 1852. 9f

WILLIAM H. STOWELL, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 4, Maynard's Fire proof Store, 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 merchandise 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 merchandise. Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

FOR SAN FRANCISCO! PORTER'S LINE.

THE Ship PERNA 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. 11f

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH, CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

Office in the building of the Oregon Territory, Main Street, OREGON CITY, sept 18f

GEO. ABERNETHY, HIRAM CLARK, J. R. ROBB, GEO. ABERNETHY & CO. MERCHANTS,

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY. Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

W. C. HOLMAN, Wm. M. CARPENTER

"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 CO-
LUMBIA RIVER IN PARTICULAR.

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

We deem it both unnecessary and inexpedient to
enter into a long list of pros and cons, (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
adequately sustain it, we will use every effort
to advance the interests of the people, and by a
faithful representation of its superior advantages,
endeavor to aid in the speedy settlement of that
very desirable portion of Oregon. For should not
a due encouragement be given to justify an ex-
penditure of labor, time and capital, an alienation
presented in other and many inviting vocations on
the Pacific coast, where industry will be suitably
rewarded without the humiliation of an eternal so-
litude for public patronage.

It will be our object to promote the interests of all,
unbiased by party or sectarian views, and untram-
melled by any man, set of men, party, clique or
faction whatever, and will receive donation from
no source in the discharge of our duty as journalists.
With a determination strictly to adhere to this po-
sition, 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:
25 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 Gentlemen's Breast Pins;
Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders;
Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains;
Silver Tea and Table Spoons;
Silver and Silver plated Spectacles;
Shell Bracelets with setts;
Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Purse;
Solar, Hanging and Table Lamps;
Britannia Tea Pots and Pitchers;
Beads and Fancy Head ornaments;
Looking Glasses 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. Jf

**TO SHIP OWNERS AND
MASTERS OF VESSELS.**
THE undersigned is just completing an excel-
lent new
DRY DOCK
three miles below Olympia, on the west side of the
harbor, which will soon be ready for the accommo-
dation 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 them-
selves of the opportunity presented, and will find
all necessary conveniences for that purpose.
Cargoes of spars for the China or English mar-
lets will at all times be furnished at the dock, by
sending in bills designating the quantity and qual-
ity of such as may be required.
A part of a cargo now on hand.
JOHN L. BUTLER.
Oct. 16, 1852. 6lf

Transportation.

Winter Arrangements.
THE NEW STEAMER
Lot Whitcomb.
J. C. AINSWORTH, mas-
ter will leave Portland every Monday and Thurs-
day, 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 Mon-
day morning at half past seven, on the Multno-
mah.
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 U G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

Winter Arrangements.
THE NEW AND SILENT STEAMER
"MULTNOMAH."
CAPT. FOUNTLEURY, having been com-
pletely 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. lf

GENERAL ACCOMMODATION.
THE WELL KNOWN, FAST RUNNING STEAMER
"Washington."
UNDER the command of her popular mas-
ter, CAPT. MURRAY, will be prepared to com-
mence plying between Canemah and Cham-
pago immediately—and being connected with a stage
at Cham-pago, will carry passengers through to Sa-
lem with dispatch—making daily trips between
Canemah and Cham-pago on very reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to the captain on
board, or to Robert Newell & Co., Cham-pago;
Allen M. Bailey & Co., Oregon City.

Marvin & Hitchcock,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS
PIONEER BOOK STORE.

MONTELEONE ST., CORNER OF MERCANTILE,
N. W. Cor. Third St.

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 res-
iding in New York City will keep our stock well
supplied with every thing in our line.

ACCOUNT BOOKS of every different size, from
Cap to Super-Royal, of the best quality of
paper and binding, manufactured to our order.
**MEMORANDUMS, Pass Books, Miniature Ac-
count Books, in every variety.**

MERCANTILE STATIONERY, Counting
House and Desk Furniture of every descrip-
tion.

FINE CUTLERY, of Rodgers', Westenhofen's,
Cooks, and Barnes' best manufacture. Also
Wild's American Cutlery—3rd doz. selected in
New York expressly for our trade.

GOLD PENS—Bogley's and Graham's make, the
best 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, In-
voice Files, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Saunders' Series complete.
McGuffey's do.
Brown's, Smith's, Murray's Grammar.
Colburn's, Davis', Ray's, Thomson's, St. daniel's
and Pike's Arithmetics.

**Willard's History of U. S., in English and
Spanish.**
McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Gram-
mars.

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

Worcester's Dictionary, octavo and 12mo.
Phillips and Sampson's edition of the Poets.
Shakespeare, Byron, Moore, and Burns octavo
edition, in Morocco, Cloth, Gilt and Sheep bind-
ing.

Smaller editions of all the Poets in finest bind-
ing.
Prescott's Histories and Miscellanies, complete.
Exploring Expedition, McCulloch's Gazetteer.
A good selection of Agricultural works.
Oleander's Spanish and French Grammars.
German Grammars and Readers.
German, French, and Spanish Dictionaries.
Spanish, French and German Books.

The above will shortly be added to by the ar-
rival of large invoices per Clipper Ships almost daily,
and we invite the attention of the public to our
stock and solicit orders which will be promptly at-
tended to.

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

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES.
For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of
Scrofula,
Rheumatism,
Cutaneous Eruptions,
Stomach Ulcers,
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Sick Rheum,
Pever Sores,
Female Complaints,
Erysipelas,
Pimples, Bites, General Debility, &c., &c.

The value of this medicine is now widely
known, and every day the field of its usefulness is
extended. It is approved and highly recom-
mended by physicians, and admitted to be the most
powerful and searching preparation from the root,
that has ever been employed in medical practice.
Its operation extends to the remotest parts of the
system, and consists in removing diseased action
in the absorbing and secreting organs. In man,
Nature seldom effects, unassisted, the cure of any
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 impos-
sible to touch any part that was free from the humor;
the head face and body were covered with scales
like those of a fish; the hair fell out in large
quantities, and walking caused the most excruciat-
ing agonies, as it affected the joints more severely
than any other part. She suffered also a long time
from an affection of the liver, connected with gen-
eral debility, and a prostration of the nervous sys-
tem. Physicians, both in Europe and America,
had exhausted the usual remedies, without effect-
ing a cure, or scarcely affording relief; and the
best medical skill was unavailing, until she hap-
pily used your Sarsaparilla. The disease was pro-
nounced salt rheum, but her whole system, inter-
nally and externally, was altogether deranged; but
so complete has been the cure, after using the
Sarsaparilla for six weeks, and taking in all less
than one dozen bottles, that she now enjoys better
health than for years previous to taking the Sar-
saparilla. The object in making this communica-
tion is, that all who have suffered as she has, may
know where and to whom to apply for relief (and
that not in vain), as a complete cure will be the
result. My wife unites with me in heartfelt thanks-
—and believe me, gentlemen,
Yours sincerely,
FRANK NAZER.

City and County of New York, ss—Frank
Nazer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that
the foregoing statement, to which he has sub-
scribed his name, is true and accurate, to the best
of his knowledge and belief. Sworn and subscribed
this 27th day of July, 1849, before me,
C. S. WOODHILL, Mayor.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A.
B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 60 Fulton
street, corner of William, New York. Sold
also by Druggists generally throughout the United
States and Canada. Price \$1 per bottle; six bot-
tles for \$5.
For sale at Oregon City by our agents,
GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.
Sept. 6, 1852. lf

Transportation.

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

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

DER 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 Com-
mander, will sail on Tuesday, April 20th, at 2
o'clock P. M., direct for a Panama, connecting at
Panama with the company's steamers, and the

GEORGIA,
2000 tons, D. D. Porter, U. S. Navy, Com-
mander, 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 pas-
sengers and mails. No detention at Panama.
The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and
the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgo-
na. Passengers will thus be enabled to save about
35 miles of the river navigation, and also the ex-
pensive and dangerous heretofore attending the landing
in boats of Chagres, as they will be landed from
the steamers, free of expense, at the Company's
wharf at Aspinwall.

The following will be the rates of fare to San
Francisco—1st cabin, \$34; 2d cabin, \$27;
steage, \$20.
The rates of fare to Aspinwall will be—1st ca-
bin, \$5; 2d cabin \$4; steage, \$3.
For freight or passage, apply to Chas. A. Whit-
ney, at the office of the companies, No. 177 West
street, corner of Warren, New York.

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, 2500 tons! H. J. Hartstein,
U. S. Navy Commander, being now ready for ser-
vice, will leave for Aspinwall, Navy Bay, direct,
on Monday, April 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., pre-
cisely, from her pier, at the foot of Warren street,
North River, to connect with the

GOLDEN GATE,
2500 tons, Lieutenant Peterson, U. S. Navy, com-
mander, will 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 fast-
est ever launched—the Illinois having made the
passage from New York to the Isthmus in seven
days and fourteen hours, and the Golden Gate
from Panama to San Francisco in eleven days and
eighteen hours.

The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and
the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgo-
na, 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 steamer Columbia, A. V. St. LeRoy,
Commander, will leave Law's Wharf at San Fran-
cisco, on the arrival of the mail steamer from Pan-
ama, with the U. S. mails for Oregon, touching at
Astoria, and returning without delay with passen-
gers to Panama. A safe and commodious river
steamer will connect with the Columbia, taking
passengers for St. Helens, Portland, and Oregon
City. For passage or light freight, apply to
E. KNIGHT, Ag't, P. M. S. Co.,
Office, corner Sacramento & Leidesdorff streets,
San Francisco, or to JOSEPH DURBROW,
Agent, Portland Oregon.

N. B. Passengers cannot be received on board
without tickets from the Company's offices.
sept18 lf

New Stage Line!
Through by Daylight from Cham-pago
TO SALEM.
J. DUPUIS, has just established a line of
stage from Cham-pago to Salem, which is
well-stocked with superior American horses. This
being the daily line, the stages will leave Cham-
pago on the arrival of the Washington, and other
steamers. Also, one steamer leaves Salem every
morning. Soliciting a share of patronage, the
proprietor pledges himself to employ none but ex-
perienced drivers and gentlemanly agents.

SAMUEL CLARK, Salem,
sept18 lf W. H. REES, Cham-pago.

NEW TRANSPORTATION ROUTE:
FROM OREGON CITY TO SALEM,
OR CHAM-PAGO!
NEWELL & Co. at Cham-pago 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,
Crowder's Wharf Boat, do do
Capt. Murray—on board the Washington,
R. Newell & Co.—Cham-pago,
Grinstead & Co.—Salem,
Mantooth—Albany,
W. W. Buck & Co. Marysville,
Cham-pago, sept18 lf.

THE WILLAMETTE HOUSE,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
THE UNDERSIGNED would respect-
fully inform his friends and the public gen-
erally, that he has recently taken charge of the
above house, which is pleasantly situated on Ash
street, in the city of Portland, where he is pre-
pared to accommodate with board and lodging all who
may favor him with their patronage.
Thankful for the liberal patronage already re-
ceived, he would respectfully solicit a continuance
of the same.
J. LOOMIS, Proprietor.

COWLITZ RIVER.
THE UNDERSIGNED have Bateau and
Canoe running constantly on the Cowlitz
River, and are now prepared to forward passen-
gers and freight for the Sound without delay.
The mail boat leaves regularly every Tuesday
morning at 6 o'clock, for the Cowlitz Landing.
WARREN & TOWNSEND,
Metchell, Dec. 19, 1852. 16lf

EXPRESSES.

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

A **JOINT STOCK COMPANY**—Capital
\$500,000—Office in S. Broadway, new fire-
proof block, Montgomery street, between Califor-
nia and Sacramento.

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

EDWIN B. MORGAN, President,
JAMES MCKAY, Secretary.
This company having completed its organiza-
tion and 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 prin-
cipal cities and towns in California, connecting at
New York with the lines of the American Express
Company; the Harnden Express; Pullen, Virgil
& Co's Northern and Canada Express; and Liv-
ingston, Wells & Co's European Express.

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

They will immediately establish offices at all
the principal towns in California, and run messen-
gers on their own account for the purposes of do-
ing a general Express business. As soon as such
arrangements are completed, notice will be given.
S. P. CARTER,
General Agent in California.

Sept. 6, 1852. lf

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 sail-
ing vessels.

To the Southern and Western States, by New
Orleans direct, and also to the North and Europe,
by the semi-monthly steamers.
No connection with any other express company,
the subscriber having completed the most system-
atic and extensive express business in existence to
the following

Agents.
New York, Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock.
Liverpool, " John W. Hart.
San Francisco, " G. E. Clark.
Sacramento City, " Frank Russell.
Marysville, " Crosby & Smith.
Pugnet Sound, " do do
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 Fran-
cisco, California.
Sept. 6, 1852. lf

Move Your Boots!

Hyack!—Clatawa!! get out of the way!!
FOR THE
STITCHES RAILROAD!
JACOB BARNHART, from Whiteside county,
Illinois, Conductor.
Sampson Chittwood, }
John Sokum, } Engineers.

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 "Engin-
power, give back-action ticks, and loom up like a
"snag hoghead." 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 "um-water" of Shote's
River—leaving each end every hour in the day,
(Sundays excepted.) All "male" matter carried
free—front seats reserved for the ladies. Foot-
men 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
Pugnet Sound and Shote'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. 22lf

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. 22lf

DUGAN & CO'S
Oregon Express.

WILL hereafter connect with ADAMS &
CO'S EXPRESS, PORTLAND, ORE-
GON, and through there to
CALIFORNIA, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE.

We have established agencies at all the prin-
cipal towns and camps in the Huppus, Rogue River
and Shasta mines, and parties wishing to send let-
ters or packages to any of the mining districts of
Northern California and Oregon, can forward by
this express by leaving the matter at the office
of ADAMS & Co., Portland, and Oregon City.

TREASURY FORWARDED UNDER INSURANCE.
Collections made, and all Express business at-
tended to with promptness and dispatch.
sept18 lf
DUGAN & CO.

GEORGE H. ENSIGN,
OREGON LAND AND LUMBER OFFICE,
274 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 G. Gaines, Salem; T. J. Dwyer, Egan,
Portland; Capt. Inceles, Vancouver, and H. M.
Knighton, St. Helens.
sept18 lf

PROSPECTUS
BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

RE-EDITION OF THE
LONDON QUARTERLY, THE NORTH
BRITISH, THE EDINBURGH, AND
WESTMINSTER REVIEWS,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

London, Scott & Co., Printers,
79 FULTON, and 51 GOLD ST., NEW YORK.

THESE periodicals are the critical censurers of
the British aristocratic and literary world. By
subscribing to the best interests of popular intelli-
gence, and at the same time, add to the general in-
tellectual and moral improvement of the nation, by
presenting to the public a healthy and stimulating
intellectual pleasure.

TERMS—Payments to be made in Advance.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per
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.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW

is the exponent of the Whig party in Great Britain,
having from its commencement advocated Freedom
and the rights of the people. When the war, ap-
parently of extermination, was waged against
France by British Tory rulers, and during which
occurred the second great struggle of England
with our own country, this Review first unfurled
the flag of resistance, made by its unswerving
and eloquent appeals in behalf of inalienable rights
the halls of legislation and even the throne itself
to tremble. The graphic and stirring delineations
of these events, presented in the pages of this dis-
tinguished Journal, exhibit the truest portraiture of
those perilous days to be found, perhaps, in the
language. Its influence was becoming so apparent,
that at length the leaders of the Tory party, at
whom the thunders of its eloquence were especial-
ly directed, found it too powerful an instrument to
be resisted by ordinary means, and hence they es-
tablished the "Quarterly," or as it is distinguished
among the American Reprints,

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

whereby to counteract that influence which its pow-
erful rival exerted against their measures. The
two great political parties thus made strenuous ef-
forts through their respective organs, for the pro-
mulgation of their antagonist principles; and dur-
ing a long series of years, these two leading Peri-
odicals have concentrated the labors, the talent,
and the influence of the adherents of the Whig and
Tory parties of Great Britain.

Men of the highest literary rank, as dignitaries
civil and ecclesiastic, have contributed to the
pages of these works: among them might be men-
tioned some of the most resplendent names on the
scroll of fame. Among the regular contributors to
the London Quarterly Review were Southey, Scott,
Lockhart (its present editor), Apperson, Fergu-
son, Wordsworth, Lord Mahan, Dr. Milman (whose
articles on Oriental literature have been highly
esteemed), and that wonderful woman of science,
Mrs. Somerville, with many others scarcely less
celebrated. Then again in the Edinburgh Review,
it is enough to mention the following names, any
one which it might be associated—we refer to
Jeffreys, Napier, Brougham, Mackintosh, and
McCaulay; the first of whom during his long con-
nection with the Review actually wrote, on the av-
erage, one third of the articles that graced its bril-
liant pages; while the universally admired essays
of the last, republished so extensively in our own
and the parent country, leave us in no manner of
doubt as to their great intrinsic merit.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

This able Journal was established under the pa-
tronage and support of the ultra-liberals, as styled,
of the British House of Commons; among whom
Rowlock, Mill, Bowring, Professor Long of the
London University, Miss Martineau, and others
names need not be quoted, conspicuously figured.
It was for some years under the editorial super-
vision of Jeremy Bentham, for which fact obtained
the sobriquet of the mouth-piece of Benthamism.—
This work has ever been especially devoted to the
great topics which interest the mass of the people;
its pages have been filled with the reduction of
Tory and exclusive privileges, hereditary
rights, kingly prerogatives, &c. The astounding
developments made a few years since, respecting
the wretched and, then, unheard of horrors of some
branches of the mining population of England,
first appeared in its pages. Not only have its ar-
ticles ever been directed against the afore-men-
tioned abuses, but it has also maintained an un-
flinching crusade against the alliance of church and
State, thus virtually seeking to abolish the "Par-
liamentary Religion" of England, and eventually
to remove the still existing marks of feudalism,
which continue to afflict the British nation. It
has recently become the medium through which
Golden promulgates his Free-trade doctrines,
which will give it increased interest to the
number of admirers here and elsewhere, of that great Re-
former. In many particulars the Westminster Re-
view espouses a political faith closely allied to that
of our own country; and therefore we may, with-
out any extraordinary effort of charity, be induced
to cherish it as an exotic worthy of being grafted
into our more genial soil. It has recently been
united with the Foreign Quarterly Review, the
more attractive features of the two Reviews being
now combined in the Westminster, and thus ad-
ding greatly to its value as a literary periodical.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

is a work of more recent origin than those already
described—but is, nevertheless, destined to occupy
as prominent a place in the Republic of Letters.
The great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland
led to its establishment. There was no Journal in
the United Kingdom, which appeared to meet the
necessities of the Anti-National-church agitation.
Indeed, the revolution caused by the disruption
induced a new state of things, placing the actors
in new positions of observation: nor could they
give utterance to their new perceptions of State and
Church Policy—their new sympathies—their new
emotions, without some organ of thought than
then extant. Hence the spontaneous agreement of
the great master minds among them, in the neces-
sity of a new outlet of opinion, and the immediate
creation of the North British Review. The basis
of the Journal is the Evangelism of the Nineteenth
century; nor is it to be overlooked as one of the
striking characteristics of the times, and the grand
principle which Robertson, Smith, and many of
the eminent men of Scotland took the field a cen-
tury ago to write down, is now advocated and ven-
dicated in this able work, and in the same literary
metropolis.

THE TUALATIN ACADEMY,

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