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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Museum.

The Force of Imagination.

OF PETER SWEIGHOFF'S ADVENTURE WITH A SNAKE.

People of strong nervous temperaments are great slaves to the whims and caprices of their imaginations; and hence, people of mental, but of very ordinary physical acquirements are the most subject to this tyanny of mind over matter. Occasionally, a very ordinary sort of person—that is, an individual of considerable mind, but whose mental capacities are untrained, and so partially undeveloped—suffers from this peculiar fact, in a most distressing degree.—No dou't (says the best *physical authority*) one half of the ills that flesh is heir to are superinduced by the fancy of the sufferer alone. Hundreds have died by mere symptoms of cholera, yellow fever, add plague, induced by sheer dread and fear of those terrible meladies.

A case is recorded wherein a felon, condemned to death by phlebotomy, had his arm laid bare to the shoulder, and thrust though a hole in a partition, while he was fast bound to the opposite side; the hidden executioner, upon the other side, applied the lancet to the arm with a *click*; the poor culprit heard the the muddy stream outpouring, and soon growing weaker and fainter, he fell into a swoon and *died*; when the fact was, not a drod of blood had been shed, a surgeon having merely snapped his lancet upon the arm, and continued to pour a small stream of water over the limb and into a basin!

Another case in "*pint*" was that of a Philadelphia *amateur* butcher, who in placing his meat upon a hook, slipped, and hung hunself, instead of his beef, upon the barbed point. His agony was intense—he was quickly taken down and carried to a physician's office, and so great was his pain (in imagitation) that he cried piteously upon every motion made by the doctor, in cutting the coat and shirt sleeve from about the wounded arm! When at last the arm was lared, not a scratch was there! The hook point had merely grazed along the skin, and torn the—shirt-sleeve!

I will not multiply the various facts extant in proof of the force exercised by a misdirected imagination; but will mention one so ludicrously imposing as to cause a pretty broad "smile," if not prove otherwise interesting.

Some years ago, near the town of Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, lived a cosy old farmer, named Sweighoffer, of German descent, and accent, too, as his *speech* will indicate. Old man Sweighoffer had once served as a member of the Legislature, and was therefore "no fool," and as he had [illegible] long commanded a volunteer corps of rustic [illegible], he could hardly be supposed inclined to [illegible]ardice. His son Peter was his only son, a s[illegible]ping lad of seventeen; and upon old Peter a[illegible] young Peter develved the principal cares a[illegible]d toils of the old gentleman's farm, now al[illegible] assisted by the old lady and her two bo[illegible] daughters—for it is very common in tha[illegible] to see the women and girls at work in the fields—and upon extra occasions by so[illegible] hired hands.

Well, one warm day, in haying time, old Peter and young Peter were "hard at it," in the meadow, when the old man drops his scythe and bawls out—

'O! mine *Gott*, Peter!'

'What's de matter, fader!' answers the son, straightning up, and looking towards his sire.

'O mine *Gott*, Peter!' again cries the old man.

'Donder!' echoes young Peter, hurrying up to the old man. 'Fader, what is de matter!'

'O, mine *Gott*! Peter, der shnake bite mine leg!'

If anything, in particular, was capable of frightening young Peter, it was snakes; for he had once nearly crippled himself for life by tramping upon a crooked stick, which clamped his ancle and so horrified the youngster that he liked to have fallen through himself.

At the word *snake*, young Peter fell back, nimbly as a wire-dancer, and bawled in turn—

'Where is de shnake?'

'Aup mine trowsis—O, mine *Gott*!

'O, mine *Gott*!' echoed Peter, junior; 'kill him, fader, kill him!'

'No-a, no-a: he kill me, Peter; come—come quick—git off mine trowsis!'

But Peter the younger's cowardice overcame his filial love, while his fear lent strength to his legs, and he started, like a scared locomotive, to call the old burly Dutchman, who was in a distant part of the field, to give the father a *lift* with the snake. Old Jake, the farmer's assistant, came bungling along, as soon as he heard the *news*, and passing by the fence whereon Peter and his boy had hung up their 'linsey wosey' vests, Jake grabbed one of the garments, and hurried to the old man Peter, who still managed to keep on his *pins*, although he was quaking and fluttering like an aspen leaf in a June gale of wind.

'O, mine Gott! Come—come quick, Yacob!'

'Vat you got, Peter, eh? *Shnake*?'

'Yaw, yaw. Come, come, Yacob! He bite me all to pieces—here, aup mine leg!'

Old Jake was not particularly sensitive to fear, but few people, young or old, are dead to alarm when a '*pizen*' reptile is making a *leg*. Gathering up the stiff dry stalk of a weed, old Jake told the boss to stand ready, and he would at least stun the snake by a rap or two, if he did not kill it stone dead; and the old man Peter, less loth to have his leg brekon than be bitten to death by the viper, designated the spot to strike, and old Jake let him have it! The first blow broke the weed, and knocked old Sweighoffer off his pegs and into a haycock—cobim!

'O!' roared old Peter, 'you broke mine leg, and de tame shnake's gone!'

'Vere? Vere?' cries old Jake, moving briskly about, and scanning very narrowly the earth he stood upon.

'Never mind him, Yacob; help me aup; I'll go home.'

'Put on your vhest, den; here it is,' says the old *crout*-eater, gathering up his boss, and trying to get the garment upon his lumpy back. The moment old Peter made this effort, he grew livid in his face,—his hair stood on end, like quills upon the frightful porkinhime,' as Mrs. Partington observes; he shivered—he shook—his teeth chattered, and his knees knocked a staccato accompaniment.

'O! Yacob, carry me home! I'm deat as nits!'

'Vat? Ish nodder shnake in your throwshers?'

'No-a—look! I'm swelt aup! Mine vhest won't go on mine back! O! O! mine Gott!'

'Ton'ner and blixen!' cried old Jake, as he took the same 'conclusion,' and with might and main the old man, seared into a most wonderful feat of physical activity and strength, lugged and carried the boss some quarter to half a mile to the house.

Young Peter shinned it for home at the earlies stage of the dire proceedings and so alarmed the girls that they were in high-strikes when they saw the approach of poor dad and his assistant.

Old man Peter was carried in, and began to die, natural as life, when in comes the old lady, in a great bustle, and wanted to know what was going on? Old Peter in the last gasp of agony and weakness, opened his eyes and feebly pointed to his leg. The old women ripped up the pantaloons, and out fell a small thistle top, and at the same time considerable of a *scratch* was visible!

'Call dis a shnake? Bah?' says the old woman.

'O, but I'm pizhened to death, Molly! See, I'm all pizhen—mine vhest—O, dear, mine vhest not come over mine body!'

'Haw! haw! haw?' roared the old women. 'Vat a fool! You got Peter's vhest on!—haw! haw! haw!'

'Bosh!' roars old Peter, shaking off Death's icy festers at one surge, and jumping up. 'Bosh! Yacob, vat a tam ole fool you mush be, to say I vash shnake bit! Go 'bout your bishness, gals. Peter, bring me some beer.'

The old woman saved Peter's life!

The first time Young kissed a girl, he all[illegible] his heart beat like a bass drum, while strings[illegible]scles seemed converted into harp natural[illegible] Young must have taken it in the [illegible]v.

Reading b[illegible] books is as dangerous to the mind as poison to the body.

HENRY CLAY'S WILL AND FAMILY.—The Hon. Henry Clay has bequeathed his property entire to the members of his family, his widow retaining for her sole use and benefit the Ashland homestead. In regard to his slaves, he has directed that all born after the first of January, 1850, shall be liberated and sent to Liberia—the males when they arrive at the age of twenty-eight years, and the females when twenty-five—previous to which, they are to be taught to read, write, &c.; and the proceeds of their labor for three years previous to starting, are to be appropriated to defray their expenses to their new home. The older slaves are to remain for the benefit of the family.

Mrs. Clay is now 71 years of age, and although her health is feeble, has the appearance of a lady of 50. Her name was Lucretia Hart, and her native place Lexington. Mr. Clay married her shorly after he came to Lexington from his native State, Virginia. By her he has had eleven children, three of whom died in childhood.

Eliza Clay died suddenly in 1824, while on the way to Washington in company witll her father. Her age was about sixteen. Another daughter, Mrs. Dubale of New Orleans, died about the same time.—In 1835, another and the only remaining daughter, the wife of Jas. Erwin, of New Orleans, died also.

Of the eleven children, only four now live, Henry Clay, jr., having fallen at the battle of Buena Vista. His body is interred in the family lot at Lexington.

Theo. Wythe Clay, who has been a lunatic since his boyhood, is near fifty years of age, being the eldest son. His recovery is hopeless. His lunacy is characterised by melancholy, with occasional fits of violence.

Thos. Hart Clay, is the proprietor of Mansfield, a fine estate near Lexington, and devotes himself for the most part to the cultivation of hemp. His age is 42.

Jas. B. Clay, aged 35, is also a farmer, and owns a large estate near St. Louis, Mo., where he has a large dairy, and is engaged extensively in rearing stock.

John Clay, the youngest, is 28 years of age, and resides at home, managing the farm, and devoting a portion of his time to the profession of the law. In appearances he resembles his father more than any of the other sons. His features are similar, his hair has the same dry, sandy appearance, and hangs about his features in the same careless manner.

All the sons are highly intellectual in appearance, but none of them have yet given promise of future greatness.

Of the 35 slaves owned by Mr. Clay, Abraham, the groomsman, is the oldest, being near sixty. Adams, the gardener, is 55 years of age. Thornton, Mr. Clay's body servant, received from the hands of his master his free papers, but never left him, even after death, until the corpse was placed in the tomb.

KILLING WHALES BY ELECTRICITY.—The "New Bedford Mercury" describes a process invented by Professors Somersburg and Buxton, of Bremen, and brought forward at New Bedford by Mr. Heineken, an intelligent merchant of Bremen, for killing whales at the moment of striking them with the harpoon, by means of electricity. The object of the expedient is to produce an immediate paralysis of the vital powers of the whale at the moment at which it is struck, so as to obviate the danger, the labor, and the hazard of loss, from the struggles of the whale after he is struck. The process is thus described by the "Mercury":

"The electricity is conveyed to the body of the whale from an electro galvanic battery contained in the harpoon, and so arranged as to re-conduct the electric current from the whale through the sea to the machine. The machine itself is a simple and compact in construction. enclosed in a strong chest weighing about 350 pounds, and occupying a space in the boat of about three and a half feet long by two feet in width and the same in height. It is capable of thowing into the body of the whale eight tremendous strokes of electricity in a second, or 950 strokes in a minute, paralyzing in an instant the muscles of the whale and depriving it of all power of motion, if not actual life."

The object of Mr. Heineker is to bring the invention to the notice of practical whalemen at New Bedford, with a view of introducing it into use. The apparatus has been put on board of two whalemen from Bremen, for the purpose of experiment, but it does not appear that there has been yet opportunity of testing its efficacy.—*Baltimore American.*

☞ There was a full moon on the first of July, and also another on the 31st—a circumstance that has not occurred since 1776, when there was a full moon on the 1st and on the 30th.

WHAT IS FASHION?—A beautiful envelope for mortality, presenting a glittering and polished exterior, the appearance of which gives no certain indication of the real value of what is contained therein.

The greatest pleasure connected with wealth, consists in acquiring it. Two months after a man comes into a fortune, he feels just as prosy and fretful as he did when he worked for six shillings a day.

JEU D'ESPRIT.—Some wag, in the Cleveland Plaindealer, thus anticipates the answer of the Emperor of Japan to the letter of President Fillmore to be delivered by Commodore Perry. Such of our extra humane contemporaries as have been holding up their hands in holy horror lest our Government is going, "at all hazards," to kill, burn and destroy the Japanese, will derive a timely consolation over this interesting despatch, the Emperor Twangky showing that he is of a far less "anxious" temperament than are his friends here.

JEDDO IN JAPAN, PALACE OF THE MOST HIGH, 18,000th Year of the Great Red Dragon.

HERR FILLMORE, GOVERNOR OF U. S. PROVINCE:

My Grand Secretary, Gowithuites, has just translated your scroll, and I dictate the following from the abundance of my heavenly wisdom in reply. Your officer of high rank amuses me very much. I and my six thousand wives have been laughing all the morning at his queer bob-tailed coat, his stove pipe hat, and awkward looking boots—and, more than all, a strange, mysterious thing which he calls a shirt collar, and which keeps his head as stiff as one of our native rhinocerosses. We have taken pity on his heathenish condition, and have equipped him in our royal suit—a turban and a pair of spurs. You say that he is "no missionary of religion." I shall make a Christian of him, and send him back to his own country as a missionary. I was grieved to see his besotted ignorance. He knows nothing of Xeac, or Amida or Dadio. He had never heard of the precious book of Skickisnocky, nor bathed in the forgiving stream of Chumdow-Chum. I am glad there is a country to the east of me so large as yours, and I shall take measures immeditely to bring you to the true faith. I send by the bearer a bundle of Colporteur's pamphlets and tracts, which I should like distributed at once. I hope you will not oppose my establishing temples in your land. Your people is not one-half as large as mine, but yours are worth saving. Although outcasts, there is still hope for you. As for trading with me, why do you bother yourselve with worldly ambitions? We spend our time in religious ceremonies and paryers. But I am willing to open communication with you, so that you may not object to my seeking to bring you over to the true religion. Kiss all your wives for me. Ah, you have only one. Poor d—l, I have six thousand. Pray except this bottle of rum as a token of my high consideration.

TWANG-TWANGKY,
Emperor of the faithful.

The "bottle of rum," at any rate, goes to show that the Maine Liquor Law, is not yet one of the peculiar institutions of Japan—barbarian that he is.—[N. O. TRUE DELTA.

WHAT IS A FOP?—A Mr. Stark, in a lecture before the Young Men's Association of Troy, New York, thus definess a fop:

"The fop is a complete specimen of an outside philosopher. He is one-third collar, one-sixth patent leather, one-fourth walking stick, and the rest kid gloves and hair. As to his remote ancestry there is some doubt, but it is now pretty well settled that he is the son of a tailor's goose. He becomes extatic at the smell of new cloth. He is somewhat nervous, and to dream of tailor's bills gives him the nightmare. By his hair, one would judge he had been dipped like Achilles; but it is evident that the goddess must have held him by the head instead of the heel. Nevertheless such men are useful. If there were no tadpoles there would be no frogs. They are not so entirely to blame for being devoted to externals. Paste diamonds must have a splendid setting to make them sell. Only it does seem to be a waste of material, to put five dollars worth of beaver on to five cents worth of brains."

☞ Readers are divided into four classes. The first may be compared to an hour glass, their reading being as the sand; it runs in, and it runs out, and leaves not a vestige behind. A second class resembles a sponge, which imbibes everything, and retains it nearly in the same state, only a little dirtier. A third class is like a jelly bag, which allows all that is pure to pass away, and retains only the refuse and the dregs. The fourth class may be compared to the slave in the diamond mines in Golconda, who, casting aside all that is worthless, preserves only the pure gem.—Coleridge.

SINGULAR HISTORICAL FACT.—Sir Walter Raleigh was the first discoverer of the value of the potato as a food for man. He cooked the ball, and found it unpalatable. One day he ordered a lot of dry weeds to be collected and burnt. Among these was a lot of dried potato tops, attached to which were several potatoes. After the bonfire, these potatoes were picked up, thoroughly roasted. Sir Walter tasted and pronounced them delicious. By this accident was discovered a species of food which has saved millions of the human race from starvation.

A pair of negro twins are exhibiting in New York, connected like the Siamese twins, only the connecting ligament is behind instead of in front.

GENERAL POST OFFICE NOTICE.—We are authorized to say that hereafter all letters and newspapers for Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, (Port Philips,) Van Dieman's Land, and New South Wales (except letters marked to be sent by private ship) will be forwarded by the packets of the Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company on the third of every alternate month, commencing 3d of June, 1852, from Plymouth, via Cape of Good Hope; and that the single rate of postage (to be prepaid on letters sent and collected on letters received) between the said colonies will be forty-five cents instead of fifty three cents as heretofore. The postage to North Australia is unchanged.

Letters for any part of Australia sent in the mails to England, thence to be forwarded by private ship, must be prepaid thirty-seven cents the single rate. If sent via San Francisco, thence to be dispatched by private ship, the inland postage, only to that port (six cents the single rate) must be prepaid, leaving the ship postage, whatever it may be, to be paid at the point of delivery.

In like manner letters and newspapers sent via San Francisco for China, must be prepaid to San Francisco, and the ship postage has to be paid at the port of delivery. At any of the British colonies in China, the ship postage on either a letter or newspaper is understood to be four cents; so that the entire postage on a single letter to those colonies, via San Francisco, is ten cents only.

To the Sandwich Islands the single rate of letter postage is eleven cents, six of which only must be prepaid in the United States.—[National Intelligencer.

GOV. SLADE has just imported a fresh supply of school-mistresses to Chicago from down East. The Chicago Democrat says: "That school-ma'am business is one of the best things for the West that ever happened. It drains the East of its surplus female population, and the very best portion of it too. It also furnishes the young men with the very best of wives. And no sooner are they married than they send home for their sisters, cousins, &c. It is often the case that one of these Yankee school-mistresses is the means of settling a whole township, and thus of building a schoolhouse and filling it with scholars.

FOR AUSTRELIA.—The good people on the shores of Lake Erie are not willing to be outdone in gold seeking. One of the first vessels that was sent out to California, was a small lake vessel from Cleveland. We now see by the Western papers, that the inhabitants on the North or Canadian side have determined to despatch a vessel from Port Stantley to Australia. The vessel is to leave in August. She is a schooner of only one hundred and fifty tons, to be fitted up in yacht style. Of course, in getting to sea, she will have to pass the entire line of the Canadian canals on her way to Montreal.—[Commercial Advertiser.

NEW SCHEME FOR JOINING THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.—Mr. J. S. Buckingham, the well-known traveler, is the promoter of a scheme for joining the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by establishing a line or route between Boca del Toro, or Cheriqui, on the Atlantic, and Golfe Dulce, on the Pacific coasts. The distance from sea to sea in these points is only seventy miles, and the ground is in the hands of the British, who have an infant settlement, which Mr. Buckingham recommends as a desirable location for emigrants, at the south-east portion of Costa Rica.

GENERAL SCOTT'S RELIGION.—The inquiry is frequently made if General Scott is a Catholic? We understand, says the Providence Journal, that he is a member and a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at which he is a regular and constant attendant. The question has probably been raised by the fact that one of his daughters is in communion with the Catholics.

EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial learns that the Government has determined to send out a party to make certain expolrations in Africa. It is to be under the command of Lieut. Lynch, who gave us so interesting an account of his exploration of the Dead Sea.

A man in Rochester, N.Y., supposed to be dead, was placed in a coffin, and the coffin was about to be closed, when a physician happened to look into the coffin, and pronounced the man not dead, which proved to be the case. The man is now alive and likely to recover.

☞ No street in Constantinople has a name, nor is there a lamp in it, yet there are five hundred thousand inhabitants!—There is not a post office nor a mail route in all Turkey, nor a church bell!

It is stated that the peelings of cucumbers placed in the way of cockroaches for three or four nights in succession, will entirely clear a house of these pests of the house-keeper.

A gentleman who gave up the iron trade to publish a newspaper, says that the newspaper business is the harder of the two.

QUOTING SCRIPTURE.—A worthy deacon in the good town of F. was remarkable for the facility with which he quoted Scripture on all occasions. The divine word was ever at his tongue's end, and all the trivial, as well as important occurrences of life furnished occasions for quoting the language of the Bible. What is better, however, the exemplary man made his quotations the standard of action. One hot day, he was engaged in mowing, with his hired man, who was leading off, the deacon following in his swath, conning his apt quotations, when the man suddenly sprang from his place, leaving the swath just in time to escape a wasp's nest.

"What is the matter?" hurriedly inquired the deacon.

"Wasps!" was the laconic reply

"Pooh!" said the deacon. "the wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are as bold as a lion;" and taking the workman's swath, he moved but a step when a swam of brisk insects settled about his ears, and he was forced to retreat, with many a painful sting, and in great discomfiture.

"Aha!" shouted the other, with a chuckle, "the prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and are punished."

The good deacon had found his equal in making application of the sacred writing, and thereafter, was not known to quote Scripture in a mowing field.

ALTERATION IN THE DEATH PENALTY.—The late Legislature passed an act to the effect that, when any person shall be convicted of any crime punishable with death, he shall, at the same time, be sentenced to hard labor in the States Prison, until such punishment shall be inflicted. And no person so imprisoned shall be executed in pursuance of such sentence within one year from the day such sentence of death was passed, nor until the Governor, with the advice of the Council, under the great seal, shall issue a warrant commanding execution to be done. The fourth section says that the act shall have no effect in cases now pending. The act was approved May 20, consequently it will not cover the case of Davis, now on trial for his life here, as he was indicted previous to that period.—[Boston Traveler.

The squadron of Commodore Perry will have, it is supposed, to go out under the system of relaxed discipline in which the navy will be left by the failure of the Senate bill, which was intended to provide a substitute for the lash, which has been abolished. In a long cruise the fleet may possibly experience more inconvenience from this source. It has been stated that Commodore Perry will take an unusually large force of marines with him, in order to be provided against any emergency.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—New York, July 23.—A memorial, which has been numerously signed by our most influential citizens, is about to be sent to President Fillmore, representing that the fisheries on the North American coast now employ 2,100 vessels, 30,000 seamen, and $12,000,000 of capital, and that the new construction of the treaty of 1818 by England will totally ruin the business. The document prays the President to send a naval force to the British North American coast, to protect the fishermen.

The Bank of England covers five acres of ground, employs 900 clerks; and should a clerk be too old for service he is discharged on half pay for life. There are no windows on the street; light is admitted through open courts; no mob could take the Bank, therefore, without cannon to batter the immense walls. The clock in the centre of the bank has fifty dials attached to it. Large cisterns are sunk in the courts, and engines in perfect order, are always in readiness in case of fire. This bank was incorporated in 1649. Capital £18,000,000 sterling, or $90,000,000.

MOVEMENT OF SPECIE.—The arrivals as well as the shipments of gold during the month of June have been heavy, but as usual, the receipts from California far exceed the exports to Europe. The deposits at the Mint up to June 30th amount to 6,500,-000. The exports of specie from New York to Europe, including the amout of $400,000 carried by the steamer on the 30th of June, have been $3,944,000; showing an excess of receipts over exports, during the month, of 2,556,000.

NEW FEATURE IN TRADE.—We learn that large quantities of eggs are purched at different points in this State for exportation to New York. The yolks are separated from the whites, which latter alone are shipped, the yolks being sold in the localities where the purchases are made. The whites are sold to metropolitan book-binders for gilding purposes.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Marriages, it is said, are made in Heaven. We are extreamly sorry for it, for very many of the alliances reflect no credit on the place.

☞ We always find excuses for our misconduct, but never can palliate the errors of others, even though they erred from less causes than ourselves.

THE COLUMBIAN.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, O. T.

Saturday, October 2, 1852.

Puget Sound—The Present and Future

A gentleman a few days ago presented us a copy of "Thomas' Massachusetts Spy, or Worcester Gazette"—vol. xxvii—printed January 8th, 1800—its columns in mourning for the death of the "Father of his Country." The publication of this venerable relic of more than half a century it would appear had been commenced three years previous to the declaration of our national independence—had been a chronicler of the stirring scenes which subsequently followed—had assisted in the establishment of our present glorious form of government; and had the editor whilst penning the just and mournful tribute of admiration and gratitude to him to whom we are so much indebted for our emancipation from British tyranny, been blessed with prophetic vision, he might have closed his sad eulogy on the death of Washington, with the prediction that fifteen years from that day—8th of January—it was reserved for a man whose name was then unknown to history, to terminate successfully, at New Orleans, a second struggle for the independence of the American people, and that the memory of Jackson would be cherished by future ages coeval with that of Washington, "to the last syllable of recorded time," in the hearts and histories of a grateful people.

But had the veil that curtains the mysterious future been withdrawn, and the momentous events connected with the history of the last fifty years been permitted to pass in review before the "mind's eye" of that editor at that time, they would certainly have "frightened him from his propriety," and unable to realize the possibility of their fulfilment, have considered them as idle "creations of the mind"—chimeras of a disturbed, unnatural fancy, and he would have accused his brain of a deceptive aberration.

"There are more things in Heaven and Earth than are dreamed of in thy philosophy, Horatio"—is the expression of the master poet, and certainly the events of the past fifty year's history of our country, have been of such a character as the most enthusiastic dreamer of her future greatness must utterly have failed in an adequate conception of. The valuable and almost indispensible acquisitions to our territory—the increase of our commerce from a mere cypher in importance, now second to no other nation in the world—the building up of magnificent cities—the introduction of steam navigation, canals, rail roads, the telegraph, and the increase of our population from FIVE to TWENTY-FIVE millions within the last fifty years, together with tens of thousands of discoveries and improvements no less important, are matters which, could the minds of the past age have been made acquainted as to their future accomplishment and fulfilment, would certainly have startled them with soprise and unbelief, as they are now regarded with wonder, and are the admiration of the world.

The associations connected with a newspaper printed fifty years ago, by a perusal of its ancient looking columns, are varied and pleasant—calling up reminiscences of the past—the reality yet uncertainty which attaches to all things in the present, with innumerable speculations reaching into the unexplored and impenetrable future. The relic before us is a suitable commentary on the opening of the nineteenth century—in which we of the present constitute the middle link towards its termination, and many now entering upon the stage of life in our new territory, will have the satisfaction of witnessing its close, and in hailing the advent of the twentieth. Who can conceive the feelings that would probably be awakened in the minds of those who may be occupying our various places fifty years hence, by a perusal of the columns of the present number of our little "Columbian," should a stray copy be preserved for resurrection at that future period, in our now infant territory? It would be cherished as a memento of the past—as an invaluable curiosity, and command four times the amount of our present subscription price.

Who can predict the future glory and grandeur of the country on the Pacific coast, or who of the present age presume to write its destiny, or the position it will occupy amongst the nations of the earth, at the close of the nineteenth century? Ere this world shall have entered the record of time for another hundred year's journey, "the thrones—the palaces of crowned kings" may have been "burned for beacons," serving to illuminate the pathway of untold millions of an enslaved people on their way to the enjoyment of their natural rights and liberties.

Ere the dawning of the year 1900, the glorious union of our present confederacy, which we all love so well, and of which every American is so proud, may have been dissolved, and a northern, southern and western republic established on its ruins, including in their several limits the entire American continent—that on the Pacific embracing, probably, the present British and Mexican possessions, and be second in importance, in a commercial, and agricultural point of view, to no government in the world.

Previous to the era referred to, the science of American government will probably have "progressed" under salutary modifications, to a state bordering on perfection; the barriers which are now interposed against our commerce with the "Celestial Empire" will have been thrown down and abolished; the ports and gates of the cities of Japan and all the East Indies, will have been thrown open and made accessible, and our commerce and intercourse with the Sandwich Islands, Australia, New Zeland, and in short all the Islands of the Pacific will have grown into importance, and richly rewarded the enterprise and industry for which our people are proverbial.

The territory constituting northern Oregon, north of the Columbia river, and south of the 49th parallel of latitude, embraces an area of some thirty two thousand square miles; sufficient for the formation of a state as large as Ohio, Indiana or Kentucky, and capable of sustaing as dense a population as either of those states. Its agricultural, commercial and grazing advantages, are such as will shortly be duly appreciated every where, and the safety of the harbor afforded by the Sound for a distance of two hundred miles through the heart of our territory, with Hood's Canal on one side, and innumerable inlets leading out in all directions—the opportunity presented by our coast for the establishment of extensive whale and salmon fisheries—with beautiful forests of excellent timber, inexhaustible mines of coal, and the most magnificent and extensive water power in the world—all conspire to point out the Puget Sound country as destined to command the trade afforded by our facilities in the various pursuits and avocations, arising from a development of our resources, which the western world may require; our present territory become a sovereign state, and advance rapidly in the fulfilment of its destiny.

Occupying such an enviable position, although yet sparsely populated, and all the great interests above enumerated, on which her future greatness must depend, heretofore neglected—suffering a wanton and almost total neglect from ALL departments of government—our country unknown abroad, and heretofore so difficult of access, yet who will undertake to enumerate the population of our present little towns, that have sprung up almost in an hour out of the wilderness as if by magic, and the importance that will attach to both city and country, fifty years in the future?

Those of the present day who may live to see the dawn of the 1st of January that will usher in a new born century—"though the same sun may shine o'er their heads, and the same ocean roll at their feet, yet in all things else, how changed!" That old familiar sun may then shine on a glorious sisterhood of states on the Pacific coast, of which, in that bright galaxy, OUR OWN may form the KEYSTONE, and the domes of her splendid cities reflect abroad the rays of the "bright herald of the rosy morn;" and that same old ocean may be crowded with the white canvass of the merchantman, bearing to our shores the commerce of the world, and receiving in exchange the fruits of the industry of the greatest of earth's nations. So mote it be.

☞ Hon. JOHN A. ANDERSON, of Astoria, will please accept our thanks for compliments and "material aid." As suggested, we intend to publish an independent paper, and we intend to make it (if it does not receive,) *deserve*, at least, the patronage and support of the intelligent and liberal-minded men of *all* parties. Will Mr. A. consent to act as our agent at Astoria?

☞ Our thanks are due to Col. S. P. Moses for a copy of the Holy Bible, Webster's Dictionary, and a map of the territory of Oregon. They will all be faithfully preserved and frequently referred to—"bet your life" on *that*.

☞ Our best bow is due to friend Waterman, of the "Times," for his complimentary notice of the 'Columbian.' "May you live a thousand years and your shadow never grow less," is the earnest prayer of its publishers.

☞ The loss sustained by the recent fire at Wyreka is estimated at $[illegible]0,000.

About that University.

"SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the Territory of Oregon the quantity of two townships of land in said Territory, west of the Cascade Mountains, and to be selected in legal subdivisions after the same has been surveyed, by the legislative assembly of said Territory, in such manner as it may deem proper, one to be located north, and the other south, of the Columbia River, to aid in the establishment of a university in the Territory of Oregon, in such manner as the said legislative assembly may direct, the selection to be approved by the surveyor general."

The above is an extract from the Oregon Land Law, entitled—"An act to create the office of surveyor general, of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey, and to make donations to settlers on said lands."—Approved by congress September 27th, 1850.

No friends of education or improvement can possibly object—so long as the general government assumes the ownership of the public lands, and exercises its authority as to the manner of their disposal for an unjust valuable consideration, that they should be liberally appropriated, so far as consistent with sound policy and the constitution, to the purposes above mentioned. Indeed they should rejoice, that whilst the $1 25 per acre extorted from the labor of its subjects for "the privilege to toil," is swallowed up in defraying the expenses of idleness and debauchery of the members of our national legislature, that body does, occasionally, award a moiety of what justly belongs to the people, for useful purposes.

In the name of the people of northern Oregon however, we would take occasion most respectfully to protest against the provisions of the above section of the land law, inasmuch as we are prepared to show that the exaction of "one township of land north of the Columbia river for establishing a university," &c., would, under present circumstances, be unjust and oppressive—an abuse of authority vested in congress, and an encroachment on the rights of our citizens.

How stand matters between northern and southern Oregon? The act of congress approved August 14th, 1848 establishing our territorial government, amongst other things, reserved to our legislative assembly the authority to locate our seat of government—providing for the erection of our public buildings, which were to consist of a state house, penitentiary and university—the latter named institution to be endowed as above. In pursuance of which, what did our legislature do? They located the seat of government, and consequently the capitol at Salem—the penitentiary at Portland and the university at Marysville, all in the Willamette—without reference to any claims which northern Oregon might advance for the location and erection of any of these buildings within the limits of her territory. This is all well enough, as it is the intention of this territory, as soon as possible, to be divorced from all political relationship with southern Oregon, and therefore seeks no affiliation with her in the erection of her public buildings. Such being the plain facts in the case, the citizens on the Sound DO object to congress appropriating a township of their land to a foreign territory, for a purpose in which they are not immediately interested, and from which they can derive no advantage; and they consider that should congress insist on the surrender of said township for the purpose specified, that body would be transcending its powers, in an unjust, oppressive encroachment on the rights of our citizens, inasmuch as they have a pressing demand for all such appropriations for educational purposes within their own territory.

The Willamette valley is most assuredly abundantly able, in wealth and all necessary resources, to erect, and competently endow her own institutions of learning, without begging congress to extort means from those who require all the lands that congress has to spare, appropriated in the education of the youth of their own territory.

We want a university and common schools established HERE, and trust the Willamette valley will be ashamed ever to urge an unjust claim for OUR "pound of flesh."

The Immigration.

"The immigration is entering Oregon at various points—from Rogue river, Foster's, Dalles and Portland to Puget Sound."—*Times.*

Let them come. We want families here by thousands, as families are needed more than anything else; and we would advise all who propose to journey up the Cowlitz river, to provide themselves before starting with ample means of transportation and plenty of assistance, as they will find a very strong current to contend with. Start as soon as you can, in order that you may reach your place of destination ere the approaching rains set in. Come along, and bring all your friends with you. Why should you not? This is the only part of Oregon in which you can now settle advantageously. You may suffer a little inconvenience at first, but we feel confident you will never regret having settled in our new territory after once being comfortably located. We have plenty of "*muck-a-muck*," and thousands of acres of excellent lands lying idle which ought to be producing more, and "those that seek [them] early shall find [them."] We want school established here, and roads made without delay, and the present immigration are just the persons that our settlers want for neighbors. Roll along, then, with your wagons and stock. Though few in number and comparatively poor, we believe you will find as generous a population on the Sound as elsewhere, as far as their means will permit.

☞ Wimple, recently convicted for the murder of his wife, as stated in our last, has since been sentenced by Judge Nelson to be hung in Polk county on the 8th inst.

☞ We learn from the "Times" that three white men and fifteen or twenty redskins were recently killed in an engagement on the immigrant trail beyond Wyreka.

Sustain your own Paper.

We are not unfrequently met with the objection, when soliciting subscriptions for the "Columbian," of "I take the 'Statesman,' or the 'Oregonian,' or the 'Times,' and can't afford to subscribe for any more papers." If the people on Puget Sound were all like such objectors, how long would it probably be before a paper would be established in this territory? and what length of time would probably intervene between the present and its future settlement? As these questions interest our present inhabitants infinitely more than the publishers of the "Columbian," we do not care about figuring out the result. We have the kindest feelings towards all the papers on the Willamette, and wish them all abundant success, yet we must be permitted to remark that we are quite sure the interests of the people of this section of country will not be subserved by a continuation of their patronage in that direction. We receive but very little support from southern Oregon, nor do we look for much of an increase, but on the contrary, that it will "grow small by degrees and beautifully less;" and consequently we look for the people of *our* territory to support and sustain their *own* paper—charity beginning at home. The only way that a paper can be sustained here, is by all uniting in its support. If one individual is not able to take the "Columbian" because he takes a Willamette paper, let him discontinue that and take *his own*; if another is able to take the "Columbian" and *all* the Willamette papers, let him discontinue *all* the latter (three in number) and take *four copies of his own*—the "Columbian"—the peculiar organ of northern Oregon and all its people, without respect to creeds or parties. Such a course would amply sustain us, and by which we would be enabled to avail ourselves of time to make our paper still more interesting.

The question may be asked, "what will I do with four copies of the 'Columbian?'" In answer we say, send them to such of your friends in the states as wish to come to Oregon, in order that they may know *where* to come—that northern Oregon, is at present, *the only* Oregon presenting inducements to permanent settlers.

We hope that our cotemporaries will take no offence at the foregoing recommendation. We think it not only fair and just, but demanded by the force of circumstances. We desire to be on good terms with *all* the Willamette papers, without wishing to "play second fiddle" to *any*.

Editors' Table.

We believe that the above term is applied by the "*hyas tyees*" of the political, scientific and literary world, to denote reviews of new publications, the state of the political atmosphere, inventions, criticisms, &c. *Our* editorial table is made use of not only for "scratchings" and "scissoring," but for the still "more noble and glorious purpose" of a breakfast, dinner, and tea table, when summoned from "labor to refreshment;" and it being pretty large, a portion is devoted for the depositing of our exchanges, and another to the "storage" of such *nice things* as our generous farmers and others may choose to send into our bachelor sanctum. We have had several articles deposited on "our table" within the last week, of which it becomes us to speak as a connoisseur:

Mr. WM. PACKWOOD sent us a very polite note accompanied by a bunch of onions, stating that the specimens sent were not as large as some he had grown—the largest having been stolen by the Indians, amounting to some ten bushels. The ones sent, however, are of a superior quality, as large as a common pint cup, and possessing just sufficient strength to give them a delightful flavor and make them palatable. We trust the Indians that committed the theft on Mr. P. are dead from a surfeit on their plunder.

Mr. WM. PLUMB this week placed on "our table" a jar of magnificent blackberry jelly, and it was a "jar what *is* a jar,"—hard to beat. Mr. P., being a "*bach*" like ourselves, appreciates the good things of this life, and well knowing that we, like himself, are deprived of many "little delicacies" afforded by the connubial life, is deserving of all commendation for his kind remembrance in the above presentation. We heartily thank him, and if any other of our friends have like specimens that they wish to have sampled, let them bring them along. We will pass our opinion upon them *gratis*.

☞ At a public meeting recently held in Portland, says the "Times," $400 was raised on the spot, and considerable had subsequently been added to that amount, for the relief of suffering immigrants, and the steamer "Jas. P. Flint" dispatched to the Cascades with supplies. The immigration are coming into the Willamette valley in large numbers, and the total will amount to from ten to twelve thousand. Much suffering and many deaths have occurred amongst them—the former from fatigue, exposure, and a scarcity of provisions, and the latter from cholera, casualties, &c. Puget Sound sends greeting for a thousand families to come over here immediately.

Railroad to the Coal Fields!

Mr. J. W. TRUTCH, an experienced engineer, has for the last week been engaged in making a reconnoissance and running a preliminary line of levels, with a view to the construction of a railroad from the Skookum Chuck coal fields to some eligible point on the Sound. When this shall have been completed, and we get some steamers in the Sound, and some important and necessary improvements completed, the Puget Sound country will "come out of the woods," and "propel" in importance at a perfect double engine steam power movement, giving 'back action strokes' to all surrounding territories. Get out of the way there! clear the track for the Sound!

MEMORANDA.—Having received no late papers by the last mail, we have neither foreign news or congressional proceedings of interest.

In congress, (house of representative,) on the 12th July last, a joint resolution was passed for the relief of the widow of the late Hon. S. R. Turston, of Oregon.

In the senate, on the 14th, Mr. Hamlin reported back the house bill, directing the president to designate places for ports of entry and delivery in Oregon, and fixing the compensation of the collector at Astoria, was read a third time and passed.

The only appropriations made by congress for the benefit of Oregon that we have yet been able to discover, amount to $19,400 to the superintendent of Indian affairs, for clerk hire, office rent, fuel, stationery, travelling expenses, the completion of public buildings for his use, and for *continuing* negotiations with the Indian tribes of Oregon. We are informed that Dr. Dart has never yet COMMENCED negotiations with any of the Indian tribes of northern Oregon, nor is he likely to do so; and the people over here would like to know what the office has been established for. The Dr. seems to have "superintended" HIS OWN "affairs" amazingly well by his trip to Washington city, and we will take occasion before long to refer to this matter again in general terms.

The cholera is causing great mortality on the Isthmus, and has made its appearance at San Francisco, Sacramento city, and several cities and places in Calafornia.

☞ Neither the "Oregonian" or "Statesman" came to hand last week. The mails move with about as much regularity as comets usually do.

☞ The facts set forth by the writer of the following communication, are in perfect keeping with the policy pursued by *some* of the people of southern Oregon, (we trust not generally so,) in the disparagement of our territory, in the eyes of the immigrant; and their damning of us 'with faint praise' is beginning to be pretty well understood. If *those* people of the Willamette think that they can *always* "pull the wool" over the eyes of the immigrant with regard to our territory, they will find themselves awfully mistaken. Immigrants, read the following:

[FOR THE "COLUMBIAN."]

OLYMPIA, Sept. 30th 1852.

Messrs. Editors:—I am one of the new comers to Puget Sound, not as yet having been here a year; and as such, have not obtained sufficient information to enable me to speak of the country with the knowledge of an old resident—I only write what I have seen and heard. I crossed the plains last season, and made a stop at Portland in order to learn something of the different sections of the territory by inquiry. The general testimony in regard to Puget Sound was, that it was a pleasant place to live, healthy, &c., but it was no farming country, *nothing* in the line of farming could be raised. But I concluded to visit the Sound notwithstanding, and that too without taking with me a year's provision as I was advised to do. Soon after I arrived at this place a turnip was brought to market weighing forty pounds. Last spring I went to the market to buy potatoes, and found them too large for convenient use, and was told that Mr. Glasgow, who raised them, had some much larger. Last week I saw a cabbage head weighing some 25 pounds.—A few days since I visited the farm of Stephen D. Ruddell, near this place, and had the satisfaction of partaking of some as fine flavored watermelons as I ever tasted. Mr. R. told me that he took a melon from his vines on the 7th of Sept. weighing 18 lbs., and that about the same time he measured a beet on the farm of Thomas Chambers, adjoining, measuring 22 inches in circumference. The beet is still growing vigorously, and is the product of a single seed. From these specimens, and from the appearance of the crops generally about the Sound that I have seen, I cannot see any reason why farmers cannot do as well in northern Oregon as they can in the Willamette valley, or in any other country where it is ACKNOWLEDGED that things can be raised.

R. S.

Love of praise dwells in most great and heroic spirits; and those who best deserve it, have generally the keenest and most exquisite relish of it.

The lessons of blunder, disappointment and humliation, impress more th[illegible] those of a thousand masters.

☞ The following communication is from the pen of a gentlemen, well versed in all subjects connected with our Atlantic fisheries, and the rules and regulations heretofore observed by our own and the English government, under treaty stipulations, pertaining to that important branch of commerce.

It would seem that the ostrich maw of the British government has been almost satiated, if such a thing were possible, on the blood and spoils with which it has been gorged by a war of rapine and extermination, in the East Indies; and that the Ministry of that government now wish to "tack ship" and give Uncle Sam a broadside, or extort from him an acquiescence in a new construction of a treaty under which both prowers have been acting, and about which they have had the same understanding since 1818.

What a stupid set of asses the British ministry must heretofore have been, not to have made the discovery that their government was granting to the United States, privileges which the treaty did not warrant; and what a consummate set of fools must have been the commissioners that formed that treaty, not to understand the privileges it respectively granted; and what a beautiful compliment to the intelligence of all parties concerned! The present prime minister of England is certainly a "genius"—a perfect luminary! and we fear that when HE dies, "chaos will come again."

As suggested by our correspondent—if England wants to pick a quarrel with us and go to war, let her "jump in"—the Pacific coast will "take a hand" and will play at 'bluff,' 'brag,' or 'hark from the tombs;' but when the game is finished, we want i understood that she will be obliged to 'jump out' again, minus all her possessions on the Pacific; as we shall 'rake in' all north of the 49th parallel to the awful notes of the 'doleful sound.'

We will resume this subject next week.

John Bull and the Fisheries.

[FOR THE "COLUMBIAN."]

Quite a belligerent cloud is now visible in the east, hovering over the Newfoundland fishing grounds, caused by the *recent* interpretation of the several treaties between England and the United States, concerning the fisheries. It seems that by the treaty of 1783, we could TAKE fish anywhere on the British American coast, except such ports, as by treaty were allotted to France; and we could DRY and CURE them, on the unsettled parts of Nova Scotia, Labrador, &c., &c. When that treaty was made, the British commissioners were willing to grant LIBERTY to fish in certain places. The American commissioners, contended for the RIGHT to fish in these places; they carried their point, and we enjoyed the right until the war of 1812. At the treaty of Ghent the British commissioners contended that our former privileges were destroyed by the war; our commissioners, on the other hand, were instructed not even to listen to propositions for surrendering the fisheries; but nevertheless, as Mr. J. Q. Adams declared, the English argument that our fishing privileges were destroyed by the war, "was presented in every form that ingenuity could devise, it was the first stumbling block, and the last obstacle to the conclusion of the treaty." Our commissioners met their opponents with the declaration that the treaty of 1783, was a PERPETUAL GRANT—"of the nature of a deed"—and the same argument that would deprive us of our fisheries by reason of war, would also deprive us of the soil acquired of England by our independence, and the treaty of 1783.

The British ministers did not, because they could not answer these arguments in 1814, and so the whole matter closed; but in 1815-16, several depredations were committed on our fishermen by British armed vessels, which were, however, promptly disavowed by the British government; but they provoked discussion, which ended in another treaty in 1818, which treaty is still in force, and by it we were confirmed in the right to take fish WITHIN THREE MILES OF THE ENTRANCE OF ANY BAY ON THE COAST OF NOVA SCOTIA OR NEW BRUNSWICK, except the Bay of Fundy, which we were still to be PERMITTED to frequent as before as a matter of favor.

The construction of both governments has been, that all the waters, bays, &c., were open to our vessels, but we could not TAKE, CURE or DRY fish, within three marine miles of any of the British coasts. Our fishermen have ever acted on this construction of the treaty, unmolested by the British government, and for the simple reason that until now, both governments placed the same construction upon the treaty. It is true that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have often importuned the home gov[illegible]ent to [illegible] Fundy and exclude us from the Bays [illegible] of head-Chaleaur, and to confine u[illegible] land and headland; [illegible] Lord Stanley himself, the secretar[illegible] the British colonies, [illegible] Derby, and Prime Minister of Eng[illegible] (now the Earl [illegible],) refused the exercise of any such [illegible] as prayed for, and informed them [illegible] had been announced to the American [illegible]ernment, that they would henceforward be allowed to fish in the Bay of Fundy, within three miles of the ENTRANCE of any bay on the coast of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and ever since this declaration we have enjoyed the same uninterrupted rights as before.

When the treaty was formed, Lord Bathurst, used the following language:

"As, on the one hand, Great Britain could not permit the vessels of the United States to fish within the creeks and close to the shores of the British territories, so, on the other hand, it was by no means her intention to interrupt them in fishing anywhere in the open sea, or within the territorial jurisdiction, a marine league from the shore."

Again, and on a subsequent occasion, he said:

"It is not of fair competition that His Majesty's government complain, but of the pre-occupation of British HARBORS AND CREEKS."

This, with the uniform practice of both governments, and their understanding of the different treaties, ought to settle the whole matter. But now it seems, the present conservative government of England, with "Stanley" or Earl Derby at its head, have SUDDENLY, and WITHOUT NOTICE, placed a new construction on the treaty of 1818, and are about to exclude us from all the bays, gulfs or inlets, on the British American coasts, and have ordered a large fleet of war vessels, steamers, &c, to enforce their new demands.

It must be acknowledged that the phraseology of the treaty of 1818, was unfortunately ambiguous, and not clear and explicit as it should have been. Had any skipper of our smallest class fishing smacks been present, and been permitted to tender a little advice and instruction, the treaty might have been made to wear altogether a different appearance—at all events placed its language beyond cavil. But the treaty of 1783, together with the instructions given to the American commissioners in 1814, and their emphatic declarations to the British plenipotentiaries—the declarations of both English and American commissioners at the treaty of 1818—the dispatches of Lord Stanley to the colonial government, and the uniform practice of both governments under the treaty—all conclusively show that the PRESENT ASSUMPTION of the British government is WRONG, and that their FORMER UNDERSTANDING of the treaty was RIGHT.

In the meantime, whilst our fishermen are being taken, carried into British ports, condemned and sold, quite a dust has been kicked up in the senate of the United States in relation thereto. The British minister has recently ate some of Mr. Webster's chowder at Marshfield, and Mr. Webster said, a short time since, in answer to the welcome home by his neighbors, as follows:

"It would not become me to say much on that subject until I speak officially, and under direction of the head of the government. And then I shall speak. In the meantime, be assured that that interest will not be neglected by this administartion, under any circumstances. The fishermen shall be protected in all their rights of property, and in all their rights of occupation. To use a Marblehead phrase, they shall be protected "hook and line, and bob and sinker." And why should they not? They are a vast number, who are employed in that branch of naval enterprize. Many of the people of our own town are engaged in that vocation. There are among you some, who, perhaps have been on the Grand Bank for forty successive years. There they have hung on the ropes, in storm and wreck. The most important consequences are involved in this matter. Our fisheries have been the nurseries of our navy. If our flag ships have met and conquered the enemy on the sea, the fisheries are at the bottom of it. The fisheries were the seeds from which these glorious triumphs were born and sprung."

We sincerely hope these are no mere AFTER DINNER declarations of Mr. Webster, and that no unnecessary amount of gass will be expended—no talk about taking Canada "SOME FOURTH OF JULY," and above all, we hope our government will keep cool, but be firm and DECIDED. There will be no war—not now; BUT WE MUST HAVE ANOTHER TREATY, and let that treaty be plain, and explicit; let us "ask for nothing that is not clearly right, and submit to nothing that is wrong." We are not prepared for war—do not want war, and least of all with England; but if England wants a war, let her "go it;" we can be ready for it in due time, and after its conclusion she will never in all time be troubled about the settlement of boundary lines on the American continent, and be forever relieved from further trouble and annoyance about American fisheries—either on the ATLANTIC or PACIFIC coast.

ALLERTON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENA.—A most extraordinary phenomenon occurred to the Revenue Cutter Taney, near Governor's Island, on the 3d of August. As she was sailing slowly along she received a most terrific shock, proceeding from a stroke as if given by a hard substance to her topmast, under the force of which she quivered in every plank, and immediately settled over and sunk. Three men and two boys were drowned. All hands were considerably bruised, and the first officer was in a complete state of exhaustion. The cause of this melancholy disaster, was supposed to be a streak of wind, which traveled from the shore through the surrounding air in a dark straight line, and actually struck the doomed vessel. It was observed by some persons on the Battery, and by gentlemen on the steps of the barge office, to run like a dark bar towards the ship, and when the point struck her, she almost immediately sunk. Men who have spent the better part of their lives at sea, have met with nothing like it. The vessels around experienced only mild winds at the same moment, and the surrounding shore was calm.—Times & Transcript.

☞ Stormy Sundays fall like wet blankets on modern piety, and a fair sky does more to draw people to church than a fine sermon.

There are two things which modest men should never undertake—to borrow money or study law.

Reserve is no more essentially connected with understading, than a church organ with devotion, or wine with good nature.

☞ The Lexington (Mo.) Express has mournful accounts of sickness on the Plains. It says:

"A boat passed down the river having on board three returning emigrants, who report that they are the only survivors of a company of seventeen who set out for the mines. One morning on the Plains all were well and in fine spirits at the time of leaving the encampment. Before sunset fourteen of the number were dead. The three survivors, panic-struck, left their teams and returned with all possible speed."

The St. Louis Republican says several parties of Californians have arrived overland at Weston, Kanesville, and other towns.—Mr. Thomas A. Stoddard reports having counted six hundred fresh graves between Fort Kearney and Weston.

Judge T. Smith & Co., arrived at Kanesville in 56 days from California. They made the trip from Fort Laramie in thirteen days, a distance of seven hundred miles. They returned on the north side of the Platte, and represent that there was but little sickness on that side of the river, while there were many deaths on the south side. Judge Smith examined the route with a view to the practicability of a railroad to the Pacific, and reports that the north side of the Platte is well adapted to the construction of a road—much better than the south side.

Two men from Boone county Ky., by the names of Beal and Busley, quarreled near Bear river. Busley was shot and killed.—Beal was tried by a jury of emigrants, and executed. They quarreled about a division of property, when about to separate.

On the 18th of June, on the upper Platte river a lady was found dead, with her throat cut from ear to ear. She was about thirty years of age—had on her finger a gold ring, marked on the outside with the initials W. E., which is now in the possession of E. H. Harvey, California.

On the 20th June, a man and boy were found dead, supposed to have been murdered. The man had brown hair and sandy whiskers—was 30 or 32 years of age. The boy had red hair, and was 8 or 10 years old.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION.—Advices from Madrid are to June 21. It is confidently reported that a telegraphic dispatch has been received from the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, stating that an expedition had sailed from Chagres against Cuba under the command of an American General. It is also said, in connection with the above, that the Spanish government—with whom the American Minister, Mr. Barringer, has hitherto been successful in obtaining the pardon of the prisoners brought here as the result of the last expedition—have set their faces against any further exhibition of clemency, and the few who, from one cause or another, have not been brought within the former pardons, and are still at Ceuta, have little chance of getting out by any such process.—New York Post.

Dr. Beman, of Troy, remarked in a sermon lately, that if Franklin tamed the lightning, Professor Morse taught it the English language.

Rather foolish—two young ladies hating each other, on account of a young gentlman, who does not care a fig for either of them.

The man who never told an editor how he could better his paper, has gone to Schenectady to marry a women that never looked into a looking-glass. Their children will not live.

"1001."

The regular meetings of this Society will hereafter be on Tuesday night.

By order of the Grand C. R. E.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF STEILACOOM.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 21—Bark "Alabama," Benton, Master, from San Francisco.

Schooner "Northern Light," Jaquith, Master, from a fishing cruise.

Sept. 22—Passed up, one Brig and one Schooner, names unknown.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY

RUN AWAY!

ON Water street, between Third and Fourth, the undersigned will always be found ready to execute with neatness and dispatch, all manner of work in the line of

SHIP, GUN, AND BLACKSMITHING.

And knowing himself to be perfectly competent to give entire satisfaction in the execution of any and all branches of the above business, feels a necessity to RUN HIMSELF, respectfully solicits the patronage of the Sound, as sufficient hands will be employed for that purpose.

Bring on your Wagons, Carts, Guns, Ships, Watches, Clocks, &c., that want repairing, and they will be attended to without delay—or leave orders for new ones, and they will be filled in the course of time.

L. H. CALKINS.

Olympia, Oct. 2, 1852. 4tf

WANTED!

A GOOD Wagon maker. I will give half of a town lot to a good Wagon maker, who understands all branches of his business, as an inducement to have him locate himself in the town of Olympia.

L. H. CALKINS.

Olympia, Oct. 2, 1852. 4tf

SHAY & WATKINS,

Ship Carpenters and House Builders.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Olympia, ship owners, and the people on the Sound generally, that they are prepared to do all work connected with the above business, on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Ships can be repaired, and houses erected with dispatch, and in a manner not to be surpassed, in point of workmanship, on the Pacific coast.

Shop on Main street.

Olympia, Oct. 2, 1852. 4tf

NEW GOODS

To Arrive--Ex Ship "Thracian."

RUN HERE EVERYBODY!

A FULL SUPPLY of CROCKERY, MOLASSES, PORK, Sugar, Bread, Prints, Cross cut Saws, Grindstones, Flour, Broad Axes, Iron, Glass-ware, Ale, &c. &c. hourly expected per Ship "Thracian," Scott, Master, from San Francisco.

Apply at the old stand.

M. T. SIMMONS.

Olympia, Oct. 2, 1852. 4tf

United States District Court of Oregon, } Within and for the County of Lewis.

ALONZO B. DILLINBOUGH, Yes } Divorce.

MARY DILLINBOUGH.

The said Mary Dillinbough is hereby notified, that on the twenty-sixth (26th) day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, the said Alonzo B. Dillinbough filed in my office his petition to the District Court of the United States, within and for the County of Lewis, praying for a divorce from the said Mary Dillinbough, for the following cause, to wit: Adultery. Which petition will come on to be heard at the next term of said Court in said county.

Attest: JAMES C. STRONG, Clerk.

J. B. Chapman, Atty. for Petitioner.

October 2, 1852. 8w4

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-office at Olympia, Sept. 30, 1852:

Baker William	McName Miss Francis C.
Brown Capt. Geo. W.	Mead Romeyn
Burge Andrew J. 3	More Capt. Geo.
Clugage James	Minot C. S.
Cushman Orington	Ohaver William 3
Cutter Thomas	Paige George A.
Day Geo. W.	Roe Thomas
Davenport Samuel	Sidener Solomon S. 3
Furgeson Jesse	Starling Col. E. A. 2
Fisher Dr. W. H. 2	Swain William H.
Gerecin William	Stiles Charlie 4
Hadley S. B.	Smith Lorenzo P. 4
Hills Henry 2	Strahl Casper
Jones William	Thomas Capt. J. C.
Marsh Josiah 3	Taftezon Z. Martin 2
Magaw S. Past Midship-man	Tyrrel Elijah R.
Mahon Christopher	Vincen William

M. T. SIMMONS, P. M.

COWLITZ HOTEL.

A Great Disideratum!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have refitted and greatly improved their House at the COWLITY LANDING, are now prepared to accommodate the public with the best the country affords.

SADDLE HORSES,

Can at all times be had upon reasonable terms.

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

sept11 tf CLARK & BRUNN.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

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

SIMMONS & GOLDSBOROUGH.

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1852. 1tf

L. B. HASTINGS. T. W. PETTYGROVE.

ALFRED A. PLUMMER.

L. B. HASTINGS & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE,

Port Townsend, Northern Oregon.

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

Sept. 25, 1852. 3tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

BRIG "JAMES MARSHAL," Ellery, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board.

Sept. 25, 1852. 3tf

FOR SALE

1 SET OF TINNERS TOOLS, by

G. A. BARNES.

Olympia, Sept. 20, 1852. tf

AN EXHIBIT

Of the receipts and expenditures of Lewis County, O. T., from July 7th 1851, to July 5th 1852:

Whole amount charged to Collector for 1851,		$1205 44
Credit by Treasurer's receipts,	$1057 51	
Credit by order of County Commissioners as commission for collecting,	68 72	
Illegal assessments returned by Collector,	25 34	
Delinquent list returned by same,	32 33	
	$1186 90	$1186 90
Balance of County tax due by Collector,		$18 54

RECEIPTS:

Amount remaining in Treasury July 7, 1851,	$1022 64	
Whole amount of tax paid into Treasury 1851,	1057 51	
Licences and fines,	55 00	
EXPENDITURES:		
Sheriff's commission for collecting, paid July 1851,		$ 91 67
Sheriff's fees,		268 00
Assessor's and Co. Clerk's fees,		523 15
Rent of Court House and furniture,		84 50
Jury expenses,		185 60
Witness expenses,		32 00
Elections,		224 60
Treasurer's commision on receiving and disbursing,		51 32
County Commissioners fees,		229 00
Road Expenses,		479 50
Clerk of District Court,		109 00
Probate Judge,		10 00
Expenses of criminal and insane,		57 00
		$2,135 15 $2135 15

Debt of County for 1851, $291 20

Lewis County Court House, Sept. 9, 1852.

I certify the foregoing is a true statement of the receipts and expenditures of Lewis County as appears from records. RICHARD J. WHITE,

Clerk of Board of County Commissioners, Lewis County.

"THE COLUMBIAN."

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—PUBLISHED AT

Olympia, Puget's Sound.

NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

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

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

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

It will be our object to promote the interests of all, unbiassed by party or sectarian views, and untrammelled by any man, set of men, party, clique or faction whatever, and will receive dictation from no source in the discharge of our duty as journalists. With a determination strictly to adhere to this position, we leave it with the intelligent people of North Columbia to decide whether the publication of a newspaper on the principles set forth will be to their advantage or not.

TERMS:

$5 per year—$3 per six months,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates

J. W. WILEY,

T. F. McELROY.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

PUGET SOUND AND SAN FRANCISCO PACKET!

BRIG "GEORGE EMERY," Wilson, Master, now loading at Steilacoom, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board or to

BALCH & PALMER, Steilacoom.

Orders for goods per return trip will meet with prompt attention.

Sept. 25, 1852. tf

HO! YOU THAT WANT WORK!

I WILL give constant employment to FORTY or FIFTY good ax-men. Also eight sawyers to tend saw-mill.—Good wages given.

M. T. SIMMONS.

Olympia, Sept. 1, '52. 1tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

Olympia, Sept. 1, '52. 1tf

Olympia Bakery and Beef Market.

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

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

WEED & HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

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

Among his assortment may be found

Dry Goods, Groceries,

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

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

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

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

G. A. BARNES.

Olympia, Sept. 7, 1852 1y1

FOR CHINA DIRECT!

THE splendid coppered and copper fastened bark LOUISIANA, Alfred Drew, Master; will have immediate dispatch for HONG KONG, having most of her cargo on board.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Clarke Crosby.

Orders for China Goods on her return voyage may be left with the above named gentlemen.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

FOR LONDON DIRECT!

THE Ship JOHN BREWER, Thomas C. Thomas, Master, daily expected to arrive for a cargo of Spars and lumber now ready for the English market, will have early dispatch.

For freight, (small quantity), or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to

SIMMONS & GOLDSBOROUGH.

Olympia, Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

PORTER'S LINE.

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

WILLIAM PORTER,

Sept. 11, 1852. 1tf San Francisco.

WANTED!

TWENTY-FIVE Shingle Makers, for which the highest wages will be paid. Constant employment can be had. Also two Wood Choppers.

Apply to ANDREW J. MOSES.

Olympia, Aug 28, 1852. 1tf

CUSTOM HOUSE DIST. PUGET'S SOUND, Olympia, November 14th, 1851.

The Collection District of Puget's Sound was this day organized. The officers are—SIMPSON P. MOSES—Collector of Customs, &c., for the District—at Olympia.

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

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

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

New York, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

SMITH'S EXPRESS!

THE celebrated Clipper Yacht "LAPLETE," will run weekly between Olympia and Port Townsend, touching at Poe's Point, Johnson's Ranch, Nesqually, Steilacoom, New York, Whidby's Island and all other intermediate ports Having a superior craft, with good accommodations the proprietor flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

For freight or passage apply on board.

W. M. SMITH.

Sept. 5, 1852. 1tf

THE KENDALL CO.,

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

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

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

Ship POTOMAC, Capt. A. B. Gove,

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

Schooner FRANKLIN, Capt. G. W. Pinklam,

A good assortment of

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

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

For freight, passage or other business, apply to JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Agent, Corner of 2nd and Main streets, Olympia, or DR S. MERRETT, San Francisco, Montgomery, 2d door from California street.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

ANDREW J. MOSES

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Merchandise.

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 1tf

"A FEW MORE LEFT."

PERSONS wishing to purchase some very superior town lots in Olympia, on reasonable terms, can be accommodated by calling on

A. M. POE.

Olympia, Sept. 1, '52. 1tf

Salmon Barrels.

500 NEW BARRELS made expressly for the Salmon trade, on hand and for sale. All species of cooperage done in the best style and at the shortest notice by

ISAAC WOOD & SONS.

Olympia, O. T. Sept. 1, '52. 1tf

FOR SALE.

ONE large and substantial WAGON, with double harness, all entirely new. Apply to SIMPSON P. MOSES,

1tf Olympia.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

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

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

HAYS, WARD & CO.

Sept. 5, 1852. 3m1

ENGINEER'S NOTICE.

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

For further particulars apply to

H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852 1 3tif

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers & Working Jewelers,

Front, between Stark and Oak sts.,

NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE,

PORTLAND, O. T.

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

Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.

Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 3tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &C.

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

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

Ladies and Gentlemens' Breast Pins;

Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders;

Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains;

Silver Tea and Table Spoons;

Silver and Silver plated Spectacles;

Gold Bracelets with setts;

Shell, Side and Tuck Combs;

Gold Neck Ornaments for Ladies, Silk Purses;

Solar, Hanging and Table Lamps;

Brittania Tea Pots and Pitchers;

Beads and Fancy Head Ornaments;

Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks;

Pocket Knives;

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

All of which will be sold at Low Prices.

Portland, Sept, 13, 1852. 3tf

NEW ARRANGEMENTS

HAVING been made by which the undersigned will move to his claim in the course of a short time, he would respectfully announce to the public that he has for sale or rent his well known HOTEL situated on the corner of Main and Third streets—the best locality for a public house in Olympia. Also a cottage on the corner of Franklin and Third streets.

Persons desirous of making a good bargain should apply early to

HERBERT JEAL.

Olympia, Sept. 1, '52. tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH. CYRUS PALMER.

BALCH & PALMER,

MERCHANTS,

STEILACOOM, PUGET'S SOUND, OREGON TERRITORY.

Sept. 5, 1852. 1tf

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

Woodford C. Holman & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

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

San Francisco, California.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:

Ex-Gov. Burnett, Maj. William L. Smith, Page, Bacon & Co. } San. Francisco.

Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon Territory.

F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend.

David Shelton, A. M. Poe, } Olympia.

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

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

HENRY TOOMY. JOHN REED.

HENRY TOOMY & CO.

LUMBER AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

Corner of Sansome and Merchant Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,

COWLITZ FARMS, O. T.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

D. R. Bigelow, Quincy A. Brooks.

BIGELOW & BROOKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Olympia, Thurston County, O. T.

1tf

G. A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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

OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND.

Sept. 1852. 1tf

W. B. OTWAY,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT AND LAND AGENT,

FRONT STREET, COFFIN'S BLOCK, PORTLAND, O. T.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

P. A. MARQUAM,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

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

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

Sept. 6, 1852 1tf

WM. SETON OGDEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORTLAND, O. T.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

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

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.

MERCHANTS,

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

WARBASS & TOWNSEND,

GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE GENERALLY.

☞ Shipping supplied at short notice.

MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

WILLIAM B. STOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 4, Maynard's Fire proof Stores,

SAN FRANCISO.

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

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

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

OLYMPIA HOUSE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, OREGON.

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

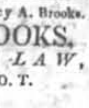
Olympia being the point where the main road from the Columbia river strikes the Sound, pleasure parties and others wishing to go down the Sound will find this the best point to start from, as suitable boats for that purpose can be furnished at reasonable rates.

Private rooms furnished to those wishing them.

EDMOND SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Sept. 1, '52 1tf

VALUABLE LAND CLAIM



FOR SALE within one mile of Olympia, upon which is a good frame dwelling house, large size, with considerable improvements. There is upon the claim several "never failing springs" of pure water. The whole claim is covered with the most valuable timber.

It is decidedly the best situation for a steam saw mill on the Sound.

For terms and particulars inquire of

BIGELOW & BROOKS,

Attorneys at Law, Olympia.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

HORSES! CUITANS!!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he is always on hand, ready and willing to accommodate the traveling community with very superior saddle horses. Persons traveling between Olympia and the Cowlitz river will do well to call at my stable in Olympia.

Charges moderate.

JOSEPH TEBO.

Olympia, Sept. 3, 1852. 1tf

POETRY.

From the Waverly Magazine.

The Bachelor's Burial.

A PARODY ON THE "BURIAL OF LOVE."

Two irons old stands at shut of day
A bachelor's body bore away.
With wrinkled brow and matted hair,
And heart which never loved the fair.

Bring briars, they groaned, bring weeds unblown,
Bring rankest plants of name unknown,
Bring withered boughs from dreary wild
To strew the bier of Error's child.

Around his coffin who will weep?
Cash lies within that closet deep!
But lay his hand in sign of rest—
No one's property!—on his breast.

And make his grave where lizards hide,
Where nightshade strews the swamp-creek's side
Far out of sight—where loving Spring
Shall send no gentle birds to sing.

His old jack-knife lay with him low
That cut the string to cupid's bow,
The sad house-cat shall whine around
His lonely grave, in grief profound.

We shall not mourn him long, or miss
His unshorn face, that none would kiss;
But plant a thorn-bush at his feet,
That here may grow no daisies sweet.

Low lay him who was often "high,"
Here, where shall gaze no pitying eye,
For him, for him, no loving heart
Shall ache—for him no tears shall start.

His bodiless limbs shall fall to dust,
The old jack-knife shall waste with rust,
He whom we hide from sight of men
Shall never fright the babes again.

For we have laid him from the light,
Beneath the ground and out of sight;
But this rude epitaph shall stand:
"He who to no one gave his hand."

VARIETY.

"CAN YOU REACH THEM PERTATERS?" Many of our readers have no doubt read the following rich anecdote. It is old, but like good wine, it bears repetition.

Several gentlemen of the Massachusetts Legislature, dining at a Boston hotel, one of them asked Mr. M., a gentleman who sat opposite—

"Can you reach them pertaters, sir?"

Mr. M., extended his arm towards the dish and satisfied himself that he could reach the "pertaters," and answered—

"Yes sir."

The Legislator was taken aback with the unexpected rebuff from the wag; but presently recovered himself, and asked,—

"Will you stick my fork into one of them then?"

Mr. M. took the fork, and very coolly plunged it into a finely cooked potatoe, and left it there! The company roared as they took the joke, but suddenly an idea struck him, and rising to his feet, he exclaimed with an air of conscious triumph.

"Now Mr. M., I will trouble you for the fork."

Mr. M. rose to his feet, and with the most imperturbable gravity, pulled the fork out of the potatoe, and retuned it, amidst an unconquerable thunder storm of laughter, to the utter discomfiture of the gentleman from B——.

IRISH WIT—A couple of Irishmen, who had not been long in this country, met in an inn and called for dinner. As it so happened, there was a dish of horseradish carted for dinner. Pat thinking it was something to be eaten with a spoon, put a large spoonful into his mouth. The tears immediately filled his eyes, and rolled down his cheeks. His companion saw it, and said:

"Pat what is the matter?"

"I was thinking of my poor father that was hanged swate in Ireland," answered Pat.

But Jemmy soon filled his mouth with the same, and the tears gushed from his eyes also, when Pat said:

"What's the matter—what has happened to ye?"

"Ah!" said Jemmy, "I was just thinking what a pity it was that you were not hanged when your father was."

Some enterprising newspaper reader has fished out of the advitising columns the following interesting hair oil certificates:

'A gentlemen writes—'I broke a bottle of your invaluable oil in my pocket, and the next day I found there a sufficient crop of hair to braid a watch chain.'

'Says another—'A customer called today to say that his wife accidently dropped a boule of your celebrated hair oil on his entry floor, last night, and this morning she discovered a splended hair mat in the entry. A fact like this speaks volumes.'

A DOSE.—Three small boys went into an apothecary's store, a few days since, when the youngest urchin cried out—

'A cent's worth of rock candy.'

'Don't sell a cent's worth,' was the reply.

The boys adjourned outside, and held a consultation, and then entered, all smiling.

'Do you sell three cents worth?'

'Yes, I will sell three cents worth.'

'Well, we han't got them,' was the quick response, as the boys left the store.

☞ The editor of the New Orleans Picayune has lately seen a handkerchief made from the silk grass of Honduras, which for fineness of texture and durability, far exceeds any linen he had ever seen. It was one of a number made in London from a sample of this very common grass in Honduras, Yucatan, &c., sent there by a gentlemen who exhibited it as an experiment.—The grass is a finer variety of that from which the hammocks in Central America are made, and, it is thought, can be made an article of considerable export.

ODD.

FROM UNPUBLISHED RECOLLECTIONS.

THE ADVANTAGE.—Two gentlemen, Mr. D. and Mr. L., stood candidates for a seat in the legislature of New York. They were violently opposed to each other. By some artifice Mr. D. gained the election. When he was returning home much elated with his success, he met a gentleman, an acquaintance of his. "Well," says D., "I have got the election; L. was no match for me. I'll tell you how I flung him: if there happened to be any Dutch voters, I could talk Dutch with them, and there I had the advantage of him. If there were any Frenchmen, I could talk French with them, and there I had the advantage of him. But as to L., he is a clever, honest, sensible little fellow." "Yes, sir," replied the gentleman, "and there he had the advantage of you."

OBEYING ORDERS.—A vain fellow who commanded a small vessel, but who tried to appear greater than the captain of a first class man-of-war, told his cabin boy one day that he had company coming on board to dine, and that when he asked for the silver handled knives and forks he must tell him "they had gone ashore to be ground," and to answer in a similar strain to any question he might put. He did so. The knives and forks went off very well. The next question was, "where is that large Cheshire cheese, boy?" "Gone ashore to be ground, sir," was the answer.

MICHAEL ANGELO.—Michael Angelo, when painting in the Pope's Chapel the picture of Hell and the souls of the damned, made one of the latter so exact a resemblance of a Cardinal who was his enemy, that every one immediately recognized it; whereupon the Cardinal immediately applied to Pope Clement, desiting it might be effaced, to which the latter replied: "You know that I have the power to deliver a soul out of purgatory, but not out of Hell."

A SINGULAR WILL.—The following is an extract from the will of a gentleman who died some years since in Bristol:

"And I order and direct my executor to pay, out of the first moneys collected, to my beloved wife, Sarah, if living, one shilling, that she may buy hazle nuts, as I know she is better pleased with cracking them, than she is with mending holes in her stockings."

HAM.—A Jew, paying particular attention to a ham of bacon, when asked what he was saying to it, replied, "I was saying, thou almost persuadest me to be a christian."

A woman upon her death bed asked liberty of her husband to make a will, in order that she might leave some legacies to her relations. "You have had your will all your life," said he, "and now I will have mine.

AN ASS.—A young fellow eating some cheese full of mites, boasted that he had slain his thousands and tens of thousands. "That you have," said an old man, "with no other weapon than the jaw bone of an ass."

☞ According to *The Occidental Messenger* the number of men, women, children and animals that have gone out upon the plains for Salt Lake and California, from May 1 to June 12, is as follows: Men, 16,362; Women, 3,242; Children, 4,266; Waggons, 5,325; Horses, 6,538; Mules, 4,686; Hogs, 1; Cattle, 59,302; Sheep, 10,523; Turkeys, 150; Ducks, 4; Guinea Fowls, 6. This does not include those going out by Council Grove and Kanesville. A great deal of sickness has taken place among these wanderers, with many deaths. A considerable number of emigrants have come back after having gone from four to five hundred miles into the wilderness.

DEATH OF GREAT MEN AT WASHINGTON.—Within a few years past, the following great and prominent men have died at the city of Washington: JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, JOHN C. CALHOUN, ZACHARY TAYLOR and HENRY CLAY. Never before, it is probable, has death grouped together in so small a spot the 'all that remains of earth' of such a galaxy of greatness.

☞ Queen Victoria is opposed to the principles of the Maine liquor law. The Montreal Courier states that she has disapproved the liquor law passed by the New Brunswick legislature on the Maine pattern, on the ground that its provisions are a violation of the liberty of the subject. Having the royal sanction, her subjects may now consider it their loyal duty to get royally drunk.

ANOTHER YANKEE YACHT VICTORIOUS.—An American Yacht, sent over by Mr. Grinnell, of New York, took the prize at the late race for yachts of the first class belonging the the Birkenhead Model Yacht Club. The distance run was six miles and back, and after the first mile the Yankee boat took the lead and kept it, beating the best of the three British yachts sixteen minutes.

A poem in a southern paper begins, 'I've lived upon thy momory.' That is about as bad as Jerry Bryant's boarding feed, where they had nothing for dinner, and had it warmed over for supper, and what was left served up next morning for breakfast.

An Athenian who lacked eloquence but was very brave, when another had, in a long and brilliant speach, promised great things, got up and said, 'Men of Athens, all that he said I will do.'

☞ Men are more satirical from vanity than from malice.

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

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

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

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Saunders' Series complete.
McGuffie's do "
Brown's Smith's, Murray's Grammar.
Colburn's, Davis', Ray's, Thomson's, Stoddard's and Pike's Arithmetics.
Olney's, Morse's, Mitchell's and Smith's Geographie's, Primary and Quarto, with Atlases.
Willard's History of U. S., in English and Spanish.
McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Grammars.
Anthon's series of the Classics,
And a great variety of other School Books.
Webster's Quarto, Octavo School and Pocket Dictionaries.
Walker's and Cobb's School and Pocket tuck Dictionaries.
Worcester's Dictionary, Octavo and 12mo.
Phillip's and Sampson's edition of the Poets.
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.
Ollendorff's Spanish and French Grammars.
" German Grammars and Readers.
German, French, and Spanish Dictionaries.
Spanish, French and German Books.

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

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

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of

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

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

LIVER COMPLAINT AND SALT RHEUM.

New York, July 27, 1849.

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

Yours sincerely,
FERRIER NAZER.

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

C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

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

Transportation.

Summer Arrangement.

THE NEW STEAMER
Lot Whitcomb,
J. C. AINSWORTH, master will leave Oregon City, or foot of the rapids, every Monday and Thursday, at eight o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the intermediate points going down and returning.

The Lot Whitcomb will leave Portland for Oregon City, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at seven o'clock in the morning. Arrangements have been made by which freight will be immediately forwarded to Oregon City and Canemah, from the foot of the rapids, during the low stage of water, at the expense of the boat. Mr. Hatch will convey passengers to and from the boat.

The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as heretofore.

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

sept18 tf G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

PORTLAND, CASCADES AND COWLITZ RIVER.

The New and Commodious Steamer

"Jas. P. Flint,"

J. O. VAN BERGEN, master, will ply regularly between Portland and the Cascades every Monday and Friday. Returning, will leave the Cascades on Tuesday and Saturday. Will leave Portland for Cowlitz river every Wednesday. Returning, will leave Monticello Thursday, touching at all intermediate places.

For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, of L. Anderson, Portland; Bradford & Bishop, Cascades; B. B. Bishop, Dalles; Warbass & Townsend, Monticello.

Freight and passage at the lowest rates.

sept18 tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER

"Multnomah,"

WILL continue to run regularly between Oregon City, Portland and Vancouver, as follows:

Leaving Oregon City every day at eight o'clock in the morning, and Portland at four o'clock in the evening. On every Thursday the Multnomah will run from Oregon City to Vancouver and back the same day. This steamer is too well known to require an extended puff of her speed or accommodations.

For freight or passage apply to
sept18 tf T. G. GREY, Agent.

GENERAL ACCOMMODATION.

THE WELL KNOWN, FAST RUNNING STEAMER

"Washington,"

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

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

sept18 tf

Educational.

Portland Academy,

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

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

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

For Primary Scholars each,	$6 00
Geography, Grammer & Arithmetic,	7 00
Mathematics and Natural Sciences,	7 00
Greek, Latin, and French Languages,	9 00
Drawing and Painting, extra,	5 00

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

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

sept18 tf JAS. H. WILBUR.

THE TUALATIN ACADEMY,

J. M. KEELER, PRINCIPAL,

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

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

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

The terms of the Institution will commence as follows:

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

The terms will be eleven weeks each.

Tuition—primary studies—$6. Higher do. $8 per term. Board may be obtained in private families.

G. H. ATKINSON, Secretary.

N. B. Mr. Keeler expects to be absent the summer term, on a tour to the states, but returns as soon as possible—he is authorized to obtain apparatus, philosophical, &c., for the Institution. A competent teacher will be secured for the term.

sept18 tf G. H. A.

Law Notice.

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

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

sept18 tf

Transportation.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CONNECTING WITH THE

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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

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

EL DORADO,

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

GEORGIA,

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

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

PANAMA,

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

The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgona. Passengers will thus be enabled to save about 35 miles of the river navigation, and also the expense and danger heretofore attending the landing in boats off Chagres, as they will be landed from the steamers, free of expense, at the Company's wharf at Aspinwall.

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

The rates of fare to Aspinwall will be—1st cabin, $65; 2d cabin $45; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to Chas. A. Whitney, at the office of the companies, No. 177 West street, corner of Warren, New York.

sept 18tf

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CONNECTING WITH THE

PACIFIC MAIL SLEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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

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

GOLDEN GATE,

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

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

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

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

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

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamship Columbia, A. V. St. LeRoy, Commander, will leave Law's Wharf at San Francisco, on the arrival of the mail steamer from Panama, with the U. S. mails for Oregon, touching at Astoria, and returning without delay with passengers and mails for the steamer from San Francisco from Panama. A safe and commodious river steamer will connect with the Columbia, taking passengers for St. Helens, Portland, and Oregon City. For passage or light freight, apply to

E. KNIGHT, Ag't. P. M. S. S. Co.,
Office, corner Sacramento & Leidesdorff streets San Francisco, or to JOSEPH DURBROW,
Agent, Portland Oregon.

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

sept18 tf

New Stage Line!

Through by Daylight from Champoeg TO SALEM.

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

SAMUEL CLARK, Salem,
sept18 tf W. H. REES, Champoeg.

NEW TRANSPORTATION ROUTE!

FROM OREGON CITY TO SALEM,

VIA CHAMPOEG!

R. NEWELL & Co. at Champoeg, are now prepared to receive, store and forward goods of all descriptions, to Salem, and other places above, on the most reasonable terms. Apply to—

Allen, McKinley & Co.—Oregon City,
Crawford's Wharf Boat, do do
Capt. Murray—on board the Washington,
R. Newell & Co.—Champoeg,
Griswold & Co.—Salem,
Monteith—Albany,
W. W. Buck & Co. Marysville.

Champoeg, sept18 tf.

THE WILLAMETTE HOUSE,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

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

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,

sept18 tf PORTLAND, OREGON.

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,

CIVIL ENGINEER SURVEYOR, AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

sept18 tf ST. HELENS, O. T.

EXPRESSES.

GREGORY'S EXPRESS

TO OREGON,

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

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

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

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

Offices.	Agents.
New York,	Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock.
Liverpool,	" John W. Hart.
Sacramento City,	" G. E. Clark.
Marysville,	" Frank Rumrill.
Honolulu, S. I.	" Mitchell & Hutchins.
Panama,	" Ran, Runnells & Co.
Portland, Oregon,	" W. B. Otway.
Oregon City,	" Allan, McKinlay & Co.
Astoria,	" Leonard & Green.
Puget Sound,	" Crosby & Smith.
Milton,	" do do
Salem,	" Wilson & Co.
Great Salt Lake City.	

JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor,

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

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC

EXPRESS.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

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

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

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

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

S. P. CARTER,
General Agent in California.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

ADAMS & CO.'S

Treasure, Parcel, Package and Freight

EXPRESS AND

BANKING HOUSE.

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

Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and Europe,

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

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

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

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

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

EXCHANGE ON

BOSTON,
NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE,
CINCINNATI,
ST. LOUIS,
NEW ORLEANS,
SAN FRANCISCO, &c.

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

GOLD DUST BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES.

ADAMS & CO.
NEWELL & CO., Agents.

Sept. 18, 1852. tf

DUGAN & CO'S

Oregon Express.

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

CALIFONIA, THE ATL'C STATES & EURO.

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

TREASURE FORWARDED UNDER INSURANCE.

Collections made, and all Express business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

sept18 tf DUGAN & CO.

GEORGE H. ENSIGN,

OREGON LAND AND LUMBER OFFICE.

276 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Will receive Oregon lumber and produce, on commission, and make cash advances on the same. Also will sell land claims or town lots, on liberal terms.

Refer to Gov. Gaines, Salem; T. J. Dryer, Esq. Portland; Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver, and H. M. Knighton, St. Helens.

sept18 tf