

THE COLUMBIAN.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The Right Spirit; or Success in Life.

A STORY FOR PRINTER'S DEVILS.

This is the title of a book recently published which inculcates the principle of action on which success in life must always depend. It shows what may be accomplished by perseverance—by resolving to go straight ahead without delay—in storms or in sunshine, and overcoming petty obstacles, to accomplish what is right and desirable to be done. The hero of the tale, after leaving school, at the head of his class, is apprenticed to a printer, and the following extract from the concluding chapter, describes an interesting incident, and will give our readers a correct idea of the character of his work:

It was the third year of my residence with Mr. Simpson, that he had engaged to do a large amount of work for a publishing house in the city. Sufficient time had been given to accomplish it without an extra effort. But one evening, towards the close of the job, the publisher suddenly appeared in the office. He and Mr. Simpson were alone together sometime. When the office was closed for the evening, Mr. Simpson told us that the work must be finished in three days, at the farthest, and that we must bestir ourselves early enough in the morning. It was my duty to open the office and prepare it for work.

"Tom," said Mr. Simpson, "I want you to get up and do Robert's work to-morrow morning. He looks pretty sick to-night, and must not come into the office till after breakfast." I had taken a severe cold.

The stranger saw and marked us both, and heard Mr. Simpson's directions.

"Robert, do you lie abed in the morning, and Tom, by all means, be up by four.—Here take my alarm watch and hang it up by your bed side. Be up, sir in good season."

"Yes, sir," answered Tom, though in no willing tone.

When we went to bed, a tremendous snow storm was beginning to rage and howl without. The cold was extreme, and the wind a furious North-Easter. I soon forgot the storm and sank into a peaceful slumber, with the agreeable expectation of lying as long as I chose in the morning. In and incredibly short time—as it seemed, so profound were our slumbers—"Tom and I were aroused by the alarm watch, one—two—three—four! Could it be morning?"

"It's time to get up," Tom, said I shaking his arm.

"Get up, then," he growled, roughly.
"But I am sick, Tom, and you remember what Mr. Simpson said."

No. Tom was not to be roused. He was not going to get up such a stormy morning, so early, not he! He was not going to do it for Mr. Simpson, nor for me, nor for anybody else—not he! He was not going to get up if he never did any more work!

How many are like Tom, when a demand is made upon them for a little extra effort. No! they are not going to work so, not they.

Now, it was evident somebody must get up; and it must be certainly one of us. I felt I had the right to sleep the night out that time.

Besides, I feared it might be hazardous to get up, for I was in a profuse perspiration, and the storm was raging violently. But my persuasions had no more effect upon

my bed fellow than his master's command.

"Well it must be done. Make up your mind to do it courageously," thought I. Out of bed I jumped, dressed myself rapidly, without suffering myself to regret the snug, warm quarters I had left. In spite of headache, sore throat and cough, I went bravely on. I ploughed my way to the office through the drifting snow, built the fire and got everything in readiness for the workmen, long before they began to appear. Then tying the lantern before me, to see the way, I fought with the snow till I shoveled a respectable path from the house to the office. While I was alone in the office, a heavy step ascended the stairs. Not John's, nor Tom's, nor Mr. Farley's, nor Mr. Simpson's. Lo! the publisher himself entered! He! such a rich man! up and seeing about his business so early! I was amazed. Our office had done much work for him, and we all respected him greatly.

"I thought you was the boy who was not to get up this morning, Robert? A stormy morning this, and tough work you have had of it," said he eyeing me keenly.

"My father always told me, sir, when we had any work to do, to go forward and do it, minding nothing about the weather, or anything else. Only a few drops at a time; I added, to myself.

"Right! right!" exclaimed the publisher, with great spirit. "You had a training that is worth something—yes; worth more to begin life with than thousands of dollars. I see you can put your hand to the plough and not look back. The great fault with young men now-a-days, is they are afraid of work. They want to live easy, while the fact is, we cannot get anything worth having, reputation, property, or any good, without working, aye, striving for it. I must keep my eye on you, young man."

Upon what apparently little incidents hang the well-being of men; I say apparently little incidents, and yet they are a part of the great moral woof into which our habits weave our destinies. They are themselves the result of long trains of influences and the starting point of others. So, that what many call a lucky hit, or an unlucky turn, is in fact the true result of what the past has wrought out.

To some it might have seemed a lucky hit, that the publisher of—and I, an obscure apprentice, should have happened to meet, just as we did, at half past four on a stormy winter's morning, in Mr. Simpson's printing office; because from that time he became my fast friend.

"At 21 I was free, with a good trade thoroughly learned.

"At 22 I was master of two hundred and ninety dollars.

"At 23, a profitable paper and printing establishment was for sale.
"How much money did you earn last year, Robert?" asked the publisher, who contrived to meet me at this time.
"Two hundred and ninety dollars, clear sir."

"Just what I expected. I have bought the Journal office, and furniture; and am going to set you up in business. I see that you can take care of your own, therefore I can safely trust you with mine. You are not afraid of difficulties?"

No, it was not a lucky hit or any hit at all if by this is meant a chance event. This meeting was the natural consequence of the business habits shown by the boy.

And now, when poor Charles Frazer, on beholding my comfortable home and pleasant lands the other day, called me a "lucky dog," and "one of fortune's favorites," I would say to him as I say to all, "Success in life—success in any department of life, can only come from and is the legitimate result of a firm, unflinching resolution to work—to work honestly, and industriously; and these habits must be formed in boyhood or they will never be well formed. They must be wrought at home.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.—The National Intelligencer states that the efforts of Mr. Kennedy, chief of the Census Bureau, for the establishment of an International Congress of Science and Statistics, have interested a number of the distinguished literary men of Europe in their furtherance, and are likely to prove altogether successful.

Acting upon the suggestion of Mr. Kennedy, the officers of the Belgian Government, after corresponding with the savans of other European nations, have taken the initiative by calling a meeting at Brussels next month for the purpose of organizing an International Scientific Congress. Baron Quelet, Director of the Royal Observatory at Brussels, has addressed Mr. Kennedy on the subject, explaining the steps that have been taken and the programme that will be hereafter pursued. It is proposed to divide the Congress into sections, each of which shall pursue the investigations committed to it. The first section will be devoted to "general statistics, territory and population;" the second to "production and consumption;" the third to "the state of education and morals." The Intelligencer suggests that as the formation of the Congress was an American idea, it is important that this country should be suitably represented in it.

The New Postage Law.

The following is a copy of the law in relation to postage, passed at the last session of Congress. It will be seen that it reduces the rates of newspaper postage, particularly those sent to California and Oregon, and is a great improvement on the old law:

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the postage upon all printed matter passing through the mail of the United States, instead of the rates now charged, shall be as follows, to wit: Each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be sent to any part of the United States for one cent, and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional shall be charged; and when the postage upon any newspaper or periodical is paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where the said periodical or newspaper is delivered, or is paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where the same is mailed, and evidence of such payment is furnished to the office of delivery in such manner as the Post Office Department shall by general regulations prescribe, one-half of the said rates only shall be charged.—Newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one ounce and a half, when circulated in the State where published, shall be charged one-half the rates before mentioned: Provided, That small newspapers and periodicals, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than sixteen octavo pages, when sent in single packages, weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half of a cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, notwithstanding the postage calculated on each separate article of such package would exceed that amount. The postage on all transient matter shall be prepaid by stamps or otherwise, or shall be charged double the rates first above mentioned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage of one cent an ounce for all distances under three thousand miles, and two cents an ounce for all distances over three thousand miles, to which fifty per cent. shall be added in all cases where the same may be sent without being pre-paid, and all printed matter chargeable by weight shall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same free of postage. The publishers of weekly papers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published one copy thereof free of postage.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no newspaper, periodical, magazine, or other printed paper or matter, shall be entitled to be sent at the rates of postage in this act specified, unless the following conditions be observed:

First. It shall be sent without any cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides so that the character of the matter contained therein may be determined without removing such wrapper.—Second. There shall be no word or communication printed on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, nor upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent. Third. There shall be no paper or other thing enclosed in or with such printed paper; and if these conditions are not complied with, such printed matter shall be subject to letter postage; and all matter sent by mail from one part of the United States to another, the postage of which is not fixed by the provisions of this act, shall, unless the same be entitled to be sent free of postage, be charged with letter postage.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if the publisher of any periodical, after being three months previously notified that his publication is not taken out of the office to which it is sent for delivery, continues to forward such publication in the mail, the postmaster to whose office such publication is sent may dispose of the same for the postage, unless the publisher shall pay it; and whenever any printed matter of any description, received during one quarter of the fiscal year, shall have remained in the office without being called for during the whole of any succeeding quarter, the postmaster at such office shall sell the same and credit the proceeds of such sale in his quarterly accounts, under such regulations and after such notice as the Post Office Department shall prescribe.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of the second section of the act entitled "An act to modify and reduce the rates of postage in the United States, and

for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as relates to the postage or free circulation or transmission of newspapers, periodicals and other printed matter, and all other provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That when a list of uncalled for letters shall be published in any newspaper printed in any foreign language, said list shall be published in such newspaper having the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office.

Approved August 30, 1852.

SCARCITY OF WORDS AND COMMERCE.

The history of words is the history of trade and commerce. Your very apparel is a dictionary. The bayonet tells us that it was first made at Bayonne; cambrics that they came from Cambay; damask from Damascus; arras from the city of the same name; cordwain, or cordova, from Cordova; currants from Corinth; the guinea, that was originally coined of gold brought from the African coast, so called; calmut, that it was woven, at least in part, of camel's hair. Such has been the manufacturing progress that we now and then send calicoes and muslins to India and the East; yet the words give standing witness that we once imported them thence; for calico is from Calcut, and muslin from Mossul, a city in Asiatic Turkey.

Another attempt was made, a short time since, at the Hippodrome, Paris, to solve the problem of steering balloons. A balloon, in shape like a whale, was filled with gas, and attempted to be guided by means of a shaft of wood, suspended horizontally, with a sail at the end, to act as a rudder. To this shaft was affixed a platform, with a steam engine of four horse power, working a screw with three terminal paddles, like three sails of a windmill. The experiment was made in presence of several scientific men, but was unsuccessful.

POLYGAMY.—W. W. Phelps, an elder in the Mormon Church, writes to the New York Herald, avowing and justifying, not only the existence of a plurality of wives, but urging the propriety and utility of the practice on moral and religious grounds.—The Mormons have been often charged with polygamy, but they have heretofore stood mute or denied the allegation. Mr. Phelps thinks the constitution of the United States does not forbid the practice.

COMBINATION OF ETHER WITH STEAM.—The Patrie, Paris paper, says that experiments have, for some years past, been made with ether combined with steam, on board of government vessels. The result has been that a great saving may be effected, but that the inflammable nature of ether renders it dangerous. It has just been resolved to replace ether by chloroform, and two engines of sixty horse power are to be placed in the Gallie, to enable experiments to be made.

PHILLIPS' FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—The second trial of the fire annihilator was given at Boston last Friday, the 6th instant. The building was allowed to burn till the flames had burst through the roof and walls, and it became the general opinion that it would burn down. At this moment two annihilators were set in operation, and the flames completely extinguished in about half a minute.

A gray haired old huckster in our markets, says the Cincinnati Commercial, fought with Napoleon through most of his campaigns, that of Russia included. He has been wounded eight times, twice, it was supposed, mortally. What is military glory? It will not now buy him bread. Like the rest of the human race, he must toil on, until that period of the soul's eternal rest.

AN OLD FOY.—An old-fashioned farmer, seventy years of age, who lives not more than seven miles from Cincinnati, has never visited the city, and declares he never will. He would sooner walk an hundred miles than ride in a railway train, regarding, as he does, all modern improvements, cities included, as an innovation upon the customs of his boyhood.

EXPLORATION OF THE JAVA AND OTHER SEAS.—The British Admiralty have dispatched a well-appointed surveying ship and tender for the purpose of exploring the Java and China seas. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer adduces this fact as one that should have its influence with Congress in providing for a like reconnaissance and exploration.

A VETERAN.—Silas Carter, who was formerly a coachman in the employ of Gen. Washington, is now residing in Bertie, Canada, ninety six yeare old, hale and hearty.

There are two difficulties in life—men are disposed to spend more than they can afford, and indulge more than they can endure.

The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude.

There are now five female colleges in Indiana.

GOLD ON THE Isthmus of PANAMA.—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—Every day the people through Panama appear to become more and more excited about the recent discoveries of gold made in the neighborhood, and even the lethargic natives are bestirring themselves, and anxious to procure an interest in any company that may be formed to explore the mines.

The parties who made the discovery tell a very straight forward story relative thereto, and the samples of gold which they have produced, with letters which they have brought from respectable natives in the neighborhood, remove all doubt as to the existence of the precious metals in abundance not far from the city.

One of two projects are on foot for the establishment of companies to proceed to the mines immediately, and the probability is that in a day or two a goodly number of speculators will be on their way to this new El Dorado.

We hope that those who undertake the expedition will meet with success, and we are tolerably confident, from our own personal knowledge, that if properly conducted they are certain of making their pile before returning.—[Panama Star, Sept. 13.]

It would appear strangely to hear that a man obtained a start in life, by breaking his neck, but such a thing nearly has been.

A gentleman in the northern part of the State was upset in a stage coach, and supposed for some time to have dislocated his neck. However, he recovered, sued the stage company for damages, and recovered twenty thousand dollars. With this he went diligently to work, and soon built up a colossal fortune. He now humorously asserts that he would never have been rich, had he not broken his neck.—[Cincinnati Commercial.]

The following story has been told, and will do to tell again. An associate judge in this State having been kicked by a horse, word of the accident was sent to the Court then in session. Another of the judges on the bench at the time, after hearing the intelligence, moved an adjournment, as his associate had been severely kicked by a horse, and stated, by a lapse lingue, that he now lay sensible. A lawyer hereupon arose and observed, in a solemn tone, if such was the case, it was a great pity the whole Court could not be kicked by same animal.—[Cincinnati Commercial.]

The term "clever fellow" is so frequently applied, and so indiscriminately, that few persons imagine the cost of acquiring and preserving the title. The flattering distinction is obtained by the departure of many dollars, and re-earned by a constant drain upon the purse. We have noticed that your "clever fellows" often turn out devilish poor fellows, which epithet is then applied to them, in the way of assistance and sympathy, by those who have been partially supported from their generosity.

Wealth, beauty, happiness, may fade away, but the memory of a good deed never dies.

Like a friendly taper blazing through darkness, it comes to our aid, when most needed, cheers with its presence the struggling and sinking heart into renewed action, and entwines bright hope with the dreariness of the present. The memory of a good deed like good itself, is immortal—connecting Heaven and earth, through the souls of men.

The best time for cutting timber is undergoing a test at the navy yard in Virginia, by the experiment of cutting samples on the 15th of every month in the year, and observing carefully the decay of each sample—each sample being separated into three parts, and each part treated in a different manner, under the superintendence of Mr. Jarvis. The results of these experiments will be very valuable to the public.

A company has been formed in London under the name of the Eastern Ocean Navigation Company, to establish a line of first class steamships between England and Calcutta, via the Cape of Good Hope. It is contemplated to build them of iron and very large—as much larger than the Great Britain was beyond other ships when launched.

Who said that "birth-days are the milestones along the highway of life?" It is, at least a pertinent conceit. The milestones are soon counted, and the journey soon ended; and the great question is not when, but how the pilgrimage shall terminate. To a certain degree we may be the prophets of our own destinies. What says the oracle?

In Prussia, if a parent is imprisoned for crime, and on that account his children are left destitute of the means of education, and are liable to grow up in ignorance and crime, the government maintains and educates them for useful employment.

There are two requisites in the choice of a friend—he must be both a sensible and honorable man; for fools and vicious men are incapable of friendship.

Trying to the Patience: For a wooden-legged man to have a wife given to waiting.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION ON LAKE ERIE.—

THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST!—One of the most frightful and destructive accidents that ever occurred in this country, took place on Lake Erie. About two o'clock on the morning of the 26th of August, the steamer Atlantic, with 450 persons on board, bound from Buffalo for Detroit, was run into by the propeller Ogdenburgh, and some three hundred persons were drowned! It appears that the steamer ran across the bows of the Ogdenburgh, and was struck forward of the wheel-house, on the larboard side. The propeller's engine had been reversed some ten minutes before the collision—the steamer continued on her course until she had run some three miles from the place of contact before her engine was stopped, which was caused by the water extinguishing her fire. The lake was covered for miles with floating fragments and persons clinging for life.

The forward cabin below was occupied by about 150 men, women and children, all of whom must have perished. When the propeller struck her, her bow opened and the water rushed in in torrents, filling the cabin in an instant and causing almost immediate death to those who were sleeping there. The principal loss of life appears to have been from this cause, and in consequence of some Norwegians, who were sleeping on the main deck, jumping over-board.—[Boston Journal.]

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON UPON THE WEATHER.—A Paris astronomer has published the results of twenty years observations upon the influence of the moon upon the weather. From the new moon to the first quarter it rained (during the period of twenty years embraced in the calculation) 764 days; from the first quarter to the full moon it rained 845 days; from the full moon to the last quarter it rained 761 days; and from the last quarter to the new moon it rained 696 days.—So that during the moon's increase there were 1,609 rainy days, and during her decrease only 1,457, a difference of 152 days. The difference is more likely to have been accidental than the result of any natural cause, and the conclusion which we derive from the statement is, that the moon has no influence upon the weather.

A nation's strength lies not in its bulwarks nor in its guards, but in the hearts of the people. Virtue is the impregnable wall against which neither tyranny nor cunning nor force can prevail, and while a people possess it, they are invincible and of themselves unalterably free.

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

Never hesitate to engage in a noble enterprise for fear you have no power to render it important aid. There is no position so humble where a man may not be a benefactor in the case of truth.

A true friend is not born every day; it is best to be courteous to all—intimate with few; for though perhaps we may have less cause for joy, I am sure we shall have less occasion for sorrow.

There is an infinite deal of truth in this short paragraph:

"Nothing great ever yet succeeded that was not first hissed at by something very small."

Cleanliness, says some one may be said to be the foster-mother of love. Beauty most commonly produces that passion in the mind but cleanliness preserves it.

A spoonfull of horse-radish put into a pan of milk, will preserve the milk sweet for several days, either in the open air or a cellar, while other milk will turn quite sour.

Somebody says there are two kinds of family jars: into one you put your sweetmeats, and into the other you must put—your foot.

The Yankees still keep inventing. One has invented a machine for digging potatoes, and another has invented a machine for picking up stones.

Miss Dubois says, she may be old now, but she has seen the day when she was as young as ever she was.

Hasty words rattle wounds which injury gives, but soft words assuage it, forgiveness cures it and forgetting takes away the scar.

Meanness of birth is no obstacle to true merit, in which alone solid glory and real nobility consist.

Learning is obtained only by labor; it cannot be bought with money; if it could the rich would always be intelligent.

An expert farmer down East has succeeded in raising a colt from the "nightmare."

A baronetcy has been conferred by the Queen of England on the Scottish historian, now Sir CHARLES ALISON.

To improve a man is to liberalize and enlarge him in thought, feeling and purpose.

Matters and things in general.

By reference to another column it will be found that the publishers of the "Columbian" in their prospectus, proposed to publish at Olympia, Puget Sound, (should due encouragement be given), a neutral newspaper—devoted to the interests of Oregon in general, and the territory north of the Columbia river in particular.

That said newspaper has thus far been neutral in politics, we are willing its columns should testify. If it has not been "devoted to the interest of Oregon in general," let but a war ensue from any quarter, in any shape, and then see whether, as in family quarrels, a common cause will not join us with all of Oregon, in a common issue.—That a "particular" regard, so far as we have been able, has been appropriated through its columns, to the advancement of the interests of the "territory north of the Columbia," we are willing its readers bear an impartial evidence.—"not that we love Cesar less, but that we love Rome more!"

We religiously believe, that from the time the daily visits of the sun chases away the nightly darkness from the shores of the Atlantic, and passes on to light up the far off Celestial Empire, it shines not upon a fairer or more inviting portion of our continent, than that of "Oregon in general," the southern portion of which has organs of its own—those who may wish to derive information in relation thereto—"hear ye them;" our field of labor is in the north—as much as we can attend to.

If the "Columbian" has been sectional with regard to the two divisions of our common territory, it has endeavored to be truthful—asserting nothing that we are aware of unwarranted by facts, demanding a prompt continuance of the same until the wishes of our people are respected, and they become placed in possession of all the rights and privileges to which they lay claim, and to which they conceive themselves justly entitled as citizens of the United States, viz: a separate territorial government, with all the concomitants arising therefrom.

Whilst the "Columbian" has been devoted to the consummation of the object specified, including a fair and impartial representation of the advantages of our country for settlement, together with a truthful account of misrepresentations abroad with regard to our country—abuses under which we have been compelled to submit, and projects and improvements highly important and necessary; and while we expect to continue in the agitation of these subjects in the even tenure of our way—southern Oregon need not for a moment suppose that our people wish to deprive that territory of any reserved rights of which it may rightfully be in possession. It can "wag its way" in politics without fear of molestation from this quarter, and enjoy all the benefits which its local divisions may award. We wish to pursue our way UNITED, in a manner which we conceive will be most conducive to our interest, for the whole territory, without regard to politics or local differences.

With regard to complaint heretofore and now existing in reference to the past and present position of affairs between the two divisions of Oregon, we have set forth that our law making power is located some sixty miles from our nearest settlements; that a township of our land has been appropriated for educational purposes, to be expended still further from our borders; that one of our counties, through legislative mismanagement, is not attached to any judicial district; that we have not our due proportion of representatives in the legislative assembly; that a chartered toll-gate this year intercepted the entrance of the immigration into the Willamette valley, rendering an increased difficulty in their means of pursuing their way to this country; that misrepresentations have heretofore been made of this part of Oregon, to the immigration, (either willfully or through ignorance), thereby dissuading a vast number from joining our settlements; that all the first, second and third rate claims in southern Oregon had been taken up and occupied; that all the public buildings had been located in that district; that a wonton neglect has been manifested towards our territory, by all departments of government, &c.

Now we know the above to be facts, and as they afford ample ground for our claim of separation and sovereignty, we see no just reason why they should not be "kept before the people," without giving good ground of umbrage to any portion of our neighboring territory.

On the other hand we have averred, that

the territory of northern Oregon, proper, embraces an area of about thirty-two thousand square miles; that it has an excellent soil and climate; that it has one of the best and safest harbors in the world; that nearly all its beautiful prairies remain unoccupied; that its inexhaustible forests of timber furnish the best domestic article of lumber in the California market; that its water power is unequalled by any of the Pacific coast; that its fisheries for whale, cod, salmon, mackerel, herring, &c., are capable of being made as good as any of those on the Atlantic; that extensive coal mines are being discovered in many very eligible portions of our country; that our commercial advantages are infinitely superior to any possessed by southern Oregon; that from the Cascade mountains to the Pacific ocean, and from the Columbia river to forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, but comparatively few settlements had as yet been made, &c.

We believe the foregoing to be a correct statement, capable of demonstration by facts; and now we would inquire—are we not entitled, if for no other reason than our geographical position, to a territorial government of our own?

To the immigrant we would say—such is northern and such is southern Oregon—"judge ye between them."

It would be a wilful and ridiculous departure from truth for us to say that southern Oregon is not a beautiful and highly favored country, possessing magnificent and fertile valleys, teeming with the produce of an intelligent and industrious population, and surrounded with rich mines of the precious metals. So would it be equally absurd to contend that her commercial facilities were not equal to the requirements demanded for the exportation of her surplus products; or in many other ways that her people are not peculiarly set apart as the recipients of blessings denied to the rest of mankind; but we do say that her country is comparatively filled, and that good claims cannot now be had there without the purchase of them; furthermore, that if the people of southern Oregon think that their valleys are "Oregon in general," we beg leave to demur to that opinion.

Visits of Strangers.

It has not unfrequently been the case, heretofore, that persons visiting our territory for the purpose of examining our country, and securing claims, on arriving at the head of the Sound, (Olympia), have tarried but for the night, and the next day turned their backs upon our town and country—disappointed and discouraged—unfavorably impressed, with what they see, and giving that impression to others abroad. They are not to blame. But how is this?

Such persons, generally, are those who have just crossed the plains, and arrive in our territory in the season of rain. Many of them having left families in Willamette valley, desire to make their stay as short as possible. They cannot afford to spend two and three weeks in an exploration for themselves. On arriving in our town, they find no one sufficiently interested in their settlement amongst us, as to go to the trouble of giving them any satisfactory information in relation to the different sections of our country, and those who would probably be glad to do so, not being themselves properly informed in relation thereto. As we have but few roads, they find no one willing to pilot them through the country. Thus, without chart or compass—without satisfactory information as to the country—unable to procure a guide—in an inclement season of the year, and an almost total unconcern on the part of our citizens in reference to them, it is but natural that they should leave our shores with disappointment and chagrin.

We are happy to say, however, that an improvement, in this particular, is manifesting itself among our citizens. And as several intelligent gentlemen have visited our place this week in search of claims, at least one of our citizens was generous enough to throw aside his avocations, and accompany some of the strangers to aid their purpose. Let such instances be multiplied; let us all become familiar with every part of the territory, and be ever ready to aid and assist, in every possible manner, either by information, or an actual excursion when required, for the benefit of those who may wish to become settlers. We must shake off our lethargy, and arouse to the importance of this subject if we wish ever to have our territory settled. Let it not be said by visitors that we are inhospitable; wanting in the common courtesies of life, and ignorant of the very territory in which we live. Let us reform past negligence altogether, and exemplify by word and deed, that we have homes here for as many as wish settle in our territory, and can show them too, when called upon to do so.

About a Bear Fight.

A few weeks ago, quite a sensation was felt amongst the good people of Nesqually, by the sudden and unceremonious appearance amongst them of a large black bear, having been driven from the neighboring plains by an Indian on horseback, to the very gates of the fort. It seems that various military manoeuvres, had taken place between the Indian and his formidable enemy in the strong-hold in which the latter was surprised, and after a succession of "charges," "flank-movements," "deployments," "retreats" and "rallies," the vanquished champion of ten thousand berry-bushes was forced to submit, so far as to be driven with unrelenting fury by his little less merciless conqueror, into the midst of the allies of the red-skin.

But if thy flight lay toward the raging sea; Thou'dst meet the bear in the mouth."

Thus perchance instinctively reasoned our conqueror, yet not destroyed hero, and rather than run into the Sound, determined to meet "in the mouth" his pursuer with all his murderous band. Calmly did the wearied subject of this sketch survey the ground, and choose his position of defence. No signs of trembling agitation shook his stalwart, rugged form. His eyes flashed fire, and "erecting" his form to its utmost tension, cast a look of mad defiance on all around, resolving like an illustrious predecessor, at least to die with harness on his back. Thus stood he, awaiting the issue of life or death—a model for the pencil of an artist—"his arm his brand"—his breast his panoply!

Short respite for poor bruin! Swift as the fiery torch that summoned the bold and hardy highlander to the mustering place of Lamerick mead, so went forth the signal to the Siwash tribes, that impending danger brooded o'er their fates! Forth they came with staves and stones. The old man on his crutch, the child, the mother and the hyass chiefs, with all Nesqually's canine tribes, poured forth from huts like Alpine torrents down, and closed around their stern, majestic foe!

"They fought!—they conquered! But first—" "Little dogs and all, tray, blanch and sweetheart," let slip their barking and their teeth, in most admired confusion. But the well directed blows of the besieged, made many of his assailants bite the dust, and shook them from his sides, as would the bayed lion from his hurtless hide, shakes off the darts of his pursuers. He contested every inch of ground with almost superhuman energy, with the motto of deep despair in every movement, that for every drop of his blood shed, a life should pay the penalty.

"The combat deepens!—on ye brave, Who seek for glory or the grave!"

The notes of dreadful war had almost reached the caves where echo lies at this eventful crisis, and e'en the wolves were howling forth their dread response. The far-off canine brood had heard the call, and hurried with their Siwash friends to "join the dreadful revelry." On! on! they come! yet "high and inscrutable the old bear stood!" he viewed the reinforcement with disdain, and as the new arrived approached his shaggy sides, "he tossed them round like winter's scattered leaves, then smiled to look upon the wretched he made!" "Charge! Chester—charge! On! Stanley—on!" The Siwash chiefs were maddened now to frenzy, at the loss of their true followers and friends, and in one solid phalanx, moved to the survivor's aid. Men, women, children, all in "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," "padded to the teeth with swords, and shields, and spears, and sticks, and stones, commenced a charge in flank and rear, with war's most deafening, deadly roar. The calm, collected bear, gathering his voice in one collected scream, was heard above the battle's storm to say—

"Lay on McDuff— And d—d be he who first cries hold—enough!"

For three long hours the ground was "trampled by a hurrying crowd," without decisive evidence of who would be the victors. At length a cruel "Boston" reached the spot, bearing a weapon, charged with death's sure messenger, and in the heat of action, took deliberate aim—a dread explosion followed—and the mighty warrior rolled into the dust. Without a shriek or groan he perished from the earth, and those that watched him closest could not tell the very moment when his breathing ceased.

Thus died he! "Not a 'yell' was heard, nor the bark of a dog, As his coarse to their wigwags they hurried; There they found off his skin, and good 'muck-a-muck' his friend, There left his bones—bleaching—unburied!"

"It will be seen by the 'Posters' of the Brig 'Vandalia,' that she will soon make a trip to Puget Sound, if sufficient inducement is offered in the way of freight and passengers."—Portland Times.

We sincerely hope that the brig may not be disappointed in coming here for want of passengers, but on the contrary trust that she will be supplied with all the families that can get into her. At this season of the year, a trip around is decidedly the best for all who may wish to settle at any point below the head of the Sound.

Editors' Table.

Our friends seem determined that "our table" shall "hold its own," and are crowding in things equal to the way they do up matters in a commissary department.—This week, in addition to a lot of "curtain-ed" niceties, such as tomatoes, so large that we could scarcely hide one under a common saucer, it, "our table," has been compelled to groan under five huge ruta-lagas, grown and presented by Mr. L. M. COLLINS, of Duwanish. We did not weigh either of these monsters, and are content with saying that they are much the largest and finest looking specimens of the kind we have ever seen. As it is not probable that we shall "dispose" of them soon, the curious can have "a sight" at them without charge. If northern Oregon can be excelled in vegetable productions—potatoes, onions, turnips, squashes, tomatoes, &c.—on the Pacific coast, we should like to know where it is. Apple trees, so far as tried, do exceedingly well, and the establishing of nurseries is in contemplation.

Sergeant James HALL, P. M. at Ft. Steilacoom, has again remitted to us. A few such indefatigable agents would soon double our present subscription list.

"WANTED.—Two hundred turtles to carry mails in Oregon."—Statesman.

We bid on all the "SOFT SHELLS," as we are anxious to get up a "procession" for carrying the mails throughout this part of the country.

A bill has been presented in the United States house of representatives, providing for the election of judges by the people, in the territories of Oregon and Minnesota.

The execution of Wimple, for the murder of his wife, in Cowitz county, took place on the 8th inst.

The oyster season is coming—nay, is even here. We have served up several sauce-pans of our "sound," though small kind, which some strangers, and judges of the article, have pronounced the sweetest, and best flavored, that they had ever tasted. Why does not the San Francisco and Sacramento dealers in the oyster line come up here for their supplies, instead of going to Shoal-water bay? The Sound can supply a dozen such cities, without perceiving the draught upon it.

We understand that quite a number of immigrant families have arrived at Cowitz landing, and are pursuing their way into the interior in search of claims. This is the kind of news we like to hear, although they must expect to have a bad season to commence with. Quite a number, we are told, are going into the Chickeeles country, and from all accounts they will find a first rate body of land there. Several gentlemen have visited this place, the present week, to look for claims.

We have heretofore neglected to notice the fact, that there is a new steam mill in process of erection by Mr. H. L. YESLER, at Seattle, mouth of the Dewamish river, and which, we are told, will be ready to go into operation early in November next, "AND NO MISTAKE." Huza for Seattle!—It would be folly to suppose that the mill will not prove as good as a gold mine to Mr. Yesler, besides tending greatly to improve the fine town-site of Seattle, and the fertile country around it, by attracting thither the farmer, the laborer and the capitalist. On with improvements! We hope to hear of scores of others ere long.

The rainy season would seem to have commenced in solid earnest. For the last two weeks we have had almost a continuous outpouring of the elements, accompanied by immense flocks of wild geese and duck, whose nightly hurraings, as they sweep around our sanctum, oft puts to flight "tired nature's sweet restorer." There is a comfort even in this, however—WE LIVE IN A LAND OF PLENTY!

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the "Kendall Company" have received a large accession to their former stock of goods, by the recent arrival of one of their vessels, the "G. W. Kendall." This is an enterprising company, and what is more, they advertise liberally. We hope that northern Oregonians will do their buying and trading with ADVERTISING merchants.

We learn from the "Times" that two splendid wharfs are being constructed on the Columbia river—one at St. Helens, by the P. M. S. S. Co., and the other by Mr. Fox at his place, opposite the Cowitz river. Also—that the immigration still continued to pour in at the Dalles, reporting near a thousand wagons still behind, and that there was a great deal of suffering for want of provisions.

The brig "G. W. Kendall," Capt. D. J. Gove, arrived at this port on Sunday last—17 days from San Francisco. She made her way up the Sound under a full spread of canvass, with head wind, against which she had to beat—making some of the most beautiful "tacks" that it has ever been our pleasure to witness—the last of which brought her alongside the company's elegant new wharf. She looked really magnificent as she pursued her way to her place of destination, and the manner in which she was made to reach it, reflects credit on the skill and ability of her commander. During her absence she has been coppered and claked anew, and is now a good, staunch ocean craft. "May she never go down."

If our columns exhibit a dearth in the way of news, or are otherwise lacking in interest, the cause may be found in the fact that we have received no foreign papers for the last two weeks.

REJECTION OF THE NICARAGUA TREATY.—Official information has been received, stating that Nicaragua has unqualifiedly rejected the basis of a treaty recently arranged between Mr. Webster and Mr. Crampton, on behalf of their respective governments. This project, which was sent down by a special agent, Mr. Walsh, was submitted to the Nicaragua Congress, and on the 24th of July was refused on two grounds: First, That it recognized the rights of the Mosquito King; and Second, That it surrendered the Province of Guanacost to the State of Costa Rica; both being inimical to the interests and the honor of Nicaragua. The intelligence in a general aspect, is not as favorable as could be desired.

FURTHER FROM CUBA—EARTHQUAKE AT ST. JAGO.—The steamship Black Warrior, at New Orleans from Havana, brings advices from that place to the 30th of August. We copy from the Tribune:

The authorities had at last succeeded in ferreting out the place of the publication of La Vox del Pueblo. About 400 persons, supposed to be concerned in its publication and distribution, had, it was stated, been apprehended and thrown into prison. A clerk in the house of Drake, Brothers & Co. had been arrested, and a young man employed in another mercantile house, implicated in the matter, managed to escape on board of a vessel.

News had just reached Havana that the city of St. Jago de Cuba had been nearly destroyed by an earthquake. About 16 persons lost their lives. All who could had gone on board of vessels in port.

A great deal of sickness prevailed in Havana—mostly yellow fever—and the mortality was unusually great. The accounts, however, taken out by the steamship Crescent City, were greatly exaggerated.

"Business was very dull, and the shipping in port was much reduced."

DESTRUCTION OF OYSTERS.—For some eight months, Mr. Wm. W. Russell and his brother, well known as pioneers in the oyster trade of California, have been busily engaged in transporting and planting oysters, procured from Shoalwater Bay in Oregon, and other points on the coast, in the Bay of San Francisco. Up to Saturday last, they had planted in all over three thousand bushels, near the shore towards Mission Creek, and on the south side of Mission Bay. Upon examining them yesterday, Mr. Russell found that they had been totally destroyed, having the appearance of being pounded into the mud, broken up, and their meat entirely gone. What has been the occasion of this, remains a mystery. Some of our fishermen account for it as the ravages of marine fish, probably drum-fish. The loss is a very severe one to the Messrs. Russell, as well as to the citizens of San Francisco, who now look upon oysters as necessary for daily use.—[San Francisco Whig, Oct. 5.]

ENGLAND.—The Fishery Question has ceased to excite uneasiness in the business circles, though the discussion still continues. The ministerial papers state that the matter will soon be amicably adjusted.

The ministerial journals now confidently assert that absolute reciprocity, as far as the fisheries are concerned, will be conceded by the British Government, and that the troublesome question will thus be settled.

Advices from India state that there is a great probability that the whole Burman Empire will be annexed to the British possessions.

The steamer Magellan has arrived at Southampton, with 1,100 passengers.

The British funds have been depressed by the unfavorable accounts of the harvest.

The potatoe crop has improved very considerably, and there is no doubt that half the infected districts will be saved.

Capt. Marcy of the U. S. Army, whose reported massacre by the Camanches excited so much sensation at one time, arrived at St. Louis on the 28th of August, in good health.

Commodore Stewart was seized with an apoplectic fit on the 22d of August at his farm, adjoining Bordentown, N. J., but he had recovered his consciousness, and hopes were entertained of his speedy recovery.

Boyd Hamilton, late Public Printer, will get from forty to fifty thousand dollars under a blind amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Bill.

CONGRESSIONAL.

On the 30th of August, in Senate, Mr. GWIN moved an amendment for the purchase of a site and the construction of a Navy Yard and Depot at San Francisco, with all necessary buildings, and directing the completion of the Dry Dock and Basin, and Railway, &c., at a cost not exceeding \$840,000, and appropriating half a million to carry both objects into effect.

Mr. CLARK opposed the amendment. [During the debate the Chair signed the River and Harbor bill, the Ocean Mail Appropriation bill, and the bill "for the regulation of boats propelled in whole or in part by steam."]

Mr. CLARK resumed his opposition to the consideration of this subject at this time. If it was persisted in he would have to go into the question in lengthy remarks.

Mr. BADGER replied, contending it was poor economy to postpone the execution of the work, when a contract had been made for it.

Mr. CLARK supported the amendment, and Mr. CLARK rejoined.

Mr. BRODHEAD said he was in favor of the navy yard and depot, but opposed to the railway and basin.

The question was taken on that part of the amendment, providing for the purchase of a site for navy yard and depot, and it was agreed to.

The second part, providing for the completion of the contract for a basin and railway in connection with a dry dock in California, was rejected—Yeas 19, Nays 25.

Mr. GWIN offered an amendment providing for the purchase of vessels and fitting them out, to be used in a reconnaissance and exploration of the courses of navigation used by whaling vessels in the regions of Behring's Straits, and also such part of the China seas, Straits of Jasper, and Java seas, as lie directly in the route of vessels proceeding to and from China, being the provisions of Mr. Seward's bill on this subject. Adopted.

THE TEHUANTEPEC GRANT.

Mr. MASON, from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported on the subject of the Tehuantepec Grant, with three resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, As the opinion of the Senate, that in the present posture of the question on the grant of a right of way through the territory of Mexico at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, conceded by that Republic to one of its citizens, and now the property of citizens of the United States, as the same is presented by the correspondence and documents accompanying the message of the President, it is not compatible with the dignity of this Government to prosecute the subject further by negotiation.

Second, Should the Government of Mexico propose a renewal of such negotiations, it should be acceded to only upon distinct propositions from Mexico, not inconsistent with the demands made by this Government in reference to said grant.

Third, That the Government of the United States stands committed to all its citizens to protect them in their rights abroad, as well as at home, within the sphere of its jurisdiction; and should Mexico, within a reasonable time, fail to reconsider her position concerning said grant, it will then become the duty of this Government to review all existing relations with that Republic, and to adopt such measures as will preserve the honor of the country and the rights of its citizens.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BROOKE laid on the table a resolution connected with the subject, which was received and ordered to be printed.

The following is Mr. Brooke's resolution: Resolved, That the Executive be requested to inform the Government of Mexico that unless the American holders of the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec shall, on or before the first day of March next, be put in full possession of their property and franchises, this government will proceed to protect them in the occupation and enjoyment thereof; and that if this determination should occasion a rupture between the two Republics, this Government will rely for justification in the eyes of mankind upon the obligation of every Government to protect the rights of its own citizens, and upon the flagrant and the indefensible violation by Mexico of private right and national law.

Both the Senate and House of Representatives adjourned on the 31st of August, at noon, after finally passing the usual appropriation bills for the army, navy, post offices, &c.

The steamboat Dr. Franklin exploded near St. Genevieve, on the Mississippi, August 22. Thirty-one persons were scalded to death, and a number leaped over board and were drowned.

The ship Robert Centre, destroyed by fire at New York on the night of August 20, was loading at the foot of Wall street for San Francisco, and had about half a cargo of lumber, liquor, butter and flour on board. It was thought the vessel and cargo would be a total loss. The vessel was valued at \$50,000 and the cargo at \$40,000.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of Mr. Hubbard as Postmaster General, and that of John S. Towers as Superintendent of Printing. General Fuller was rejected as Chief Justice of Minnesota.

Ex Gov. Vance of Ohio, a contemporary and friend of Henry Clay, died near Urbana on the 25th of August.

Captain Buchanan left New York on the 21st August for Hongkong, to relieve Com. Anlick on the East India Station.

Alexandria in Louisiana has been almost destroyed by fire.

A jury who were directed to bring in a prisoner guilty upon his own confession and plea, returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY, and offered as a reason for their verdict, that they knew the fellow to be so great a liar that they did not believe him.

A grave old man told his son that if he did not grow less dissipated he would shorten his days. "Then dad," said the boy, "I shall lengthen my nights."

It was observed of a philosophical gentleman who was drowned in the Red Sea,—"that his taste would be suited, for he was a man of near thinking, and always liked to go to the bottom."

A curious affair lately took place on board a steamer on one of our western rivers. A gentleman who was totally unacquainted with the customs of those vessels, neglected to look out for a bed until all the berths were doubly occupied. Feeling very sleepy, and resolved to make a desperate effort to secure a bed, he went into the ladies' cabin and entered one of the berths which happened to be occupied at the time by a lady in the act of undressing. "Pray, madame," said he, "be so good as to make way for me."

"Good God!" exclaimed the terrified female, "you cannot come here, go to the gentlemen's berths."

"I have madame," said he, "and find they are all full."

"For heaven's sake," said she, "do leave, it is impossible to admit you here, you see I am undressed."

"Well, Madame," said he, "I scorn to take any advantage of you, I will therefore undress too."

This was too much for her delicate nerves, and she uttered a shrill scream and rushed into the cabin. This brought the Captain, clerk, and a crowd of passengers, many of whom were in nocturnal disabille, rushing into the ladies' cabin to ascertain what was the row. Our friend, however, availing himself of the "noise and confusion," was soon comfortably encoined under the blankets of one of the deserted beds.

After a consultation, several physicians decided that a dropsical patient should be tapped. Upon hearing the decision of the doctors, a son of the sick man approached him and exclaimed: "Father! don't submit to the operation, for there never was any thing topped in our house that lasted more than a week."

LAZIEST YET.—During the summer of 1846, corn being scarce in the upper part of Missouri, and one of the citizens being hard pressed for bread, having worn threadbare the hospitality of his neighbors, by his extreme laziness, they thought it an act of charity to bury him. Accordingly he was carried towards the place of interment, and being met by one of the citizens, the following conversation took place:

"Hallo! what have you there?"
 "Poor old Mr. S."
 "What are you going to do with him?"
 "Bury him."
 "What! is he dead? I didn't hear of his death."
 "No, he is not dead, but he might as well be, for he is out of corn and is too lazy to work for any."
 "That is too cruel for civilized people.—I'll give him two bushels of corn myself, rather than see him buried alive."
 Mr. S. raised the cover and asked, in his usual dragging tone:
 "Is it I s-l-o-w-l-e-d?"
 "No, but you can soon smell it."
 "D-r-i-v-e-o-n, b-y-y's!"

A queer looking customer inserted his head into an auction store, and looking gravely at the knight of the hammer, inquired—
 "Can I bid, sir?"
 "Certainly," replied the auctioneer, "you can bid."
 "Well, then," said the wag, walking off, "I bid you good night!"

There is a very funny German custom concerning the coughing and nose-blowing during the service-time at church. The clergyman stops at different periods of his discourse, steps back from the pulpit, and stands and blows his nose. The entire congregation imitate his example, and disturb the services at no other time.

The man who was appointed a committee to examine into his own conduct, has reported in part, and asked for power to send for persons and papers. He says if he had known how much there was to do, he would never have undertaken the job.—
 [Boston Post.]

Speaking of intervention, a chap said the other day, "I never intervened but once, and that was between an Irishman and his wife, while they were exchanging flat-irons, and the following is what I got for my pains: One broken head, four kicks, a boot jack, and the end of an ax-helve."

Ritcher says, "No man can either live piously or die righteously without a wife." A very wicked old bachelor of our acquaintance says to this, "Oh, yes! sufferings and sever trials purify and chasten the heart."

An old bachelor having been laughed at by a party of pretty girls, told them—"you are small potatoes!" "We may be small potatoes," said one of them, "but we are sweet ones!"

An individual out west advertises to name children for a small compensation. He says he is well acquainted with the classics and guarantees to give smooth and harmonious names to the children.

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

MONTGOMERY ST., CORNER OF MERCHANT,
San Francisco.

WE invite the attention of Merchants, 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', Westenholts', Crookes, and Barnes' best manufacture. Also Wilds' American Cutlery—300 doz. selected in New York expressly for our trade.
GOLD PENS—Bagley's and Greston's make, the finest assortment ever offered, of all sizes, with and without extension cases, and warranted perfect points.
LETTER AND SEAL PRESSES, Copying Books, Manuscript Writers, Scrap Books, Invoice Files, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
 Saunders' Series complete.
 McGuffey's do.
 Brown's, Smith's, Murray's Grammar.
 Colburn's, Davis', Ray's, Thomson's, Stoddard's and Pike's Arithmetic.
 Olney's, Morse's, Mitchell's and Smith's Geographical, Primary and Quarto, with Atlases.
 Willard's History of U. S., in English and Spanish.
 McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Grammars.
 Anthon's series of the Classics.
 A great variety of other School Books.
 Webster's Quarto, octavo School and Pocket Dictionaries.
 Walker's and Cobb's School and Pocket Book Dictionaries.
 Worcester's Dictionary, octavo and 12mo.
 Phillip's and Sampson's edition of the Poets.
 Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, and Burns octavo edition, in Morocco, Cloth, Gilt and Sheep binding.
 Smaller editions of all the Poets in finest binding.
 Prescott's Histories and Miscellanies, complete. Exploring Expedition, McCulloch's Gazetteer. A good selection of Agricultural Works.
 Ollendorff's Spanish and French Grammars. German 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, 21f
 San Francisco.

SAND'S SARSA-PARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula,
 Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions,
 Stomach Ulcers, Liver Complaint,
 Dyspepsia, Bronchitis,
 Salt Rheum, Consumption,
 Fever Sores, Female Complaints,
 Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite,
 Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

The value of this medicine is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extended. It is approved and highly recommended by physicians, and admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root, that has ever been employed in medical practice. Its operation extends to the remotest parts of the system, and consists in removing diseased action in the absorbing and secreting organs. In man, Nature seldom effects, unassisted, the cure of any viler disease, but requires the aid of a stimulant, alternative, 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 alternative tendency carries off the accumulations of morbid matter; and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virus, by which the disease is fostered. Its uniform success in curing and relieving the various diseases for which it is recommended, is established by a multitude of facts.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND SALT RHEUM.

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

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

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 109 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. 1f

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

ONLY THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, BY THE 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. Commanded by Mr. Levee her pier at the foot of Warren street on Saturday, April 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Aspinwall, via Havana.
 Messengers 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 Gorgan. 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, \$55; 2d cabin \$45; steerage, \$35.
 For freight or passage apply to Chas. A. Whitney, at the office of the companies, No. 177 West street, corner of Warren, New York.
 Sept 18th

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

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

THE splendid new double engine STEAMSHIP **ILLINOIS**, 2,500 tons; H. J. 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 Gorgan, 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 office.
 Sept 18th

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

E. DEPUIS, has just established a line of Stages from Champeog to Salem, which is well stocked with superior American horses. This being the daily line, the stages will leave Champeog on the arrival of the Washington, and other steamers. Also, one steamer leaves Salem every morning. Soliciting a share of patronage, the proprietor pledges himself to employ none but experienced drivers and gentlemanly agents.
 SAMUEL CLARK, Salem,
 Sept 18th W. H. REES, Champeog.

NEW TRANSPORTATION ROUTE!

FROM OREGON CITY TO SALEM,
VIA CHAMPEOG!

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

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 rendered, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
 J. LOOMIS, Proprietor.

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,
 COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,
 Sept 18th PORTLAND, OREGON.

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,
 CIVIL ENGINEER SURVEYOR, AND
 DRAUGHTSMAN.
 Sept 18th 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 all-time 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 Rumill.
Honolulu, S. I.,	Mitchell & Hutchins.
Panama,	Ran, Russell & Co.
Portland, Oregon,	W. B. Otway.
Oregon City,	Allan, McKinley & Co.
Astoria,	Leonard & Green.
Puget's Sound,	Crosby & Smith.
Milton,	do
Great Salt Lake City,	Wilson & Co.

JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor.
 Office in the Fire proof Banking House, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, San Francisco, California.
 Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

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

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

DIRECTORS.
 Henry Wells, William G. Fargo,
 Johnson Livingston, James McKay,
 Elijah P. Williams, Alexander Reynolds,
 Edwin B. Morgan, Andrew 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, 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; Pullen, 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. 11f

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.
 Sept. 18, 1852. 1f

**DUGAN & CO'S
Oregon Express.**
 WILL hereafter connect with ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS, PORTLAND, OREGON, and through them to CALIFORNIA, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE.
 We have established agencies at all the principal towns and camps in the Umpqua, Rogue River and Shasta mines, and parties wishing to send letters or packages to any of the mining districts of Northern California and Oregon, can forward by this express by leaving the matter at the office of ADAMS & Co, Portland, and Oregon City.
 TREASURE FORWARDED UNDER INSURANCE.
 Collections made, and all Express business attended to with promptness and dispatch.
 Sept 18th
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.
 Sept 18th

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

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

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

TERMS—Payments to be made in Advance.
 For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per year.
 For any two " " " " " 5.00 " "
 For any three " " " " " 7.00 " "
 For all four of the Reviews, 8.00 " "
 For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 " "
 For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00 " "
 For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10.00 " "
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
 79 Fulton Street, entrance 54 Gold St. New York.

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

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

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

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

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

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

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

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

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

TERMS—Payments to be made in Advance.
 For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per year.
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 For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00 " "
 For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10.00 " "
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
 79 Fulton Street, entrance 54 Gold St. New York.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The continued success of this Magazine presents the strongest motives to the Publishers to make it still more worthy of the unprecedented favor with which it has been received by the public. The present number is embellished with the portraits of the eminent American writers Irving and Bryant, and a view of their residences, accompanied with original sketches of their literary character. Others, names distinguished in letters and science, will be made the subject of articles and pictorial illustrations in subsequent numbers.
 The circulation of the Magazine is now sixty thousand, and is regularly extending in every part of the Union. No effort will be spared to render it a great National Work, both in regard to the richness and variety of its contents, and its adaptation to the wants of the American mind. The utmost care will be taken to present a faithful and pleasing picture of current English literature, while nothing will be admitted which can offend the most fastidious taste or the nicest sense of morality. As an agreeable and instructive publication for family reading in any portion of our vast Republic, the Publishers are determined that it shall be without a superior in the literature of the world.
 Each number of the Magazine will contain 144 pages octavo, in double columns. The volumes of a single-year, therefore, will present nearly two thousand pages of the choicest of the Miscellaneous literature of the age. A carefully prepared Fashion Plate will accompany each number. New volumes commence with the June and December numbers.

TERMS.
 Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five cents a number. The first volume is now ready, neatly bound in muslin, at Two Dollars. The Work may be obtained of Booksellers and Periodical Agents, and of the Publishers.
 Liberal arrangements will be made with the Trade and with Postmasters for efforts in circulating the Work, and Specimen Numbers will be supplied gratuitously.
 The Publishers will supply mail and city subscribers, when payment is made to them in advance. Clubs supplied upon liberal terms. Muslin covers for each volume will be furnished by the Publishers and Agents at Twenty-five cents each. Persons desiring the Work early will please to furnish their names and address to the Agents—Orders for numbers from the commencement can now be supplied.
 Address post paid, Harper & Brothers, 82 swift street New York.

**Educational.
 Portland Academy,**
 REV. C. S. KINGSLEY AND WIFE, TEACHERS.

THE third quarter will commence on Wednesday, May 15th. 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, Grammar & Arithmetic, 7 00
 Mathematics and Natural Sciences, 7 00
 Greek, Latin, and French Languages, 9 00
 Drawing and Painting, extra, 5 00
 We would assure the citizens of Portland and vicinity that it is the design of the Trustees of the Institution to make it every way worthy of their patronage. As soon as the number of scholars will warrant, it will be organized into primary, male and female departments. Frequent changes of books will be avoided, and no pains will be spared to make it all our patrons can desire.
 To those abroad, the Institution holds out as strong inducements as any in the Territory. It is commodious and new, beautifully situated and easily accessible from all points in the Territory—Board can be had on reasonable terms, in some of the best families in the city; and several young persons of both sexes can obtain places where they can pay their board in whole or in part by laboring mornings and evenings. Any communications addressed to James H. Wilbur or C. S. Kingsley in reference to the school accommodations for board, will be promptly attended to.
 JAS. H. WILBUR.