

THE COLUMBIAN.

VOL. 1.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, OREGON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1852.

NO. 15.

THE COLUMBIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY
WILEY & McELROY.

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

Terms—Invariably in Advance.

For one year, when sent by mail, or taken at the office, \$5.00; for six months \$3.00.
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISING.
One square, (twelve lines or less,) three insertions, \$5.00; for every additional insertion, \$1.00. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers.

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin, otherwise they will be continued till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for "The Columbian":

- ANDREW MEIR, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
- VIC. TRIVETT, Salem, Southern Oregon.
- ADAM VAN DUSEN, Astoria.
- C. E. HICKS, Salt Creek, Polk Co.
- JAMES HALL, Postmaster, Fort Steilacoom.
- Geo. B. GIBBY, Lafayette.
- WM. S. CALDWELL, Hillsborough.
- ROBERT NEWELL, Clatsop.
- JAMES C. STRONG, Cathlamet.
- ISAAC N. EREY, Whidby's Island.
- HENRY C. WILSON, Port Townsend.
- BALCH & PALMER, Steilacoom.
- W. W. MILLER, Neskally.
- E. D. WARRISS, Cowitz Farms.
- S. S. FORD, Seb., Clatsop.
- CHAS. C. TERRY & Co., New York.
- F. S. HOLLAND, Oregon City.
- A. A. DENNY, Seattle.
- S. D. HOWE, Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island.
- JOHN R. JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie, Lewis county.
- A. M. POT, Poo's Point.
- S. S. WILLIAMS, Washington City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Herald, Oct. 29.

News From Cuba.

The U. S. mail steamship Crescent City, Lieut. D. D. Porter, commander, arrived at this port yesterday morning from New Orleans via Havana, in four days and eighteen hours from the latter place.

Mr. Smith, the purser of the Crescent City, had been charged by the authorities in Havana with writing in newspapers of the United States against the Spanish government, and then circulating the papers in that city on the arrival of the steamer. The Crescent City had been driven from the harbor on her previous trip by the Spanish authorities.

The interest has been so great to learn all about her second reception by the authorities, that we have been very careful to ascertain the full particulars for the Herald.

The Crescent City entered the harbor of Havana at the first break of day, and it was supposed by those on board that it was owing to her not being seen until she was well inside of the harbor that they were not molested. At sunrise the Captain of the port came alongside, and asked for the obnoxious Mr. Smith, who he was told was still on board. He then informed Capt. Porter, that as the ship was in port no steps would be taken to turn her out, but that no communication would be allowed with the shore, or any one from the shore. Capt. Porter said that he desired to present his protest to the Consul; on which the Captain of the port politely offered to get further orders from the Captain General, in the meantime informing Capt. Porter that the ship might lie in port as long as suited his purpose, and she might go to sea when she pleased, as they acknowledged no control over her, but communicate she should not in any manner. Such was the Captain General's orders; and by way of enforcing them, guard-boats were placed on all sides of the ship, filled with the usual police that board foreign vessels. These poor fellows did not seem to relish the business altogether, as the sun was pouring down upon them, without any awning; and when the gong on board the Crescent City sounded the joyful call for breakfast—a call to which all the Spanish officials are politely invited on board the Crescent City—they looked sad enough, wishing, no doubt, that Capt. Porter would go to sea, and relieve them from their imprisonment. Capt. Porter had no such intention however; but after breakfast, ordered the paint pots got up, and set the men to work systematically to paint the ship outside, from which maneuver it was supposed by the guard boats that he intended to stay at least a week. In consequence of this, the police boats were relieved, and two boats, with regular crews, detailed from a frigate, to watch the Crescent City.

At 9 o'clock the Captain of the port came alongside again, and informed Capt. Porter that he would not be permitted to fly his protest before the American Consul. He was asked by Captain Porter "of what use a Consul was, if American vessels in difficulty were not permitted to communicate with them; that in every civilized nation a consul was recognized as the representative of his country, and the law of na-

tions entitled citizens to have access to him." The Captain of the port declined entering into a discussion of the matter, affirming (which was true) that he was exercising no authority of his own, but acting entirely under orders. The interview terminated, so did the outside painting, and steam was ordered up, the captain intending to drop two copies of his protest on board an American bark and big lying in the lower harbor. When, just as the Crescent City was about moving ahead, word came off that Mr. Morales, agent of the company, had permission to come alongside, which he did in a few moments after, in a shore boat, but accompanied by a government boat with three officers. Mr. Morales thought the difficulty could not be got over by Mr. Smith sending a written denial to the Captain General with regard to the accusations of Peter Hicks. This Capt. Porter refused to permit, as he had made himself two disavowals which had not been received; nor would he permit any correspondence with any officer on board the ship to go to the authorities; he considered it beneath the dignity of the company to make further explanations. Capt. Porter also refused, on his own part, to hold any correspondence with any one on this matter except through the United States Consul. It was then endeavored to ascertain from Capt. Porter the nature of the document he wished to send to the Consul, and if it contained a disavowal of the charges against Mr. Smith.— They were informed that it was a protest, and that it referred to the two former disavowals made by Capt. Porter, but at the same time it was written in plain terms.— The object evidently was to get some kind of apology or acknowledgment of wrong on the part of Mr. Smith, which would enable them to settle the affair which was becoming rather troublesome. In this, however, they received no assistance from the Crescent City, and, after some discussion amongst the Spanish officers, they offered to go on shore and see if it was not possible to get the protest delivered to the Consul, and thought it could be done if it was first ascertained whether the document contained anything offensive to the Spanish government. Information on this matter was denied them; notwithstanding which, the officers did go on shore with Mr. Morales, and after some time, the Acting Consul, Mr. Moreland, came alongside in a government boat, in company with the Captain of the port. The Consul was not, however, permitted to come on board, nor allowed to write home by the Crescent City. Capt. Porter delivered his protest in person.

After being informed by Mr. Moreland that nothing more could be done, the Crescent City put to sea, "neither subdued nor conquered."

As she passed the custom house-boats were assembled to witness her departure. The star spangled banner was run up to her foremast head as she passed, and as it floated out upon the breeze its stars looked as bright and its stripes as unsoiled as on the day America adopted it. Not a sound was heard from that vast multitude; but there were beating hearts in that crowd, filled with hope that the insult to that flag would be avenged, and many silently attested their respect by uncovering their heads, as the steamer, under a full head of steam swept by the mole.

As the Crescent City passed by Moro Castle, she fired a gun in honor of the flag that floated proudly at her foremast head, and seemed to bid defiance to the howling castles of despotism.

On the arrival of the Crescent City in New York with the above intelligence, some excitement ensued. A Spanish junta was formed, some guns fired, and a meeting of the Empire Club held in the Park, over which presided the notorious Capt. Rynders, who with his procession marched down and saluted the steamer.

Capt. Porter had been received with great enthusiasm, but being a Government officer, had declined participating personally in any of the demonstrations. An immense mass meeting, estimated at 20,000 people had been held at New Orleans to express indignation at the insult offered our flag.— The Spanish newspaper there had been suspended in consequence of the excitement.

Our government had ordered the sloop of war, Cyane, and the U. S. steamship Powhatan, to Havana to sustain our interests there.

REVOLUTION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The news from this quarter is quite threatening. A revolution has broken out in the capital. Gens. Macdonaga and Piran headed it with four battalions of the National Guard. Gen. Urquiza marched against Buenos Ayres with a force of 16,000 men. The partisans of Rosas are said to have been the means of the rebellion. A Constitutional Convention was to be assembled at Santa Fe. It was confidently believed the press of Valparaiso, that the political constitution which, during the dictatorship of Rosas, was a mere fiction, would be then sanctioned, and that the country would be subjected to the pleasure and tyranny of the usurper of the public power in the Argentine Republic.

That brutes reason, we have proofs daily. A dog, for instance, going upon three legs, is evidently cyphering—he put down three, and carries one.

The United States and Mexico.

Our relations with Mexico are in a sufficiently disordered condition to induce some concern. There can be little doubt as to the result, if any at all, should Mexico persist in the course she has pursued in the matter of the Tehuantepec grant, but the mode in which the result is to be arrived at, is the thing which just now engages some attention. The Garay grant having been made and accepted in good faith, was, according to its terms, to be carried into execution by virtue of any resources which Garay could command. The Mexican nation, in fact, was pledged to maintain any private individual or company succeeding or representing Garay, either natives or foreigners, in the undisturbed enjoyment of all the rights granted to him. Garay was, in 1843, put in possession of the lands conceded for the purposes of the grant, which lie, as the reader will perceive by reference to the map, in the departments of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz. Garay, subsequently assigned his grant to Messrs. Manning and Mackintosh, subjects of Great Britain, and this assignment was recognized by Mexico by two official acts. First, by an order issued by Herrera, at the instance of the English company, requiring the Governors of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz to prohibit the cutting of mahogany on the lands conceded by the grant, by any persons but those authorized under the holders of it—the English company. Secondly, by refusing, at the time negotiations were in progress between the United States and Mexico at the close of the late war, to cede a right of way to the United States across the isthmus, in these terms:—"That Mexico could not treat on this subject, because she had, several years before, made a grant to one of her own citizens, who had transferred his right, by authorization of the Mexican Government, to English subjects, of whose rights Mexico could not dispose."

In 1848 this right was purchased of the English company, who failed to carry out the purposes of the grant, by Peter A. Hargous, a citizen of the United States. An American company was then formed, in order to effect the original project. Mexico was duly apprised of the design; indicated assent; and a treaty securing to the two governments the joint protection of the enterprise was suggested. "The government of Mexico," the report of the Senate proceeds to say, "at once assented to enter into negotiations for the proposed treaty; and a convention, for the government protection of the work thus to be executed by American citizens, as assignees of the Garay grant, was concluded at Mexico, in June, 1850, and sent to the United States. In this convention, certain modifications being suggested by the Secretary of State at Washington, it was returned to our Minister in Mexico, and the whole terminated by a new convention, signed at Mexico on the 25th of January, 1851. Between that time and April 1852, the policy of Mexico has undergone a change, and the whole project is now resisted on the ground, that the Garay right suffered a lapse in the failure to commence the work, according to the original grant in 1845. Salas, however, who was then wielding the Dictatorship of Mexico, renewed the grant in 1846, and this renewal is now declared void, because Salas was a usurper. But, the entire validity of the claim has been since abundantly established and officially recognized by the Mexican government in the several acts stated above.

In vindicating the rights of our citizens, the government of the United States has hitherto acted cautiously, but firmly—in at once a hopeful, confiding, and conciliatory spirit. Correspondence on the subject has transpired between the Mexican authorities, and the Secretary of State of the United States, and President Fillmore himself.— The claims and the rights of the American company have been pressed urgently and fairly, under the terms of the grant, until, by the late action of the Senate, the ultimate demand of this government has been announced for the consideration of Mexico.

There is too much cause to apprehend that in this, as in many other kindred matters, we are forced into antagonism with the subtle policy of England. In every quarter of the globe, English interests contrive to interpose some obstacle in American progress. Were British diplomacy of the frank and candid nature as that of the United States, these difficulties would never arise; but British policy is averse to candor. It is tortuous, designing, and too often nefarious. In the present case, if, as

we suspect, Mexico is influenced by English jealousy, it is wise enough. For England has had this very Garay grant in the hands of her own people, and might have wrought it to her own most selfish and sordid purposes. It passed into American possession just as it became valuable—when California developed her golden resources, and the Pacific unfolded the treasures of commercial enterprise. Then England would, no doubt, have gladly recovered possession of the Garay grant. It was too late.—[Baltimore Sun.

EFFECT OF EXTREME COLD.—The intensity of cold experienced by the expeditions engaged in the search of Sir John Franklin, was truly astonishing. Doctor Sutherland states in his journal, recently published in London, that Pastorelli's spirit thermometer stood at 40 degrees below zero; and the mercury in Fahrenheit was frozen as solid as a leaden bullet. Even under cover, between decks, it was 10 degrees below zero. Vinegar, porter and ale were frozen in the casks; and the other liquid contents of the medicine chest were in a state as little adapted for use had they been required. Of the effect of the cold on metals, the Doctor says:—"It was necessary to be very careful with our drinking cups. Tin never suited, for it always adhered to the lips, and took a portion of the skin along with it. A dog attempting to lick a little fat from an iron shovel, stuck fast to it and dragged it by means of its tongue, until by a sudden effort, he got clear, leaving several inches of the skin and subjacent tissue on the cold metal. One of the seamen endeavoring to change the size of the eye of the splice in his track-rope, put the marling-spike, after the true sailor-fashion, into his mouth; the result was that he lost a great portion of the skin of his lips and tongue."

DEAD LETTERS.—During the last quarter one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one letters were returned to the Dead Letter office, in the Post Office Department.— These contained \$10,689, in the aggregate. Recently, about one million and a third of such letters were publicly destroyed, a bonfire being kindled with them on the Mall. We yesterday saw a large number of the various articles transmitted through the mail, the majority of which will never come into the possession of those to whom they were addressed. Amongst these may be mentioned a horse-shoe; a ginger-cake, the postage on which was \$2.10; a donation to a church, being a cake in a paper box; a quilt, a New Year's present to a bachelor; a Dutch pattern for a child's dress; a pin cushion, the stand of it the bottom of a glass lamp, the postage \$1, the intrinsic worth as many cents; a zinc frame belonging to a galvanic battery, postage \$17; a stone, weighing two pounds, addressed to a gentleman by "Eliza," as a sample of his generosity; a pair of men's boots sent to a lady; a large bottle of salve; and a bundle containing a coarse shirt, a pair of blue stockings, and a razor.—[Washington Republic, Oct. 9.

WOMEN AND MEN.—Women, especially young women, either believe falsely, or judge harshly of men in one thing. You, young loving creature who dream of your lover by night and by day—you fancy that he does the same of you! He does not—he cannot, nor is it right he should. One hour, perhaps, your presence has captivated him, subdued him to weakness; he next will be in the world, working his way as a man among men, forgetting for the time being your very existence. Possibly if you saw him, his outer self hard and stern, so different to the self you know, would strike you with pain. Or else his inner and diviner self, higher than you dream of, would turn coldly from your insignificant love. Yet all this must be; you have no right to nurture. You can not rule a man's soul—no woman ever did—except by holding unworthy passions. Be content if you lie in his heart, as that heart lies in his bosom—deep and calm—its beatings unseen, uncounted, oftentimes unfelt; but still giving life to his whole being.—[The Head of a Family.

NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—The directors have given notice that the first column of the building would be erected on the 26th October. The Mayor and civic dignitaries were to be present. The Governor has been invited. The masonry is very nearly done. The great octagonal outline of the building is clearly marked out by a broad stone foundation, and the ground is dotted over by the granite capped piers which are to receive the columns of the building. Reservoir Square begins to make quite a show, and it is plain that the Palace will be the largest affair in the vicinity.

FROM BOLIVIA.—We observe that the extent of the revolutionary movement, which was published as only an attempt to assassinate Gen. Belzu, proves to be greater than was supposed. The Peruvian government, too, is charged with having aided and abetted in the said movement through its frontier provinces. At any rate, matters are not entirely quieted.

Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt at Clinton, Ga., on the 10th Oct., at intervals of thirty-five minutes.

From the Sandwich Islands.

The Polynesian of the 24 of November says California slugs are at a discount of 3 per cent., and will soon be at 5. That paper advises persons going there for produce to bring small coin with them.

THE WHALING FLEET.—The Polynesian says: "We have now in the harbor of Honolulu something over one hundred whaling ships, while there are or have been at Lahaina about 50, and at Hilo about 25; during the present fall season. The amount of oil and bone on board the ships already reported is as follows:—11,329 bbls. sperm; 218,100 bbls. whale; 2,886,833 lbs. bone.

The best voyage in the list is that of the ship Niagara, Clough, who is out 12 months, and has 3,200 bbls whale oil and 50,000 lbs. bone. The whole fleet, with but few exceptions, have done well, but we can give but a few of the best, and refer our readers the list of the whole. The French ship Nil, 12 months out, has 2,000 bbls. oil and 27,000 lbs. bone; French ship Orion, 12 months out, has 1,800 bbls. oil and 15,000 lbs. bone; American ship Splendid, 11 months out, 2,500 bbls oil and 38,000 lbs. bone; Bremen ship Republic, 10 months out, has 1,250 bbls. of oil and 14,000 lbs. bone; American ship Ocean, 27 months out, has 1,103 bbls oil and 40,000 lbs. bone; American Montezuma, 14 months out, has 112 bbls. sperm, 2,100 bbls. whale and 25,133 lbs. bone; the Emerald, 14 months out, 190 sperm, 2,280 whale, and 3,400 lbs. bone; the Massachusetts, 10 months 100 sperm, 1,300 whale and 18,000 lbs. bone; the Magnolia, 13 months, 2,100 whale, 35,000 lbs. bone; the Isaac Howland, 15 months; 3,200 whale, and 55,000 lbs. bone.

The past season has been a most successful one for this branch of commerce in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, and more ships and more oil will have touched here by the time the season closes than any previous year. Could ships be procured to freight the oil home, much more would be shipped than ever before from these islands. Six merchant vessels have already filled up for the United States with oil and bone, and we have been informed that ten more could be freighted were that number here for that purpose. Four ships were engaged at San Francisco to come here for freight, but they have not yet arrived, although the time has passed when they were expected."

There were upwards of 3,000 sailors on board these vessels in port.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The Louisville Democrat relates the following touching incident:

"An aged mother—a woman of seventy years—left her home in the Emerald Isle, some ten weeks ago, to seek the abode of her children, who are now residing in Louisville. After a tedious passage, and the trouble incident to a long journey, she reached this city from New Orleans, a short time since, and soon she was surrounded by her children. Her son was the first to see her, and he hastened to inform his sister of their mother's arrival. They met—the mother and the daughter—in one long embrace, which only ended as the infirm mother sank with excitement to the floor. She had swooned away in the rapturous enjoyment of beholding once more a daughter so long lost. She pronounced a blessing upon her children and fainted away. Whenever restored to consciousness, the sight of her children, and the pleasing recollection of their presence, would overcome her with emotions, and again and again she would faint in their arms. Physicians were called to her aid, but could afford no relief. For two days she continued in this condition, until worn out by fatigue and excitement, exhausted nature gave way, and the mother now "sleeps well" in the green earth of her new made home. How strange, how sorrowful and how touching are the incidents of life!

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SHIP MOBILE, AND 72 LIVES.—English advices mention the total loss of the American ship Mobile with 72 lives. She belonged to Bath, Me., and sailed from Liverpool for New Orleans on the 27th Sept., with a crew of 23 hands, and 60 passengers, all of whom with the exception of 6 perished. On her first night out a heavy gale sprung up, and the second mate, who had mistaken his orders to steer W. S. W. had steered W. N. W., and made the lee shore, when the captain was called. In half an hour the ship struck on the Arklow Bank, and soon after began to break up. In consequence of the high sea, the boats could not be launched.

Many thrilling incidents occurred on board the wreck. A lady in the cabin had upwards of £500, which she offered to a sailor, but he rejected the proffered gift, as it would be useless to him in such circumstances. In a few minutes a sea swept the lady overboard. The sailor, however, [was among the saved.

The captain and crew did their utmost to save the ship, till one after another were washed overboard and lost. The Mobile was 1000 tons burthen, and a new ship.

JUVENILE SMARTNESS.—"Sammy, run to the store and get me some sugar."
"Excuse me, ma; I am somewhat indisposed this morning. Send father, and tell him to bring me a paper of tobacco along."

Late from China.

The San Francisco Evening Journal of Nov. 24th has dates from China to the 23d of Aug. t. sixteen days later than previous advices. The Overland China Mail says:

The hull of the American clipper bark Antelope, which got on the soft mud above Woosung was sold for \$1,000, and was afterwards raised and taken to Shanghai. No further report of the loss of the Hoogy is given.

The Mail also contains an account of the breaking up of the rebels in Kwang-si, and the end of the Tien-tai. Tien-tai, the leader of the rebels, has fallen into the hands of the government, and was to have been executed at Pekin on the 15th of June. The rebellion is regarded among the Canton Chinese as finished.

Bodies of dispersed insurgent have since committed great excesses, sparing neither lives nor property. This is said to have been particularly the case at the two towns of Ssuai-chai in Cwang-si, and San-chau in Hu-nan.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have despatched the screw propellers Chusan and Formosa to Sydney, to form the alternate monthly communication between Singapore, Batavia, Swan River, King George's Sound, Adelaide, Port Phillip and Sydney, with a view of performing a few experimental trips and organizing the necessary arrangements, previously to the commencement of the contract mail service in January 1853. The full passage money from Singapore to Adelaide is fixed by the Company at \$216; to Port Phillip and Sydney \$240.

Usefulness.

The very first study of life should be in connection with the inquiry, "How shall I make myself useful?" But it is much more natural for us all to study how we shall enjoy life. What shall I eat? what shall I drink, and wherewithal shall I be clothed? are what the nations ask after, says the "Book of Truth." But if we look at things aright, we shall see that the whole of life may be summed up in usefulness. When Rev. Dr. Jackson of Vermont, was about to part with a daughter just married, he said, "I want you to remember this one thing—ALL YOU GET OUT OF LIFE IS USEFULNESS." This was advice worthy of a philosopher, who had taken a right view of things here.

What are a few fleeting pleasures connected with the routine of society, compared with the reflection of him who can look back from the bed of death on a life spent in doing good. The pleasures of such a man are than to come. To him it will be said, "Forasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these, you have done it unto me; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Such a one has filled up life according to its original design. But those who squander away their time, after present pleasure, like the painted butterfly, or in hoarding up shining dust like the sordid miser, will find in the end that they have greatly mistaken the object of life, as well as its duties. We should so use life as to leave the world better for our having been in it. That is living to some purpose.

WATER DRINKING.—Professor Silliman closed a recent lecture by giving the following advice to young men:

"If, therefore, you wish for a clear mind, strong muscles, and quiet nerves, and long life and power prolonged into old age, permit me to say, although I am not giving a temperance lecture, avoid all drinks but water and mild infusions of that fluid; shun tobacco and opium, and everything else that disturbs the normal state of the system; rely upon nutritious food, and mild diluent drinks of which water is the basis, and you will need nothing beyond these things, except rest, and due moral regulations of all your powers, to give you long, happy and useful lives, and a serene evening at the close."

UNABLE TO DECIDE.—A very interesting old maid we once saw, during a religious revival was induced to go forward and be prayed for. One of the ministers asked her if she felt herself under the influence of the Holy Spirit. Placing her hand on her stomach, she replied, "I feel something here, but I don't know whether it is wind or religion."

Winter commenced in good earnest in Canada in the early part of October. The mountains near Quebec were covered with snow, and ice had formed on standing water to the depth of half an inch. At Owen's Sound, in the upper Province, two inches of snow lay on the ground.

The Secretary of the Fayette county Bible Society in Ohio, reporting the annual meeting of that Society, says: "Thirty-five years ago, we had thirty distilleries in our county, and no church; we have now thirty churches and no distillery."

The receipts from customs of the last quarter, now that nearly all the returns have been received and registered, are found to be about \$15,350,000. This would show an immense excess, if continued throughout the year, over expenditure, and will swell the already existing surplus to the neighborhood of \$30,000,000.

Meeting of the Legislative Assembly—Interests demanding Legislative action, &c.

The legislative assembly met at Salem on Monday, December 6th, and are now, we presume, engaged in the deliberation of such matters as may have been regularly brought before that body. That the interests of the people of the southern or central portion of Oregon territory, will be faithfully attended to, and their rights zealously guarded, they can rely with the most implicit confidence. And wherefore should they not? The Willamette valley possesses supreme control over the law making power of the "territory of Oregon"—furnishes nearly all the members of the legislature, and is well fortified with presses to herald the will and wishes of the people to their representatives. Their every desire must first be gratified—their every want must first receive attention from their delegates; and if they procrastinate, or fail in acceding to their inordinate, and, perchance, extravagant demands—wo! wo! to the unfortunate law-makers! they would find the poisoned shirt of Nessus in the wrath of the Willamette press!

As much as we may deprecate the agitation of party politics in northern Oregon—conceiving, as we do, that such agitation would be both unnecessary and inexpedient—productive of no good results, but in the present aspect of affairs, calculated to divide and distract our citizens when harmony and unanimity is so essential; yet, while we would that the legislative assembly would act towards our new country unbiased by political feelings or party motives, we would beg leave to remind that honorable body, that the authority claiming ascendancy in the legislative department of our territory is DEMOCRATIC; that the party which rejoices in that name, proudly vaunts of entertaining the sentiment of "equal and exact justice to ALL—special privileges to NONE"—"equal rights, equal laws and equal justice to all men"—of whatever sect or party—religious or political.

Should the legislative assembly at its present session give practical illustrations of the doctrine taught in theory by the party in the majority, northern Oregon will be content; and during the remainder of the time which may be allotted to her to remain in her present dependent condition as part of the "territory of Oregon," she can thenceforward look with confidence to the legislative assembly, assured of receiving a proportionate share of consideration, which will better prepare her for assuming the prerogatives of independent territorial existence.

Neither the legislative assembly, nor the people of southern Oregon can look with indifference upon the recent action of the people of this part of the country with reference to a separation; and while our citizens wish to part with their southern neighbors on terms of good understanding, they earnestly ask the co-operation of the legislature and citizens of the Willamette valley generally, in furtherance of that object. A division is inevitable—demanded alike by the northern and extreme southern portions of the territory, and against which, CENTRAL Oregon can oppose no just or reasonable objection. A decent respect to the wants, interests and requirements of our citizens should dictate the course to be pursued by the legislature, and the justice and necessity for a speedy consummation of that for which we ask, appeals to the native sense of right and magnanimity of the people of the Willamette, that they yield not only a willing and hearty acquiescence in that which we demand, but that they also lend us their aid and assistance in its speedy procurement.

In its memorials to congress then, we earnestly ask the legislature to remember northern Oregon in its prayers. We trust it will remind our national legislature, that an immediate division of the "territory of Oregon" is imperiously demanded by the people north of the Columbia river, with an object to the formation of a new territory, with the Columbia river for its southern and eastern boundary; that we are deplorably deficient in mail facilities, and most urgently require the prompt establishment and contract for a route from San Francisco to the head of Puget Sound; that we are at present provided with less than one hundred miles of mail route; that the rapid increase of the commerce on the Sound demands the erection of light houses at Cape Flattery and New Dungeness forthwith; that an institution of learning should be at once provided for, to be endowed from territorial

lands; and finally, that the attention of congress be particularly directed to the necessity of making an immediate appropriation for the survey and construction of a military road, leading across the CASCADE MOUNTAINS INTO NORTHERN OREGON. A road of that description is particularly important to government, for the convenient withdrawal and forwarding of troops and stores to military stations here; for the internal peace and tranquility of our country; for the safety and protection of the settlements which will soon be made on the Yakima, and as a thoroughfare for the people of the Pacific coast generally. An appropriation of a few thousand dollars, authorized to be expended for that purpose early in the summer, before the arrival of the next immigration, would prove of more essential service to northern Oregon than all other legislative acts combined, that could possibly be passed for her benefit, and advance her in wealth and numerical importance in a single year, more than five years could accomplish by accessions within our present almost imprisoned, yet beautiful and inviting country. Northern Oregon expects that the legislature will ask the serious consideration of congress to these matters.

But the foregoing is not all that the people of northern Oregon have a right to expect from the legislative assembly; there are many matters of a domestic character seriously requiring prompt and decisive legislation by the people of the territory generally, and over which the legislature possesses competent and exclusive jurisdiction. The wants of our people require the establishment of several new counties north of the Columbia river—the convenience of the people living business in courts of justice, as well as that the territory be reduced to counties of convenient size, require the action of the legislature in reference thereto. The present county of Thurston embraces all the territory north of Skookum Chuck up to the British possessions, including all the Islands in the Sound and Straits to the Pacific ocean—amongst which is Whidby's Island, large enough of itself to form a county of well adjusted proportions. The counties in our judicial district should be definitely arranged and attached—our county lines modified, and marked with unmistakable precision, and seats of justice established throughout the several counties. If appropriations are to be made for the construction of territorial roads, northern Oregon can certainly present as strong a claim in point of necessity, as any portion of the territory. A territorial road established up the Cowlitz river for a distance of only about thirty miles, would prove of almost incalculable benefit to both northern and southern Oregon, and open up at once an increased and comparatively easy means of communication between those divisions of the "territory of Oregon."

Road up the Cowlitz River.

We take the greatest pleasure in giving publicity to the fact—on the information of Mr. F. A. CLARK, Cowlitz landing—that subscription papers are in circulation for the construction of a practicable wagon road up the Cowlitz river from a point opposite Monticello, to intersect at the landing, the road leading to the head of Puget Sound.—We learn that it is the determination of the citizens of Lewis county, to let no considerations deter or thwart them from a speedy completion of the project; and to which, in the name of the citizens of Thurston, we respond a hearty "AMEN"—God speed you in the highly necessary and laudable undertaking. There is not a resident of the "territory of Oregon" at all conversant with the present and ONLY means of communication between the northern and southern divisions thereof, but must be compelled at once to admit the absolute and indispensable necessity for the immediate construction of a good wagon road in the direction indicated. Why is it that hundreds of families of this year's immigration are at this time huddled together in the already flooded valley of Willamette, with anxious eyes directed towards our inviting borders? Why is it that five hundred or a thousand families of this year's influx are not even now in the occupancy of our beautiful and fertile prairies with their flocks and domestic herds, and the lands becoming subject to the hand of the agriculturalist in the growth of grain? It is because of the almost utter impossibility attending an entrance into our country, particularly at this season of the year. A road up the Cowlitz river is second in importance only to the construction of a route across the Cascade mountains, and should the legislative assembly at its present session vouchsafe to make appropriations for the benefit of territorial roads generally, it is earnestly to be hoped that the citizens of northern Oregon, will receive a proportionate share of "material aid" for their assistance in the completion of the above mentioned highly important territorial thoroughfare.

Death of Hon. Daniel Webster.

The melancholy announcement made by us last week, on the authority of the San Francisco papers, has proved painfully correct, and the papers of every political complexion come to us by the last mail clad in the words of mourning for the death of DANIEL WEBSTER. The disease which terminated his illustrious earthly career was of a dropical character, and with which he had been seriously afflicted for some time previous to receiving the dread summons of the king of terrors. He expired at his residence at Marshfield, at twenty minutes past three o'clock, on the morning of October 24th. Within a few years what havoc has the grim monster made amongst the mighty defenders of American honor on the tented field, as well as amongst the great expounders of constitutional law—ardent champions of our national rights, and steadfast supporters of our republican institutions. Within the last few years a president and ex-president of the United States have passed through the vale of death; the ominous beat of the muffled drum, has sounded the funeral march to the grave for a large concourse of gallant and accomplished army officers, and the solemn notes of the mournful bell have announced at intervals, that here and there a STATESMAN—the pride of American freedom, and the admiration of the world, has passed to his reward. Where are now the senators whose masterly intellects and towering genius have left their impress upon the world—gave mould and fashion to our laws and institutions, and whose names will live on imperishable record? Where now are Wright, Calhoun, Clay, Webster, Benton, Cass and Buchanan? Where are those once seven bright stars that were wont to compose a clustre, and the radiance of whose giant minds shone for so long a time with such effulgence in the American senate—dispelling all darkness within the council chamber, and giving strength, vitality and dignity to that body, as well as a name the most enviable on the earth? The four first have passed behind a cloud. The irrevocable fiat of "ashes to ashes! dust to dust!" has been passed upon them, and they have been stricken from the bright sphere of their usefulness. The remaining three are "old and well stricken in years," and will probably never be returned to the theatre of their former triumphs.

When misfortune come, They come not singly, but in battalions. In the first number of the "Columbian" it became our painful duty to record the death of Hon. HENRY CLAY, and now the nation is in mourning for the death of his great compeer in the American senate.—CLAY and WEBSTER have been familiar household words throughout the length and breadth of our beloved country, for which they have done so much, and their names will go down to posterity, and their memories cherished within the "heart of hearts," and brightest page of "the book and volume" of our country's history, until "chaos shall come again."

It has been nearly forty years since Mr. Webster first entered the house of representatives of the American congress from the state of Massachusetts, and from that event to the time of his death "had borne his blushing honors thick upon him," which had been constantly extended to him by his adopted state and through the general administrations, closing a brilliant life of public service in the seventy-first year of his age, occupying the important position of secretary of state.

The mighty hath fallen, and who will rise up to occupy his place? In his death the country has lost one of its greatest statesmen, and most accomplished expounders of constitutional law, and the world has lost a "mind to comprehend the universe." The affairs of government will be made to move with their wonted regularity—time will continue to roll on, and produce new statesmen to occupy the place of the great departed, yet a thousand years may elapse and the quotation still continue to be repeated in truthfulness—"he was a man, take him all in all we never shall look upon his like again."

We understand that every house between Olympia and the Cowlitz landing is literally crowded with immigrant families, and "the cry is, still they come"—to which the people of northern Oregon respond—"LET THEM COME!"—come along with your families and stock this winter if possible—scatter out and occupy our beautiful prairies, and imitate the example of the farmers of the Willamette valley, by putting in as large crops as possible. Wheat will be about next year. Flour is now selling here at only \$20 per cwt.

BISHOP CHASE, founder of Kenyon and Jubilee colleges, died recently from injuries received by a fall from his carriage. Hon. Wm. H. HAYWOOD of North Carolina, Col. A. W. RUSSELL, post-master at Indianapolis, and JOHN L. STEPHENS, the distinguished author, and superintendent on the Panama rail-road, are also dead.

Editors' Table.

"But that we are forbid to tell the secrets of our" *secretum rebus*, "our *tabernaculum*" could a tale unfold about a magnificent round cake, and a large jar of cranberry jelly. And that is not half the story. The "tall" acknowledges its indebtedness to the fair hands, and kind remembrance of a lady. Just think of that, and *horr!* ye bachelors "filicums" of the "trypod" in southern Oregon! Wouldst you like to have something warm over there?

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Delegate" must excuse us for refusing to publish his communication. The best way to "advertise" had treatment received at a public house is to cut its acquaintance.

The beautiful poetic selection of "Hope in Sorrow," furnished by a lady correspondent will appear next week.

We are under obligations to Messrs. GEORGE BARRIS and S. NORRIS, Esqrs., for large and acceptable packages of late papers from ADAMS & CO., WELLS, FARGO & CO., and NEWELL & CO.'s Expresses. The increasing business on the Sound will soon require the establishment of branch express offices in northern Oregon, when we hope to be able to repay *express favors* in a more substantial manner than with *thanks*. We shall expect, in the absence of exchanges, a continued remembrance from express proprietors and agents.

Messrs. BURGESS GILBERT & STILL, bookellers &c., San Francisco, will accept our thanks for late papers, periodicals, &c. We hope to be able, ere long, to assist in the increase of the business of that very popular firm, at least as far as northern Oregon is concerned, and respectfully suggest a continuance of favors so kindly commenced.

Mr. W. H. BARNHART, agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, Portland, will also accept our thanks for late papers.

On Friday last, 10th inst., a child of Mr. Doffelmyre of Olympia, aged about two years, was badly scalded by pulling on its head a cup of boiling water from a window casement. Its head, face, breast and back was scalded in the most shocking manner, so much so, that for a time its life was despaired of. We are happy to add however, that it is fast recovering.

As the late session of the commissioner's court for Thurston county, held at Olympia, a county road has been authorized to be located and constructed from Yelm prairie to McAllister's landing, on McAllister's creek—a distance of about ten miles, and another running from Steilacoom City to Dewamish Bay—a distance of about thirty miles. On the first named, Messrs. Jas. McAllister, John Edgar and Wm. P. Wells have been appointed viewers, and on the last mentioned, Messrs. L. M. Collins, Wm. N. Bell and John M. Chapman have been appointed.

The Expresses generally will please accept our warmest thanks for their recent kind remembrance of the "Columbian," and they can rest assured that their favors are duly appreciated, and will be promptly reciprocated.

We were incorrectly informed last week in relation to the cargo of the brig "Jane." Capt. Porter has just furnished us with the following correct account: 100 barrels salmon; 80 heavy piles; 120,000 shingles; 15,000 boards; 40 sticks square timber; 4 barrels cranberries; 20 cords wood. The brig is now lying at Steilacoom, and will be ready for sea in a few days.

The ship "Persia" sailed on the 6th inst., from Steilacoom, with 330 barrels salmon 650 piles; 50 sticks square timber; 40 cords wood.

We have been informed that the schooner "WILLAMETTE" went ashore at Gray's Harbor, mistaking the entrance of that inlet for that of the Columbia river.—We have received no particulars as to loss, damage, &c., but understand that the vessel has been deserted by the captain and crew, who embarked in a small boat for the Columbia river.

We would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of the "sick and afflicted" (if any amongst us,) to the medical card of Messrs. BROY & WILSON, in another column. Dr. Broy, who is at present on a visit at Olympia, and who will remain but a few days longer, is an experienced and highly accomplished physician and surgeon, and those whom it may concern, would do well to avail themselves of the advantage now presented.

The snow fell on Sunday night and during Monday last to the depth of near six inches, followed by a few days of rude and extremely unpleasant weather. This is something rather unusual for Oregon, and of course will be of short duration.

State Elections.

The last mail brought us returns from the following states, from which it may be safely inferred, if they furnish any indication as to the result of the presidential election, that Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE has been elected to that high station:

PENNSYLVANIA.—Democratic state officers, a gain of two congressmen, and 14,000 to 16,000 democratic majority in the aggregate.

OHIO.—Democratic state officers—a gain in congressmen, and a majority of from 5,000 to 10,000.

INDIANA.—Democratic by 18,000 majority. Gov. Wright re-elected, and a gain in congressmen.

FLORIDA.—Reported to have gone democratic by a small majority. CONNECTICUT.—The town elections have resulted as follows: Fifty-seven towns democratic; thirty-two whig; ten divided.—The democrats make a net gain of ten towns from last year. The city of Bridgeport, usually whig, has elected the entire democratic ticket, by about fifty majority.

MARYLAND.—The city of Baltimore has elected a democratic Mayor by 3,000 majority.

VERMONT.—Erastus Fairbanks, Whig, has been elected Governor of Vermont by the State Legislature, on a joint ballot vote, by a majority of 16; Wm. C. Kettredge was elected Lt. Governor.

Messrs. A. A. DENNY, and W. F. PETTYGROVE, have recently received appointments from the department at Washington, of post-masters; the former for Seattle, and the latter for Port Townsend. A few additional appointments, with a mail route established from San Francisco to the head of Puget Sound, and another from Gray's Harbor to Olympia, would complete for the present the most necessary mail facilities for northern Oregon.

The people of the United States appear to have completely changed front from *Kossuth to Kuba*. Large indignation meetings have been held in all the principal cities, denunciatory of the conduct of the Cuban authorities in their recent high-handed and insulting indignity paid to the United States mail steamer "Crescent City," Capt. PORTER, U. S. Navy. Fillibusters are in full flash again, and to prevent a series of protracted difficulties with the imbecile government of Spain, we presume Uncle Sam will find it necessary to take that beautiful Island under his especial fatherly care and protection ere long.

The Duke of Wellington died at Wilmar Castle on the 16th of September last, aged 83 years. The great hero and his great rival are now at peace, and "sleep the sleep of those that dream not."

The "Statesman" says the commissioners to superintend the erection of the public buildings at the seat of government, are doing everything in their power towards the performance of the duties devolved upon them.

Gen. LANE has written a letter to the editor of the Portland "Weekly Times" from Evansville, Indiana, contradicting the statement of senator Pearce, that his trip to Oregon cost the government \$12,483 50, and alleges that the expenses incurred in his passage to this territory did not cost the government a single cent.

The "Statesman" failed to reach this post-office by the last mail. We hope to receive some of the proceedings of the legislative assembly by the next.

We infer from the last number of the "Times" that the "spiritual rappers" are "knocking" about Portland.

HON. JAMES WHITCOMB, U. S. senator from Indiana, died at New York on the 18th inst.

FROM SHASTA.—The "Alta California" learns that much rain and snow has fallen recently upon the Trinity and Scott mountains and in Scott and Shasta valleys. The traveling has become exceedingly difficult and uncomfortable in those districts. A Spanish packer, on his way from Salmon river to Scott valley, lost his entire train, the mules becoming chilled to death by the snows. Many other packers have recently sustained losses in the same manner. The recent rains have greatly increased the price of provisions. In Yreka, flour is in demand at \$1 per pound. In Shasta City the price of flour has increased frightfully. It is now held at one hundred dollars per barrel. At Middletown and One Horse Town and other places in the country it is selling for only thirty-seven and a half cts. per pound.

CHICKENS.—The San Francisco "Times & Transcript" of November 20, says: "Among the cargo of an Oregon vessel yesterday, were fifteen hundred domestic fowls! The present market price is over \$20 per dozen, and the retail, from \$2 to \$3 each. The same vessel also brought 500 hogs."

The discovery of what is true, and the practice of what is good, are the most important objects in life.

We cheerfully give place to the following communication of a "Free Settler" on Vancouver's Island, with the assurance that all subjects of colonial grievance affecting the residents, and our neighbors, on that Island, can be freely discussed through the columns of the "Columbian." The subject matter treated of in the following communication may be somewhat NEW to the mother country, yet on that account is none the less deserving the serious consideration and action of the British government:

[FOR THE "COLUMBIAN."] VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, } December 1st, 1852. }

Messrs Editors:—Perhaps you will be surprised at receiving a communication from this quarter, asking you to make known our troubles. But as we have no public organ of our own, nor are ever likely to have, under the present rules and regulations of this Island, we adopt yours, and beg you will assist us in laying our grievances before the public, with the hope, thereby, of reaching through your paper, the eyes of the law-makers and rulers of this our adopted home, to the end that they may be induced to take some steps for our redress and relief.

When we look over to your side of the Straits, and see the numerous white sails going in and out of Puget Sound, we say to ourselves—who and what are we? We have equal beautiful scenery—equal rich valleys—equal or better ship harbors, and equal, in fact, in everything that God created for the use of man; yet wherefore is it that we are kept here in this dull and dreary position, and so far behind you in our progress? It must be this: You have immigrants arriving by thousands; they have their choice of lands when they erect their humble cot in the country of their adoption, and they can say in all truthfulness—this is ours; it is a grant to us from our government through the great ruler of all things, who enabled us to arrive in safety, and take possession of our new homes, from which we derive our title. We of the Island arrive with high hopes and glowing anticipations for the future, but are compelled to pay ONE POUND STERLING PER ACRE, for the privilege of owning and cultivating our mother earth.

We are promised this shall be used in improving roads, building bridges, &c., but instead of which we find our cash is remitted to England, and secured with bolts and bars, to rust in the coffers of the Hudson Bay Company, while we remain victims of misplaced confidence—without roads or bridges—without anything to encourage us. I fear we shall never be better off until this ruinous £1 per acre system is done away with. Why should they receive it for the land? It cost them nothing—the money can do them but little good, and ruins our prospects in this beautiful land—our adopted home.

A FREE SETTLER, NOT A HUDSON BAY CO.'S MAN.

FOR THE "COLUMBIAN."

Oregon Vegetables.

Messrs Editors:—I am not in the habit of writing paragraphs for newspapers, but having recently returned from a short visit to the Columbia river, and having had occasion to call on Mr. H. Huntington, a farmer at the mouth of the Cowlitz river, and having been invited by that hospitable gentleman to walk with him through his fields, which are so beautifully filled with the most luxuriant growth of vegetables that I have ever had the pleasure of seeing—and for the purpose of letting the people in the states know something about the productions of our soil and climate, I have taken the trouble to write this paragraph, which the people in the states and elsewhere can rely upon as truthfully correct in every particular.

Mr. H. exhibited to me the product from one hill of potatoes, that weighed fifty-three and a half lbs., and that of another, that weighed forty and three fourth lbs. Mr. H. has also grown hundred of bushels of turnips of the most monstrous proportions.—We did not weigh any of them, but on an average with a large proportion of them, a half bushel will not contain more than two, and many are too large even for that. His cabbage is the largest that I have ever seen for so large a field together, and for a quantity of choice vegetable seeds, so scarce in this part of northern Oregon, I hereby acknowledge my indebtedness to the kind lady of Mr. H. Turnips that grow to a large size throughout the different states in which I have resided, are usually pithy, and unfit for use, but those of Oregon are perfectly solid, and all kinds of vegetables are of a superior quality.

In closing, I would say in behalf of myself and those that dined with me at Mr. Huntington's, that our best wishes attend himself and family, for the hospitable treatment so generously extended.

WM. W. PLUMB.

From the Alta California, Nov. 25.

CALIFORNIA MARKET.

There is yet no apparent change in Flour. It is difficult to say whether it will get up still higher or recede. The demand continues gradual, and sales of small parcels are making at \$40 for sacks—and 42-43 in barrels. Wheat continues at 10-12 cents. Sales not large. Beans 6 cents. Provisions are jobbing off quite freely at fair prices. Butter at 45 cents. Pork, clear, in bbls. \$36; in half bbls, \$-9. Hams 20-23. Rice is selling at 16 cents. The large quantities of lumber coming in the market from Humboldt and Oregon, has had a tendency to depress the market. Cargoes have sold to-day at \$60, and a number to arrive at \$58. When is a blacksmith in danger of raising a row in the alphabet? When he makes a poke R and shove L.

FOR THE "COLUMBIAN."

Stellacoom City.

Messrs Editors:—There is a very beautiful place upon Puget Sound, some twenty-five miles from Olympia, called "Stellacoom City," which I wish you to make known to "all the world and the rest of mankind," through the medium of your valuable journal.

I have not the slightest wish in the world to cry down or to hold up to ridicule any other place on these waters, or to say a word that shall lessen the value of any good and honorable citizen's "claim," but simply a desire that this place with its many beauties and great advantages may be visited by intelligent people, and that fair comparisons may be made between it and other towns.

More about Cuba. The Cuban exiles, resident in New York, held a large and highly respectable meeting at Apollo Hall on the evening of the 19th, and a Cuban Junta, received a banner, presented on behalf of two patriotic ladies, and issued a highly interesting manifesto relative to affairs in their native island, and the measures necessary for its redemption.

Referring to the outrage on the Crescent City, the Washington Republic semi-officially says: "With a view of ascertaining the whole aspect of the affair, it is understood that Judge Conkling has been instructed, during his stay in Havana, to obtain a full and authentic statement of the facts connected with the proceedings. The country will perceive, therefore, that the Government are not indifferent to the force of events, or unmindful of the steps which they have rendered necessary. What further action may be called for in the premises, is a question altogether dependent upon the result of the inquiry now authorized."

Mr. Law had notified the Government that he intended to send the Crescent City to Havana again with the same purser, and that if she was fired upon he should surrender the vessel.

The New York Times says that 2,000 men and boys are under arms, drilling daily, in the streets of New York, and ready at any moment to leave for Cuba. It mentions, however, a rumor that the United States Government is about to take stringent measures for the suppression of these filibusters.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: "The President and the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Conrad, are reported to have expressed the opinion that the conduct of the Governor-General must be met by measures of retaliation, if not disavowed and apologized for by his Government."

A dispatch dated New Orleans, 12th October, says: "Senor Laborde, the Spanish Consul, took his departure from this city to-day for Havana. His departure was caused for fear of violence to his person, so great is the excitement in our city in relation to the recent action of the Cuban authorities."

Economy is Wealth.—A Cincinnati magistrate proposes to marry couples at one dollar a piece, if they will form clubs of twelve and all get "fixed" at the same time.

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

DIED. At the crossing of Horse Shoe creek, near Fort Laramie, on the 16th day of June, 1852, Samuel R. Patterson, of inflammation of the stomach—aged 25 years.

Mr. P. was a native of Kentucky, but since the year 1849 was a resident of Lafayette county Mo. He was on his way to California.

NEW GOODS. HOURLY expected by Bark "Sarah Warren," Capt. A. B. Gove, from San Francisco, at the store of the Kendall Co., J. O. CUSHMAN. Olympia, Dec. 15, 1852. 151f

NOTICE. THE store of the subscriber will be closed every evening at 7 o'clock, and Sundays at 12 o'clock noon. J. O. CUSHMAN. Olympia, Dec. 15, 1852. 151f

ROUTES

And distances, (as established by common consent,) from Portland, southern Oregon, to Cape Flattery—the junction of the Straits with the Pacific—northern Oregon—via the Columbia, Cowlitz rivers, Puget Sound, &c. From Portland to Ranier, (on Columbia,) 45 m. " Ranier to Monticello, (on Cowlitz,) 3 m. " Monticello to forks of Cowlitz river, 19 m. " Forks to Warbassort, Cowlitz landing, 12 m. " Warbassort to Esq. J. R. Jackson's, 10 m. " Jackson's to Esq. S. S. Ford's, 20 m. " Ford's to Olympia, 39 m.

OFFICERS JUDICIAL, REPRESENTATIVE, &c., IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF THURSTON. WILLIAM STRONG, Judge of the Dist. Court for northern Oregon; ISAAC N. EBEL, Legislative Representative; Q. A. BROOKS, Prosecuting Attorney; A. MARION POE, County Clerk; W. W. MILLER, Mast. Com. in Chancery; A. J. SIMMONS, Sheriff; A. A. DENNY, S. S. FORD, County Judges; DAVID SHELTON, D. R. BIGELOW, Treasurer; D. S. MAYNARD, J. M. BACHELDER, Justices; R. S. BAILEY, Assessor; EDMUND SYLVESTER, Coroner.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT OF OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, NORTHERN OREGON—CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "COLUMBIAN."

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef, Pork, Flour, Butter, Eggs, etc.

Third Judicial District. Times of holding court in the different counties: Clark county, on the Fourth Tuesday in April and November.

LEVI H. WOODS, Auction and Commission Merchant, No. 3, COFFIN'S BLOCK. Portland, O. T., Dec. 4, 1852. 151f

F. A. CHENOWETH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon. Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852. 151f

DOCTOR L. C. BROY, French Physician and Surgeon, AND DOCTOR R. B. WILSON. OFFICE—Portland Hospital Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.

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

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

CUSTOM HOUSE, DISTRICT PUGET SOUND, Olympia, O. T. November 18, 1852. To whom it may concern: BY my direction the ship "Thracian," with her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., was this day seized in the name of the United States of America, and notice is hereby given of the filing of an information in the admiralty to enforce a forfeiture of the same.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the "Columbian" Office for "bonus money" are requested to "fork over" to Messrs. Wiley & McElroy, who are authorized to receive and receipt for the same. A. M. POE, Agent. Dec. 11, 1852.

BALCH & PALMER, MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS, STELLACOOM, PUGET SOUND, AND SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

CARGOES of piles, hewed timber, ship spars, sawed lumber, shingles, laths, cord wood, salmon, halibut, codfish, oysters, whole oil potatoes, grain and Oregon produce generally, furnished at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates. The attention of ship owners is respectfully solicited. Their line of packets trading regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco.

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

Notice. I HEREBY warn and forbid any and every body from trading or bargaining with Clark Crosby or any one else, without due authority from me, for any part or parcel of a certain land claim, situate on both sides and below the mouth of Shutes' river, on Puget Sound, Oregon Territory, as I have and do make my claim, under the fourth section of the law of Congress approved September 27, 1850, to that undivided half of said claim upon which the saw mill at the mouth of said Shutes' river, and the adjacent buildings are erected. ELIZABETH SIMMONS. New Market, Dec. 1, 1852. 3w13

STRAY STEER. TAKEN UP by the undersigned, living six miles east of Olympia, a four year old steer, red and white, branded on the horn with the letters H M D, and also on the left hip with a horse shoe—both ears short. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away. S. D. RUDELL. Dec. 4, 1852—3w13

United States District Court of Oregon, Within and for the County of Lewis. THOMAS CHARLES THOMAS, vs. WILLIAM PORTER. NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-sixth (26th) day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, a writ of attachment in favor of Thomas Charles Thomas, the above named plaintiff against the lands, tenements, goods, chattels, rights, credits, moneys and effects of William Porter, the above named defendant, a non-resident debtor, was duly issued out of the United States District Court within and for Lewis county, in Oregon Territory, under the hand and seal of the Clerk thereof, for the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, returnable to the District Court of the United States, in and for said county of Lewis, on the twenty-sixth (26th) day of October A. D., 1852, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the house of John R. Jackson, Esq., in said county, which said writ of attachment was duly served and returned; and that proceedings will be had thereon in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided.

TO SHIP OWNERS AND MASTERS OF VESSELS. THE undersigned is just completing an excellent new DRY DOCK three miles below Olympia, on the west side of the harbor, which will soon be ready for the accommodation of ship owners and masters for the repair of their vessels—such as caulking, coppering, sparring and repairing generally. A good opportunity will now be presented for the repair of vessels of those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity presented, and will find all necessary conveniences for that purpose. Cargoes of spars for the China or English markets will at all times be furnished at the dock, by sending in bills designating the quantity and quality of such as may be required. A part of a cargo now on hand. JOHN L. BUTLER. Oct. 16, 1852. 61f

OLYMPIA HOUSE, CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, OREGON. THE undersigned having opened this House of public entertainment for the accommodation of the traveling public, he will furnish man and beast with the best fare the market affords—Olympia being the point where the main road from the Columbia river strikes the Sound, pleasure parties and others wishing to go down the Sound will find this the best point to start from as suitable boats for that purpose can be furnished at reasonable rates. Private rooms furnished to those wishing them. EDMUND SYLVESTER. Olympia, Sept. 1, '52 11f

COWLITZ HOTEL. A Great Disideratum! THE SUBSCRIBER having edited and greatly improved his House at the COWLITZ LANDING, is now prepared to accommodate the public with the best the country affords. SADDLE HORSES, Can at all times be had upon reasonable terms. I have a relay of horses at the residence of Mr. Ford, so that travellers can reach Olympia in one day from Cowlitz Landing. F. A. CLARKE. Sept 11

THE KENDALL CO., OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, & SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Dealers in Oregon Produce and LUMBER SHIPPERS, AND GENERAL TRADERS. HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving by their line of Packet Ships, viz: Ship POTOMAC, Capt. A. B. Gove. Brig G. W. KENDALL, Capt. D. J. Gove. Schooner FRANKLIN, Capt. G. W. Pinkham. 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, 24 door from California street. Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

NEW YORK CASH STORE. CHAS. C. TERRY & CO., thankful for past favors take this opportunity to inform their numerous friends and customers that they still continue at their well known stand in the town of New York, on Puget's Sound, where they keep constantly on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices, all kinds of merchandise usually required in a new country. N. B. Vessels furnished with cargoes of Piles, Square Timber, Shingles, &c. New York, Sept. 1, 1852. 11f

CHEAP STORE! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL! THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found Dry Goods, Groceries, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING &c. All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest." Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases. "A word to the wise is sufficient." G. A. BARNES. Olympia, Sept. 7, 1852. 1y1

NEW GOODS To Arrive—Ex Ship "Thracian." RUN HERE EVERYBODY! A FULL SUPPLY of MOLASSES, PORT, CROCKERY 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. 41f

"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. Several houses for sale or rent. Olympia, Sept. 1, '52. 11f

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 in importance and value, they invite early applications from capitalists desirous of profitable investments. All communications requesting information as to the value of property, &c., in this district, should be addressed to SIMMONS & GOLDSBOROUGH. Olympia, Sept. 11, 1852. 11f

WANTED! 250 BUSHELS Cranberries, for which the highest market price will be paid. A. J. MOSES. Olympia, Oct. 16, 1852. 61f

LUMBER! LUMBER!! HAYS, WARD & Co.'s new and splendid SAW MILL, 2 miles above Olympia at the falls of De Shutes' 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 30f

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. 31f

FOR SALE OR RENT. A LARGE two story house on the corner of Water and First streets, in Olympia. The house is well calculated for a wholesale store. For terms apply to M. T. SIMMONS. Olympia, Sept. 1, '52, 11f

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. 41f

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GREAT CHEAP BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND STATIONERY DEPOT.

This is the oldest establishment of the kind on the Pacific Coast. WE have on hand, and are constantly receiving shipments of all of the latest cheap publications, standard works, law books, mechanical works, school books, works in the French and Spanish languages, and also other languages; paper of all kinds, wafers, ink, inkstands, quills, gold and steel pens, lead-pencils, drawing-pencils, crayons and chalks, letter stamps, folders and cutters, cash and deed boxes, copying and notarial presses, and in fact every thing appertaining to the stationery business. B. G. & S. are agents and will receive subscriptions for any of the following magazines or newspapers at the following prices per annum: MAGAZINES.

Table with 2 columns: Magazine Name and Price. Includes Harper's Monthly, Graham's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, etc.

NEWSPAPERS. Boston Journal for California, 5 dollars. New York Herald, 5 do. New York Weekly Herald, 6 do. New York Weekly Tribune, 6 do. New York Weekly Tribune for Calif., 5 do. New York Spirit of the Times, 10 do. Philadelphia Saturday Courier, 6 do. Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, 6 do. Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, 3 do. Baltimore Weekly Sun for California, 5 do. Portland, Maine, Weekly Transcript, 5 do. Uncle Sam, Weekly, 5 do. Waverly Magazine, 5 do. Boston Museum, 5 do. Boston Carpet Bag, 5 do. Boston Investigator, 5 do. Gleason's Pict'l Drawing Room Comp., 5 do. Louisville Ky., Courier for California, 5 do. Cincinnati Commercial, 5 do. New Orleans Picayune, 6 do. New Orleans True Delta, 6 do. New York Lantern, or Am. Punch, 5 do. New York La Cronica Spanish, 10 do. New York Staats Leitende, 5 do. New York Courier des Etats Unis, 6 do. London Illustrated News Weekly, 20 do. London Weekly Dispatch, 20 do. London Weekly Times, 20 do. Liverpool (Wilmor & Smith's) Times, 20 do. Dublin Nation, 20 do.

When any of the above are sent from the office of publication, they will be charged half the above rates. Subscriptions received also for any other magazine or newspaper published in the United States or Europe. One of the firm resides in New York and will attend to the filling of all orders that may be entrusted to our care. Country merchants, booksellers, pedlars and the trade generally will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Portsmouth Square, San Francisco. November 6th, 1852. 91f

CHEAP BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS BY THE CART LOAD! BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Portsmouth square, San Francisco, wholesale and retail dealer in cheap publications, standard books, blank books, stationery, fancy articles, and AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS! B. G. & S. continue to supply all orders for cheap books and newspapers, and other articles in their line, in advance of all others, and at the lowest market price. Country merchants, agents, the trade, pedlars, canvassers, and the public generally are invited to call and examine our extensive collection of publications, where they will be sure to find all the latest works published in this country or elsewhere. B. G. & S. are sole agents for, and receiving per every mail, the Boston Journal, N. O. Picayune, Louisville Courier, Cincinnati Commercial, Portland Transcript, New Bedford Mercury, Baltimore Sun, St. Louis Reveille, &c. &c.; besides which they receive the New York Herald, New York Tribune, London Illustrated News, Wilmor & Smith's European Times, Weekly Dispatch, Dublin Nation, London Punch, La Cronica, New York Staats Leitende, New York Schnellpost, La Presse, La Constitutionnel, L'Illustration, and other papers generally from all parts of the world. One of the firm resides in New York, and will attend to the filling of all orders that we may receive with promptness and dispatch. BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Portsmouth square, San Francisco. November 6th, 1851. 91f

WILLIAM H. STOWELL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 4, Maynard's Fire proof Store, SAN FRANCISCO. N. B. W. H. S. makes no purchases of any description of property on his own account, but generally has a large assortment of merchandise for sale on consignment. He respectfully tenders his services to any person in California or Oregon, who may wish to employ an agent for the sale of domestic produce or other merchandise. Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

FOR SAN FRANCISCO! PORTER'S LINE. THE SHIP PERSEA and brig JANE are running regularly between Puget's Sound and the above port. All orders for goods promptly attended to. Address WILLIAM PORTER, San Francisco. Sept. 11, 1852. 11f

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH, CIVIL ENGINEER SURVEYOR, AND DRAUGHTSMAN. ST. HELENS, O. T. sept 15

BALCH & PALMER, MERCHANTS, STELLACOOM, PUGET'S SOUND, OREGON TERRITORY.

Sept. 5, 1852. 11f D. R. Bigelow, Quincy A. Brooks BIGELOW & BROOKS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Olympia, Thurston County, O. T. 11f

SIMON B. MAYRE, DAVID LOGAN, MAYRE & LOGAN, Attorneys at Law, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY. OFFICE—COFFIN'S BLOCK. nov 5

G. N. McCONAHA, J. W. WILEY, McCONAHA & WILEY, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, WILL attend the several Courts of the Territory. Their special attention will be given to causes in the District and Supreme Courts. They will attend to criminal cases throughout the Territory. THEY REFER TO Hon. Thomas H. Benton, St. Louis, Missouri. Hon. John B. Weller, U. S. Senator from California. Hon. Judge Rajston, Sacramento City, Cal. Hon. J. Neely Johnson, San Francisco. Hon. T. Butler King, San Francisco. Hon. Thomas Ewing, Ohio. Hon. John McDougal, Ex-Gov. California. Hon. P. H. Burnett, " Hon. John Welch, M. C. from Ohio. Editors of Placer Times and Transcript, San Francisco. Olympia, Oct. 23, 1852. 71f

G. A. BARNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c., OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND. Sept. 1852. 11f

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

L. B. HASTINGS, F. W. PETTYGROVE, ALFRED A. PLUMMER, L. B. HASTINGS & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE, Port Townsend, Northern Oregon. Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles, and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Sept. 25, 1852. 31f

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

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

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

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

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

Geo. Abernethy, Hiram Clark, J. R. Robb, GEO. ABERNETHY & CO. MERCHANTS, OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY. Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

W. C. HOLMAN, Wm. M. Carpenter, Woodford C. Holman & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPING AGENTS, FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING, Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansone) San Francisco, California. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES: Ex-Gov. Burnett, San Francisco. Maj. William L. Smith, San Francisco. Page, Bacon & Co., Oregon Territory. F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend. David Shelton, Olympia. A. M. Poe, " N. B. Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce. Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

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

FOR SALE. SET OF TINNERS TOOLS, by G. A. BARNES. Olympia, Sept. 23, 1852. 11f

"THE COLUMBIAN."

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—PUBLISHED AT
Olympia, Puget's Sound.
NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
OREGON IN GENERAL, AND THE
TERRITORY NORTH OF THE CO-
LUMBIA RIVER IN PARTICULAR.

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

We deem it both unnecessary and inexpedient to
enter into a long list of promises, (as is so 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 please 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 ex-
penditure 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 soli-
tude for public patronage.

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

TERMS:
\$5 per year—\$3 per six months.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
J. W. WILEY,
T. F. McELROY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, & C.

PILLOW & DREW have
just received direct from
New York, a large and rich
assortment of WATCHES
and JEWELRY, consisting
of Gold and Silver Hunting
Watches, Plain do. do.
Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold Rings with
setts; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases;
Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins;
Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders;
Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains;
Silver Tea and Table Spoons;
Silver and Silver plated Spectacles;
Gold Bracelets with setts;
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs;
Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Parasols;
Solar, Hanging and Table Lamps;
Britannia Tea Pots and Pitchers;
Beads and Fancy Head ornaments;
Working 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. 31f

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, from a
needle to an anchor, respectfully solicits all the
patronage on the Sound, as sufficient hands will
be employed for that purpose.

Olympia, Oct. 2, 1852. 4f
L. H. CALKINS.
GEORGE H. FLANDERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,
sept 18 1f PORTLAND, OREGON.

Transportation.

Winter Arrangements.

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

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

Passengers for the Whitcomb will leave Oregon
City Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Mon-
day morning at half past seven, on the Multno-
mah.

The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as
heretofore.

For freight or passage, apply to the captain on
board, or at the brick store, Oregon City.
sept 18 1f G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

Winter Arrangements.

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

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

For freight or passage apply to the captain on
board or
J. M. BRECK, Agent.
Dec. 4, 1852. 1f

GENERAL ACCOMMODATION.
THE WELL KNOWN, FAST RUNNING STEAMER
"Washington,"
UNDER the command of her popular master,
Capt. MURRAY, will be prepared to com-
mence plying between Canemah and Champeog
immediately—and being connected with a stage
at Champeog, will carry passengers through to Sa-
lem with despatch—making daily trips between
Canemah and Champeog on very reasonable terms.

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

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

MONTGOMERY ST., CORNER OF MERCHANT,
San Francisco.

WE invite the attention of Merchants, Tra-
des, 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 resid-
ing 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 order.

MEMORANDUMS, Pass Books, Miniature Ac-
count Books, in every variety.

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

FINE CUTLERY, of Rodgers', Westenhofen's,
Crookes, and Barnes' best manufacture. Also
Wild's 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, In-
vitations, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Saunders' Series complete.
McGuffey's do.
Brown's, Smith's, Murray's Grammar.
Collburn's, Davis', Ray's, Thomson's, Stoddard's
and Pike's Arithmetics.
Olney's, Morse's, Mitchell's and Smith's Geo-
graphical, Primary and Quarto, with Atlases.
Willard's History of U. S., in English and
Spanish.
McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Gram-
mars.
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 book
Dictionaries.
Worcester's Dictionary, octavo and 12mo.
Phillips' and Sampson's edition of the Poets.
Shakespeare, Byron, Moore, and Burns octavo
edition, in Morocco, Cloth, Gilt and Sheep bind-
ing.
Smaller editions of all the Poets in finest bind-
ing.
Prescott's Histories and Miscellanies, complete.
Exploring Expedition, McCulloch's Gazetteer.
A good selection of Agricultural works.
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 ar-
rival 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 at-
tended to.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
Sept. 18, 1852. 21f San Francisco.

SAND'S Sarsaparilla, IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of
Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases,
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 recom-
mended by physicians, and admitted to be the most
powerful and searching preparation from the root,
that has ever been employed in medical practice.
Its operation extends to the remotest parts of the
system, and consists in removing diseased action
in the absorbing and secreting organs. In man,
Nature seldom effects, unassisted the cure of any
virulent disease, but requires the aid of a stimulant,
alterative, or antiseptic medicine. In diseases of
the skin and flesh, a combination of these three
classes of medical agents is highly desirable. All
these properties are combined in this preparation;
and instead of operating successively upon the
system, as they must necessarily do when taken
separately, they operate simultaneously, and in
perfect harmony when administered in this form.
Its tonic property strengthens the digestion, and
improves the appetite. Its alterative tendency
carries off the accumulations of morbid matter,
and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virus,
by which the disease is fostered. Its uniform suc-
cess 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
intermittent disease that covered the whole surface
of the body, so that it would have been impos-
sible to touch any part that was free from the humor;
the head, face and body were covered with scales
like those of a fish; the hair fell out in large
quantities, and walking caused the most excruciating
agony, as it affected the joints more severely than
any other part. She suffered also a long time
from an affection of the liver, connected with gen-
eral debility, and a prostration of the nervous sys-
tem. Physicians, both in Europe and America,
had exhausted the usual remedies, without affect-
ing a cure, or scarcely affording relief; and the
best medical skill was unavailing, until she hap-
pily used your Sarsaparilla. The disease was pro-
nounced salt rheum, but her whole system, inter-
nally and externally, was altogether deranged; but
so complete has been the cure, after using the
Sarsaparilla for six weeks, and taking in all less
than one dozen bottles, that she now enjoys better
health than for years previous to taking the Sar-
saparilla. The object in making this communica-
tion is, that all who have suffered as she has, may
know where and to whom to apply for relief (and
that not in vain), as a complete cure will be the
result. My wife unites with me in heartfelt thanks
—and believe me, gentlemen,
Yours sincerely,
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 sub-
scribed his name, is true and accurate, to the best
of his knowledge and belief. Sworn and subscribed
this 27th day of July, 1849, before me,
C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A.
B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 109 Ful-
ton street, corner of William, New York. Sold
also by Druggists generally throughout the United
States and Canada. Price \$1 per bottle; six bot-
tles for \$5.
For sale at Oregon City by our agents,
GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1f

Transportation.

NEW STAGE LINE!

Through by Daylight from Champeog
TO SALEM.

DEPOUS, 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 ex-
perienced drivers and gentlemanly agents.

SAMUEL CLARK, Salem,
sept 18 1f W. H. REES, Champeog.

NEW TRANSPORTATION ROUTE!
FROM OREGON CITY TO SALEM,
VIA CHAMPEOG!
NEWELL & Co. at Champeog, are now
prepared to receive, store and forward goods
of all descriptions, to Salem, and other places
above, on the most reasonable terms. Apply to—
Allen, McKinley & Co., Oregon City,
Crowford's Wharf Boat, do do
Capt. Murray—on board the Washington,
R. Newell & Co.—Champeog,
Griswold & Co.—Salem,
Monteith—Albany,
W. W. Buek & Co., Marysville.
Champeog, sept 18 1f

THE WILLAMETTE HOUSE, PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

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

HORSES! CUITANS!!

THE subscriber begs leave to in-
form his numerous friends and
the public generally, that he is al-
ways on hand, ready and willing to
accommodate the traveling community with very
superior saddle horses. Persons traveling between
Olympia and the Cowitz river will do well to call
at my table in Olympia. Charges moderate.
JOSEPH TEBB.
Olympia, Sept. 3, 1852. 1f

Transportation.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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

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

EL DORADO.

1500 tons, H. K. Davenport, U. S. Navy Com-
mander, will leave her pier at the foot of Warren street
on Saturday, April 24th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for
Aspinwall, via Havana.

Passengers by the Georgia will connect with the
well known, favorite United States Mail steamship,
PANAMA,
to sail for San Francisco on the arrival of the pas-
sengers and mails. No detention at Panama,
the Panama Railroad is now in operation, and
the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgo-
na. Passengers will thus be enabled to save about
50 miles of the river navigation, and also the ex-
pense 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 cab-
in, \$65; 2d cabin \$45; steerage, \$35.

For freight or passage apply to Chas. A. Whit-
ney, at the office of the companies, No. 177 West
street, corner of Warren, New York.
sept 18 1f

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 ser-
vice, will leave for Aspinwall, Navy Bay, direct,
on Monday, April 25th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., pre-
cisely, from her pier, at the foot of Warren street,
North River, to connect with the

GOLDEN GATE.

2,500 tons, Lieutenant Peterson, U. S. Navy, com-
mander, 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 fast-
est ever launched—the Illinois having made the
passage from New York to the Isthmus in seven
days and fourteen hours, and the Golden Gate
from Panama to San Francisco in eleven days and
eighteen hours.

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

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

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

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamer Columbia, A. V. St. LeRoy,
Commander, will leave Law's Wharf at San Fran-
cisco, on the arrival of the mail steamer from Pan-
ama, with the U. S. mails for Oregon, touching at
Astoria, and returning without delay with pas-
sengers and mails for the steamer from San Fran-
cisco 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, Agt. P. M. S. Co.,
Office, corner Sacramento and 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.
sept 18 1f

ADAMS & CO.'S Treasure, Parcel, Package and Freight EXPRESS AND BANKING HOUSE.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that hav-
ing 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. 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, ORE-
GON, and through them to
CALIFORNIA, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE.

We have established agencies at all the prin-
cipal towns and camps in the Umpqua, Rogue River
and Shasta mines, and parties wishing to send let-
ters or packages to any of the mining districts of
Northern California and Oregon, can forward
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 at-
tended to with promptness and dispatch.
sept 18 1f 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 Gor. Gaines, Salem; T. J. Dryer, Esq.,
Portland; Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver, and H. M.
Knight, St. Helens.
sept 18 1f

EXPRESSES.

GREGORY'S EXPRESS TO OREGON.

NOTHING HANDLISH,
Tromsland, Klamath, Astoria, St. Helens, Port-
land, Oregon City, by every
steamer going North.

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

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

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

Offices. Agents.

New York, Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock
Liverpool, " John W. Hart.
Sacramento City, " G. E. Clark.
Marysville, " Frank Russell.
Honolulu, S. I. " Mitchell & Hutchins.
Panama, " Ran, Runnels & o
Portland, Oregon, " W. B. Iway.
Oregon City, " Allan, McKinley & o.
Astoria, " Leonard & Green.
Puget's Sound, " Crosby & Smith.
Salem, " do do
Great Salt Lake City, " Wilson & o

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

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 Califor-
nia and Sacramento.

DIRECTORS.
Henry Wells, William G. Fargo,
Johnston Livingston, James McKay,
Eliph 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 organiza-
tion 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 prin-
cipal cities and towns in California, connecting at
New York with the lines of the American Express
Company; the Harnden Express; Fulton, Virgil
& Co.'s Northern and Canada Express; and Liv-
ingston, Wells & Co.'s European Express.

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

They will immediately establish offices at all
the principal towns in California, and run mes-
sengers on their own account for the purpose of do-
ing a general Express business. As soon as such
arrangements are completed, notice will be given.
S. P. CARTER,
General Agent in California.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1f

ADAMS & CO.'S Treasure, Parcel, Package and Freight EXPRESS AND BANKING HOUSE.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that hav-
ing 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. 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, ORE-
GON, and through them to
CALIFORNIA, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE.

We have established agencies at all the prin-
cipal towns and camps in the Umpqua, Rogue River
and Shasta mines, and parties wishing to send let-
ters or packages to any of the mining districts of
Northern California and Oregon, can forward
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 at-
tended to with promptness and dispatch.
sept 18 1f 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 Gor. Gaines, Salem; T. J. Dryer, Esq.,
Portland; Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver, and H. M.
Knight, St. Helens.
sept 18 1f

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 censors of
the British scientific and literary world. By
their criticisms, they aid readers in the selection of
standard valuable books; and by the judicious
consulting works to voluminous general ex-
amination. They fill a place which American
magazines cannot supply, for they discuss topics
relating more strictly to the affairs, political, reli-
gious, scientific and literary, of the continent of
Europe. They are conducted by the best talent
of Great Britain; and are engaged with the most im-
portant 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.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW

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

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

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

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

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

This able Journal was established under the pa-
tronage and support of the ultra-liberals, so styled,
of the British House of Commons; among whom
Rowtuck, Mill, Bowring, Professor Long of the
London University, Miss Martineau, and others
names need not be quoted, conspicuously figured.
It was for some years under the editorial super-
vision of Jeremy Bentham, for which title obtained
the sobriquet of the mouth-piece of Benthamism.—
This work has ever been especially devoted to the
great topics which interest the mass of the people;
its pages has been rife, it will be remembered, with
a series of powerful articles, tending to the reduc-
tion of Tory and exclusive privileges, hereditary
rights, kindly prerogatives, &c. The astounding
developments made a few years since, respecting
the wretched and, then, unheard of horrors of some
branches of the mining population of England,
first appeared in its pages. Not only have its ar-
ticles ever been directed against the afore-menti-
oned abuses; the work has also maintained an unre-
mitting crusade against the alliance of church and
State, thus virtually seeking to abolish the "Par-
liamentary Religion" of England, and eventually
to remove the still existing marks of feudalism,
which continue to afflict the British nation. It
has recently become the medium through which
Gobden promulgates his Free trade doctrines,
which will give it increased interest to the num-
erous admirers here and elsewhere, of that great Re-
former. In many particulars the Westminster Re-
view espouses a political faith closely allied to that
of our own country; and therefore we may, with-
out any extraordinary effort of charity, be induced
to cherish it as an exotic worthy of being 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 ad-
ding greatly to its value as a literary periodical.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

is a work of more recent origin than those already
described—but is, nevertheless, destined to occupy
as prominent a place in the Republic of Letters.
The great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland
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
evolutions, without some organ of thought than any
then extant. Hence the spontaneous agreement of
the great master minds among them, in the neces-
sity of a new outlet of opinion, and the immediate
creation of the North British Review. The basis
of 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 cen-
tury ago to write down, is now advocated and vin-
dicated in this able work, and in the same literary
metropolis.

THE TUALATIN ACADEMY,

J. M. KEELER, PRINCIPAL,
IS located in the town of Forest Grove, Tualatin
plains. This institution is now in its in-
fancy, yet parents and guardians desiring to send
to the school may be assured not only of the
healthfulness and beauty of the location—the in-
telligence 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 en-
circling forests, and when completed will furnish
ample accommodations for both departments of the
school.

Forest Grove is about equidistant 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: \$5
per term. Board may be obtained in private fam-
ilies.
G. H. ATKINSON, Secretary.
N. B. Mr. Keeler expects to absent the sum-
mer term, on a tour to the states, but returns as
soon as possible—he is authorized to obtain ap-
paratus, philosophical, &c., for the Institution. A
competent teacher will be secured for the term.
sept 18 1f G. H. A.

abroad among the people; and to the honor of
his 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 true also, may be the remark, it is not
the least 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 Re-
ports of the several Periodicals here referred to,
being 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 hap-
piness of the nation, by imparting to the public
mind a healthful stimulus for a high order of in-
tellectual pleasure.

TERMS—Payments to be made in Advance.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per year
For any two " " 5.00 " "
For any three " " 7.00 " "
For all four of the Reviews, 8.00 " "
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 " "
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 5.00 " "
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 pre-
sents the strongest motives to the Publishers to
make it still more worthy of the advanced state
of the age, with which it has been received by the public.
The present number is embellished with the por-
traits of the eminent American writers Irving and
Bryant, and a view of their residences, accom-
panied with original sketches of their literary char-
acter. 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 its
richness and variety of its contents, and its adap-
tion to the wants of the American mind. The
most 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 Repub-
lic, 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 Miscellane-
ous 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 circula-
ting the Work, and Specimen Numbers will be
supplied gratuitously.

The Publishers will supply mail and city sub-
scribers, when payment is made to them in ad-
vance. Clubs supplied upon liberal terms. Mus-