

# THE COLUMBIAN.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, OREGON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1852.

NO. 16.

## 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":

SCHUYLER S. SAUNDERS, Gehalis, Lewis County.

Mr. ANDREW MUIR, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

VIC. TREVETT, Salem, Southern Oregon.

ADAM VAN DUSEN, Astoria.

U. E. HICKS, Salt Creek, Polk Co.

JAMES HALL, Postmaster, Fort Steilacoom.

Geo. B. GOUDY, Lafayette;

Wm. S. CALDWELL, Hillsborough;

ROBERT NEWELL, Champoug;

JAMES C. STRONG, Cathlamet;

ISAAC N. EBBY, Whidley's Island;

HENRY C. WILSON, Port Townsend;

BALCH & PALMER, Steilacoom;

W. W. MILLER, Nasqually;

E. D. WARBASS, Cowitz Farms;

S. S. FORD, Sen., Chickoelis;

CHAS. C. TERRY & Co., New York;

F. S. HOLLAND, Oregon City;

A. A. DENNY, Seattle;

S. D. HOWE, Penn's Cove, Whidley's Island;

JOHN R. JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie, Lewis county;

A. M. POE, Poe's Point.

S. S. WILLIAMS, Washington City.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Incident of the Battle of New Orleans.

A British officer, who was at the battle of New Orleans, mentions an incident of thrilling strangeness, and very descriptive of the Western hunter, many of whom marched to the defence of New Orleans, as volunteers in the army under the renowned Andrew Jackson:

"We marched," said the officer, "in a solid column of twelve thousand men, in direct line upon the American defences. I belonged to the staff; and as we advanced, we watched through our glasses the position and arrangements of our enemy with that intensity an officer only feels when marching into the jaws of death, with the assurance that, while he thus offers himself as a sacrifice to the demands of his country, every action, to be successful or otherwise, will be judged with the most heartless scrutiny.

It was a strange sight, that long range of cotton bales—a new material for breast-works, with the crowd of human beings behind, their heads only visible above the line of defence. We could distinctly see their long rifles lying over the bales, and the battery of Gen. Coffee directly in front with its great mouth gaping towards us, as they waited to devour us, and the position of Gen. Jackson, with his staff around him. But what attracted our attention most, was the figure of a tall man standing on the breast-works, dressed in lincey woolen, with buckskin leggings, and a broad rimmed felt hat, that fell around the face, almost concealing his features. He was standing in one of those picturesque and graceful attitudes, peculiar to those natural men-dwellers in the forests. The body rested on the left leg, and swayed with a curved line upwards; the right arm was extended, the hand grasping the rifle near the muzzle, the butt of which rested near the toe of his right foot, while with his hand he raised the rim of the hat from his eyes, and seemed gazing from beneath intensely upon our advancing column. The cannon of General Coffee had opened upon us, and tore through our ranks with dreadful slaughter; but we continued to advance unwavering and cool, as if nothing threatened our progress.

The roar of cannon seemed to have no effect upon the figure standing on the cotton bales, but he seemed fixed and motionless as a statue. At last he moved, threw back the hat rim over the crown with his left hand, raised the rifle to his shoulder and took aim at our group. Our eyes were riveted on him. At whom had he levelled his piece? But the distance was so great that we looked at each other and smiled. We saw the rifle flash, and my right-hand companion, as noble looking a fellow as ever rode at the head of his regiment, fell from his saddle. The hunter paused a few moments, without moving the gun from his shoulder, then reloaded and assumed his former attitude. Throwing the hat rim over his eyes, and again holding it up with his left hand, he fixed his piercing gaze upon us as if hunting out another victim. Once more the hat rim was thrown back and the gun raised to the shoulder. This time we did not smile, but cast short glances at each

other, to see which of us must die; and when again the rifle flashed, another of us dropped to the earth. There was something awful in thus marching on to certain death.

Gen. Coffee's battery, and thousands of musket balls playing upon our ranks, we cared not for—there was a chance of escaping unscathed. Most of us had walked upon batteries a hundred times more destructive without quailing; but to know that every time that rifle was levelled towards us, and its bullet sprang from the barrel, one of us must as surely fall! to see the gleaming sun flash as the deadly iron came down, and see it rest, motionless, as if poised upon a rock, and know when the hammer struck and the sparks flew to the full primed pan, that the messenger of death drove unerringly to its goal—to know this, and still march on was awful.

I could see nothing but the tall figure standing on the breast-work. He seemed to grow, phantom-like, higher and higher, assuming through the smoke the supernatural appearance of some great spirit. Again did he reload and discharge his rifle with the same unflinching aim; and it was with indescribable pleasure that I beheld, as we neared the American lines, the sulphurous cloud gathered around us, and shut that spectral hunter from my gaze. We lost the battle; and to my mind, the Kentucky rifleman contributed more to our defeat than anything else; for while he remained to our sight, our attention was drawn from our duties, and when at last we became embroiled in the smoke the work was complete; we were in utter confusion, and unable, in the extremity, to restore order sufficient to make any successful attack.

So long as thousands and thousands of rifles remain in the hands of the people, so long as men come up from their childhood able, ere the dawn appears on the chin, to hit the centre of a mark, or strike the deer at one hundred and fifty yards in the most vital point; so long as there is a great proportion of the Republic who live free as the wild Indian, knowing no leader but their own choosing; knowing no law but that of right, and the honorable observance of friendly intercourse, America is unconquerable; and all the armies of the combined world, though they might drive them from the sea-coast and across the Alleghany mountains, would not be able to subdue the free-souled hunter amongst the mountains and great prairies and mighty rivers of the West."

**THE AMERICAN CHALLENGE TO ENGLISH SHIP-BUILDERS.**—It will be remembered that some weeks since a challenge was wafted across the broad Atlantic, from the American Navigation Club, to the ship-builders of Great Britain, offering to match an American clipper against an English clipper for a voyage to China and back, the prize for the winning vessel to be £10,000 and to be paid without regard to accidents or to any exceptions. The London Chronicle says, that no response having as yet been made to this challenge, "the President of the American Navigation Club, Mr. D. C. Bacon, is authorized, should the present challenge not be accepted within the 'thirty days,' to allow the British vessel a start of fourteen days before the departure of the American craft, and also allow us a crew picked from seamen experienced in voyaging between English and Chinese ports, while their own crew is to be composed of American seamen and officers whose experience is limited to sailing between American and English ports. The Americans, under the new conditions, are willing to augment the stake to £20,000, or to any higher sum than the £10,000 of the present conditions most agreeable to us, but the last named amount to be the minimum."

One would think that a proposition so favorable would put John Bull upon his mettle.

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.**—We understand that the miners in the vicinity of Winslow, Foster's Bar, &c., on the Yuba river, did not contribute less than a dollar each towards the Washington Monument Fund, on election day. Committees were appointed at each poll, who took the matter under their special charge. As soon as a miner had voted, they seized him by the arm and, walking him up to the contribution box, informed him that it was necessary to "vote a dollar in there also." If any one attempted to put in a cent less, his name was immediately registered as one of the indigent poor.—We are daily expecting to see the account of total receipts published. We understand that the miners are getting anxious about the matter.—[San Francisco Times & Transcript.

**SINGULAR DISCOVERY.**—It is stated in one of the English papers, that the work of drilling the Lake of Haarlem has led to the discovery of an immense mass of human remains, deeply imbedded in mud, and placed precisely on the spot where, according to a topographic chart, laid down in 1511, and which has always been considered perfectly accurate, the unfortunate village of Nicrewenkirk was situated, and which was in 1533 swallowed up by one of those irruptions of the North Sea which formed the immense Lake of Haarlem.

### The Japan Expedition and Survey of the China Seas.

We learn on undoubted authority that the preparations for the United States Expedition to Japan are rapidly speeding to completion, and are on a scale of great efficiency and completeness. The expedition is to be much more formidable than was at first contemplated, and will consist of three superior steamships of war—and all this notwithstanding the many rumors from time to time that the expedition had been abandoned, and which have as often been contradicted by our well informed correspondents at Washington and elsewhere.

The steamer Mississippi, Capt. Long, as part of the expedition, is to sail from New York from the 1st in the 10th of November, and will be accompanied by the steamer Princeton, Capt. Lee, as the flag ship of Commodore Perry, commanding the expedition. The Princeton is now in the harbor of Baltimore, receiving the splendid new boilers and other machinery manufactured in this city—and so far from being "condemned as unfit for service," as unwarrantably stated by some of the New York papers, she is now deemed, since her reconstruction at Charleston, Mass., a very model of naval architecture.

Owing to the fact that no such boilers as those now being made for the Princeton were ever before constructed in this country, and the necessity of, from time to time, altering the plans as the work progressed, for the purpose of accomplishing certain valuable improvements, considerable more time has been requisite for their completion than would otherwise have been needed; but the work on board the steamer is now nearly finished, and a trial trip down the harbor is early contemplated.

The third steamer to compose the Japan expedition is the Alleghany, now altering and repairing so extensively at Gosport, Va. She, however, is not expected to sail before January next, when she will join the other steamers at some convenient point on the way to their final destination.

With regard to the survey of the China seas, to be made under the appropriation of \$125,000, lately granted by Congress, we learn that the sloop of war Vincennes is to be the flag ship of the squadron, and that it is designed to purchase two other vessels for that service. Com. Ringgold has charge of this surveying expedition. The Vincennes, it will be recollected, has just returned to New York from the Pacific, after a three year's cruise.—[Baltimore Sun, Oct. 10.

**FLOATING CHURCH.**—A San Francisco paper says: "On Davis street there is quite a curiosity in the shape of a floating church. One of the old hulks, which abound in that quarter, has been anchored stern to the street. On this has been reared the massive proportions of quite a neat church for seamen. It is a two story affair, the church being in the second story. It is conveniently filled up inside, and as the old hulk rides the waves, the chapel with which it is crowned rises and sinks, while a splendid chandelier hanging from the ceiling, swings like a pendulum, its glass prism glistening in the sun."

**ANOTHER VOLCANO.**—Our readers are generally aware that a volcano exists on the coast between Monterey and San Diego, which is active most of the time. But it is a fact not so generally known, that another exists among the Sierra Nevada. It lies far to the north among the sources of Feather River. On the fifth of January, 1851, it was actively belching forth lava and smoke. Last summer the stream of lava had not cooled. A German, in walking over the crust, broke through, and came near being burnt to death. Had it not been for his companions, who dragged him out, he would without doubt have lost his life. His boots were burned to a crisp.—[Times & Transcript.

**FUGITIVE SLAVES.**—A telegraphic dispatch from Sandusky, Ohio, says that excitement exists there in consequence of an attempt to carry back a number of fugitive slaves who had made their escape from Kentucky, and reached Sandusky. They were escorted to a boat by their friends and citizens, and their pursuers from Kentucky then endeavored to capture them. They were however prevented, by citizens of both colors, and after a short struggle the slaves escaped to the Canada shore. The Kentuckians say they will make those citizens responsible who were concerned in the affair.

The Prince Albert, of the last Arctic Expedition, has arrived at Aberdeen, Scotland, after an unsuccessful search for Sir John Franklin.

The Prince Albert had wintered in Baffin's Bay, and searched as thoroughly as possible Prince Regent's Inlet, while her consort passed up Wellington Channel.

Captain Frederick A. Smith, of the corps of engineers, U. S. Army, died at Washington on the 16th Oct., after an illness of only two days. The officers of the army and navy on duty at Washington attended his funeral, in compliance with an order from the Adjutant General.

The terror of being thought poor has been the ruin of thousands.

### THE SEARCH AFTER SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

From a private letter to a gentleman in Savannah we infer that Sir Edward Belcher, who has the command of the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, is the best officer in the British navy for such an exploration. He is pretty well known as a dare-devil, and those who know him best think he will either succeed or perish in the attempt. The known opinion of Sir Edward is, that if Sir John Franklin got through Lancaster Sound, he might subsist for years.

A few years since Sir Edward Belcher carried a British frigate which he commanded into the harbor of San Francisco by night. The water shoaled by the lead constantly, and his officers began to break out into all kinds of exclamations about getting ashore, particularly when it was found that there were but a few feet between the keel of the frigate and the hard bottom. When the excitement was at the highest pitch, Sir Edward, who had replied to all these demonstrations by the single word "steady," to the helmsman, said, "the next throw of the lead you will get a fathom more, and so on, till we shall cast anchor in—fathoms." And so it turned out. He had, some years previously, surveyed the entrance most carefully, and knew every foot of ground.—[Savannah Republican.

**A SHIP FOUNDERED AT SEA.**—The British bark Billow, Wm. McCall, master, which sailed from Realejo on the 1st of October for Mazatlan, with a cargo of wines and liquors from Cadiz and Bordeaux, was struck by a squall which lasted for an hour on the night of the 3d. It was found the ship was making water rapidly. All hands worked vigorously at the pumps, but the water gained so fast upon them that at noon on the 4th they were compelled to take to the boats. Two hours later the ship took a heavy roll and went down head-foremost. The crew, eighteen in number, were 70 miles westward of Realejo, which they succeeded in reaching on the 7th, all well. The vessel and cargo were insured in Mazatlan.

**THE GREAT MORAL WANT OF THE PEOPLE.**—What is the quality in which the improvident masses are so deficient?—self-restraint, the ability to sacrifice a small present gratification for a prospective great one. A labourer, endowed with due self-restraint, would never spend his Saturday-nights wages at the public-house. Had he enough self-restraint, the artisan would not live up to his income during prosperous times, and leave the future unprovided for. More self-restraint would prevent imprudent marriages and the growth of a pauper population. And were there no drunkenness, no extravagance, no reckless multiplication, social miseries would be trivial.—[Social States.

**THE DUMB SPEAK.**—A young woman, says the National Aegis, employed in the mint, who had been deaf and dumb for several years, occasioned by scarlet fever, a few days since, while engaged at her usual occupation, exclaimed, "Oh, I believe I can speak!" The astonishment of those in the apartment with her was so great that one of the females fainted, and most of them were surprised beyond measure. She has since entirely recovered her speech.

A paragraph, headed "high life in Missouri," informs us, that a physician in that State, who had abandoned his wife, was seized by a number of gentlemen and held fast, while a committee of indignant ladies inflicted one hundred and fifty lashes, with cowhides, upon that part of his person which he had turned upon his faithful spouse.

In one of the counties in Wisconsin, John M. Root is the democratic, Robert Hogg the free-soil, and Thomas H. Dye the whig candidate for the Legislature. It strikes us the people of that county are in precisely similar circumstances with the starving swine that has no corn-bin. It is a clear case of, Root, Hogg, or Dye.

**LOBOS ISLANDS EXPEDITION.**—The owners of the merchant vessels dispatched from Boston to the Lobos Islands, have sent instructions to the masters not to load guano at those Islands. They state that they will look to the U. S. Government for indemnification for their losses.

Philosophers say that shutting the eyes makes the sense of hearing more acute.—A wag suggests this accounts for the many closed eyes that are seen in our churches on Sundays.

"Whenever I hear a married man," says Franklin, "say that he can't save money, I am sure that his wife is a fool, wears feathers, and dresses her girls after the fashion."

**AID A MAN.**—in a pecuniary way—and then have a settlement, and we will be bound hand and foot until we draw our last breath, if you don't get abused.

A clergymen who had been accused of preaching long sermons, excused himself, on the ground that the church was a large one.

### IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN NAVIGATING SHIPS AT SEA.

It may not be generally known that the latitude of a ship cannot be taken if the sun and horizon be not both visible at the time, and that the artificial horizon used on land to obtain the latitude of a place cannot be used at sea, owing to the constant motion of the ship destroying the horizontal surface. We understand that Mr. Brinsden, of Mont Saint Hilaire, Canada East, has perfected a mode for using the artificial horizon at sea, so that it is perfectly uninfluenced by the motion of the ship, and the altitude may be taken at all times when the sun is visible. Such a discovery will tend much to the security of floating property, the preservation of the lives of our hardy sailors, and must command the attention of merchants owning ship property.—[Montreal Herald.

**OURAGE ON AN AMERICAN FISHING VESSEL.**—Capt. Small, of the fishing schooner Caroline Knight seized off Prince Edward Islands, by the British cruisers, says he was not fishing within the prohibited grounds; that when his vessel was seized, the British, without any kind of judicial proceeding, hauled down the American and hoisted the British flag, stripped her of everything, cut up the rigging, stove the water casks and empty barrels, unheeded and carried away the mackerel, stole their bread, and insulted the captain and crew by calling them thieves and robbers. All this was done before a formal trial, which was to take place on the 2d of October.

**JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT.**—The advices received by the steamer Asia state that Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has deposited the sum of four hundred thousand rix-dalers in the hands of two public functionaries of Sweden for the purpose of founding free schools for girls. The Swedish rix-dalier is worth about eighty-seven and a half cents, so that this noble lady has generously devoted the whole of the proceeds of her professional triumphs here to a purpose that will forever consecrate her memory in the hearts of her young countrywomen.

**ARABIAN MATIMS.**—Curtain thy sleep, and increase thy knowledge; he who knows the value of his object, despises the pains it cost him. Say not the possessors of science have passed away, and are forgotten; every one who has walked in the path of science has reached the goal. Increase of knowledge is a victory over idleness; and the beauty of knowledge is reclitude of conduct. Pay visits only on alternate days, thou wilt be loved the more; for he who multiplies his comings and goings fatigues his friends.

God intended all women to be beautiful as much as he did morning glories and roses, and what he intended they should become they would, if they would obey His laws and cut indolence and corset strings, and indulge in freedom and fresh air. For a girl to expect to be handsome with the action of her lungs depending upon the expansive nature of a cent's worth of tape, is as absurd as to look for tulips in a snow bank, or a full grown oak in a flower pot.

The penalty of a legacy, or a fortune, is the sudden discovery of a host of poor relations you never dreamt of, and of a number of debts you had quite forgotten.

The penalty of lending, is—with a book or an umbrella, the certain loss of it; with your name to a bill, the sure payment of it; and with a horse, the latest chance of ever seeing it back again sound.—[Punch.

The longer I live, the more I am certain that the great difference between men, the great and insignificant, is energy—invincible determination—an honest purpose once fixed—and then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in the world, and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunity will make a two legged creature a man without it.

**A NEW MOTIVE POWER.**—It is stated that Mr. Charles Mowry, of Auburn, N. Y., has invented an arrangement by which the elasticity of compressed air can be used to propel railroad engines any distance required. The air is compressed by water power, or otherwise, and carried in a tube or pipe the whole length of the road.

Silver change continues very scarce in New York as well as elsewhere. Small silver of all kinds commands about 2 1-2 to 3 per cent. premium. Shop-keepers are continually compelled to purchase small coins to make change in the ordinary run of their business.

I compare the art of spreading rumors to the art of pin-making. There is usually some truth which I call wires; as this passes from hand to hand, one gives it a polish, another a point; others make and put on the head, and at last the pin is completed.—John Newton.

A young lady explained to a printer, the other day, the distinction between printing and publishing, and at the conclusion of her remarks, by way of illustration, she said, "you may print a kiss on my cheek, but you must not publish it."

### IMPROVEMENTS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the work of extending and embellishing the Federal City has been going on with unabated activity. Upwards of a thousand men are employed upon the two wings of the Capitol. The foundations are completed, and the eastern front begins to show the superior effect of the Hudson river marble, as a building material.

The munificence of Congress in providing for the improvements of Washington, is evinced in the progress of other important works. The west wing of the patent office is going forward with rapidity. It will cost half a million of dollars. When this wing and the northern front are completed, the patent office will be probably the largest building in the United States, covering a square of 450 by 300 feet.—[N. Y. Times.

Gen. Thomas Jefferson Sutherland died at the Iowa mission, in Nebraska Territory, on the 7th ult. The deceased was a practical printer, a fine scholar, and, at different periods a lawyer, politician, editor, reformer, lieutenant under General Simon Bolivar, in South America, and was in some of the hardest fought battles between the Spanish and Republican armies, and was severely wounded. He had also travelled in Italy and Asia Minor—and was a leading spirit in the Canadian rebellion, during which he was taken prisoner and detained eighteen months.

Kind words are the brightest flowers of earth's existence; they make a very paradise of the humblest home the world can show. Use them, and especially round the fireside circle. They are jewels beyond price, and more precious to heal the wounded heart, and make the weighed down spirit glad, than all other blessings the world can give.

**ANCIENT RUINS.**—The Albany, N. Y. papers mention the discovery in that State, of the ruins of an ancient city near Ticonderoga. It is supposed to have contained about 15,000 inhabitants, and it is ascertained that 200 chimneys in a good state of preservation are still standing on their ancient sites.

The Cincinnati Commercial says a man who has just returned from California to that city, after an absence of four years, found his wife married to another man, she having heard that her first husband was dead. The second to avoid all trouble, expressed his willingness to surrender the lady.

The laws of the French army prohibit officers of all arms and every grade from marrying without permission of their superiors, and the bride in each case must be of good moral character and endowed in her own right with an income of 1200 francs per annum.

**CHRISTMAS.**—The Cincinnati Commercial says there is a man in that city who has buried three wives and two children, all within the brief space of three months!—And it has reason to know, that he will be married again before Christmas.

A child was born in Albany, recently, having six fingers and six toes. Its face is perfectly round, there being no nose or eyes, but with a round hole for the mouth. A person who saw it, says, that "when it cries it whistles."

Accounts at New York from Prince Edward's Island, state that a tremendous gale has prevailed on the coast, and destroyed a great number of vessels. Twelve are ascertained to have been sunk, and all on board to have perished.

Different sounds will travel with different velocity. A call to dinner will run over a ten acre field in a moment and a half, while a summons to return to work takes from five to eight minutes.

When you call on a female and find her with sleeves rolled up, at the wash-tub, and she does not blush or apologize, make her your wife as soon as possible. She is worth her weight in gold.

**AERIAL NAVIGATION.**—Mr. John Wise, the aeronaut, is said to be preparing his large balloon for the purpose of testing the practicability of an aerial voyage across the Atlantic.

There is no greater obstacle in the way of success in life, than trusting for something to turn up, instead of going steadily to work and turning up something.

It is estimated that at least half a million of people will emigrate during the present year, from Great Britain and Ireland to the United States and Australia.

The Washington Monument, now 117 feet in height, is in progress, and with every prospect of being ultimately completed according to design.

The Chinese language has only 330 words, but by modifying the sounds, a dozen different ideas are expressed by the same character.

**WILD OATS.**—A farmer, when flagellating two of his eldest boys, was asked what he was doing. "Threshing wild oats," was his reply.

It is a remarkable peculiarity with debts that their expanding power continues to increase as they contract them.

Jumping Claims—Required modification of the Oregon Land Law—Abuses, &c.

One of the most respectable practices that we can possibly conceive of, arising under color of legality, is that of claim jumping generally, but more especially as occurring amongst young unmarried men—mechanics, laborers, &c., and which is of such frequent occurrence in Oregon—resulting but recently in the southern portion of the territory, in one instance at least, most fatally to all parties interested.

The immigrant coming amongst us with his family and stock—himself wearied, and his team worn out from the effects of fatigue, exposure and labor, incurred in their protracted journey from the states, is glad to find a resting place and seek repose at the first convenient and eligible location at which he may arrive; and should he find a deserted claim, desirably situated, no blame could justly be attached to "jumping" under the circumstances—the agricultural and stock-growing wants and improvement of our territory being infinitely superior to that of priority of claim, or any other consideration that could possibly be urged.

We are no apologist for those who retain a nominal possession of claims—without cultivation and improvement, and merely for the sake of future gain. The evils of speculation in the public lands of the western states has for years proved most disastrous to their growth, and acted as an incubus upon their rising greatness, and we would be far from the advocacy of any policy, calculated to produce similar results in Oregon. The entire freedom of the public lands to actual settlers, or at least government exaction restricted to barely enough to meet the necessary expenses for the support of land-offices, surveys, &c., under wholesome regulations, is all the consideration to which, as we conceive, government should justly lay claim, without seeking to make the revenue arising from the sales thereof, the means of defraying the expenses of any other department of government. Laws cannot be framed to apply with too much force against speculators, nor too lenient in their character with regard to actual settlers.

But while we most heartily deprecate the use of the public lands as a means of speculation, the practice of "jumping" claims amongst young men, without families, is no less deserving of condemnation, and not unfrequently committed under such aggravating circumstances, as to justify, if possible, the action of a "vigilance committee," for their summary and unceremonious ejection—causing each dishonorable "jumping" intruder to sign a hasty "quit claim" to his unjust ownership. Why should such practices prevail at all amongst the young men of northern Oregon? The country is large, and all the unoccupied lands will not be taken possession of for the next five years, and why should the claim and improvement of a mechanic or a laborer, who may have abandoned it for a time for the purpose of following his pursuit—using his utmost endeavors to provide the necessary means for making it his future permanent location, be "jumped" by another, when perhaps he is surrounded by claims equally valuable? He is justified by a technicality in the land law, to be sure, yet what honorable citizen would desire to be the neighbor of such a person, unless ample satisfaction should be rendered to the injured party?

As with the close of the coming year will expire the present donation act, and as but comparatively a small portion of the lands of northern Oregon have yet been occupied, it must be a matter of great solicitude to those who design to emigrate to this territory at some future time from the states, no less than it is to our own citizens, that the time allotted for settlement under the provisions of the donation act be extended, and the land law so modified as to allow a patent to issue at once to the purchaser upon the payment of a required sum into the treasury of a United States land office. The land law as it is, has no doubt proved, in many respects, most beneficial and salutary to the well-being of Oregon, but we believe it is generally conceded that the time has now come when a modification of the character referred to, is required at the hands of congress. Such alteration would enable the farmer and stock grower to choose his election between occupancy and the payment in money of a given sum. This would do away with all claim "jumping"—it would afford the mechanic, laborer, &c., an opportunity to secure a future home, and in the meantime permit them to pursue their respective avocations, in secur-

ing the means for the purchase of stock, and making such improvements, as necessity and convenience may require, and at the same time prove in no wise detrimental to the settlement of the territory. For the first few years of the immigration to this country, it consisted almost exclusively of families—farmers from the states, and to them the land law was peculiarly advantageous, without any of its present objectionable features being particularly apparent. Now, immigration comprises a proportionate admixture of enterprising young men, educated in various pursuits, but in most instances without the means to embark at once, advantageously, as agriculturalists; and it is to be hoped that hereafter congress will take some measures in placing this class of our citizens on something like an equality with the comparatively wealthy farmers with whom they accompany. A further modification in the land law is required, which will discriminate more favorably in behalf of widows and children than is at present afforded, and, in short, improvements therein are as essentially necessary as are improvements in our new and highly attractive territory.

One of the "abuses" of the land law—palpable, and highly discreditable to persons who avail themselves of the discrepancy of its provisions, is the practice, of too frequent occurrence, of persons taking valuable timbered claims along the Sound, and after securing, converting into piles, square timber, &c., all the most desirable portion for foreign use, abandon them, for some new localities for the same object—without improvement, and greatly detracting from their value when finally occupied by permanent settlers. In this way, the whole country along the Sound might be culled over, without being in any way advantageous to the country, but on the contrary prove highly detrimental to its future interests. This is a species of speculation, too, connected with the public lands, against which, congress should assert a prompt interference, and by suitable modifications in the land law, the better adapt it to the onward progress of our country.

The Mails!—the Mails!!

A few weeks ago, all the papers on the Willamette contained bitter complaints with regard to the non-arrival, when due, of the mail from the states, per steamer "Columbia"—the provoking irregularity, and wanton disregard of the public accommodation which the company contracting to supply Oregon with the mail manifests in the discharge of its duty, and the reckless and almost ruthless manner in which the service is performed throughout the territory.

Believing the press of southern Oregon to have been perfectly justified in their strictures on the subject alluded to, and before the matter becomes cold—with a desire to keep the abuses practiced by contractors, and others, connected with mail arrangements in Oregon, before the people, with the hope that those having authority in the premises may be induced to take due notice thereof, and interpose a reformation, we would beg leave to introduce the grievances of northern Oregon by stating that the last mail from the Willamette, brought to this post-office the "Statesman" of December 4th, (which should have arrived the week previous,) and two letters!—all told! And why is this? We understand that the mail carrier on the Cowlitz river is in the habit of receiving and taking the mail from Ranier on Monday afternoon, instead of Tuesday morning, as required by the contract. The steamer "Whitcomb," which carries the mail from Portland to Ranier, does not arrive at the last named place, until late on Monday evening, and consequently all the mail matter for northern Oregon is detained at Ranier for ONE WEEK, EACH TRIP! This delay is both illegal and intolerable, and we appeal in behalf of our citizens to the Postal Agent of Oregon for a remedy; and if not directly in his power to afford it, that he will use his influence with the department for that object.

The Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company's steamer "Columbia," has cheated us out of our mail matter for a MONTH at a stretch, several times, by neglecting to leave our mail at Ranier. A gentleman who was a passenger on board that vessel, on a recent trip down the Columbia river, informs us, that on arriving at Ranier the ship's boat was lowered and dispatched ashore for some passengers. Soon after the boat shoved off from the ship's side, one of the crew informed the captain that the mail had not been sent; to which the captain replied: "NEVER MIND—IT IS TOO LATE"—and of course our mail matter took a pleasure excursion to San Francisco. As to the "IRREGULARITY" in the mail service from San Francisco to Oregon, that should not be a matter of surprise, as the company receive from Uncle Sam, only \$550,000 per annum, for carrying the mail from New York to Astoria, and consequently cannot afford to be very punctual.

A Steamer on the Cowlitz River.

The citizens of Lewis county appear to have become thoroughly aroused to the importance of having an improved and speedy means of communication between the Columbia river and the interior of northern Oregon, not only by opening out a wagon road up the east side of the Cowlitz river, but through the organization of a company for the construction of a suitable steamer to ply between Fox's landings, on the Columbia, to that of the Cowlitz—a distance of about thirty-four miles. In the last mentioned project, we have the satisfaction of being informed, and take pleasure to announce, that Mr. J. R. JACKSON, Esq., one of northern Oregon's most energetic, enterprising and substantial citizens has taken an interest, and that a petition will be presented to the legislature at its present session, asking for a charter, and organization of the "Cowlitz Steamboat Company," to be endowed with certain privileges, and reserving to that body the power of fixing the rates of freight, &c., subject to alteration and amendment, from year to year, at the discretion of the legislature. We have authority for stating that a steamer properly adapted, can be made to run between the points designated at least six months in every year, and the favorable auspices under which the formation of a company has been commenced, and the thorough going character of the men who will comprise it, gives every assurance, if the project is at all practicable, that no undue quantity of "gas" will be expended, or unnecessary time consumed in its completion.

The people of northern Oregon, and the territory generally, at all acquainted with the almost utter impossibility of communication, at this season of the year, between the two divisions of the territory, must rejoice at the prospect of having a thoroughfare opened up, by steam as well as by a road, from the Columbia river; and we have every assurance that the people of Lewis, with the "aid and comfort" of the citizens of neighboring counties, will push the road through without delay.

We have heard it intimated from a highly respectable quarter, that the legislative assembly, at its present session, will be petitioned, in the most urgent manner, for aid in the improvement of roads in southern Oregon generally, but more especially those leading into the Rogue river and Shasta mining districts; and as our citizens would necessarily be levied upon in common with the people of the whole territory for a proportionate share of contributions for improvements in that direction, in which they have no immediate interest, and which would never be traveled by them—should the legislature deem it necessary to make appropriations for territorial roads, northern Oregon can DEMAND as a right, that provision be made to aid its citizens in the completion of the road up the Cowlitz river, as early a day as possible. The legislature cannot fail to acknowledge the justice of the proposed demand, and we hope will not so far forget its duty to the people at large, as to overlook, or refuse to accede to this most important and necessary public enterprise.

If the wants of our southern neighbors require the repair or construction of new roads leading into the mining regions at the expense of the territory, we of the north can urge at least as strong a claim for the expenditure within our limits of a portion of the public money as any part of Oregon. A road up the Cowlitz river is demanded for the convenience of the military station here—for facilitating the commercial and increasing general intercourse between the two divisions of the country, and above all, for the comfortable admission of permanent settlers amongst us. The completion of the proposed road, would prove a matter of as much importance to the people south of the Columbia river as it would to us, and equally as much so as thoroughfares for which we are informed they will petition, in the direction of Rogue river and Shasta. Will the legislature take this matter under impartial advisement?

We learn from the San Francisco "Times and Transcript," that a light-house is to be erected forthwith in the vicinity of that city—the first on this portion of the Pacific coast. Also, from the same source, that the amount of California's indebtedness is but little over a million and a quarter—all told.

Our last California papers speak in the most flattering manner of the rich reward afforded by the mines to the laborers therein, throughout the state generally. The rains have been extremely propitious thus far this season.

Miss KATE HAYS, the celebrated cantatrice, has recently arrived at San Francisco, and made her debut in a concert at the American Theatre.

Editors' Table.

The "resources" of "our table" have been completely frozen up for the last week. We shall expect a perfect inundation when a thaw sets in, and are prepared to "stand from under."

In consequence of the extreme inclemency of the weather of last week—the almost impassable character of the road between this place and Cowlitz landing, the mail from southern Oregon was detained two days beyond its usual time of arrival at this office.

A seaman named David Clark, a native of Sweden, and attached to the crew of the ship "Thucian," loading a short distance below this place, had his leg horribly broken in two places below the knee, on Tuesday last, by the falling of a spar, which he was assisting to take aboard that vessel.

We are under obligations to our able and highly esteemed member of the legislature, Hon. I. N. ENEY, for the names of subscribers to the "Columbian" recently forwarded. Also, on the same score, to Col. S. P. MOSES, collector of customs of this port, during his recent visit to the Willamette. We hope, ere long, to be able to enrol amongst the names of our subscribers, many independent THINKING and ACTING residents of southern Oregon.

The recent bad weather has cast an unusual gloom over our little community, and all kinds of business is transacted with closed doors, and around comfortable stoves. We regret to learn that the manufacture of lumber at our mills has been seriously impeded from the inability of persons engaged to secure an adequate supply of logs. Working cattle must be fed, these times, and time must be consumed in procuring provender. We hope by next week to be able to announce an improvement in the weather.

A friend of ours who was present at a private party, giving manifestations in "spiritual rappings," recently in San Francisco, relates a good story respecting revelations made to one of the gentlemen comprising it. Dr. —, who, by the way, has a business connexion in this place, was made a "medium," and commenced conversation with the spirit as follows: "Whose spirit are you?" in answer to which the spirit caused to be written—"your guardian angel." The inquiry was then submitted by the Dr.—"who is my guardian angel?" and received a reply in answer—"THE DEVIL." The party immediately resolved itself into a "hors-laugh," and the doctor considered himself badly "SOLD."

Do our farmers know the prices which all kinds of produce command at this place? And further—do they know that unless our market is more liberally supplied than heretofore, there is imminent danger that our citizens will eventually have to resort again to "clam-banks" and salmon, to keep the peace between soul and body? Only think of \$20 per cwt. for flour; 14 to 16 cents per lb. for beef; 20 for pork; \$1 00 for butter; \$1 50 per bushel for potatoes, and \$4 00 for onions! We are aware that the roads are at present very bad, but hope after a slight improvement in the weather to see our farmers rolling in with full loads of the above mentioned articles. We also hope to hear a determination on the part of our farmers to double the extent of their crops the coming year.

We are authorized and requested by the collector of customs, to state, during his recent absence from Olympia, he has been informed, that certain gentlemen who traveled up and down the Sound in the revenue boats, were charged passage money by the oarsmen. The collector has never tolerated anything of the kind, and if those who were charged will make their cases known to the collector, he will require the oarsmen to refund. Owing to the scarcity and uncertainty of transportation on the Sound, the public wants have been and are considered by collector Moses, and the vacant seats when any in the revenue boats, whilst going or coming on government business, have been, and are FREE TO ALL.

The recent large shipments of lumber to the San Francisco market has caused a material decline from former rates. Oregon pine, square is now quoted at \$55 per M.; oak plank, \$20; pine, \$70; shingles, \$20 per M.

According to a calculation in the "National Intelligencer," the census of 1850, in the United States, will be 379,370,000. That will be something of a leap from our present population 23,144,126, but it will be remembered that our population in 1800, was only 5,305,952.

BEVERLY SANDERS, Esq., has been appointed collector for the port of San Francisco, vice T. BUTLER KING, resigned.

About the Weather.

In the last number of the "Columbian" we stated that "the snow fell on Sunday night and Monday last, (12th and 13th insts.) to the depth of near six inches," &c. Although we maintain to have told the truth as far as stated in reference thereto, we do not pretend to have told the WHOLE truth—neither had the snow ceased falling at the time the paragraph referred to was put in type. As we trust the storm is now over, and "a better time is coming"—and as we do not wish to conceal any facts either in praise or tending to disparage northern Oregon, or knowingly mislead persons at a distance in matters about which they have a right to expect correct information, we will proceed to tell the balance of the story by remarking that from the 12th inst. up to the present, we have had some very extraordinary weather—admirably calculated, for the time being, to be peculiarly discouraging to newly arrived immigrants, and give them an unfavorable impression of this part of the country; and as we are informed the Willamette valley has been placed in the "same awful fix," and as "misery loves company," we can congratulate each other that it is no worse, and that there is a prospect ahead of looking over the present storm, to the mild spring and beautiful summer of the coming year. Cheer up then, all ye of drooping spirits—remember that "the darkest hour precedeth day."

The average depth of snow in this vicinity can be put down at seventeen inches—on some prairies more, and on others much less; and we are told by some gentlemen just arrived from the Cowlitz, that in some places in that neighborhood, the snow measured TWENTY-SIX inches in depth. The long continuance of the storm gives almost positive evidence that no portion of Oregon has escaped, and the stock in many parts, particularly such as have crossed the plains this season will have been subjected to great suffering, if no worse, and such of the immigration as may have been living in tents, will have shared keenly the distress of their faithful animals. Should the snow continue to remain on the ground for any considerable length of time, we cannot but expect to hear of a great loss of stock, and have an unusual scarcity of poor beef in our meat market.

In conclusion we have authority for saying that the weather for the last two weeks has been more severe than ever known for the last three years in northern Oregon—the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer having frequently been as low as 20 degrees, and on Thursday and Friday mornings it stood at 14 deg. above zero.

P. S. Since the above was in type, the snow has fallen to the depth of about THREE FEET—the weather continuing cold, choudy and threatening. The wind has been from the north ever since the storm commenced.

THE LEGISLATURE.—From private advices received from the seat of government dated December 8th—the day after the meeting of the assembly—we learn that the legislature had done nothing but to vote down the opening of the assembly by prayer—adopt a resolution, requiring the clerk of each house to order copies of each newspaper printed in the territory, for the use of each member, and receive and refer to appropriate committees, several petitions, &c. The supreme court was in session at Salem, with the prospect of a continuance for some time. The legislature did not meet on the 9th—Thanksgiving day.

Business in Salem is said to be rapidly increasing, and that beautiful town site is crowded with strangers and immigrants.—There are a few claims left in northern Oregon, which it might be well for some of the latter to come over and look AT as soon as convenient.

We learn from the "Statesman" that the government bark "Anita," Captain Belcher, went ashore near Port Orford, on the 29th of October last, and was completely wrecked, but no lives lost.

The severe storm of wind and snow on Wednesday night, crushed in the roof, and blew over the frame of the large bowling alley of J. PERKINS, of this place.—Fortunately, no person was in the alley at the time, and the injury extended no farther.

We learn that the Australian gold mines continue to increase in richness and quantity, and that further discoveries were making in all directions. Provisions of all kinds were scarce and high, and it was thought that large importations would be required to meet the demand of the present immigration.

The "National Intelligencer" announces that Commodore Cadwallader Ringgold, U. S. Navy, has been appointed to the command of the expedition "to explore and survey the China and Japan Seas, Behring Straits, and the route to and from California and China," and which is in actual progress of organization and equipment.

The Dewamish Country.

DEWAMISH RIVER, Dec. 10, 1852. Messrs. Editors.—Will you permit me, through the columns of the "Columbian," to say a word to those who are desirous to settle themselves and obtain good locations in Northern Oregon? There are hundreds of the immigration of the present season who are desirous to settle within our limits, and make for themselves and families comfortable homes, but being strangers, know not where to stop, neither have they the means to prospect the country.

To such I would say, if you can be suited in Northern Oregon, you need not look farther than the Dewamish river. The land on this river is of the best quality and very productive, as you, Messrs. Editors, can testify, having been presented with some specimens of its productions. The land on the river is mostly bottom land, covered with white maple, vine maple, cotton wood, alder, crab apple, &c., and is easily cleared, and when once prepared for tilling is worth twice as much as the prairie land. There is plenty of fir and cedar timber back from the river from one half of a mile to a mile, with points occasionally putting down to the river. The river is navigable as far as the forks, 12 miles from its mouth, and how much farther I am not able to say. The water is excellent. The land is mostly claimed on both sides for six miles from its mouth. Above there are a few claims taken, but hundreds of choice ones yet vacant. The right hand fork takes the name of White river, and there are any quantity of good claims on either side. At the forks there is a fine town site, and the day is not far distant when it, as well as the river above, will be settled. I am led to this opinion from the fact that the whole surrounding country will admit of a large settlement. Seattle is destined to rank high among towns of importance in Northern Oregon. It is situated on the bay, two miles from the mouth of the river. A steam saw mill is soon to be erected. A short distance from the river and connected with it is a large lake from 40 to 60 miles in length, and from 2 to 10 miles wide, surrounded with good land. Only two claims are yet taken on the lake.

The inhabitants in the Dewamish vicinity are anxious to have the country settle, and will go with the immigrant at any time to show him the country. To those, then, who desire good locations, permit me again to say, pass not by the Dewamish river. Respectfully yours, S. S. GROW.

MINUTE MECHANISM.—There is a cherty-stone at the Salem (Mass.) Museum which contains one dozen silver spoons.—The stone, itself, is of the ordinary size, but the spoons are so small that their shape and finish can only be well distinguished by the microscope. Here is the result of immense labor, for no decidedly useful purpose; and there are thousands of other objects in the world, fashioned by ingenuity, the value of which, in a utilitarian sense, may be quite as indifferent.

Dr. Oliver gives an account in his Philosophical Transactions, by-the-way, of a cherty-stone, on which were carved one hundred and twenty-four heads, so distinctly that the naked eye could distinguish those belonging to popes and kings, by the mitres and crowns. It was brought in Prussia for \$1500, and thence conveyed to England, where it was considered an object of so much value, that its possession was disputed, and became the object of a suit in chancery. This stone Dr. O. saw in 1687.

In more remote times still, an account is given of an ivory chariot, constructed by Mercurides, which was so small that a fly could cover it with his wing; also a ship of the same material, which could be hidden with the wing of a bee.

Pliny, too, tells us that Homer's Iliad, which is fifteen thousand verses, was written in so small a space as to be contained in a nut shell; while Elia mentions an artist who wrote a distich in letters of gold, and enclosed it in the rind of a kernel of corn. But the Harren MS. mentions a greater curiosity than any of the above; it being nothing more nor less than the Bible written by one Petre Bales—a chancery clerk—in so small a book that it could be enclosed within the shell of an English walnut. Dr. Traill gives an account of many other similar exploits to that of Bales.

There is a drawing of the head of Charles II. in the library of St. John's College, Oxford, wholly composed of minute written characters, which, at a small distance, resemble the lines of an engraving. The head and ruff are said to contain the book of Psalms, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer. Again, in the British Museum, is a portrait of Queen Anne, not much bigger than the hand. On this drawing, are a number of lines and scratches, which it is asserted, include the entire contents of a thin folio.

SENSIBLE TO THE LAST.—The small boys at the Academy in this place have a debating society. The last question before it was: "Whose life should be saved in preference, that of the mother or the wife?"—After a large majority had expressed themselves in favor of saving the wife, a little chap about half an hour high, jumped up and with a very cunning twist of the head, said; "I wouldn't: I'd save my mother, 'cause if I was to lose my wife I could git another.—[Caddo Gazette.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—According to recent calculations, it is probable that the English is already the language of sixty millions of human beings, and that the number is augmenting at a continually increasing ratio.

Fools and obstinate people make lawyers rich.

SELECTED FOR THE "COLUMBIAN."

Hope in Sorrow. Child of sorrow, who repining, Callest life a vale of tears—

Life to thee may seem with dangers Thickly strewn, like thorns around, Those that should be friends, be strangers,

Life hath many bitter lessons, Hard for human hearts to learn, But no love the mind can strengthen

Brother, in thy disappointment, When thy lot seems darkest yet, Turn thee to thy mourning brethren,

Be thy lot a life of sadness, Still some joys to thee are left, And one thought should give thee gladness,

Then when life looks dark before thee— Troubles press on every side, To these sources thou canst turn thee

IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.— The Albany (N. Y.) Argus describes an invention which is designed to supersede the plow, harrow, roller, and the man who sows the seed.

"We were shown, a few days since, the model of a new, and what purports to be a valuable improvement, in one of the laborious departments of the agriculturalist, and for which the inventor procured a patent in April of the present year.

The harrows follow behind the wheels of the cart, and the rollers bring up the rear. On the platform of the cart, and forming a part of it, is a basin, of the same width, and which is the receptacle of the seed.

The harrows are also the width of the cart, in two pieces, as are also the rollers, for more easy passage over the ground. The entire arrangement can be removed with ease, and the cart used in any other capacity about the farm.

The inventor is Mr. Henry Beebe, a young mechanic of Albany. While it appears to be a valuable improvement, and has received the approbation of many distinguished agriculturalists, its utility remains to be tested.

ORIGIN OF CORONER'S INQUEST.— The coroner's inquest is said to have originated in the following manner: A gentleman in London having buried six husbands, found a suitor hardy enough to make her a wife once more.

With a view of ascertaining the real character of his mate, the gentleman began to suspect himself, and return at late hours in a state of apparent intoxication.

At the Cleveland Fair, a man exhibited a horse with five feet, a calf with 2 heads, and a sheep with 5 horns and as many tails.

"The generality of mankind spend the early part of their lives in contributing to make the latter part miserable.

There are four thousand five hundred languages in the world, besides the language of the eyes.

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

Religious Service. Rev. Benj. Close, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach in the School House, in this place, on to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEW-YEAR'S FAIR FOR 1853!

I WILL sell at auction, on Saturday the first day of January, 1853, at the Sales room of Col. M. T. Simmons, in Olympia, the following choice articles of merchandise:

HO FOR SEATTLE! THE DEWAMISH BAY CLIPPER SCOW, "ABOUT HALF-WAY-UP,"

NEW GOODS HOURLY expected by Bark "Sarah Warren," Capt. A. B. Gove, from San Francisco, at the store of the Kendall Co., by

COWLITZ RIVER. THE UNDERSIGNED have Bateau and Canoes running constantly on the Cowlitz River, and are now prepared to forward passengers and freight for the Sound without delay.

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

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

OFFICERS JUDICIAL, REPRESENTATIVE, & IN AID FOR THE COUNTY OF THURSTON.

WILLIAM STRONG, Judge of the Dist. Court for northern Oregon; ISAAC N. EBEL, Legislative Representative;

CUSTOM HOUSE DIST. PUGET'S SOUND, Olympia, November 10th, 1851.

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.

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.

NOTICE. GEORGE H. FLANDERS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE, sept 18 1/2

BALCH & PALMER, MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS, STEELCOOM, PUGET SOUND, and San Francisco, California.

CARGOES of piles, hewed timber, ship spars, sawed lumber, shingles, laths, cord wood, salmon, halibut, codfish, oysters, whale oil, potatoes, grain and Oregon produce generally, furnished at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates.

THEY are constantly receiving by their line of Packet Ships, viz: Ship POTOMAC, Capt. A. B. Gove, Brig G. W. KENDALL, Capt. D. J. Gore, Schooner FRANKLIN, Capt. G. W. Pinkham.

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.

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

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

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

NEW GOODS

HOURLY expected by Bark "Sarah Warren," Capt. A. B. Gove, from San Francisco, at the store of the Kendall Co., by

NOTICE. THE store of the subscriber will be closed every evening at 7 o'clock, and Sundays at 12 o'clock noon.

LEVI H. WOODS, Auction and Commission Merchant, NO. 3 COFFIN'S BLOCK, Portland, O. T., Dec. 4, 1852. 15tf

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

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, situated on both sides and below the mouth of Shutes' river, on Puget Sound, Oregon Territory.

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 mat and board with the best fare the market affords.

COWLITZ HOTEL. A Great Disideratum! THE SUBSCRIBER having refitted 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.

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.

NOTICE. GEORGE H. FLANDERS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE, sept 18 1/2

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

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

WE 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. Gore, Schooner FRANKLIN, Capt. G. W. Pinkham.

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

CHEAP STORE! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

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

Dry Goods, Groceries, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING &c.

ALL of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest." Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.

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.

"A FEW MORE LEFT." PERSONS wishing to purchase some very superior town lots in Olympia, on reasonable terms, can be accommodated by calling on

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.

WANTED! 250 BUSHELS Cranberries, for which the highest market price will be paid.

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

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

PILLOW & DREW, Watch Makers & Working Jewelers, Front, between Stark and Oak sts., NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE, PORTLAND, O. T.

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.

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.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO! PORTERS LINE. THE Ship PERSEA and brig JANE are running regularly between Puget's Sound and the above port.

FOR SALE. SET OF TINNERS TOOLS, by G. A. BARNES, Olympia, Sept. 20, 1852. 1/2

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;

MAGAZINES. Harpers Monthly, 6 dollars. Grahams Magazine, 6 do.

NEWSPAPERS. Boston Journal for California, 5 dollars. New York Herald, 5 do.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c., OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND, Sept. 1852. 1/2

E. D. WARBASS, DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, COWLITZ FARMS, O. T. Sept. 6, 1852. 1/2

L. B. HASTINGS & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE, Port Townsend, Northern Oregon.

WARBASS & TOWNSEND, GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE GENERALLY. Shipping supplied at short notice. MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River. Sept. 6, 1852. 1/2

ANDREW J. MOSES, KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Merchandise. Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 1/2

P. A. MARQUAM, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Having located permanently in the city of Portland, will practice his Profession in the various Courts of Oregon Territory.

WM. SETON OGDEN, COMMISSION MERCHANT, PORTLAND, O. T. Sept. 6, 1852. 1/2

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

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

REFERENCES: Ex-Gov. Burnett, San Francisco. Maj. William L. Smith, San Francisco. Geo. A. B. Barnes, Oregon Territory. F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend. David Shelton, Olympia. A. M. Poe, Olympia.

HENRY TOOMY, JOHN REID, HENRY TOOMY & CO. LUMBER AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, Corner of Sansome and Merchant Streets, SAN FRANCISCO. Sept. 1, 1852. 1/2

FOR SALE. SET OF TINNERS TOOLS, by G. A. BARNES, Olympia, Sept. 20, 1852. 1/2

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

Sept. 5, 1852. 1/2 D. R. Bigelow, Quincy A. Brooks, BIGELOW & BROOKS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Olympia, Thurston County, O. T. 1/2

DAVID LOGAN, MAYRE & LOGAN, Attorneys at Law, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY. OFFICE—COFFIN'S BLOCK, Portland, Oregon. nov 6 1/2

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 Ralston, 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, Editors of Placer Times and Transcript, San Francisco. Olympia, Oct. 23, 1852. 7/2

G. A. BARNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c., OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND, Sept. 1852. 1/2

E. D. WARBASS, DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, COWLITZ FARMS, O. T. Sept. 6, 1852. 1/2

L. B. HASTINGS, F. W. PETTYGROVE, ALFRED A. FLUMMER, L. B. HASTINGS & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE, Port Townsend, Northern Oregon.

WARBASS & TOWNSEND, GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE GENERALLY. Shipping supplied at short notice. MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River. Sept. 6, 1852. 1/2

ANDREW J. MOSES, KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Merchandise. Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 1/2

P. A. MARQUAM, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Having located permanently in the city of Portland, will practice his Profession in the various Courts of Oregon Territory.

WM. SETON OGDEN, COMMISSION MERCHANT, PORTLAND, O. T. Sept. 6, 1852. 1/2

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

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

REFERENCES: Ex-Gov. Burnett, San Francisco. Maj. William L. Smith, San Francisco. Geo. A. B. Barnes, Oregon Territory. F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend. David Shelton, Olympia. A. M. Poe, Olympia.

HENRY TOOMY, JOHN REID, HENRY TOOMY & CO. LUMBER AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, Corner of Sansome and Merchant Streets, SAN FRANCISCO. Sept. 1, 1852. 1/2

FOR SALE. SET OF TINNERS TOOLS, by G. A. BARNES, Olympia, Sept. 20, 1852. 1/2

# "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 do  
understand 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 too often  
the case in prospectuses,) with regard to results to  
be brought about by the establishment of a press in  
a new and growing country, like that bordering on  
Puget's Sound. Let it suffice to say, that if we  
are adequately sustained, we will use every effort  
to advance the interests of the people, and by a  
truthful representation of its superior advantages,  
endeavor to aid in the speedy settlement of that  
very desirable portion of Oregon. But should not  
a due encouragement be given to justify an 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 so-  
litude for public patronage.

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

**TERMS:**  
\$3 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, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains;  
Silver Tea and Table Spoons;  
Silver and Silver plated Spectacles;  
Gold Bracelets with setts;  
Shell, Side and Tack Combs;  
Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Parasols;  
Solar, Hanging and Table Lamps;  
Britannia Tea Pots and Pitchers;  
Beads and Fancy Hand ornaments;  
Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks;  
Pocket Knives;  
Willard's Time Pieces, &c., &c., &c.  
All of which will be sold at Low Prices.  
Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 3lf

## TO SHIP OWNERS AND MASTERS OF VESSELS.

**DRY DOCK**  
three miles below Olympia, on the west side of the  
harbor, which will soon be ready for the accom-  
modation of ship owners and masters for the repair  
of their vessels—such as caulking, coppering,  
sparring and repairing generally.  
A good opportunity will now be presented for  
the repair of vessels of those wishing to avail them-  
selves of the opportunity presented, and will find  
all necessary conveniences for that purpose.  
Cargoes of spars for the China or English mar-  
kets will at all times be furnished at the dock, by  
sending in bills designating the quantity and qual-  
ity of such as may be required.  
A part of a cargo now on hand.  
**JOHN L. BUTLER.**  
Oct. 16, 1852. 6lf

## Transportation.

### Winter Arrangements.

**THE NEW STEAMER  
Lot Whitcomb.**  
J. C. AINSWORTH, master  
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  
Mullinoh. The Mullinoh 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 Mullinoh.  
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 if G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

### Winter Arrangements.

**THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER  
"MULTINOH."**  
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 Multinoh 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. if

### 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 Cham-  
pooeg immediately—and being connected with a  
stage at Champoeg, will carry passengers through to Sa-  
lem with dispatch—making daily trips between  
Canemah and Champoeg on very reasonable terms.  
For freight or passage, apply to the captain on  
board, or to Robert Newell & Co., Champoeg;  
A. Res. McKimley & Co., Oregon City.

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

MONTGOMERY ST., CORNER OF MERCHANT,  
San Francisco.

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

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

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

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

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

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, Manifold Writers, Scrap Books, In-  
voice Files, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.  
Saunders' Series complete.  
McGuffie's do.  
Brown's, Smith's, Murray's Grammar.  
Colburn's, Davis', Ray's, Thomson's, Stoddard's  
and Pike's Arithmetics.  
Olney's, Morse's, Mitchell's and Smith's Geog-  
raphy, 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. 2lf

## 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 recommended  
by physicians, and admitted to be the most  
powerful and searching preparation from the root,  
that has ever been employed in medical practice.  
Its operation extends to the remotest parts of the  
system, and consists in removing diseased action  
in the absorbing and secreting organs. In man-  
nature seldom effects, unassisted, the cure of any  
violent disease, but requires the aid of a stimulant,  
alterative, or antiseptic medicine. In diseases of  
the skin and flesh, a combination of these three  
classes of medical agents is highly desirable. All  
these properties are combined in this preparation,  
and instead of operating successively upon the  
system, as they must necessarily do when taken  
separately, they operate simultaneously, and in  
perfect harmony when administered in this form.  
Its tonic property strengthens the digestion, and  
improves the appetite. Its alterative tendency  
carries off the accumulations of morbid matter;  
and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virus,  
by which the disease is fostered. Its uniform 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 cu-  
reous disease that covered the whole surface of  
the body, so that it would have been impossible  
to touch any part that was free from the humor;  
the head face and body were covered with scales  
like those of a fish; the hair fell out in large  
quantities, and walking caused the most excruciat-  
ing agonies, as it affected the joints more severely  
than any other part. She suffered also a long time  
from an affection of the liver, connected with gen-  
eral debility, and a prostration of the nervous sys-  
tem. Physicians, both in Europe and America,  
had exhausted the usual remedies, without 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, as—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, 100 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. if

## Transportation.

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

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

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

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

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

Passengers for 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 have about  
35 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 if

## 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 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., pre-  
cisely, from her pier, at the foot of Warren street,  
North River, to connect with the

**GOLDEN GATE,**  
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 steamship 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 Francisco  
to Panama. A safe and commodious river  
steamer will connect with the Columbia, taking  
passengers for St. Helens, Portland, and Oregon  
City. For passage or light freight, apply to  
**E. KNIGHT, Ag't. P. M. S. Co.,**  
Office, corner Sacramento & Leidesdorff streets  
San Francisco, or to **JOSEPH DURBROW,**  
Agent, Portland Oregon.

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

## New Stage Line!

Through by Daylight from Champoeg  
TO SALEM.

**DEPUS,** has just established a line of  
Stages from Champoeg to Salem, which is  
well stocked with superior American horses. This  
being the daily line, the stages will leave Cham-  
poeg 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.

Apply to **SAMUEL CLARK, Salem,**  
sept 18 if **W. H. REES, Champoeg.**

## NEW TRANSPORTATION ROUTE!

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

## 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 stable in Olympia. Charges moderate.  
**JOSEPH TEBO.**  
Olympia, Sept. 5, 1852. 1df

## EXPRESSES.

### GREGORY'S EXPRESS TO OREGON.

TOUCHING Humboldt,  
Trinidad, 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

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

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

## 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,  
Elijah P. Williams, Alphens Reynolds,  
Edwin B. Morgan, Alexander M. C. Smith,  
Henry D. Rice.

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

This company, having completed its 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 purposes of do-  
ing a general Express business. As soon as such  
arrangements are completed, notice will be given.  
**S. P. CARTER,**  
General Agent in California.  
Sept. 6, 1852. 1df

## 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 Sem-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 other increased facilities between  
San Francisco and Oregon.

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

EXCHANGE ON  
BOSTON,  
NEW YORK,  
PHILADELPHIA,  
BALTIMORE,  
CINCINNATI,  
ST. LOUIS,  
NEW ORLEANS,  
SAN FRANCISCO, & C.

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

GOLD DUST BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES.  
**ADAMS & CO.**  
**NEWELL & CO., Agents.**  
Sept. 18, 1852. if

## 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 by  
this express by leaving the matter at the office  
of ADAMS & Co., Portland, and Oregon City.

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

## GEORGE H. ENSIGN,

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

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

## 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 scholastic and literary world. By  
their criticisms, they aid readers in the selection of  
standard valuable books; and by the epigrams  
which they present, often obviate the necessity of  
consulting works too voluminous for 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 civ-  
ilized 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 unfurled  
the flag of resistance, made by its unanswerable  
and eloquent appeals in behalf of inalienable rights  
the halls of legislation and even the throne itself  
to tremble. The graphic and stirring delineations  
of those events, presented in the pages of that dis-  
tinguished Journal, exhibit the truest portraiture of  
those perilous days to be found, perhaps, in the  
language. Its influence was becoming so apparent,  
that at length the leaders of the Tory party, at  
whom the thunders of its eloquence were especial-  
ly directed, found it too powerful an instrument to  
be resisted by ordinary means, and hence they es-  
tablished the "Quarterly," or as it is distinguished  
among the American Reprints,

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

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

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.  
This able Journal was established under the pa-  
tronage and support of the ultra-liberals, so styled,  
of the British House of Commons; among whom  
Rowbuck, Mill, Bowring, Professor Long of the  
London University, Miss Martineau, and others  
names need not be quoted, conspicuously figured.  
It was for some years under the editorial super-  
vision of Jeremy Bentham, for which fact it obtained  
the sobriquet of the month-piece of Benthamism.—  
This work has ever been especially devoted to in-  
teresting great topics which interest the mass of the people;  
its pages have been rife, it will be remembered, with  
a series of powerful articles, tending to the reduc-  
tion of Tory and exclusive privileges, hereditary  
rights, kingly prerogatives, &c. The astounding  
developments made a few years since, respecting  
the wretched and, then, unheard-of horrors of some  
branches of the mining population of England,  
first appeared in its pages. Not only have its ar-  
ticles ever been directed against the afore-men-  
tioned abuses; the work has also maintained an un-  
flinching crusade against the alliance of church and  
State, thus virtually seeking to abolish the "Par-  
liamentary Religion" of England, and eventually  
to remove the still existing marks of feudalism,  
which continue to afflict the British nation. It  
has recently become the medium through which  
Cobden 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  
led to its establishment. There was no Journal in  
the United Kingdom, which appeared to meet the  
necessities of the Anti-National-church agitation.  
Indeed, the revolution caused by the disruption  
induced a new state of things, placing the actors  
in new positions of observation; nor could they give  
utterance to their new perceptions of State and  
Church Policy—their new sympathies—their new  
emotions, without some organ of thought than any  
then extant. Hence the spontaneous agreement of  
the great master minds among them, in the 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 vir-  
dicated in this able work, and in the same literary  
metropolis.

Sustained, then, as these distinguished works are  
and ever have been, by the highest order of schol-  
astic ability and political sagacity, we need not be  
surprised to find them occupying such a proud  
pre-eminence among the literary production of the  
world; and the neglect of their high