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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Mechanic Arts and Scientific Inventions.

The age in which we live is noted for many remarkable features which distinguish it from every era which has preceded it.—We do not refer particularly to the wide diffusion of liberal views of government, or the standard of popular intelligence, by which the present century is so honorably distinguished. If it could boast of no other pre-eminence, these peculiarities alone would give it illustrious rank among the "ages." The trait which gives character to the 19th century, is the wide diffusion of "material" prosperity among the masses—the comfort and independent footing upon which the people stand, compared with the population in any former era. Persons of romantic dispositions, when they strike their tuneful harps, still deplore the "good old times," but after all that can be said in favor of primitive innocence and simplicity, the present generation have been permitted to skim off the very cream of the enchanted goblet of Time. It is undeniable that poverty still haunts the world with its squalor and wretchedness, and that vice and crime are still rampant wherever men do congregate. But still, there has been great improvement on former times in the condition of the most degraded and destitute classes. The arrangements for the relief and melioration of every form of suffering and destitution in every country, are now much more complete and efficient, than in any past century. The charitable and benevolent enterprises, institutions and associations, by which every people in our day is so pre-eminently distinguished, exert an incalculable influence in diminishing the general sum of human misery, and render the condition, even of the destitute, the helpless and dependent, a comparative paradise contrasted with the previous eras.

There is no doubt that this favorable change in the condition of society, is owing in some degree to the diffusion of those liberal sentiments of equality which the political revolutions of modern times have propagated; to the spread of the Christian religion; and the harmonizing influences it has exerted—also to the general dissemination of knowledge and intelligence among the masses of mankind. The first and last mentioned of these causes, have no doubt contributed powerfully to elevate the individuals who compose the masses, to a position of comparative pecuniary independence and comfort; and the Christian religion has exerted a very salutary influence in giving impulse and animation to the spirit of benevolence. But it would be unjust to attribute the suffering of past ages entirely to the want of will in the more prosperous classes, to relieve its condition. Much of the apparent inhumanity with which those ages are reproached, resulted from a want of the means, to relieve the sorrows of the afflicted. In this respect we possess an incalculable advantage over all the generations which have preceded us.

The primary cause of the superiority of our own times in the characteristics we have mentioned, is to be found in the improvement and extension of the mechanical arts. The triumphs of scientific and mechanical ingenuity, have given a power to the mass of the 19th century, which would

have been regarded as the wildest and most improbable by the man of the 15th or 16th century. By increasing in a ten fold degree the productive power of the individual, the progress of invention and the mechanic arts have had a direct and powerful effect in elevating every member of society, by enabling his own energy to supply him with an abundance of all the appliances of comfort, prosperity and social respectability. Thus a man who would have been a serf in the 17th century, condemned to unceasing toil for the bare bread that he eat, and a clog upon the energies of society, in the 19th, is enabled to spare from the abundance of his own resources, something to assist the afflicted and destitute—something to drop into the common treasury of charity and benevolence. The mechanic arts and the progress of invention, have thus become the most powerful agents in the moral melioration of society, as well as in improving its physical condition. They have promoted refinement of feeling and delicacy of taste in the ladies boudoir and in fashionable assemblies, and contributed powerfully to the elevation and cultivation of the intellect in all classes.

The prime agents in the civilization of the world, have been the natural forces of the Universe, rendered tributary to the service of man by mechanical skill and ingenuity. The very elements have been made the willing and docile slaves of his will.—Air and water, and fire and lightning, have all been chained to his car. The modern man has by his scientific and mechanical knowledge and skill, wielded for the accomplishment of his works, the mighty elementary forces which the Deity himself employs in the creation and destruction of worlds.

If we trace the progress of civilization, we shall find that in every step it has been marked by the subjection of some external force to the purposes of human will. Man's first victory was over the animal forces of Nature. His first advance in civilization was signaled by the conversion of the horse and the ox into the servants of his will.—These animals have greater physical power than man, and without their assistance he would have made no progress in acquiring the empire of the world. He next turned his attention to the elements. The power of the water was invoked to grind his corn, and the wind to propel his ships. Then, chemistry was made to yield up its secrets, and gunpowder sprang into existence, to give a demagogical power and efficacy to his passions. The mysterious magnetic principle was next pressed into his service, to guide him in security over the trackless world of waters, which so long formed an unconquerable barrier to his enterprise.—Then came steam, with its wonders—the steamboat and the railroad car. The atmosphere he next converted into a lever by which he could apply a pressure of superhuman power; and last, the lightning is bridled and converted into an express messenger, to inform him of the price of pork and the state of the stocks. Without the great elementary forces we have mentioned, what would now be the condition of the world? Where would be our glorious republic, with its twenty-six millions of enlightened freemen? Mechanical skill and scientific invention have been the prime motors of human civilization. As this age has achieved greater triumphs than all former ages combined, so it immeasurably surpasses all others in power, prosperity and happiness.

The great reality of the age—the start taken in social, civil and intellectual advancement, is not more observable in the improved and improving condition of the arts, than in the fact that it originates in them. The movement not only began with, but its increasing momentum comes from them. If they flag, so must it. While they progress, nothing can retard it. There can be no decay of nations without a decline in the arts and sciences; but when they are no longer fostered, or when such only are cherished as tend to aggrandize the great, empires must become extinct, and their proudest monuments must crumble away. Ancient legislators did not understand this; and the present disordered condition of a great part of the earth, is the result of their ignorance. Preferring the exaltation of a class to that of the masses, they mistook munificence for power, and military force and display for prosperity. Had they perceived that nothing can be lasting that is not beneficial to society at large—had they devoted the treasures they squandered in erecting cenotaphs to their grandeur, to the general diffusion of science and art, the earth would not now be sprinkled with the tomb-stones of nations.

We believe that invention and the mechanic arts are still in their infancy. Nature has as yet yielded up but few, comparatively, of her secrets to the enquiries and researches of men. It is not an extravagant thought to suppose that under the impulse which they have received in the present century, the progress of invention and mechanical skill yet unfold wonders far surpassing any yet disclosed. Nor do we doubt that these achievements will be followed by a corresponding improvement in social prosperity. Here then lies the field in which the genius and intellect of our young men should exert its noblest energies. The glory to be won will cast into the shade the laurels of the conqueror and the statesman.

AN IMMENSE JOB.—A few years ago, the Dutch who conquered Holland, resolved that they would add to the quantity of fertile ground in the kingdom by pumping out Harlem Lake, a lake seventy miles long and twenty broad, which gave it an area equal to Lake Champlain. To carry out the undertaking, three immense engines were constructed in the fall of 1847, although the pumps did not commence till the spring of 1848. Late accounts say the job is nearly completed, the greater part of the bottom being exposed. To lower the lake one inch, four million tons of water had to be lifted. In three years the lake was lowered seven feet three inches; in December last year it was lowered nine feet and a half, and now it is nearly dry. It is believed that no less than 700,000,000 tons of water have been lifted by the engines since they commenced operations. This is equal to a mass of solid rock, a little more than three square miles, and one hundred feet high, that is, allowing fifteen cubic feet for a ton.

We can easily see that an immense amount of labor the engines performed, and what power there is in coal applied in a state of combustion to water, for the purpose of raising water. Each engine was three hundred and fifty horse power; and so economical were their working qualities, that two and a quarter pounds of Welsh coal per hour was all the fuel used for each horse power of an engine. The Dutch engineers were nearly unanimous for the old fashioned wind-mills, which had been so often employed for the same purpose, but it was ascertained by two English engineers that the engines could be built and do the work for one half the amount of wind-mills; this has been completely fulfilled.—*London Times.*

HOW LONG CAN ONE LIVE WITHOUT SLEEP?—This question we have never seen answered. But an authentic communication has been made to a British society whose fields of operations are in Asia, descriptive of a mode of punishment which is peculiar to the criminal code of China. It appears from this communication that a Chinese merchant had been convicted of murdering his wife, and was sentenced to die by being totally deprived of the privilege of going to sleep. This singular and extremely painful mode of quelling an earthly existence was carried into execution at Amoy, under the following circumstances: The condemned was placed in prison under the care of three of the police guard, who relieved each other every alternate hour, and who prevented the prisoner from falling asleep for a single moment, night or day. He thus lived for nineteen days without enjoying any sleep. At the commencement of the eighth day his sufferings were so cruel that he implored the authorities to grant him the blessed opportunity of being strangled, garrotted, guillotined, burned to death, drowned, quartered, shot, blown up with gunpowder, or put to death in any conceivable way which their humanity or ferocity could invent. This will give us some idea of the horrors of dying because you cannot go to sleep.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.—To tell a man to his face to mind his own business, would be considered about equal to knocking him down. And yet it is one of the simplest rules of right conduct, and the most useful that mankind can adopt in the intercourse with each other. There is a great deal of the Paul Pry spirit in the human heart, or wonderful inquisitiveness in regard to the personal and private affairs of friends and neighbors. This spirit makes more mischief in the community than almost any other cause, and creates more malice, envy and jealousy, than can be overcome in a century. Let every man mind his own business, and there will not be half the trouble in the world that there is at present.

TO BE LIBERAL AND PRODIGAL with other men's money, is the quintessence of meanness, while a decent parsimony is in the highest degree honorable and praiseworthy. The true type of littleness is the man who contracts debts which he makes no provision to liquidate—who buys with mere promises to pay, luxuries, which contribute nothing to his improvement, comfort, or real happiness; whose motto is; "The world owes me a living, and a living I'll have," unscrupulous of means.

MOTIVES FOR MARRIAGE.—Men marry from as diverse motives as the subjects they wed are opposite in nature, look and genius. Go the married to obtain respectability.—Wilkes declared that he wedded to please his friends. Weyerly, in his old age, took his servant girl to spite his relations. The Russians have a story of a widow who was so inconsolable for the loss of her husband, that she took another to keep her from fretting to death; and we read of an Irishman who declared he would never have taken a second wife, but having a chance of marrying a Protestant girl, he just took her to save her soul. A young and rash rascal gentleman married a woman old enough to be his grandmother, because he owed her a debt of fifty dollars for board.

AN OLD SAILOR, at the theatre, said he supposed that the dancing girls wore their dresses at half mast as a mark of respect to departed modesty.

INFLUENCE OF A NEWSPAPER.—A school teacher, who has been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, writes to the editor of the Ogdensburg Sentinel as follows:—

I have found it to be a universal fact without exception, that those scholars, of both sexes and of all ages, who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are

1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers, and define words with greater ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of the important places, nations, their Governments and doings, on the globe.

4. They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every variety of style, in the newspaper, from the common place advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.

5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts, more clearly and connectedly expressed.

6. Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers, are always taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness in their use of languages.

LITERARY COMPENSATION.—It is stated that \$1,500 was paid the late J. Fenimore Cooper, by Graham's Magazine, for the "Islet of the Gulf," and \$1,000 for ten Naval Biographies, besides \$1,200 for twelve other articles. It is said that during the last three years Sartain's Magazine has paid \$16,000 for literary articles. Godey's Lady's Book has also expended large sums in the same way.

The total number of vessels built and launched in the port of New York during the year 1852, was 85, and their aggregate tonnage was 57,777 tons. There are besides now on the stocks, 31 vessels, measuring in the aggregate, 24,428 tons; and a grand total of launched and on the stocks of 116 vessels of 82,205 tons.

THE HUMAN BRAIN.—Three pounds, eight ounces, troy weight, is the average weight of the brain of a male adult, and three pounds, four ounces, of a female. Cuvier's brain weighed four pounds, eleven ounces, four drams and thirty grains, troy weight. The brain of Dupuytren, the great French surgeon, weighed four pounds and ten ounces, troy weight. Mr. Webster's brain was next in size to the two last and with these exceptions, the largest of any man's that ever lived.—*Medical Journal.*

The Cincinnati Commercial tells the following: "A thriving trader in Wisconsin, claiming the paternity of eleven daughters, greatly to the astonishment of his neighbors, succeeded in marrying them all off in six months. A neighbor of his, who had likewise several single daughters, called upon him to obtain the secret of his husband-obtaining success, when the latter informed him he made it a rule, after a young man had paid attention to one of his girls for a fortnight, to call upon him with a revolver and request him to choose between death and matrimony. "You can imagine," continued he, "which of the two they preferred." This bit of matrimonial financing should be preserved in memory by fathers of large families with a fair proportion of marriageable daughters."

KEEP MOVING.—If you ever expect to be anything keep moving. Indolent and slow people now-a-days stand no chance at all. Make a beginning. This is half the battle. A beginning began, you will begin to forget that slothfulness is in you; and with honor in one hand and perseverance in the other, success is sure to follow your wake as night the day. If anybody in this world looks contemptible, it is your standstill gentleman. He is a plague to himself and a nuisance to the community. Give us a real tearing fellow before a real steady one. The first will get his eyes open. Keep moving.

Whoever looks steadfastly into his soul, and transmutes that bodiless thing into shape and substance, whether it be a temple or a poem, a painting, a piece of mechanism, a rhyme of melody, or a subtle discovery of the human brain—in what shape soever he has rendered the truth within him—that man has worshipped and sacrificed; he has laid the offering of his intelligence on the altar of the Highest intelligence, and the gift of his being is repaid—in the Book of books shall it be set down to him.

When one sees a family of children going to school in clean and well-mended clothing, it tells a great deal in favor of the mother; one might vainly that those children learn some valuable lessons at home, whatever they might be taught at school.

Splinters.

It's a fair and wicked heart that shrinks from the duties of love and religion.

Pride and folly cost many persons more than their necessities.

A burthen which was thoughtlessly put must be patiently borne.

Nobody ever sees an action as very wrong when under the excitement of doing it.

If you would set a proper value on time, keep company with tomb-stones and unials.

Experience is the light in the ship's stern shining on dangers past, but not forecasting dangers to come.

Surely some people must know themselves, for they never think about anything else.

There is something beautifully pious and tender in that word of sad import, "adieu." That is "May God guard you, to God I commit you."

If you mean to make your side of the argument appear plausible, do not prejudice people against what you think by your passionate manner of defending it.

Action is, after all, the main business of our lives; we are to work while it is called to-day; and thought is worth nothing, unless it lead to and embody itself into practice.

Affliction, like spring flowers, breaks through the most frozen ground at last; and the heart which seeks but for another heart to make it happy will never seek in vain.

As time passes, memory silently records your deeds, which conscience will impressively read to you in after life, especially in sickness and age to your joy and sorrow.

Four hundred years have elapsed since the invention of Printing, yet books are not in circulation all over the globe; while the use of tobacco became universal within fifty years of its discovery.

"I served," says Jefferson, "with General Washington, in the Legislature of Virginia, before the Revolution, and, during it, with Dr. Franklin, in Congress.—I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point, which was to decide the question.—They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves."

RECIPE FOR A HAPPY HOME.—Six things are requisite, says Hamilton, to create a happy home. Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholster. It must be warmed by affection, and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere, and bring in fresh salubrity day by day, while over all, as a protecting canopy and glory, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God.

There is consolation in everything, if we have but the philosophy to find it out. Misfortune can be turned to advantage by the wise man, and the severest pains to the means of after enjoyment. Weak, vain and wayward as we are, we have the power to render ourselves three our natural selves. We can do much more than we suspect, but we will not, and because of this, we imagine our destiny beyond the circle of our proper effort.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A Mormon Organ, called the "Seer," has been started in Washington city, by Orson Pratt, one of the Latter Day Saints. It is in favor of polygamy, and attempts to justify the practice by Scripture. The power of Congress or of any other State to prohibit it is denied. The statement that polygamy is allowed and practiced in the Mormon community seem to be well established from their own organs. Anything more socially corrupting or demoralizing cannot be conceived.

THE STREAM OF LIFE.—Life bears on like the stream of a misty river. Our boat at first glides swiftly down the narrow channel, through the playful murmuring of the little brook, and winds along its grassy borders; the trees shed their blossoms over our young heart, and the flow runs on your brink seem to offer their kisses to our young hands; we are in hope and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us, but the stream hurries on, and they are empty.

Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, and amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated by the moving pictures of enjoyment and in lusty that are passing before us; we are excited by short lived success, or depressed and rendered miserable by some short lived disappointment.

But our energy and dependence are both in vain. The stream bears us on, we may be shipwrecked but we cannot anchor; our voyage may be hastened, but cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens towards its home, the roaring of the waves is beneath our keel, and the land lessons from our eyes, the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our last leave of earth and its inhabitants, and of our future voyage there is no witness but the infinite and boundless.

FRANKLIN.—Hon. George Bancroft recently delivered a lecture before the New York Historical Society, in which the following eloquent tribute is paid to the philosopher Franklin:

Not half of Franklin's merits have been told. He was the true father of the American Union. It was he who went forth to lay the foundation of that great design at Albany; and in New York he lifted up his voice. Here among us he appeared as the apostle of the Union. It was Franklin who suggested the Congress of 1771, and but for his wisdom and the confidence that wisdom inspired, it is a matter of doubt whether that Congress would have taken effect. It was Franklin who suggested the bond of union which binds these States from Florida to Maine. Franklin was the greatest diplomatist of the 18th century. He never spoke a word too soon; he never spoke a word too late; he never spoke a word too much; he never failed to speak the right word at the right season.

LEAVING HOME.—I can conceive of no picture more interesting than one which might be drawn from a young man leaving the home of his childhood, the scene of all his early associations, to try his fortune in a distant country, setting out alone for the "forest." A father in the decline, the down hill of life, gives his parting blessing, invoking the best gifts of heaven on his beloved offspring, and to crown all his efforts with complete success. Tears gush from his eyes, and words are forbid utterance.—A kind, affectionate mother calling after him as he is departing from the parental abode, and with all the dangers to which he is about to be exposed rushing into, and pressing upon her mind, she says: "Go, my son—remember that there is a right and a wrong way." Her advice is brief. Language is inadequate to the expression of the feelings that there crowd on the mind of a virtuous child. Every reader has a case of this kind, and has been the subject of one in some respects similar. Here may be found eloquence more touching to him to whom it is delivered than the orations of Cicero or Demosthenes.

GOOD NATURE.—Good nature is a gem which shines brightly wherever it is found. It cheers the darkness of misfortune, and warms the heart that is callous and cold. In social life who has not seen and felt its influence? Don't let matters ruffle you.—Nobody gains anything by being cross and crabbed. If a friend has injured you, if the world goes hard, if you want employment and can't get it, or can't get your honest dues, or fire has consumed, or water swallowed up the fruits of many years' hard toil, or your faults magnified, or enemies have traduced, or friends deceived, never mind; don't get mad with any body; don't abuse the world or any of its creatures; keep good natured, and our word for it, all things will come right. The soft South wind and the genial sun are not more effectual in clothing the earth with verdure and sweet flowers of spring, than is good nature in adorning the hearts of men and women with blossoms of kindness, happiness and affection—those flowers the fragrance of which ascends to Heaven.

PUNCTUALITY.—Few are aware how much time is lost by want of punctuality. Twenty men meet together for business, detained fifteen minutes by the slack twisted habits of one, lose in all no less than five hours of time—a donation of which they have to make usually with no thanks, or a very faint and flippant apology. A celebrated Frenchman, employed in arduous official duties, found that his wife was habitually ten minutes too late in coming to dinner. He found the difficulty incurable, and he therefore determined to write a book.—He fixed on his subject, thought of it during his walk to and from his home, wrote during those ten minutes every day, and no longer, and in the course of a couple of years published one of the most able books of the age.

A BEAUTIFUL PRAYER.—Lord, bless and preserve that dear person whom thou hast chosen to be my husband; let his life be long and blessed, comfortable and holy; and let me also become a great blessing and comfort unto him, a sharer in all his joys, a refreshment in all his sorrows, a meet helper for him in all the accidents and changes of the world; make me amiable forever in his eyes, and very dear to him. Unite his heart to me in the dearest union of love and holiness, and mine to him in all sweetness, charity and complacency. Keep me from all ungentleness, all dissimulation and hypocrisy, and make me humble and obedient, useful and observant, that we may delight in each other according to thy blessed word and ordinance, and both of us may rejoice in Thee, having our portion in the love and service of God for ever.—*BASHI MORGAN.*

ATTENTION.—"America!" said an aspiring orphan, "I love her! I love her sons, her daughters, her wifs, and her sisters!" While handkerchiefs were waved by fair hands, cobweb scented the atmosphere, and smiles diffused a "molting glory" around the scene.

Between Life and Death there is a great gulf fixed.

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

Saturday, March 26, 1853.

Dissolution.

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

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

Olympia, March 13, 1853.

Card.

All persons having business with the office of the "Columbian" will please address T. F. McElroy.

J. W. WILEY.

Division of the Territory--The New Territory Convention to meet at Olympia, on the 11th of May, next.

The Convention held at Monticello, on the 25th of last November, adjourned to meet at Olympia, on the 11th day of May. The time for the meeting of the Convention will soon be at hand. The question of a division of the Territory is the question of the day. No other subject possesses so much interest to the people of Northern Oregon, and no other measure now before the people, if carried out, would conduce so much to the permanent advantage and prosperity of the country. The Conventions already held for the purpose of memorializing Congress for a division of the Territory, were only necessary preliminary steps towards effecting the object and end so much desired by all. Even the most active and enthusiastic supporters of these movements did not think that either of these memorials would have the desired effect upon Congress. The most ardent lovers of the project dared not hope that the grand consummation would be so easily obtained. Too much was known of Congress to justify such an expectation. Not so, however, with the Convention soon to meet. We are firmly of the opinion that if the doings of the coming assemblage of the representatives of Northern Oregon are characterized by as much energy and spirit as those of the two former, their memorial will be finally operative upon Congress. It is now only some six weeks until the Convention will meet. Let us therefore be prepared and ready to do our duty. Let the Convention at Olympia, on the 11th of May next, be attended by proper representatives from all the different towns, precincts and settlements of Northern Oregon. Let elections be held, and suitable delegates be chosen in all those places which were not represented in the last Convention. Let there be but a suitable expression of the voice of the people, and the thing will be done--the "Territory of Columbia" will be organized!!

One of the most interesting subjects which will come before the Convention, will be the nomination of a delegate to represent the "Territory of Columbia" in Congress. It is proposed that the Convention nominate a suitable person as delegate to Congress, and recommend that he be elected by the people of Northern Oregon, at an election to be appointed for that purpose. This is a matter of grave interest to the people of the future "Territory of Columbia," and the subject demands our serious and careful consideration. Should or should not the nomination and election be made? We are decidedly in favor of the move. Let a suitable person be nominated, elected and sent, duly accredited, to Washington City, and we are of opinion that he will be admitted to a seat in our national Congress, as a delegate from the "Territory of Columbia." And if allowed a seat in Congress, what an advantage it will be to our new and rising country! The wants and wishes of our people can then be properly made known. The interests of our country will be attended to, and we have no doubt that every aid and assistance which can be afforded by our government will be promptly rendered to us. What we most need is a voice at the National Capitol--a suitable person to make a proper representation of our situation and necessities. Let every good citizen who is able, contribute according to his means towards raising a purse sufficiently large to defray the expenses of our delegate to and from Washington. Let there be kept an account of the amounts subscribed, and the names of the contributors. If Congress should refuse our delegate a seat, we have no doubt that they will allow him his mileage and pay; and in that case the amount raised could be refunded by our delegate on his return. But supposing that Congress will not allow our delegate mileage and pay, still we are of opinion that

the amount so raised, could not possibly be applied to a purpose which will more effectually subserve the best interests of this country.

Much, however, will depend upon the character and qualifications of the delegate. Too much care and caution cannot be used in the selection. The choice should be made without the slightest reference to political opinions. He should be a man well acquainted with the country, its character and resources, from actual and personal observation. There are a great many interests connected with this country which should be placed in a proper light before the general government. It is indispensably necessary that our delegate should possess this information from actual and personal observation, and withal, he should be a man of ability, with a knowledge of the world and of men, sufficient to enable him to cope with the sharp ones at Washington, and perform every duty which the interests of our new and growing country may demand, with credit to himself and his constituents. Let him, moreover, be a man of integrity, of temperate habits, and one whose character for punctuality, truth and reliability is such as to inspire universal confidence among the people.

Northern Oregon is a new, and comparatively unknown country, but has, of late, excited no small interest at the national Capitol, and among the older States of this confederacy. With such a delegate, elected by the people, and sent from such a quarter, how much may be done towards hastening the growth of the embryo commercial State? We would again urge upon the citizens of Northern Oregon, the importance of attending to this matter in due season. Let not a single town, precinct or settlement north of the Columbia river be unrepresented in the Convention at Olympia.

Donation Law.

TIME OF IMMIGRANTS BEING ENTITLED TO LAND IN OREGON, EXTENDED BY CONGRESS.

We learn from late papers received from San Francisco, that the House Bill "extending the time for two years for emigrants to Oregon to become entitled to grants of land, and granting widows there the land which their husbands would have received," was taken up in the Senate on the 4th of February, amended and passed. We have not yet seen any publication of the Act above referred to, and are, of course, unacquainted with its provisions. By it, however, we understand that immigrants will be allowed to take claims, and be entitled to donations of land, in Oregon, until the first of December, 1855.

Business on the Sound.--The constant stream of immigrants which has been flowing into this country for the last few months, has made a desirable and evident change in the business features of the Sound. There are now no less than fourteen saw-mills to run by water power, and one steam saw-mill, in process of construction on Puget Sound. Besides these, there are several others in contemplation. A large number of our citizens are engaged in the business of getting out cargoes of hewed timber, pilchings and cord wood. Vessels are not now compelled to remain in the Sound awaiting a cargo. Hewed timber is now got out a great deal faster on the Sound than the number of vessels engaged in that business can carry it to market.

Emigration to Northern Oregon.--From reliable sources, we learn that there will be a large emigration from southern Oregon. A large number have already arrived, and we hear that there are a great many families now on their way to the Sound. This is right. Come on. We have plenty of room for you--an abundance of prairie and timber land for all. Ye men of families, who are desirous of securing good farms and pleasant homes, come and see our country and judge for yourselves. There is a sufficient diversity to gratify nearly every variety of taste. Bring your wives, sisters and children along with you. We are of opinion you will never regret the step.

Hiram P. Hastings, a popular and able member of the New York Bar, died at Panama on the 5th inst., on the way home from California.

ENORMOUS.--There are three hundred spiritual rapping circles in Cincinnati, which meet nightly, and in St. Louis there are over a thousand members of similar circles. This being the case, the spirits must have a pretty lively business to communicate with all these circles at the same time.

The Washington Union announces the re-election of Hon. Sam. Houston, as United States Senator, by the Legislature of Texas.

Editors Table.

Our table has been in a somewhat dilapidated condition for a week or two past, but it has been repaired, and able to stand the load which has been placed upon it by our *quandam* friend, *BARNEZ*. Those *La Empress*' have a tendency to make us *puff*. Our readers attention is directed to an advertisement headed "To the Farmers," by which it will be seen that he has received a large and fresh supply of goods for the Spring trade.

The Weather.--During the last week we have had frequent light showers of rain. No frost or freezing, and nothing to interfere materially with the operations of the farmer and gardener, whilst the breezes, always to be expected at this season of the year, have favored the passage of the numerous vessels which are now almost constantly sailing into and out of the Sound.

Capt. W. A. Howard.--This gentleman returned to Olympia on Monday evening last, from the Willamette valley. The reception of certain letters at the mouth of the Cowlitz, prevented his intended visit to San Francisco. From him we learn that the "Oregon Coal Company" are making preparations for a vigorous prosecution of their intended operations in this vicinity, at as early a day as the weather and other circumstances will permit.

D. R. Bigelow, Esq.--This gentleman was at Oregon City on the 5th inst. The Board of Commissioners to draft a code of laws for this Territory, were to meet at Salem, on the 14th of the present month.

Improvements in Olympia.--During the last few weeks, several new buildings have been erected. It is with pleasure that we notice the final completion of the new Catholic Church.

Flour for the last several months, has sold in this part of the country at the rate of \$20 per 100 pounds. We now are happy, however, to be able to inform persons at a distance, who may intend removing here, that there has been an abundant supply of flour received from California, which has reduced its price here to \$10 per 100 lbs.

Vessels due at this Port.--The brig "Jane," bark "Sarah Warren," schooner "Franklin," and brig "Merchantman" are now daily expected. The brig "Jane" has, we understand, some 25 passengers on board, among whom are several families.

Gen. Jack Rag.--On Saturday evening last, the performance of this celebrated actor and vocalist, was witnessed by a large audience at the Olympia House. The General appears to have given general satisfaction. We are sorry to say, however, that the ardor of the great actor, and that of Mr. Nubbenpucker's Band, was considerably damped by a discharge of cold water from the pit.

The brig "Kingsbury," Capt. Cook, arrived at this port on Monday last, 20 days from San Francisco, with merchandise, to Geo. A. Barnes.

Again Ahead of the Mail!

Interesting News from the Atlantic States.

The brig "G. W. Kendall," Capt. D. J. Gove, arrived in our harbor on Monday last, 14 days from San Francisco. We are indebted to Capt. G. for files of the *Alta* and *Herald* up to the 7th inst., from which we extract the following interesting intelligence:

Papers from New York to the 7th February have been received at San Francisco. There are conflicting telegraphic reports respecting the health of the Hon. Wm. R. King. A letter from Charleston, S. C., dated January 25th, says the Vice-President arrived in Key West on the 22d January. He was no better than when he left. He feels that there is no hope of recovery.

The Cabinet talk is contradictory, and much of it no doubt for effect. There appear to be some good reasons why, in the present condition of our foreign relations, the President elect should make choice of a Minister of some experience, in past years, in the State Department, and hence Mr. Louis McLane, of Maryland, who was successively Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury under President Jackson, and twice Minister Plenipotentiary to England--the last time at a most critical period in Mr. Polk's administration--and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, are both spoken of with considerable confidence.

The Senate passed the bill extending the time of warehousing foreign goods, with an amendment restricting the time for goods intended for consumption to twelve months. Other goods are allowed three years. The bill, in its present shape, also looks to the modification of the existing law in regard to the extensive use of Public Bonded Warehouses.

The present Congress is at its close, and the great measure of the session still hangs undischarged in the Senate. The whole country is looking earnestly towards the National Capitol, hoping and expecting that the present winter will not have passed ere

some measures have been adopted to secure the immediate commencement and early completion of a railroad from the Valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

A proposition is before Congress to build a line of Magnetic Telegraph to California, and have it completed within eighteen months. It emanates from James Eddy, the manager, and a considerable proprietor of the Maine Telegraph Company.

Mr. Eddy proposes to establish stations on the line, at intervals of 100 miles, with a well sheltered and provided force of five men at each, who, when not engaged on the line, will devote themselves to agricultural pursuits, and thus gradually gather supplies for the emigrant, and form a nucleus at the different points for trading and general supply stations.

Mr. Eddy's plan embraces another great improvement, which enables him to transmit messages the whole length of the line without re-writing. This is done by the aid of the batteries at the way stations, which are to be used as an auxiliary force to supply the electricity in its long route, and so act as to accomplish this purpose.

Mr. Cass, in the Senate, presented a resolution, and Mr. Briggs, in the House, a memorial, from the New York Senate, with the object of securing the same religious freedom for the citizens of the United States abroad, as is granted to foreigners in the United States.

It is announced that the Military and Naval Committee in the U. S. Senate have determined to recommend suitable measures for increasing the efficiency of the Army and Navy; that they will recommend a fortification of the Pacific Coast, and perhaps report in favor of a Commercial Steam Marine.

George W. Wright has been nominated to the Senate as Sub-Treasurer of California.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says Mr. Marshall, of California, is named for the China Mission, the Consulship of Valparaiso, or the Collectorship of San Francisco. At last accounts he had gone to Concord to see Gen. Pierce.

The United States Senate, previous to passing a resolution appropriating \$50,000 towards an equestrian statue of Washington, added an amendment allowing Clark Mills, the artist, the sum of \$20,000 additional for his statue of Gen. Jackson.

The Federal Treasury held subject to draft, on 27th Jan., \$12,995,956, of which \$2,343,113 was in New York, \$1,014,772 at San Francisco, and \$3,598,820 in the Mint at Philadelphia.

Geo. Peabody, of London, has donated \$10,000 to the new Grinnell Expedition to the Arctic regions.

Joseph Gales, of the Washington Intelligence, is dangerously ill.

THREE HUNDRED ORDERS FOR CALORIC ENGINES.--The New York Herald says: "The caloric engine is a substantial reality. Three hundred orders, including one or two for the fast frigates of the New York Herald, already received by the patentees, are tangible evidence of the practical success of the experiment."

The agent of Ericsson and others, in New York, have proposed to furnish the Secretary of the Navy with one or more vessels to be propelled with the Ericsson engines, which are to attain a speed of nine knots, with a daily consumption of eight tons of coal. The proposition has been favorably entertained, and Ericsson has been requested to send his new vessel to Washington. This has been agreed to, and she is to be there within thirty days.

The popularity of the enterprise of the New York Crystal Palace is shown by the fact that the company's stock is one of the favorite fancies. The capital stock is \$200,000, and the shares are selling at seventy per cent. advance.

Hon. Rufus Choate has been tendered and accepted the attorney-generalship of the State of Massachusetts.

The United States ship *Raritan*, Commodore Macauley, 98 days from Callao, had arrived at Norfolk. Lieut. Benham died on the passage. His remains were brought home.

Hon. Alexander H. Buel, of New York, died at Washington, after a few days illness of erysipelas.

The telegraph announces the death of the Hon. J. C. Magruder, formerly Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.

The clipper ship *Courser* lately arrived in New York from Hongkong, made the run from the Cape of Good Hope in thirty-eight days, said to be the shortest time on record. She made the round voyage from Boston to San Francisco, thence to Hongkong and home, in eleven months and twenty days, of which 103 days were spent in port.

The United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, Capt. Duley, reached Valparaiso on the 23d of Jan., sixty-one days from Honolulu.

THE ISTHMIAN.--Dates from Panama are to the 19th of February. The papers say the health of their city is much improved, and that the yellow fever has nearly disappeared.

A notification has been issued by the Alcalde of Panama, to the effect that muleteers and porters shall in future be provided by the authorities with regular certificates; and a request has been made that passengers will in future examine these certificates before entrusting their baggage to strangers, for conveyance across the Isthmus. The object is to prevent fraud.

The Cabildo of Panama has granted to the Panama Railroad Company, under certain restrictions, the use of all the land through which the railway passes within the jurisdiction of the city--the said grant not to exceed 25 varas in width, and all land required above that amount to be paid for at legal rates.

From the San Francisco Herald, March 7.

The Steamship Tennessee Ashore!

FORTUNATE ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS!

The P. M. Steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. Mellus, went ashore at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in a dense fog, at a place called Tagus Beach, in Bolinas Bay, about 3 miles North of the Heads. We are indebted to Mr. Whiting, one of the passengers who started overland two hours after the catastrophe, for Saucelito, and thence by boat to the city, for full particulars of this unfortunate casualty.

The *Tennessee* started from Panama on the 19th of February with 600 passengers, of whom 100 were ladies and children. There was comparatively little sickness during the voyage. Three deaths occurred--one, Mr. Stevens, the Express Messenger of Wells, Fargo & Co., of yellow fever--another of cholera, produced by imprudence at Acapulco, and the third from exhaustion.

The passengers were highly pleased with their trip up, and on Saturday, within 150 miles of port, passed resolutions highly complimenting the ship, the captain and officers.

About midnight of Saturday, when the ship was supposed to be not far from the Heads, a dense fog set in, which continued all night and yesterday morning. At three o'clock a. m., the captain supposing he was off the entrance of the harbor, commenced to let off steam and backed and filled to maintain his position until morning. About 4 o'clock muddy water was seen, which strengthened the idea that the ship was off the harbor. At sunrise the fog still continued, and seemed even to increase. Objects could not be discerned the length of the ship. The captain still continued to back and fill, and was standing on the starboard wheel house about 9 o'clock, when a steamer passenger came running aft crying that the land was just ahead. On peering through the fog an immense bluff, that seemed to tower to the skies, presented itself within a few yards. An effort was made to avoid it, but on turning, another bluff equally lofty opposed itself. At this moment the ship struck broadside on to the beach, and the surf dashing against her side made her roll violently. From time to time the passengers could feel her strike on the rocks.

The instant she grounded, Mr. Dowling, the first officer, with great intrepidity, leaped overboard with a cable and dashing through the water, made the ship fast to the cliff. This secured her. The confusion on board was at first very great, and several of the passengers seized hold of the cable which was made fast to the stern, and attempted to run down it to the shore. Some few accomplished this, but order was soon restored and the passengers became reassured.

The passengers were all safely landed. The mail on board is very heavy, there being no less than two hundred bags. When Mr. Whiting left, at 11 o'clock, about a dozen bags had been brought ashore. It was expected that all would be saved at low tide.

An hour before the *Tennessee* struck the soundings showed eight fathoms, and a few moments before, six fathoms. Strange to say, no one on board heard the surf until they were in it. The escape of all on board is Providential. We are informed that had the ship struck thirty yards ahead or astern of the position she did, not a soul could have been saved. Just in front of her is an enormous cliff several hundred feet high, against which she would have been dashed to pieces. About the same distance astern is another equally lofty. By the most fortunate chance she struck in a narrow beach, forming a sort of gap between these two eminences.

We learn that there is but little hope of getting the *Tennessee* off. She is settling fast into the sand, and the breakers at high water are dashing against her.

Immediately on receiving intelligence of these facts, Capt. Knight, the Agent of the P. M. Steamship Company, chartered the steamers *Goliath* and *Confidence* and despatched them yesterday afternoon to the relief of the ill-fated vessel.

LATER--STATEMENT BY OUR MARINE REPORTER.--The place where the *Tennessee* went ashore was in Indian Cove, about four miles to the northward of the Heads, during a dense fog, at half-past nine o'clock Sunday morning. Fortunately, she struck on a small sandy beach; had she been 600 yards either north or south of it, it is probable she would immediately have gone to pieces. There being a smooth sea, Captain Mellus succeeded first in landing the ladies, then the mails and express matter, and finally the whole of the passengers, some two hundred of whom walked over to Saucelito, and were to be brought over in the steamer *Confidence*.

LATEST.--A steam tug reached the wharf about ten o'clock last night from the *Tennessee*, and reports the latter not more than two or three feet in the sand, and the sea quiet. It was hoped, if this favorable state of things continued, that the *Goliath* might be able at high tide to haul her out into deep water.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO--SETTLEMENT OF THE TEHUANTEPEC TREATY.--We learn by way of Mexico, that the Tehuantepec question is settled. The grant of the right of opening this route was assigned on the 5th of February, to a mixed company of Americans and Mexicans, of which Col. Sloc is the head. We understand that a Treaty will be immediately made by the American Minister, with the full approbation of the British and French Ministers. Mr. J. J. Williams, the Chief Engineer, was to leave the city of Mexico on the 16th ult. to take formal possession in the name of the grantees.

The Bank of England has advanced the rate of interest three per cent.

England.

The British are making great preparations to meet an apprehended warlike *coupe de main* on the part of Napoleon III.

Amongst other symptoms, it appears that Government is making inquiries of the various railroad companies how many men and horses, with munitions of war, they could carry to any specified point, in case of emergency. Arrangements are also being made to have the regular troops and militia available at a moment's notice. A large military station is to be founded near Birmingham, and no more of the regular troops are to be sent from home at present. In the navy yards the greatest activity prevails. Napier, the ship-builder in the Clyde, recently received orders for sixteen frigates for France, but the British Admiralty cancelled the order, and gave similar orders to England.

Among the documents which were brought by the steamship *Africa* to New York, is said to be a project of an international copyright treaty between Great Britain and the country. It had been executed at Manchester, by the late Daniel Webster, and Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, a short time before the last illness of the former; and having been returned from England, with the sanction and approval of the British government, is now probably under the consideration of Mr. Everett and Mr. Crampton.

France. From France the news, to the exclusion of everything else, is the Emperor's marriage to Mlle. Montijo, which has taken Paris by surprise, and was unfavorably received by the Bourse. Mlle. Montijo is a Spaniard, twenty-five years of age, and grand-daughter of the British Consul at Malaga. The mother of the new Empress of France is said to be nearly related to Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston.

Twenty-line-of-battle ships, eighteen frigates, and fifteen smaller ships-of-war, fitted with the screw propeller, are building at the French navy yards. The French government will, it is said, ask for a dowry of five millions of francs for the new Empress.

The Orleans property is now alienated, the year allowed for its sale having expired.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Olympia, held at the Olympia House on Friday evening, the 18th inst., Wm. W. Plumb was, on motion of Chas. E. Weed, called to the chair, and A. J. Moses chosen Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Weed, which will appear in the subsequent resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Weed, a committee of three was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the persons present.

The chair appointed Messrs. H. A. Goldborough, Quincy A. Brooks, and C. E. Weed, said committee.

On motion of Mr. Goldborough the meeting took a recess of ten minutes to give the committee time to attend to the business of their appointment. At the expiration of the time the meeting was called to order, and the committee, through Mr. Weed, reported the following:

Whereas, J. W. Wiley, senior publisher of the "Columbian," the pioneer newspaper on Puget Sound, having, in consequence of other engagements, discontinued his connection with that paper, we, citizens of Olympia, are desirous of expressing our approbation of his course in the management of that paper during its late protracted existence; and whereas, the "Columbian" has been conducted with energy and enterprise, and has represented the wants and interests of Northern Oregon, irrespective of party or local prejudice, as to entitle it to the praise of being one of the ablest papers in the Territory, therefore be it Resolved, That in taking leave of Mr. Wiley as co-editor of the "Columbian," we readily accede to his request for his instrumentality in establishing a paper which is a credit to the country, we fully recognize the efficiency of his assistance through the columns of that paper, in attracting to Northern Oregon that attention of our Legislative body which is so eminently its due, we appreciate his talents and ability, and will cordially welcome him among us as a permanent settler [which we learn is his intention] and firm supporter of our true interests.

And be it further resolved, That we tender to the "Columbian" and its present manager, Messrs. McElroy & Beebe, our support and best wishes for its success.

Which resolutions, on motion of Mr. Weed, were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Weed the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the "Columbian."

On motion of Mr. Goldborough, the meeting adjourned.

A. J. Moses, Secretary.

ARRIVAL OF GOODS!

BRIG "JANE" is expected daily with a large assortment of Goods, consisting in part as follows: FLOUR, SUGAR, BUTTER, TEA, COFFEE, RICE, BEANS, Corn-meal, Buck-wheat, Hard-ware, Cutlery, &c. ANDREW J. MOSES, Olympia, March 26, 1853. 2w2p

MEDICAL NOTICE.

J. R. JOHNSON, M. D.

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

HOSPITAL

at his "point," where he will be in readiness at all times to attend with counsel and medical assistance all who may make application. March 26, 1853.--297

TO THE FARMERS!

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED by long King's Ferry... a large supply of the following articles...

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have a number of cattle running on the prairie in the vicinity of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company...

NEW GOODS

Hourly Expected by brig "G. W. KENDALL," bark "Sarah Warren," and schooner "Franklin"...

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I warn all persons from running or shooting any cattle on my land claim...

NEW STORE.

Splendid chance to buy Goods cheap! THE UNDERSIGNED have just arrived per brig "Cyclops," with a very large and valuable assortment of merchandise...

Timber, Piles, Shingles.

SHINGLES, PILES AND TIMBER kept constantly on hand at the claim of the undersigned, directly on his "point"...

SCADGET HEAD FISHERY!

WANTED, by the undersigned, TEN journeymen COOPERS immediately. I will give instant employment to the above number of Coopers...

The Judicial Districts.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon entitled "An Act to define the Judicial Districts of Oregon Territory"...

ADAMS & CO. BANKERS,

Portland, Oregon. EXCHANGE AT SIGHT in sums to suit, on SAN FRANCISCO, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, BOSTON, PITTSBURG, NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, LONDON.

ADAMS & CO. BANKERS,

Portland, Oregon. Also payable at the following banks: Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Albany, Utica, Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Auburn, Bank of Utica, Buffalo, Rochester city Bank, Rochester, Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago, Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Michigan State Bank, Detroit, Commercial Branch Bank of Ohio, Cleveland, Clinton Bank, Columbus, O.

Blacksmithing.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully announce to the public generally, that having completed the job for Messrs. Wells, McAlister & Co. in the new building...

JOHNSON'S EXPRESS.

Under the command of an experienced sailor, Captain John Brown, will make regular trips between Olympia and Port Townsend...

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS!

OUR EXPRESS leaves PORTLAND, Oregon, semi-monthly, by Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamer California, the Atlantic States and Europe.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon, AND DOCTOR R. B. WILSON, Office - Portland Hospital Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.

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...

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon, AND DOCTOR R. B. WILSON, Office - Portland Hospital Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.

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...

Winn's Fountain Head.

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

SCHICTWOOT!

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

Winn's Fountain Head.

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

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RETAIL

BEER, per lb. 1416 Pickles, per jar. 50 Flour, per 100 lb. 20 Salt, per lb. 40 Butter, per bush. 2.00 Blankets, per pair. 8.00 Candles, per lb. 6.25 Eggs, per doz. 4.00 Lard, per lb. 2.50 Ham, per lb. 1.50 Mutton, per lb. 1.00 Pork, per lb. .75 Soap, " 1.25 Sugar, per bush. 3.00 Sheet, 4 1/2 pr yd. 16.00 Tea, " 75.00 Tobacco, per lb. 7.00 Coffee, per lb. 30 Axes, 2.00 to 3.00 Tr. " 75.00 Hacking axes, 8.00 Molasses, per gal. 37.5 Brandy, pr gal. 1.00 Salmon, per lb. 10.00 Whisky, " 1.25 Sausages, " 25 Cans, " 2.00 to 3.00 Chickens, per doz. 7.00 Hacking shirts, 1.00 Stewed lumber, fr. \$2. per M. cedar, \$30 per M. shingles, \$4.00 to \$6.00 per M.; piles, 6 to 10 cents per foot, square timber, 10 to 16 cts. per foot, and, \$3 per cord.

BALCH & PALMER.

MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS, STELLACOOM, Puget Sound, and San Francisco, California. CARGOES of piles, hewed timber, ship spars, oars, lumber, shingles, laths, cord wood, salmon, halibut, codfish, oysters, whale oil, potatoes, grain and Oregon produce generally, furnished at the shortest notice...

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.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon, AND DOCTOR R. B. WILSON, Office - Portland Hospital Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.

OLYMPIA BAKERY

AND BEEF MARKET! THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish bread, cakes and pies of every description, on reasonable terms.

F. A. CHENOWETH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon. Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1854. 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 best with the best fare the market affords.

COWLITZ HOTEL.

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

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.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers & Working Jewelers, Front, between Stark and Oak sts., NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE. PORTLAND, O. T. Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and Warranted.

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.

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 settings; Gold and Silver Pen-nail Cases;

THE KENDALL CO.,

OLYMPIA, Puget's Sound, & SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Dealers in Oregon Produce and LUMBER SHIPPERS, AND GENERAL TRADERS.

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

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

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.

Dry Goods, Groceries,

HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING &c. All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest."

COLUMBIAN HOTEL.

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

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

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

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.

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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.

WILLIAM H. STOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 4, Maynard's Fire proof Store, SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

PORTER'S LINE. THE Ship PERSEA and big JANE are running regularly between Puget's Sound and the above port. All orders for goods promptly attended to.

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WILLIAM H. STOWELL,

BALCH & PALMER,

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

BIGELOW & BROOKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Olympia, Thurston County, O. T.

MAYRE & LOGAN,

Attorneys at Law, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY. OFFICE—COFFIN'S BLOCK. PORTLAND, Oregon.

McDONAHA & WILEY,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, WILL attend the several Courts of the Territory. Their special attention will be given to causes in the District and Supreme Courts. They will attend to criminal cases throughout the Territory.

G. A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c., OLYMPIA, Puget's Sound. Sept. 1852. 11f

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, COWLITZ FARMS, O. T. Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

L. B. HASTINGS,

F. W. PETTYGROVE. ALFRED A. PLUMMER. L. B. HASTINGS & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE, Port Townsend, Northern Oregon. Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles, and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Sept. 25, 1852. 3f

WARBASS & TOWNSEND,

GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE GENERALLY. Shipping supplied at short notice. MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River. Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

ANDREW J. MOSES

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Merchandise. Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 11f

P. A. MARQUAM,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Having located permanently in the city of Portland, will practice his Profession in the various Courts of Oregon Territory. Office—in Coffin's Block, opposite the Columbian Hotel. Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

WM. SETON OGDEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, PORTLAND, O. T. Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

Law Notice:

E. HAMILTON, will PRACTICE LAW in the several Courts of the Territory of Oregon. Office in Morrison's Building, MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY. sept 11 f.

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.

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

Wm. M. Carpenter.

Woodford C. Holman & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPING AGENTS, FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING, Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansome) San Francisco, California. REFERENCES: Ex-Gov. Burnett, Maj. William L. Smith, } San Francisco. Page, Bacon & Co. } Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon Territory. F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend. David Shelton, } Olympia. A. M. Poe, } N. B. Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce. Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

HENRY TOOMY,

JOHN REID. HENRY TOOMY & CO. LUMBER AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, Corner of Sansome and Merchant Streets, SAN FRANCISCO. Sept. 1, 1852. 11f

LEVI H. WOODS,

Auction and Commission Merchant. NO. 3 COFFIN'S BLOCK. Portland, O. T. Dec. 4 1852. 15f

VARIETY.

Dick Crisp tells the following story about snoring: Says he, my uncle P— was an awful snorer. He could be heard further than a blacksmith's forge; but my aunt became so accustomed to it, it soothed her to repose. They were a very domestic couple—never slept apart for many years. At length my uncle was compelled to attend court at some distance. My aunt never slept a wink—she missed the snoring. The second night passed away in the same way, without sleep. She was getting in a bad way, and probably would have died, had it not been for the ingenuity of the servant girl—she took the coffee-mill into my aunt's chamber, and ground her to sleep at once.

DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII.—It would appear that the destruction of Pompeii was by no means as sudden as has been commonly believed. Eight successive layers have been traced above its ruins. It is probable that some of the inhabitants who escaped the first fury of the eruption returned to reclaim their goods.

Sir William Gell mentions that a skeleton of a Pompeian was found, who, apparently, for the sake of sixty coins, a small plate, and a saucer of silver, had remained in his house till the street was already half filled with volcanic matter. The position of the skeleton indicated that he had perished apparently in the act of escaping from his window.—[Southern Gazette.]

WESTERN ELOQUENCE.—The following appears in a Western paper:

Gentlemen of the jury—can you for an instant suppose that my client here, a man what has allers sustained a high depreddation in society, a man you all on you suspect and esteem for his many good qualities; yos gentlemen, a man what never drinks more nor a quart of likker a day; can you, I say, for an instant suppose that this ere man would be guilty of hookin' a box of per-cussum caps? Rattlesnakes and con-skinks forbid! Pictor to yourselves, gentlemen, a fellor fast asleep in his log cabin, with his innocent wife and orphan children by his side—all nature hushed in deep repose, and the thought to be heard but the muttering of the silent thunder and the hollering of the bull frogs; then imagine to yourselves a fellor sneaking up to the door like a despicable hyena, softly entering the dwelling of the peaceful and happy family, and, in the most mendacious and dastardly manner, hookin' a whole box of per-cussum? Gentlemen, I will not, I cannot dwell upon the monstrosity of such a scene! My feelings turn from such a pictor of moral turpentine, like a big woodchuck would turn from my dog Rose! I cannot for an instant harbour the idea that any man in these diggings, much less this ere man, could be guilty of committing an act of such rantankerous and un-exampled discretion.

And now, gentlemen, after this ere brief view of the case, let me retreat of you to make up your minds candidly and unpartially, and give us such a verdict as we might reasonably suspect from such an enlightened and intolerant body of our fellor citizens—remembering, that in the language of Nimrod, who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill, it is better that ten innocent men escape, rather than one guilty should suffer. Judge give us a chaw of tobacco.

STRANGE ARTICLES RECENTLY FOUND.—A lynch pin from the wheel of fortune—lost in a trotting match over the road to ruin. A rod of affliction—picked up in the path of adversity.

A pint of the brine in which the rod, so often rod, was pickled.

The original invoice of consignment of the fearful retribution, which has been in store ever since we can remember.

The fragments of the two rounds of the ladder of fame, which are entirely worn out.

A lot of bogus wit—very unlike the genuine coinage of the brain.

A hoop from the butt of severe ridicule.

A leaf from the flower that bloomed unseen—supposed to have grown in the vale of oblivion.

A fine bunch of moss taken from the rock of ages.

A splinter from a printer's stick.

TRANSPORTATION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

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

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

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

The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as heretofore.

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

sept 8th G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER "MULTNOMAH," CAPT. FOUNTLEROY, having been completely overhauled and refitted, will hereafter run daily between Portland and Oregon City, leaving Portland at 10 o'clock a. m., and Oregon City at 2 p. m.

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

For freight or passage apply to the captain on board or

J. M. BRECK, Agent. Dec. 4, 1852. 1f

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

MONTGOMERY ST., CORNER OF MERCHANT, San Francisco.

WE invite the attention of Merchants, Traders, Teachers, and families throughout Oregon, to our Counting House Stationery, and Miscellaneous School Books, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Olney's, Morse's, Mitchell's and Smith's Geographical, Primary and Quarto, with Atlases. Willard's History of U. S., in English and Spanish.

McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Grammars. Anthon's series of the Classics. And a great variety of other School Books.

Webster's Quarto, octavo School and Pocket Dictionaries. Walker's and Cobb's School and Pocket Dictionaries.

Warner'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 binding.

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

Ollendorf's Spanish and French Grammars. German Grammars and Readers. German, French, and Spanish Dictionaries. Spanish, French and German Books.

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

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

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

The value of this medicine is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extended. It is approved and highly recommended by physicians, and admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root, that has ever been employed in medical practice.

Its operation extends to the remotest parts of the system, and consists in removing diseased action in the absorbing and secreting organs. In man, Nature seldom effects, unassisted, the cure of any violent disease, but requires the aid of a stimulant, alterative, or antiseptic medicine. In diseases of the skin and flesh, a combination of these three classes of medical agents is highly desirable.

All these properties are combined in this preparation; and instead of operating successively upon the system, as they must necessarily do when taken separately, they operate simultaneously, and in perfect harmony when administered in this form.

Its tonic property strengthens the digestion, and improves the appetite. Its alterative tendency carries off the accumulations of morbid matter; and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virus, by which the disease is fostered. Its uniform success in curing and relieving the various diseases for which it is recommended, is established by a multitude of facts.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND SALT RHEUM.

New York, July 27, 1849. Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Words can but feebly express my feelings, in conveying the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored to perfect health by the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. She was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease that covered the whole surface of the body, so that it would have been impossible to touch any part that was free from the humor: the head face and body were covered with scales like those of a fish; the hair fell out in large quantities, and walking caused the most excruciating agonies, as it affected the joints more severely than any other part. She suffered also a long time from an affection of the liver, connected with general debility, and a prostration of the nervous system. Physicians, both in Europe and America, had exhausted the usual remedies, without affording a cure, or scarcely affording relief; and the best medical skill was unavailing, until she happily used your Sarsaparilla. The disease was pronounced salt rheum, but her whole system, internally and externally, was altogether deranged; but so complete has been the cure, after using the Sarsaparilla for six weeks, and taking in all less than one dozen bottles, that she now enjoys better health than for years previous to taking the Sarsaparilla. The object in making this communication is, that all who have suffered as she has, may know where and to whom to apply for relief (and that not in vain), as a complete cure will be the result. My wife unites with me in heartfelt thanks—and believe me, gentlemen,

Yours sincerely, FERRIER NAZER. City and County of New York, se—Ferrier Nazer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the foregoing statement, to which he has subscribed his name, is true and accurate, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn and subscribed this 27th day of July, 1849, before me,

C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price 21 per bottle; six bottles for \$1.

For sale at Oregon City by our agents, GEO. ABERNETHY & CO. Sept. 6, 1852. 1f

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!

PER steamer EL DORADO, on Tuesday, April 20th, the GEORGIA, via Havanna, on Saturday, April 21st. The splendid steamship EL DORADO,

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

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

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

to sail for San Francisco on the arrival of the passengers and mails. No detention at Panama. The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgona. Passengers will thus be enabled to save about 35 miles of the river navigation, and also the expense and danger heretofore attending the landing in boats off Chagres, as they will be landed from the steamers, free of expense, at the Company's wharf at Aspinwall.

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

The rates of fare to Aspinwall will be—1st cabin, \$65; 2d cabin \$45; steerage, \$35. For freight or passage apply to Chas. A. Whitney, at the office of the companies, No. 177 West street, corner of Warren, New York.

sept 18if

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

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

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

2,500 tons, Lieutenant Peterson, U. S. Navy Commander, which steamer is ordered to remain at Panama, to be in readiness immediately on arrival of the passengers at that point, to sail direct for San Francisco without any delay.

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

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

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

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

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamship Columbia, A. V. St. LeRoy, Commander, will leave Law's Wharf at San Francisco, on the arrival of the mail steamer from Panama, with the U. S. mails for Oregon, touching at Astoria, and returning without delay with passengers and mails for the steamer from San Francisco to 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 DURBORW, Agent, Portland Oregon.

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

New Stage Line!

Through by Daylight from Champeog TO SALEM.

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

SAMUEL CLARK, Salem, sept 18if W. H. REES, Champeog.

NEW TRANSPORTATION ROUTE!

FROM OREGON CITY TO SALEM, VIA CHAMPEOG!

NEWELL & Co. at Champeog, are now prepared to receive, store and forward goods of all descriptions, to Salem, and other places above, on the most reasonable terms. Apply to Allen, McKinley & Co., Oregon City, Crawford's Wharf Boat, do do Capt. Murray—on board the Washington, R. Newell & Co.—Champeog, Griswold & Co.—Salem, Monteith—Albany, W. W. Buck & Co. Marysville, Champeog, sept 18if

THE WILLAMETTE HOUSE,

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

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

COWLITZ RIVER.

THE UNDERSIGNED have Bateau and Canoes running constantly on the Cowlitz River, and are now prepared to forward passengers and freight for the Sound without delay.—The mail boat leaves regularly every Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, for the Cowlitz Landing, WARBURG & TOWNSEND. Monthly Dec. 17, 1852. 16f

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sept. 6, 1852. 1if

GREGORY'S EXPRESS TO OREGON.

TOUCHING Humboldt, Trinidad, Klamath, Astoria, St. Helens, Portland, Oregon City, also to HONG KONG, China, touching at the Sandwich Islands by American clipper built sailing vessels.

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

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

New York, Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock. Liverpool, " John W. Hart. Sacramento City, " G. E. Clark. Marysville, " Frank Rumrill. Pugeta Sound, " Crosby & Smith. Milton, " do do Salem, " Wilson & Co. Great Salt Lake City.

JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor. Office in the Fire proof Banking House, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, San Francisco, California. Sept. 6, 1852. 1if

Move Your Boots!

Hyack!—Clatawa!! get out of the way!! FOR THE STITCHES RAILROAD!

JACOB BARNHART, from Whiteside county, Illinois, Conductor. Sampson Chitwood, John Suckhoe, Ingin-eers.

Second Railroad North of the Columbia River!! FIRST CLASS CARS have been placed upon the above road, (just completed), and they are warranted to "propel" with double "Ingin" power, give back-section ticks, and loom up like a "sugar 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 'turn-water' of Shute's River—leaving each end every hour in the day. (Sunday's excepted.) All "male" matter carried free!—front seats reserved for the ladies. Footmen that do not wish to get run over will please to clear the track when they hear the cars coming. Horsesmen not allowed on the road.

This railroad forms the connecting link between Puget Sound and Shute's river—ultimately to be extended to the Columbia river, and there is no knowing where it will stop. Tickets to be had at all times at the Conductor's office. Passengers are requested to clean their shoes, and "blow" their nose before getting into the passenger train. For freight or passage apply to the conductor. Feb. 5, 1853. 22if

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. 22if

DUGAN & CO'S Oregon Express.

WILL hereafter connect with ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS, PORTLAND, OREGON, and through them to CALIFORNIA, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE.

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

TREASURE FORWARDED UNDER INSURANCE. Collections made, and all Express business attended to with promptness and dispatch. sept 18if DUGAN & CO.

GEORGE H. ENSIGN,

OREGON LAND AND LUMBER OFFICE. 276 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Will receive Oregon Lumber and produce, on commission, and make cash advances on the same. Also will sell land claims or town lots, on liberal terms.

Refer to Capt. Gaines, Salem; T. J. Dyer, Esq., Portland; Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver, and H. M. Knighton, St. Helens. sept 18if

PROSPECTUS. BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE. REPUBLICATION OF THE LONDON QUARTERLY, THE NORTH BRITISH, THE EDINBURGH, AND WESTMINSTER REVIEWS, AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers, 79 Fulton, and 54 Gold sts., New York.

THESE periodicals are the critical censors of the British scientific and literary world. By their criticisms, they aid readers in the selection of standard valuable books; and by the epitomes which they present, often obviate the necessity of consulting works too voluminous for general examination. They fill a place which American magazines cannot supply: for they discuss topics relating more strictly to the affairs, political, religious, scientific and literary, of the continent of Europe. They are conducted by the best talent of Great Britain; and are engaged with the most important questions which interest or agitate the civilized world. Whoever subscribes, to them all, may read the ablest representatives of the principal parties into which the people of Great Britain are divided.

TERMS.—Payments to be made in Advance. For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per year. For any two " 5.00 " For any three " 7.00 " For all four of the Reviews, 8.00 " For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 " For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10.00 " For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00 "

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, apparently of extermination, was waged against France by British Tory rulers, and during which occurred the second great struggle of England with our own country, this Review first unfurled the flag of resistance, made by its unanswerable and eloquent appeals in behalf of inalienable rights, the halls of legislation and even the throne itself to tremble.

The graphic and stirring delineations of those events, presented in the pages of that distinguished Journal, exhibit the truest portraiture of those perilous days to be found, perhaps, in the language. Its influence was becoming so apparent, that at length the leaders of the Tory party, at whom the thunders of its eloquence were especially directed, found it too powerful an instrument to be resisted by ordinary means, and hence they established the "Quarterly," or as it is distinguished among the American Reprints,

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

whereby to counteract that influence which its powerful rival exerted against their measures. The two great political parties thus made strenuous efforts through their respective organs, for the promulgation of their antagonistic principles; and during a long series of years, these two leading Periodicals have concentrated the talents, 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 ecclesiastical, have contributed to the pages of these works: among them might be mentioned some of the most resplendent names on the scroll of fame. Among the regular contributors to the London Quarterly Review were Southey, Scott, Lockhart (its present editor), Apperson, Ferguson, Wordsworth, Lord 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 of which it might be associated—we refer to Jeffrey's, Napier, Brougham, Mackintosh, and McCaulay; the first of whom during his long connection with the Review actually wrote, on the average, one third of the articles that graced its brilliant pages; while the universally admired essays of the last, republished so extensively in our own and the parent country, leave us in no manner of doubt as to their great intrinsic merit.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

This noble Journal was established under the patronage and support of the ultra-liberals, so styled, of the British House of Commons; among whom Rowland, Mill, Bowring, Professor Long of the London University, Miss Martineau, and others names need not be quoted, conspicuously figured. It was for some years under the editorial supervision of Jeremy Bentham, for which fact obtained the sobriquet of the mouth-piece of Benthamism.—This work has ever been especially devoted to the great topics which interest the mass of the people: its pages have been rife, it will be remembered, with a series of powerful articles, tending to the reduction of Tory and exclusive privileges, hereditary rights, kingly prerogatives, &c. The astounding developments made a few years since, respecting the wretched and, then, unheard of horrors of some branches of the mining population of England, first appeared in its pages. Not only have its articles ever been directed against the afore-mentioned abuses; the work has also maintained an unrelenting crusade against the alliance of church and State, thus virtually seeking to abolish the "Parliamentary Religion" of England, and eventually to remove the still existing marks of feudalism, which continue to afflict the British nation. It has recently become the medium through which Cobden promulgates his Free-trade doctrines, which will give it increased interest to the numerous admirers here and elsewhere, of that great Reformer. In many particulars the Westminster Review espouses a political faith closely allied to that of our own country; and therefore we may, without an extraordinary effort of charity, be induced to cherish it as an exotic worthy of being engrafted into our more genial soil. It has recently been united with the Foreign Quarterly Review, the more attractive features of the two Reviews being now combined in the Westminster, and thus adding greatly to its value as a literary periodical.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

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

Sustained, then, as these distinguished works are and ever have been, by the highest order of scholastic ability and political sagacity, we need not be surprised to find them occupying such a proud pre-eminence among the literary production of the world; and the neglect of their high claims upon the consideration of all classes of the intelligent community, would necessarily argue a corresponding indifference to the great interests of the common weal. But a spirit of philosophical inquiry

is abroad among the people; and to the honor of the age may it be stated that ignorance is no longer deemed a misfortune, but a fault; and assuredly the fault is not lessened when we find such true advantages thus placed within our grasp; and however true, also, may be the remark, it is not the less true, that the cultivation of literature brings its own reward, the neglect of it brings its own punishment. With these views, therefore, the American publishers respectfully beg to invite the special attention of their fellow citizens to the Reprints of the several Periodicals here referred to, feeling confident that in doing so they will not only subserve the best interests of popular intelligence, but will, at the same time, add to the general happiness of the nation, by imparting to the public mind a healthful stimulus for a high order of intellectual pleasure.

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