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## THE COLUMBIAN.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Quite a swarm of B's.

B patient, B prayerful, B humble, B mild, B wise as a Seraph, B meek as a child; B zealous, B thoughtful, B loving B kind; B sure you make matter subservient to mind. B cautious, B prudent, B trustful, B true, B courteous to all men, B friendly to few; B temperate in argument, pleasure and wine, B careful of conduct, of money, of time, B cheerful, B grateful, B hopeful, B firm, B peaceful, benevolent, willing to learn; B courageous, B gentle, B liberal B just, B aspiring, B modest, because thou art dust; B patient, B circumspet, sound in the faith, B active, devoted, B faithful till death; B honest, B holy, transparent and pure, B dependent, B Christian-like, and you'll B secure.

### The Decencies of Life.

There are persons in the world, who, in order to screen themselves from the charge of extravagance and folly, try to do it under the plea of decency. These persons will commit many acts, which, if they had true ideas of decency, they would hesitate to perpetrate. We think the following are a few of the many practices that come under the cognomen of NOT DECENT:

It is not decent for a person to make a show above his or her means.

It is not decent for a person to run in debt when he does not intend to pay.

It is not decent for a person to be always talking ill of his neighbors.

It is not decent to ascribe improper motives to every one we may come in contact with.

It is not decent for one to appropriate another's pecuniary means for his own gratification.

It is not decent for young people to show no respect to the aged.

It is not decent to be praising yourself always.

It is not decent to keep yourself as a show for others to look at.

It is not decent in persons going to places of amusements to incommode others in various ways.

It is not decent to spend your money in foolishness, when you have debts that ought to be paid.

It is not decent to starve your family by spending your money for liquor.

It is not decent to say one thing and mean another.

It is not decent to be borrowing papers when you can get the "Columbian" for the small sum of five dollars, per year.

AN OLD BIBLE.—A Hebrew Bible has been found, about four feet from the surface, in the Glen of Drumaltin, near Scartaglin, county Limerick. The Bible is in good preservation, and only the first chapter of Genesis is wanting. It would seem to be the German edition of John Leusden and J. Athias, published about the year 1645.

The total population of the city of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands—male, female, colored, Chinese tradesmen, Coolies, &c., is 863.

### Does John Nutt Live Here?

The following amusing story of a celebrated practical joker of Boston, Munho Mackay, is told in the New York Dutchman: "One cold, raw November night in the year 18—, the wind blew as though it would blow down old Faneuil Hall, and the rain fell in such torrents that Bunker Hill was nearly washed away. The sky was as black as 'all around my hat' and the air was impounded of that delightful mixture of frost and moisture, in which there is enough of the latter to open the pores, while the former goes directly to the heart. In the midst of this rumbling of the elements, at all figures might be seen winding stealthily along through narrow streets and lonely alleys, shod with a pair of fisherman's boots, and enveloped in a huge pea-jacket, for indeed rubbers and Mackintoshes were unknown in those days, until it halted under the window of a lonely cottage, at some distance from the town, and, the family having been some time in bed, knocked violently at the door. At first his rude summons was unanswered; but after repeated thumps, a bed room window was thrown up, and a voice demanded who that was there?"

"Pray, sir," said Mackay, for it was he, "will you be kind enough to tell me if a person named Nutt lives in this neighborhood?"

"To be sure he does," replied the voice from the window: "he lives here."

"I am glad of that," said M., "for the night is very stormy, and I have something of great importance to communicate to him."

"Of great importance, did you say?" I know of nothing very important that can concern me at this hour of the night; but whatever it is, let us hear it. I am the person you want."

"Speak a little louder, if you please," said M., "I am somewhat deaf, and the spout makes such a noise. Did you say your name was Nutt?"

"Certainly I did; and I wish you would make haste to communicate whatever you have to say, for I have nothing on but my shirt and night-cap, and the wind is whistling through me, nation cold."

"Have you got an uncle in Boston—childless and very old—worth ten thousand dollars?"

"At this question a long pointed white night-cap was thrust out of the window; and in an instant, together with the shirt-collar that followed, it was saturated with rain."

"What did you say about an uncle, and ten thousand dollars? There is my uncle Wheeler is very old, and very rich; but what about him?"

"Oh! nothing as yet, till I am certain of my man. There may be a great many Nutts about here. It's John Nutt I want."

"I am the man!" said the voice in the night-cap.—"There is no mistake. There is not a man for twenty miles round with the name of Nutt but me; and besides, my christian name is John; and I have an uncle in Boston."

By this time the whole back and sleeves of the shirt were out of the window, the tassel at the end of the white night-cap nearly touched the green pallings in front of the house; and, had there been light enough to have seen, a painter might have caught an attitude of straining anxiety, and a face, or rather two faces, for by this time there was a female peering over Nutt's shoulder, beaming with the anticipation of good fortune to come.

"Well," said Mackay, very deliberately, "I suppose I may venture to speak out; but mind, if there is any mistake, you can not say it was my fault."

"No, certainly not!" cried two voices from the window.

"You say your name is John Nutt, do you?"

"I do."

"Well, then, all I have to say is, may the Devil crack you!"

The two heads were drawn in like lightning from the rain; and as the window was slammed down with a violence that bespoke rage and disappointment, a loud horse-laugh rose upon the wind, and the lover of practical jokes turned on his heels to trudge homeward through the mist, as the good woman inside was going in search of the tinder-box to enable her to hunt dry chemises, shirts and night-caps.

This story was many years afterwards done into verse, after the manner of Coleman the Younger, by a clever student of Harvard University; but all that I remember of the poetry, are the two concluding lines:

"And if your name be certainly John Nutt, Why, then, the devil crack you."

THE WAY TO KEEP POOR.—Two glasses of beer per day, at two cents per glass, amount in one year to \$14.50. Two cents worth of tobacco and three cents worth of cigars amount in one year to \$18.35. A dog that is useless will consume say only \$5 per year, and a filthy cat \$5, and no one keeps a dog or cat at less expense, unless the animals steal from their neighbors.—These sums together amount to \$35.85, enough to purchase five barrels of flour, at \$5 per barrel, two cords of wood at \$4 per cord, and seven pairs of shoes. Poor people, think of this.

### Gems of Thought.

If you would not have affliction to visit you twice, listen at once to what it teaches. There is more fatigue in laziness than in labor.

The more we help others to bear their burdens, the lighter our own will be.

Habit uniformly and constantly strengthens all our active exertions.

Love is like honesty—much talked about, and but little understood.

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

Time past is contracted into a point, and that the infancy of being. Time to come is seen expanding into external existence.

He who says there is no such thing as an honest man, you may be sure is himself a knave.

One of the most important, but one of the most difficult things for a powerful mind is, to be its own master; a pond may lie quiet in a plain, but a lake wants mountains to compass and hold it in.

We see so darkly into futurity, we never know when we have real cause to rejoice or lament. The worst appearances have often consequences, as the best lead many times unto the greatest misfortunes.

Fine sensibilities are like woodlines, delightful luxuries of beauty to twine round a solid, upright stem of understanding; but very poor things if they are left to creep along the ground.

If you would relish your food, labor for it; if you would enjoy the raiment, pay for it before you wear it; if you would sleep soundly, take a clear conscience to bed with you.

Sir Walter Scott and Daniel O'Connell, at a late period of their lives, ascribed their success in the world principally to their wives. Were the truth known, theirs is the history of thousands.

Medical writers all agree that gluttony conduces more people to the grave than drunkenness. The old adage is true, that "many people dig their graves with their teeth."

There is a sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power! They speak more eloquent than ten thousand tongues. They are the messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, and of unexpressed love.

With a double vigilance should we watch our actions, when we reflect that good and bad ones are never childless; and that, in both cases, the offspring goes beyond the parent—every good begetting a better, every bad a worse.

There is a large and fertile space in every life, in which might be planted the oaks and fruit trees of enlightened principle and virtuous habit, which, growing up, would yield to old age an enjoyment, a glory and a shade.

There is nothing on earth so beautiful as the household on which Christian love forever smiles and where religion walks, a counsellor and a friend. No cloud can darken it, for its twin stars are centered in the soul. No storms can make it tremble, for it has a heavenly support and a heavenly anchor.

What a serious matter our life is!—how unworthy and stupid it is to trifle it away without heed! What a wretched, insignificant, worthless creature any one comes to be who does not as soon as possible lend his whole strength, as in stringing a stiff bow, to doing whatever task lies first before him!

BE COMPREHENSIVE.—Talk to the point, and stop when you have reached it. The faculty some possess of making one idea cover a quire of paper, is not good for much. Be comprehensive in all you say or write. To fill a volume upon nothing is a credit to nobody; though Lord Chesterfield wrote a very clever poem upon nothing.

There are men who get one idea into their heads, and but one, and they make the most of it. You can see it and almost feel it when in their presence. On all occasions it is produced till it is worn as thin as charity. They remind one of a twenty-four pounder discharged at a humming bird.—You hear a tremendous noise, see a volume of smoke, but you look in vain for the effects. The bird is scattered to atoms. Just so with the idea. It is enveloped in a cloud and lost amid the rumblings of words and flourishes. Short letters, sermons, speeches, and paragraphs are favorites with us.—Commend us to the young man who wrote to his father—"Dear Sir, I am going to be married;" and also to the good gentleman who replied—"Dear Son, go ahead."

Such are the men for action. They do more than they say. The half is not told in their case. They are worth their weight in gold for every purpose in life. Reader, be short, and we will be short with the advice.—[John Neal.]

MEDICINE.—An article that lazy people make use of as a substitute for fresh air and exercise.

### Washington.

The following Indian legend, relative to the spirit home of Washington, is extracted from Morgan's League of the Iroquois. It is curious, as showing the estimation in which the father of his country was held by this singular people, and their idea of future felicity:

"Among the modern beliefs engrafed upon the ancient faith of the Iroquois, there is one which is worthy of particular notice. It relates to Washington. According to their present belief, no white man ever reached the Indian Heaven. Not having been created by the Great Spirit, no provision was made for him in their scheme of theology. He was excluded both from Heaven and from the place of punishment. But an exception was made in Washington's favor. Because of his justice and benevolence to the Indian, he stood pre-eminently above all other white men. When, by the peace of 1783, the Indians were abandoned by their English allies, and left to make their own terms with the American government, the Iroquois were more exposed to severe measures than the other tribes in their alliance. At this critical moment Washington interfered in their behalf as the protector of Indian rights, and the advocate of a policy towards them of the most enlightened justice and humanity. After his death he was mourned by the Iroquois as a benefactor of their race, and his memory was cherished with reverence and affection. A belief was spread abroad among them that the Great Spirit had received him into a celestial residence upon the plains of Heaven, the only white man whose deeds had entitled him to this heavenly favor.—Just by the entrance of Heaven is a wall enclosure, the ample grounds within which are laid out with avenues and shaded walks. Within is a spacious mansion, constructed in the fashion of a fort. Every object in nature which could please a cultivated taste had been gathered in this blooming Eden to render it a delightful dwelling-place for the immortal Washington. The faithful Indian, as he enters Heaven, passes the enclosure. He sees and recognises the illustrious inmate as he walks to and fro in quiet meditation. But no word ever passes his lips. Dressed in his uniform, and in a state of perfect felicity, he is destined to remain through eternity in the solitary enjoyment of the celestial residence prepared for him by the Great Spirit."

ATTACK OF SAVAGES UPON AN AMERICAN BRIG.—We learn by private letters from Rio de Janeiro, that the American brig Mary Adeline, A. Oaksmith, of New York, master, arrived at that port on the 9th of August, from the coast of Africa, where she had a most perilous and thrilling adventure with savages on the river Congo. She was bound into the river, with a valuable cargo from Rio Janeiro, and rounding Shark Point, unfortunately got aground near the shore. The natives seeing her helpless condition, flocked to the shore to plunder the vessel, and, in the course of the day, their number amounted to some three thousand. They made a furious and savage assault on the vessel, which was most bravely and gallantly defended by Capt. Oaksmith and his crew for some hours, till the British armed brigantine Dolphin, which was fortunately in the river, came to his rescue, and saved the vessel and cargo, and the lives of all on board, though not with the loss of life on the part of the savages. On the following day the British steamship Firefly came into the river and promptly rendered every possible aid, together with the Dolphin, to relieve the Mary Adeline, which was at length got afloat and enabled to pursue her voyage without much loss or damage.—N. Y. Times.

RESPECT TO AGE.—"Dost thou not see, O Gaul," says Morni, in one of the poems of Osmian, "how the steps of my age are honored? Morni moves forth and the young meet him with reverence and turn their eyes with a silent joy on his course."

The obligation to reverence old age is a necessary emanation from that duty we owe our parents. The youth who pays honor to his own father, will never treat disrespectfully the grey hair of those who pass by his father's door or within his threshold.

We would set that man down, unhesitatingly, as unworthy to be trusted in any capacity, who would wantonly wound the feelings, or either by word or action, make sport of, or turn in ridicule, the words or the personal appearance of those locks that are frosted by the hand of Time. But he who treats the advice of the hoary and time-honored patriarch with due deference would be at least trustworthy, in any sphere of life or action which he might be called upon to fill.

HOW TO COOK RICE.—There is no more healthy food, particularly at a season when bowel complaints are prevalent, than rice; that is, if properly cooked. We regret to say not one cook in ten can perform the simple operation of boiling rice. Take two measures of water to one of rice; soak the rice an hour or two previously, and then boil until it absorbs all the water, which will be about eight or ten minutes, and it is done. If the boiling is continued longer, it will become like paste—clammy and indigestible.

### Don't be Discouraged.

Don't be discouraged, if in the outset of life things do not go on smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes we cherish of the future are realized. The path of life, in the prospect, appears smooth and level enough; but when we come to travel it, we find it all up hill, and generally rough. The journey is a laborious one, and whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it so, to our disappointment, if we have built upon any other calculation. To endure cheerfully what must be, and to elbow our way as easily as we can, hoping for little, yet striving for much, is perhaps the true plan. But don't be discouraged, if occasionally you slip by the way, and your neighbors tread over you a little; in other words, don't let a failure or two dishearten you—accidents happen, miscalculations will sometimes be made, things will often turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be the sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in April, sometimes cloudy and sometimes clear and favorable; and it would be folly to despair of again seeing the sun, because to-day is stormy; so it is equally unwise to sink into despondency when fortune frowns, since in the common course of things, she surely expected to smile again. And again: don't be discouraged, if you are deceived in the people of the world. It often happens that men wear borrowed characters, as well as borrowed clothes, and sometimes those who have long stood fair before the world are very rotten at the core. From sources such as these, you may be most unexpectedly deceived, and you will naturally feel sore under such deceptions—but to those you must become used; if you fare as most people do, you will lose their novelty before you grow grey, and you will learn to trust men cautiously, and examine their characters closely, before you allow them great opportunities to injure you. Don't be discouraged, under any circumstances; go steadily forward. Rather consult your own conscience than the opinions of men, though the last is not to be disregarded. Be industrious—be frugal—be honest; deal in perfect kindness with all who come in your way, exercising a neighborly and obliging spirit in your whole intercourse; and if you do not prosper as rapidly as your neighbors, depend upon it you will be happy.—[Cincinnati Commercial.]

A HOUSE AND WIFE ON SATURDAY NIGHT.—Happy is the man who has a little home and a little angel in it, of a Saturday night. A house, no matter how little, provided it will hold two or so—no matter how humbly furnished, provided there is hope in it; let the wind blow—close the curtains.

What if they are calico, or plain white, without border, tassel, or any such thing? Let the rains come down, heap up the fire. No matter if you haven't a candle to bless yourself with, for what a beautiful light glowing coal makes, rendering clouding, shedding a sunset through the room; just enough to talk by, not loud as in the high-ways, and not rapid as in the hurrying world, but softly, slowly, whirringly, with pauses between, for the storm without and the thoughts within to fill up.

Then wheel the sofa round before the fire; no matter if the sofa is a settee, un-cushioned at that. How sweetly the music of silver bells for the time to come, falls on the listening heart then. How merrily swells the chimes of "the days that are no more."

Under such circumstances, and at such a time, one can get at least sixty-nine and a half state miles nearer "kingdom come," than any other point in this world laid down in "Malle Bun."

May be you smile at this picture, but there is a secret between us, viz: it is a copy of a picture rudely done, but true as the Pentstuch, of an original in every human heart.

Every boy and girl should learn to swim. It costs nothing, not even trouble, and is worth more than all the Latin and music ever learned. A good swimmer is not likely to be frightened out of his senses, and in cases of imminent danger, his services are available in more ways than one. By all means learn to swim.

Conscience and covetousness are never to be reconciled: like fire and water, they always destroy each other, according to which ever predominates.

How terrible is pride!—A wealthy and fashionable young lady in Philadelphia is dying from mortification at the accidental discovery that her father was a soap boiler!

A musical composer on being asked if he had done anything lately, replied that his last work was a "composition with his creditors."

Ignorance cannot insult by petty tyranny the intellectual, no more than a cur can pale the moon by barking at it.

Be not affronted at a jest. If one throw salt at thee, thou wilt receive no harm unless thou hast sore places.

If a revolver should speak, what would it say? Answer: "Let us go on a bust!"

Childhood and genius have the same master organ in common—inquisitiveness.

### Ruins of an Ancient City at Tinian Island, in the North Pacific.

From the Edgerton (Mass.) Gazette.

Capt. Alfred K. Fisher, of this town, informs us that, when on his last whaling voyage, in the ship America, of New Bedford, (which was about eight years ago), he had occasion to visit the island of Tinian, (one of the Lathrone Islands), to land some sick men. He stopped there some days. One of his men, in his walks about the island, came to the entrance of the main street of a large and splendid city, in ruins. Captain Fisher, on being informed of the fact, entered the city by the principal street, which was about three miles in length. The buildings were all of stone, of a dark color, and of the most splendid description. In about the centre of the main street he found twelve solid stone columns, six on each side of the street; they were about 45 or 50 feet in height, surmounted by cap-stones of immense weight. The columns were ten feet in diameter at the base, and about three feet at the top. Capt. F. thinks the columns would weigh about sixty or seventy tons, and the cap-stones about fifteen tons. One of the columns had fallen, and he had a fine opportunity to view its vast proportions and fine architecture. From the principal street, a large number of other streets diverged. They were all straight, and the buildings were of stone. The whole of the city was entirely overgrown with coconut trees, which were fifty and sixty feet in height. In the main street pieces of common earthenware were found. The island has been in possession of the Spaniards for a long time. Six or seven Spaniards resided on the island when Capt. F. was there.—They informed him that the Spaniards had had possession about sixty years—that they took the island from the Kneakas, who were entirely ignorant of the builders of the city, and of the former inhabitants.—When questioned as to the origin of the city, their only answer was, "There must have been a powerful race here a long time ago."

Capt. F. also saw on the island immense ledges of stone, from which the buildings and columns had evidently been created.—Some portions of them exhibited signs of having been worked. Here is food for speculation. Who were the founders of this once magnificent city in the North Pacific, and what has become of their descendants? Whatever the answer may be, they were evidently a race of a very superior order."

THE LOROS ISLANDS AGAIN.—From information received from a reliable source, it would seem that the nature of the commerce which has caused some excitement relative to these Islands belonging to the Peruvian Government, is about to be fully understood. On the 10th inst., the ship Manlius from N. Y., arrived at the Islands for the purpose of procuring guano. She anchored in a fog, which, however, soon cleared away, and was then discovered by the Peruvian War Steamer Rimac. General Denton, commander General of marine, mounting that steamer, at once summoned the captain on board and showed the decrees of the Peruvian Government, forbidding vessels of all nations touching at said Island either for the purpose of sealing or loading guano. The captain replied that he understood he was prosecuting a legitimate commercial enterprise; stating at the same time, that it was not his intention to infringe any of the laws or regulations of Peru, that he had been misled, as he was then fully aware, and would immediately get under way, and quit the Islands; requesting, at the same time, a recommendation from the commander general to the Government's agents at Lima, for a charter party on account of said government, so as to be enabled to return home with a cargo of guano either from that or any of the government's deposits. The Commander General willingly granted his request, without, however, taking upon himself any positive compromise, and leaving the case entirely at the option of the government or its agents.—[Panama Herald.]

There never was a time when more prudishness is observed in society than at present. To call things by their proper and legitimate names, is regarded as indelicate, which evidences impure thoughts associated with the most innocent intentions. True modesty is a priceless jewel, but false, a piece of filtering paste that betrays the very vulgarity it would pretend to conceal.

One thing is quite clear, that whether fortune be more like Pultus or an angel, it is no use to abuse her; one may as well throw stones at a star.

There are two kinds of immortality, that which the soul enjoys after this life, and that imaginary existence by which men live on their fame and reputation.

Avarice in old age, says Cicero, is foolish; for what can be more absurd, than to increase our provisions for the road the nearer we approach to our journey's end.

The tears of heaven are like light clouds floating over a heavy of stars, bedimming them for a moment that they may shine with greater lustre than before.

How easy it is to find what you want, when you know where to look for it

The Territory of "Columbia"—unknown to its own Residents—Importance of a thorough Exploration, &c.

Perhaps no portion of territory of the United States, having been partially occupied as long as that of northern Oregon—of equal extent—of equal resources, and presenting as many interesting and captivating inducements for exploration, about which as little is generally known as to the character of the interior, as the territory north of the Columbia river. No party has ever been formed, we believe, with that enterprising view, and the crippled means of the early settlers, as also of those who have followed in their footsteps, has prevented them from extending their surveys and observations but little beyond their own locations, and the settlements already formed around them. Indeed we have been told of persons who had taken, as they supposed, timbered claims, throughout, and had resided thereon from three to six months, before making the discovery that a third or half thereof was beautiful and fertile prairie land.

Immediately along the Sound, and on either side of our rivers, and various streams of any consequence, a heavy growth of magnificent red and white fir, cedar, maple, alder, &c., extends back for a considerable distance, which have rarely been penetrated to the prairie country unless for settlement. Being almost destitute of roads, and unable to gain much satisfactory information from the Indians, who but seldom leave sight of the waters which afford them the means of existence, it should not be a matter of much surprise that our country is comparatively unknown, and that hundreds of its inviting and productive prairies have never yet been visited by the pioneers of civilization.

Under all these unfavorable circumstances however, some of our citizens have at different times taken the trouble to penetrate the woodland to the plains in various directions, far removed from any settlement, and to them we are indebted for what little knowledge we may possess in relation to the unoccupied portions of our territory.

Whidby's Island—the farthest settlement down the Sound, with the exception of those at the thriving and fine commercial town site of Port Townsend, and at New Dungeness—has gained throughout the territory, the almost universal and enviable appellation of "THE GARDEN OF OREGON."—Being about eighty miles in length, and from five to fifteen in breadth—(admirably adapted in size and position to constitute a county)—is interspersed throughout with excellent timbered land of oak, pine, &c., and prairies of the most delightful and valuable description. We are told that there are not to exceed thirty claims taken on the Island, and the safety of the harbor not only at Penn's Cove, but at convenient intervals along both sides of its entire length, gives every assurance that at no distant day the foreign commercial intercourse with the Island will be the means of converting it into a "GARDEN" in fact, as well as in name. It is determined by the people there, we understand, to have saw and flouring mills erected as speedily as possible, and the high character for enterprise and intelligence borne by the citizens of the Island warrants the conclusion that a town of no inconsiderable importance will be the seat of justice for a county yet in embryo, and that all necessary improvements for public convenience will be vigorously forwarded for the benefit of all who may hereafter make their home on the Island, and become part and parcel of a very desirable community.

We are informed by a gentleman who last summer proceeded up the Duwamish river and one of its tributaries for a distance of about twenty miles from the Sound, and then taking a course directly back from the stream for a few miles, came upon a prairie to the extent, as he supposed, of at least twenty miles in circumference, and bounded on the east by the base of the Cascade mountains. Our informant spent some time in riding through it, and was highly delighted with its peculiar adaptation for farming and stock growing. This prairie, with perhaps hundreds of others, is entirely unoccupied, and likely to remain so until such time as roads can be constructed at suitable places for gaining access to them.

There are impenetrable bays and inlets on the Sound which perhaps no white man has ever explored, and on the margins of many of which, as we have reason to believe, most excellent and desirable claims await the occupancy of the industrious and hardy immigrant from the western states.

A gentleman who recently took an excursion up one of those inlets, known as

"Salt Skookum" (a few miles below Olympia) informs us, that in passing up said inlet to its head—a distance of about twelve miles—he saw several small and beautiful prairies, and was informed by the Indians that there was a continuous succession of prairies and woodland extending through to the Chickeles, and excellent ground for a good wagon road could be had from the head of the inlet to the Chickeles country.

We are further informed by a gentleman who resides on the Chickeles, and who has explored considerable of the country along the base of the Cascade mountains, that there are many large and very desirable tracts of country lying between the road from Olympia and the Cowlitz river, and the mountains, capable of sustaining a very dense population, affording a proportion of timbered and prairie land for all. In the country in our immediate vicinity—that of Black Lake, Hood's Canal, &c., but few claims have yet been taken, and the country is comparatively unknown.

The surface of the country being broken in almost every direction by ranges of mountains—rugged, and many of them covered at all seasons of the year with snow—the thick growth of vine maple and other underbrush, entangled with the fallen timber, throughout most of our dense forests—the almost total absence of roads, together with the causes before enumerated, have operated most prejudicially to exploration and every species of survey, so necessary to a more extensive knowledge of the undeveloped mineral and agricultural resources of the territory of "Columbia."

We have been informed by experienced nautical men, that a thorough survey of the Sound, Straits, and the various bays, harbors, inlets and rivers connected therewith, could not be satisfactorily effected short of from six to nine months, and the importance of a geological survey, with an object to ascertain the quality and extent of our mineral resources, as well as the general character of the country as adapted to agricultural pursuits, is seriously demanded as a matter of information to the public generally.

We hope to have the satisfaction to announce, before the close of another year, that parties have been organized for the exploration and survey of the Sound, &c., as also of the large and unoccupied region of country between the Cascade mountains and the Pacific. All persons who may desire to become citizens of our new territory would read their reports with the deepest interest, and the publication thereof impart much useful information to our present population. Who will be the first to enlist in the important enterprise?

Memorials to the Legislature.

We understand that a memorial has been drawn up and is at present in circulation for signatures, designed to be presented to the legislature at its present session, for consideration, asking that honorable body for an appropriation to aid the citizens of northern Oregon for the survey and completion of a territorial road from the Columbia river to the head of Puget Sound—a distance of about eighty miles. In former numbers we have adverted to the subject matter, prayed for in the memorial referred to, somewhat at length, and cannot see how the legislature can refuse an acquiescence in the prayer of the memorial, provided appropriations are granted for similar objects in other directions, without doing violence to its convictions of right and justice.

There is another matter which we would very much like to see some of the wealthy and enterprising residents of either northern or southern Oregon make a movement towards, by asking the legislature to charter a company for the construction of a road through the Cascade mountains into the territory of "Columbia," and allow said company to collect tolls thereon from year to year until they shall have been adequately compensated for the time, trouble and expense incurred in its completion.

As much as we may be opposed to the spirit and tendency of chartered privileges generally, we conceive that policy and public convenience would be subserved by the organization and charter of "The Cascade Road Company of Northern Oregon," to be endowed with certain privileges and immunities. We cannot expect any legislative assistance in aid of this work—our settlements are small in number and our citizens circumscribed in means—congress may never extend a helping hand to further its completion, AND WE MUST HAVE THE ROAD! Let a company be formed, then, without delay.

It is stated in the Sandwich Island papers that tobacco seed from the Island of Cuba has been planted in those Islands, and the account states that the crop is not only abundant, but that the cigars manufactured from the tobacco are of the finest quality and flavor, equal in every respect to the best regalias of Havana.

Another Outrage of the Queen Charlotte Indians!—A Vessel Burned, and Crew Captured!

We are indebted to Captain Wm. WEBSTER, of the schooner "Mary Taylor" for the following particulars with regard to the seizure and destruction of the schooner "Susan Sturges," and the outrageous treatment of the crew by the Queen Charlotte Indians during the month of September last. Such outrageous conduct most imperatively demands, and justly deserves prompt and condign punishment from both the English and American authorities, that the brutal savages of the Pacific coast may be made to understand the practice of such aggressions with impunity can be no longer tolerated.

Some of our own citizens have had an opportunity of practical experience as to the manner the red-skins referred to are capable of treating those who are unfortunate enough to fall into their power, and have not forgotten the peculiar hospitalities extended to them by the natives of the Island during last winter, and at divers other times and places on the Pacific within the last few years. Our fisheries are already attracting considerable attention, and bid fair, at no distant day, to add greatly to the commercial importance of the coast; and the safety of both English and American small fishing smacks seriously require that both authorities should unite in effectually suppressing the piratical outrages with which the Indians have been amusing themselves of late, at the expense of life and property of their white neighbors.

It appears from the information before us that on the 26th of September last, the schooner "Susan Sturges" was sailing along the coast with a light breeze in the vicinity of Queen Charlotte's Island, when about thirty canoes filled with Indians came alongside, under the pretext, as it was understood, of wishing to sell some fish. No suspicion of any trouble was at the time entertained by the crew, but watching a favorable opportunity, several hundred suddenly leaped on board—took possession of the vessel—stripped the crew perfectly naked, and took them all prisoners to the shore. They then burnt the vessel, and made slaves of the captives. Information concerning the transaction was communicated to the Hudson Bay Company's trading station at Ft. Simpson, and with commendable promptitude that company's agent dispatched the steamer "Beaver" in charge of Mr. Wong, a gentleman connected with that post, for the purpose of rendering such assistance and succor as circumstances might warrant. Mr. Wong succeeded in effecting the release of all but one of the crew, and brought them safely to Victoria, Vancouver's Island. The Indians peremptorily refused to surrender a certain one of the party, and it is thought probable he has been butchered by them ere this time.

We have been unable to learn the names of any of the crew, and know nothing of the terms of capitulation between the captain of the "Beaver" and the Indians concerning their release, but earnestly hope that the next vessel they undertake to board may be an American or English man-of-war, in order that they might receive a little useful instruction in nautical warfare.

LIBERALITY.—Mr. EDMOND SYLVESTER, of Olympia, with his accustomed liberality, recently donated to the Masonic fraternity of this place, two town lots, situated on a very desirable portion of the city plot.—The public may expect, ere the close of another year, to see them adorned with a beautiful structure, such as will not only comprise an elegantly decorated lodge room, but perhaps a high school, city hall, &c.

We are informed that an English vessel recently arrived at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, with one hundred and fifty emigrants, who design to become permanent settlers, and amongst the families, sixteen young ladies. This is a most valuable acquisition to that beautiful Island, and if the emigration continues to increase, the settlers thereon will soon be enabled to relieve themselves from the tyranny which they complain of, as being exercised over them by the agents of the Hudson Bay Company.

GOOD!—We understand that some of our citizens are trying to raise money, by subscription, to dispatch a special express to the Columbia river for our mail matter that has been accumulating at Rainier during the last month or six weeks, in consequence of the repeated failure of the mail. We hope the necessary funds will be raised, and the express dispatched immediately. We will give our last V, and live on elms until we can borrow another for that object.

We neglected last week to acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. E. H. WINSLOW, of Port Townsend, for favors in advance of mail matter, from the Willamette valley.

Editors' Table.

THE MAIL.—We have had an entire failure in the arrival of the mail, due on Friday of last week. It seems that the steamer "Columbia" left the mail from the states for Oregon at Astoria on her last trip, and according to private advices just in from the Cowlitz, it had been suffered to remain there up to Thursday last, and the mail carrier from Olympia to Cowlitz landing had been detained at the last named place for the purpose of bringing the portion belonging to northern Oregon, when it might suit the convenience of post-masters and mail contractors to select and furnish it. We will probably announce its arrival in an extra.

THE WEATHER.—There has been a decidedly favorable change in the weather since our last, which bids fair to cause an exhibition of the naked ground again in a short time. The wind shifted into the south on Monday last, and has been followed by the usual mild weather and accompanying rain, causing a gradual departure of the recent heavy snow. Cowlitz river is said to have been filled, within a few days past, with floating ice, and immense bodies of snow. We have heard of no destruction of stock thus far, and hope it will not become necessary for us to record any very serious loss in this particular.

Only think of it! The legislature has been in session THREE WEEKS, and we have not received through the post-office, a single word of information with regard to the doings of that body! THREE WEEKS has elapsed since the election of Councilman for this district took place, and we are yet unable to announce the result! In this county, the majority for Mr. A. A. DENNY, (including the vote of Steilacoom precinct, cast on the 7th December,) is thirty. All the news from abroad that we receive is through private conveyance, and as that appears to be the most reliable medium of communication, we will endeavor to avail ourselves of it more frequently hereafter.

PREACHING.—REV. BENJAMIN CLOSE, late of the state of Wisconsin and territory of Minnesota, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been assigned to northern Oregon for the discharge of ministerial duties, and has for the present located at Olympia, at which place, divine service may be regularly expected each Sabbath. Mr. C. is an able and agreeable minister, and his thorough acquaintance with western life, will enable him to adapt himself to the inconveniences common to new counties, with becoming cheerfulness. The recent accession of families to our little community—the establishment of a school, and the preaching of the gospel, gives earnest of a better state of society in our midst, and a rapid advancement in useful improvement.

HO! YE LUMBER MERCHANTS!—We beg leave to suggest to California dealers in Oregon lumber and produce, that in future they provide themselves with more "\$5's" and "\$10's" and less "\$50" slugs, in payment of their cargoes than they have heretofore been in the habit of doing. The "slugs" referred to, have completely annihilated the small gold in this vicinity, and silver is entirely out of the question—more scarce than "slugs." We hope our San Francisco merchants will endeavor to equalize the circulating medium a little more advantageously for the benefit of the trading community, inasmuch as the absence of "change" will soon bring "\$50's" at a discount in this neighborhood. We want small gold. Do you "CHUM-BUG?"

On Sunday last, the roof of the saw mill on the lower falls of Shutes river, fell in from the accumulation of snow thereon, making a total wreck of the building. On Monday last, from the same cause, the roof on the barn of Mr. KENNEDY, three miles south of Olympia, caved in on about one hundred bushels of wheat, which will prove almost a total loss. No further injury resulted from either accident.

The "Kendall Company" have two vessels which have been due at this port for the last two weeks, containing our merchants entire supply of fall and winter goods, and what is of more importance to us, our future supply of paper. We have barely stock enough on hand for three more editions, and should it fail to arrive at the expiration of that time, we shall be compelled to suspend operations for a time. The winds, no doubt, have been very unfavorable for vessels bound from San Francisco northward, during the last month.

A gentleman just in from the Cowlitz river, reports a rumor from California, of the almost unanimous election of General PIERCE, president of the United States.—He is reported to have carried every state in the Union except two.

Free School in Olympia.

A tax has recently been levied and collected from the tax payers of this precinct, by which all indebtedness for the erection and completion, thus far, of the district school house has been liquidated, leaving a fund in the treasury of some four hundred dollars subject to appropriation for school purposes. This will secure the services of a teacher for three or four months to come, and be the means, we trust, of awakening an increased interest on the all-important subject of education.

Mr. A. W. MOORE, the gentleman who has recently opened and taken charge of the school, we understand, ranks high as a man of unimpeachable moral character—of an accomplished and superior education, and as an experienced and practical teacher; the most suitable commentary as to his proficiency in the profession of a teacher, may be found in the rapid advancement in the rudiments of education, of the youth who have been placed under his tutorage. We hope he will be abundantly and profitably sustained throughout the year, as we have every assurance of his ability to give universal satisfaction.

According to a recent census, there are twenty-one youth and children of competent age, within the district, to become scholars, and we are informed that but little over half that number have as yet become subjects of instruction. This failure on the part of parents and guardians to avail themselves of the advantages presented for the education of the children under their control, arises in part from the present extreme scarcity of suitable school books in this section of country; but it is believed that with the daily anticipated arrival of merchandise for our business men, all excuse for want of books will have been overcome. Our citizens have been taxed pretty heavily for the erection of the building—the house has been made quite comfortable, and it is the duty of all good citizens to avail themselves of the means for the education of the rising generation now placed within the reach of all. We shall expect ere long to hear of a number arriving from different parts of the country for the purpose of attending and profiting by a course of instruction.

P. S. Since the above was in type, the roof of the school house has given way to the heavy pressure of snow upon it, which has completely demolished the entire building. We are happy to add, however, that the accident occurred at night, when the building was unoccupied, and that another house has been secured for the purpose of continuing the school as heretofore.

We take pleasure in giving a place to the following correspondence between Messrs. BROWNFIELD, MOORE, and others, and Capt. W. WEBSTER, of the schooner "Mary Taylor." The correspondence explains itself, and is a just tribute to Capt. W. for his prompt aid and alleviation of the suffering. Capt. W. is one of the true and generous "old salts," that never wearies in well-doing, either in storm or sunshine.

NEW DUNGENESS, Dec. 19, 1852. CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, SIR—We, the undersigned, beg to return to you our grateful thanks for taking seven of us off a lee shore, and bringing us to our homes, (free from charge), where we had been detained, through bad weather, for one month in search of provisions. Had it not been for your timely assistance, we would have been in great distress. Sir, your humble friends will ever remember with gratitude your kindness.

(Signed.) D. F. BROWNFIELD, MOORE, & Co. SCHOONER MARY TAYLOR, Dec. 16, 1852.

Messrs. Brownfield, Moore, and others: I acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date, thanking me for bringing you to your homes—and in answer beg to say that I think it my duty, when it is in my power, to assist persons in trouble or distress, without distinction of nation or religion. I hope you are all the same way of thinking, and will act so when it is in your power. Truly yours, WM. WEBSTER.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—The Coleraine (Ireland) Chronicle says: "Last year the emigration from this county was 6,000 souls per week; this year the number is nearly 7,000, and the tide is still unbroken. There is no sign of cessation or diminution, but the crowd to every port press on, drawn by friends and hopes beyond the Atlantic, pressed forward by the want and misery behind."

Australia, so far, seems to have but few attractions for the Irish emigrant. It is the English and Scotch who turn their eyes in that direction. The Irish know only America.

The Quebec legislature has recently addressed a letter of thanks to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria for the protection she has so far accorded to the British North American Fisheries, and has petitioned her to make no treaty that may in any way impair the efficacy of that already existing, unless the question of reciprocity be embraced therein.

For the Columbian.

Steam Navigation in the Sound.

STEILACOOM CITY, Dec. 24, 1852. Messrs. Editors.—Within the memory of that very respectable individual, "the oldest inhabitant," there has not been such a month known, in this precinct, for severe cold weather, (mercury in the thermometer this morning standing at 5 degrees above zero), heavy gales, and frequent snow storms, as this present one of December. From its very commencement, "old Bora" has had his very best hands at the bel-lows, and they have worked most untiringly, notwithstanding the many fervent petitions that have gone up for him to "cease." The waters of the Sound, in this vicinity at least, have been literally "knocked all to pieces," and upon one desirous of traveling to Olympia, or any other point, by canoe, would glance his eye seaward, he could not but see and feel that there was danger without comfort in the undertaking, and that nothing short of absolute necessity should tempt him to embark.

I have long felt and known the great need that exists for a good steamer to ply upon these waters, but the absolute necessity for it has never come home to us with as much force as recently. All of our citizens who are compelled, from time to time, to travel by water, have been unanimous in their wish for the means of doing so by steam, but they have never expressed themselves so strongly in favor of steam navigation as now; and I verily believe that the man who first puts a steam boat in motion upon Puget Sound will be looked upon as a public benefactor. There certainly are men in this community with sufficient capital to commence this much needed enterprise, and it is very much to be hoped that there may one be found of sufficient public spirit to act, and promptly too, in this matter.

There is not a more beautiful inland sea in the world, or one more admirably adapted to steam navigation, than Puget Sound; yet, notwithstanding this, the settlers "all along shore," from Dungeness, on the Strait of Fuca, to Olympia, the head of navigation on the Sound, are obliged to argue with, and beg, and in many cases actually compel the Indians to launch their frail canoes and transport them to and from the different points throughout this long distance. It is not my wish to excite hopes in the hearts of the people, merely that they may suddenly be extinguished, but I will remark in reference to this subject of steam navigation, that there is at least one public spirited individual in this precinct who contemplates putting a boat upon the Sound, and from my own knowledge of his determination and enterprise, I am inclined to believe that he will "put her through" at as early a day as practicable.

Before I "wind up this yarn," I will suggest to the individual who may take hold of this enterprise, the propriety of putting on a boat that shall be adapted as well for towing of ships as for carrying passengers.

MORE AXES.

Chance for a Fortune.

The editor of the Saratoga (N. Y.) Republican, having lost his appetite and got the blues, comes out as follows:

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Having made precisely money enough at the printing business, the subscriber is satisfied to give up and retire to the poor-house. Under these circumstances, he is induced to offer the Saratoga Republican for sale. The paper has a circulation of about one thousand, one-fourth of which may be called paying, and the other three-fourths non-paying patrons. The office has a good variety of job type and a fair run of work of this description, provided the work is done at the reduced New York prices, and the printer will take "cats and dogs" for pay. This village is one of the prettiest places in the world for a newspaper publisher. Every body will find fault, do the best you can, and the editor who places himself will stand but a slim chance of pleasing anybody else. The subscription list and good-will of the office will be thrown in if the purchaser will take the type, presses, and materials for what they are worth, and pay for them, so that there will be no probability of the present proprietor being obliged to take the establishment back and return to the business.

Mr. Barnum in a note to the Musical Times, says that his profits on the Jenny Lind tour exceeded the sum he was reported by some of the newspapers to have gained, i. e., they were more than \$300,000. He announces a book on the whole subject of that engagement and tour.

A survey of the Holy Land has been made by Lieut. Van de Velde, formerly of the Royal Dutch Navy. He has made very interesting observations.

The American Tract Society's receipts for August were \$15,265; publications issued during the month, \$25,485 worth.

The English papers say that extensive gold mines have been undoubtedly discovered on the Isthmus of Panama.

Three thousand barrels of pork were shipped at New York a short time since, direct for Australia.

Intense mental activity, steadily directed to some leading pursuit, is the source of all distinction.

"The man who has no music in his soul" was last seen listening to a saw-filer while at work. The man seemed highly delighted. The man who harbors an evil thought, it is reported, has consented to let out a pier or two if a good price is offered.

Few things are necessary for the wants of this life, but it takes an infinite number to satisfy the demands of opinion.

**Vancouver's Island.**  
The following communication from a gentleman of Vancouver's Island we have no doubt expresses the sentiments of a large proportion of the "free settlers" of that beautiful, and under auspicious circumstances, highly favored and important English colony. Without wishing to become a meddling in the administration of foreign political affairs, the conclusion is irresistible that the grievances of which our Vancouver friends complain, have never reached the proper home authority for redress, else the magnanimity and proverbial regard of the British government for the rights and interests of its subjects would not have been thus long unrequited for or disregarded:

For the Columbian.  
VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, Dec. 1852.  
Messrs. Editors—I would feel obliged by your inserting in your columns the following notes that I, as a looker on, have been induced to take at Vancouver's Island. Whether I am a resident or merely a sojourner for a time, only concerns those for which this is intended. There are no means here of showing to the world or exposing to the public the diabolical, underhand transactions of the Hudson Bay Company; and I am persuaded, from your kind notice to the subscribers of Vancouver's Island that appeared some short time ago in your paper, that you will not consider this as an intrusion.

In all cases of this kind it is the head, or representative, of such monopolies that are at fault, as it is in this. The Governor of the British Colony of Vancouver's Island represents the Hudson Bay Company "de facto," and as merchant and share holder of this company, having his own private interests at stake, cannot do justice to settlers on the Government he represents, as the two duties are incompatible. I will give you an instance: During the past summer several vessels have been on this coast for the purpose of trade with the natives; nearly the whole of these vessels have traded an article that the Hudson Bay Company could have traded for the last twenty years, and which they have never thought of doing until they have been taught by the enterprise of private individuals—and to prevent a like occurrence, and to keep merchants from entering the ports and rivers, the officers residing at such places have received orders (to use his own expression), "to trade every thing and keep the merchants away."

The ports of Vancouver's Island are made known to the world as free; if such is the case, we must have free trade, fair competition, and no monopoly, or the British Colony of Vancouver's Island, governed by an avaricious Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company, whose duplicity is far better known than his integrity in all his business transactions, will become a by-word. I am afraid I have already encroached too much upon your generosity,  
And will beg to remain,  
Your obedient servant,  
ANONYMOUS.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Mr. Schenck, the American Minister to Brazil, sent by Government to Buenos Ayres to negotiate for the free navigation of her rivers, visited Urquiza at Palermo on the 27th of July, with Mr. Pendleton, and was received with uncommon honors. A salute was fired, and the troops were ordered out. Urquiza's speech was very friendly towards this country. On the succeeding week Schenck would visit Montevideo to have an agreement with the Government of Uruguay. The English and French Commissioners had gone to Montevideo for the same purpose. The citizens of Buenos Ayres were much opposed to Urquiza, and only wanted an opportunity to upset him. All the Governors of Buenos Ayres, appointed by Urquiza, had resigned, and he was acting himself, in conjunction with the Privy Council.

During the first seven months of the present year, the amount of gold assayed at the United States office in San Francisco was \$6,474,980. During the year 1851 the amount assayed was \$10,169,331.

Barnum has engaged Miss Catharine Hays at a cost of \$50,000, and one half of the net proceeds, for sixty concerts in California, Mexico, Cuba, &c.

It is now understood that the U. S. frigate "Princeton" is to be the Flag Ship of Commodore Perry for the Japan expedition, about to sail.

The project of establishing a telegraph line between England and America, via Iceland has been revived.

**Masonic.**  
Olympia Lodge, U. D., Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month.  
All brethren in good standing are invited to attend.  
C. H. HALE, Secretary.

**MARINE INTELLIGENCE.**  
PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND.  
Arrived.  
Nov. 28—Brig Wellington, Gibbs, San Francisco.  
Nov. 29—Brig Marchantman, San Francisco.  
Dec. 10—Brig Leonias, Howard, Duwamish.  
Dec. 10—Ship Persia, Brown, Steilacoom.  
Dec. 15—Brig John Davis, Plummer, Seattle.  
Sailed.  
Nov. 30—Brig Marchantman, Olympia.  
Dec. 12—Brig Leonias, Howard, San Francisco.  
Dec. 12—Ship Persia, Brown, San Francisco.  
Dec. 18—Brig John Davis, Plummer, San Francisco.

**200,000 FRUIT TREES!**  
Apple, Peach, Plum and Cherry.  
L. M. COLLINS, two miles up the east side of Duwamish river, is prepared to supply, from his nursery, all Northern Oregon, with the choicest kinds of Fruit trees of the above description. The shoots are fine and thrifty—both grafted and natural, of from two to four years growth, and will be disposed of at the low rate of \$12 50 per hundred. All orders from a distance promptly attended to. Who would not pay \$12 50 for an orchard? Jan. 1, 1853—3w17

**NEW GOODS**  
DAILY expected by the "Sarah Warren."—A general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, &c. G. A. BARNES, Olympia, Dec. 27, 1852. 17d

**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:  
A large and well selected lot of Hardware, consisting of:  
Cross-cut Saws, Spades,  
Augers, Shovels,  
Garden Hoes, T. & Butt Hinges,  
Trowels, Neck Bolts, &c.  
H Hinges, Candle Sticks,  
Door Bolts, Ground Pepper,  
Broad Axes, Ground Ginger,  
Cut-Glass Tumblers, Combs,  
Nails, Scissors,  
Ax Handles, Heads,  
Molasses, Brats,  
Sugar, Hasps & Staples,  
Hats, Shaving Brushes,  
Also a quantity of superior fancy prints, Bleached Muslins, Vests, Plaid Coats, Overall, Molasses, Sugar, &c. &c., to be sold without reserve.  
Terms—Cash on delivery.  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
A. M. POE, Auctioneer.  
Olympia, Dec. 21, 1852. 16ds

**COWLITZ RIVER.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED have Bateau and Canoes running constantly on the Cowlitz River, and are now prepared to forward passengers and freight for the Sound without delay. The mail boat leaves regularly every Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, for the Cowlitz Landing. WARBASS & TOWNSEND, Monticello, Dec. 10, 1852. 16d

**RETAIL**  
PRICES CURRENT OF OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND NORTHERN OREGON—CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "COLUMBIAN."  
Beef, per lb. 14 1/2  
Pork, " " 20  
Flour, per 100 lbs. 20 00  
Potatoes, per bush. 1 50  
Butter, per lb. 1 00  
Onions, per bush. \$4 00  
Tallow, per lb. 12 1/2  
Cheese, " " 40  
Eggs, per doz. 7 1/2  
Sugar, per bush. 3 50  
Sugar, per lb. 12 1/2  
Coffee, per lb. 30  
Tea, " " 75 00  
Molasses, per gal. 50 75  
Salmon, per lb. 10 1/2  
Saleratus, " " 25  
Chickens, per doz. 7 00  
Hickory shirts, 1 00  
Sawed lumber, 6r, \$50 per M.; cedar, \$55 per M.; shingles, \$5 50 to \$6 per M.; piles, 6 to 10 cts per foot; square timber, 15 to 16 cts. per foot; wood, \$3 per cord.

**OFFICERS**  
JUDICIAL, REPRESENTATIVE, &c., IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TIERSTON.  
WILLIAM STRONG, Judge of the Dist. Court for northern Oregon;  
ISAAC N. EBEY, Legislative Representative;  
Q. A. BROOKS, Prosecuting Attorney;  
Wm. W. MILLER, Mast. Com. in Chanc.;  
A. J. SIMMONS, Sheriff;  
A. A. DENNY, County Judges;  
S. S. FORD, County Judges;  
DAVID SHELTON, County Judges;  
D. R. BIGELOW, Treasurer;  
D. S. MAYNARD, Justices;  
J. M. BACHLEDER, Justices.  
R. S. BAILEY, Assessor;  
CUSTOM HOUSE DIST. PUGET'S SOUND, Olympia, November 10th, 1851.  
The Collection District of Puget's Sound was this day organized. The officers are—  
SIMPSON P. MOSES—Collector of Customs, &c., for the District—at Olympia.  
WILLIAM W. MILLER—Surveyor of Customs, &c., for the Port of Nesqueally.

**ROUTES**  
And distances, (as established by common consent), from Portland, southern Oregon, to Cape Flattery—the junction of the Straits with the Pacific—northern Oregon—via the Columbia, Cowlitz rivers, Puget Sound, &c.  
From Portland to Ranier, (on Columbia,) 45 m  
" Ranier to Monticello, (on Cowlitz,) 3 m  
" Monticello to forks of Cowlitz river, 19 m  
" Forks to Warbassport, Cowlitz landing, 12 m  
" Warbassport to Esq. J. R. Jackson's, 10 m  
" Jackson's to Esq. S. S. Ford's, 20 m  
" Ford's to Olympia, 30 m  
Total from Ranier to Olympia, 84 m  
" From Portland to Olympia, 129 m  
From Olympia to Steilacoom, by the Sound, (Balch's passage,) 25 m  
From Olympia to Nesqueally beach, 19 m  
" Nesqueally to Steilacoom, 7 m  
" Steilacoom to New York, 27 m  
" New York to Seattle, 5 m  
" Seattle to Whidby's Island, 30 m  
" Seattle to Port Townsend, 55 m  
" Port Townsend to New Duwamish, 18 m  
" New Duwamish to Cape Flattery, 84 m  
" Head of Whidby's Is. to Penn's Cove, 25 m  
" Cal. Ebeys' to Victoria, Vancouver's Is., 28 m  
" Olympia to Cape Flattery, direct, 180 m  
Total from Portland to Cape Flattery, 419 m

**Third Judicial District.**  
Times of holding court in the different counties: Clark county, on the Fourth Tuesday in April and November.  
Clatsop county, on the Second Tuesday in May and November.  
Lewis county, on the Fourth Monday in May and Fourth Tuesday in October.

**BALCH & PALMER,**  
MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS,  
Steilacoom, Puget Sound, and San Francisco, California.  
CARGOES of piles, hewed timber, ship spars, sawed lumber, shingles, laths, cord wood, salmon, halibut, codfish, oysters, white potatoes, grain and Oregon produce generally, furnished at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates. The attention of ship owners is respectfully solicited.  
Their line of packets trading regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco.  
Schr. "Damariscove," Capt. Hathaway,  
Brig "Geo. W. Palmer," Capt. Wilson,  
may be relied upon for safe carriage of passengers, freight and comfortable accommodation of passengers.  
Orders for goods carefully filled and without delay.  
For particulars apply to the Masters on board, or to  
LAFAYETTE BALCH,  
Steilacoom, Puget Sound.  
CYRUS PALMER,  
California street Wharf, San Francisco.  
Oct. 9, 1852. 5lf

**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. Breads and Parties furnished on the shortest notice.  
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.  
WED & HURD,  
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1lf

**DOCTOR L. C. BROY,**  
French Physician and Surgeon,  
AND  
DOCTOR R. B. WILSON,  
OFFICE—Portland Hospital Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.  
Dec. 11, 1852—14ly

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

**NOTICE.**  
THE store of the subscriber will be closed every evening at 7 o'clock, and Sundays at 12 o'clock noon.  
JOS. CUSHMAN.  
Olympia, Dec. 15, 1852. 15lf

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

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

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

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

**COWLITZ HOTEL.**  
A Great Disideratum!  
THE SUBSCRIBER having retired 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.  
sept 11 lf  
F. A. CLARKE.

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

**GEORGE H. FLANDERS,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,  
sept 18 lf  
PORTLAND, OREGON.

**HO FOR SEATTLE!**  
THE DEWAMISH BAY CLIPPER SCOW, "ABOUT HALF-WAY UP,"  
L. M. COLLINS, Master, now lying at the foot of Kendall Co.'s wharf, will have immediate dispatch for Dewamish Bay, touching at all the "Points" and town sites between Olympia and Seattle, affording a rare opportunity for transportation or passage. Accommodations unsurpassed in Northern Oregon. Passengers will be taken down, and allowed the privilege of boarding with the Captain provided they find their own provisions.  
For further particulars apply to the Captain on board.

**THE KENDALL CO.,**  
OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND, and SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
Dealers in Oregon Produce and LUMBER SHIPPERS, AND GENERAL TRADERS.  
HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving by their line of Packet Ships, viz:  
Ship POTOMAC, Capt. A. B. Gove,  
Brig G. W. KENDALL, Capt. D. J. Gove,  
Schooner FRANKLIN, Capt. G. W. Pinkham,  
A good assortment of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY WARE, HARD WARE, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., Which will be exchanged at low prices for Oregon Produce or for Cash.  
For freight, passage or other business, apply to JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Agent, Corner of 2nd and Main streets, Olympia, or DR. S. MERRETT, San Francisco, Montgomery, 2d door from California street. Sept. 6, 1852. 1lf

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

**CHEAP STORE!**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!  
THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found  
Boston Journal for California, 5 dollars  
New York Herald, 5 do.  
New York Weekly Herald, 6 do.  
New York Weekly Tribune, 6 do.  
New York Weekly Tribune for Calif., 5 do.  
New York Spirit of the Times, 10 do.  
Philadelphia Saturday Courier, 6 do.  
Philadelphia Evening Post, 6 do.  
Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, 3 do.  
Baltimore Weekly Sun for California, 5 do.  
Portland, Maine, Weekly Transcript, 5 do.  
Uncle Sam, W. eekly, 5 do.  
Waverly Magazine, 5 do.  
Boston Museum, 5 do.  
Boston Carpet Bag, 5 do.  
Boston Investigator, 5 do.  
Gleason's Pict' Drawing Room Comp., 5 do.  
Louisville Ky. Courier for California, 5 do.  
Cincinnati Commercial, 5 do.  
New Orleans Picayune, 6 do.  
New York Lantern, or Am. Punch, 5 do.  
New York La Cronica Spanish, 10 do.  
New York State Letting, 5 do.  
New York Courier des Etats Unis, 5 do.  
London Illustrated News Weekly, 20 do.  
London Weekly Dispatch, 20 do.  
London Weekly Times, 20 do.  
Liverpool (Wilmor & Smith's) Times, 20 do.  
Dublin Nation, 20 do.  
When any of the above are sent from the office of publication, they will be charged half the above rates.  
Subscriptions received also for any other magazine or newspaper published in the United States or Europe.  
One of the firm resides in New York and will attend to the filing of all orders that may be entrusted to our care.  
Country merchants, booksellers, pedlars and trade generally will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL,  
Portsmouth Square, San Francisco.  
November 6th, 1852. 9lf

**COLUMBIAN HOTEL.**  
Second st., Olympia, O. T.  
THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently taken charge of the above house of entertainment, and is now prepared to accommodate, with the best fare the market can afford, all who may favor him with their patronage.  
WILLIAM DOWLING, Proprietor.  
Olympia, Dec. 4, 1852. 3m13

**"A FEW MORE LEFT."**  
PERSONS wishing to purchase some very superior town lots in Olympia, on reasonable terms, can be accommodated by calling on  
A. M. POE.  
Several houses for sale or rent.  
Olympia, Sept. 1, '52. 1lf

**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 take charge of the above houses of entertainment, and is now prepared to accommodate, with the best fare the market can afford, all who may favor him with their patronage.  
WILLIAM DOWLING, Proprietor.  
Olympia, Dec. 4, 1852. 3m13

**WANTED!**  
250 BUSHELS Cranberries, for which the highest market price will be paid.  
A. J. MOSES.  
Olympia, Oct. 16, 1852. 6lf

**LUMBER! LUMBER!**  
HAYS, WARD & Co.'s new and splendid SAW MILL, 2 miles above Olympia at the falls of De Shute's river, is now in full operation, where they are prepared to do with dispatch all kinds of sawing, in any quantity, and on reasonable terms. All orders promptly filled, and cargoes furnished on the shortest notice.  
HAYS, WARD & CO.  
Sept. 5, 1852. 3m1

**ENGINEER'S NOTICE.**  
THE undersigned offers his professional services to the public as a Civil Engineer and general Conveyancer in all matters touching land claims, deeds, &c.  
For further particulars apply to  
H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 13lf

**PILLOW & DREW,**  
Watch Makers & Working Jewelers,  
Front, between Stark and Oak sts., NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE, PORTLAND, O. T.  
Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and Warranted. Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold. Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 2lf

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

**SHAY & WATKINS,**  
Ship carpenters and House Builders.  
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Olympia, ship owners, and the people on the Sound generally, that they are prepared to do all work connected with the above business, on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.  
Ships can be repaired, and houses erected with dispatch, and in a manner not to be surpassed, in point of workmanship, on the Pacific coast.  
Shop on Main street.  
Olympia, Oct. 2, 1852. 4lf

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO!**  
PORTER'S LINE.  
THE Ship PERSIA and brig JANE are running regularly between Puget's Sound and the above port. All orders for goods promptly attended to. Address  
WILLIAM PORTER,  
Sept. 11, 1852. 1lf  
San Francisco.

**JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,**  
CIVIL ENGINEER SURVEYOR, AND DRAUGHTSMAN.  
sept 18 lf  
ST. HELENS, O. T.

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

Harpers Monthly, 6 dollars  
Graham's Magazine, 6 do.  
Godey's Lady's Book, 6 do.  
The National Magazine, 4 do.  
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 10 do.  
The Whig Review, 6 do.  
The Democratic Review, 6 do.  
Little's Living Age, 12 do.  
Knickerbocker Magazine, 6 do.  
Electric Magazine, 10 do.  
The Banquet Mag. and Stair's Reg. 10 do.  
The Albany Cultivator, a journal of the farmer gardener, &c., 10 do.  
The Horticulturalist, a journal of art, &c., 10 do.  
The London Lancet, 10 do.  
American Journal of Medical Sciences, 10 do.  
Blackwoods Magazine, 6 do.  
For the London, Edinburgh, North British and Westminster Reviews, each, 5 do.  
For two Reviews \$8; three, \$12; four, 16 do.  
For Blackwood and the four Reviews for a year, 20 do.

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

When any of the above are sent from the office of publication, they will be charged half the above rates.  
Subscriptions received also for any other magazine or newspaper published in the United States or Europe.  
One of the firm resides in New York and will attend to the filing of all orders that may be entrusted to our care.  
Country merchants, booksellers, pedlars and trade generally will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL,  
Portsmouth Square, San Francisco.  
November 6th, 1852. 9lf

**CHEAP BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS BY THE CART LOAD!**  
BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Portland square, San Francisco, wholesale and retail dealer in cheap publications, standard books, blank books, stationery, fancy articles, and AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS!  
B. G. & S. continue to supply all orders for cheap books and newspapers, and other articles in their line, in advance of all others, and at the lowest market price. Country merchants, agents, the trade, pedlars, canvassers, and the public generally are invited to call and examine our extensive collection of publications, where they will be sure to find all the latest works published in this country or elsewhere.  
B. G. & S. are sole agents for, and receiving per every mail, the Boston Journal, N. O. Picayune, Louisville Courier, Cincinnati Commercial, Portland Transcript, New Bedford Mercury, Baltimore Sun, St. Louis Reveille, &c. &c.; besides which they receive the New York Herald, New York Tribune, London Illustrated News, Wilmer & Smith's European Times, Weekly Dispatch, Dublin Nation, London Punch, La Cronica, New York State Letting, New York Schnellpost, La Presse, Le Constitutionnel, L'Illustration, and other papers generally from all parts of the world. One of the firm resides in New York, and will attend to the filing of all orders that we may receive with promptness and dispatch.  
BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL,  
Portsmouth square, San Francisco.  
November 6th, 1851. 9lf

**WILLIAM H. STOWELL,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
No. 4, Maynard's Fire proof Stores, SAN FRANCISCO.  
N. B. W. H. S. makes no purchases of any description of property on his own account, but generally has a large assortment of merchandise for sale on consignment.  
He respectfully tenders his services to any person in California or Oregon, who may wish to employ an agent for the sale of domestic produce or other merchandise.  
Sept. 6, 1852. 1lf

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO!**  
PORTER'S LINE.  
THE Ship PERSIA and brig JANE are running regularly between Puget's Sound and the above port. All orders for goods promptly attended to. Address  
WILLIAM PORTER,  
Sept. 11, 1852. 1lf  
San Francisco.

**JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,**  
CIVIL ENGINEER SURVEYOR, AND DRAUGHTSMAN.  
sept 18 lf  
ST. HELENS, O. T.

**BALCH & PALMER,**  
MERCHANTS,  
STEILACOOM, PUGET'S SOUND, OREGON TERRITORY.  
Sept. 5, 1852. 1lf

**D. R. BIGELOW,** Quincy A. Brooks  
**BIGELOW & BROOKS,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Olympia, Thurston County, O. T.  
1lf

**SIMON B. MAYRE,** DAVID LOGAN.  
**MAYRE & LOGAN,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.  
OFFICE—COFFIN'S BLOCK.  
NOV 9 lf  
Portland, Oregon.

**G. N. MOONAH,** J. W. WILLEY.  
**MOONAH & 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 Kelton, Sacramento City, Cal.  
Hon. J. Neely Johnson, "  
Hon. T. Butler King, San Francisco.  
Hon. Thomas Ewing, Ohio.  
Hon. John McDougal, Ex-Gov. California.  
Hon. P. H. Burnett, "  
Hon. John Welch, M. C. from Ohio.  
Editors of Pacer Times and Transcript, San Francisco.  
Olympia, Oct. 23, 1852. 7lf

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

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

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

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

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

**P. A. MARQUAM,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
Having located permanently in the city of Portland, will practice his Profession in the various Courts of Oregon Territory.  
Office—in Coffin's Block, opposite the Columbian Hotel.  
Sept. 6, 1852. 1lf

**WM. SETON OGDEN,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
PORTLAND, O. T.  
Sept. 6, 1852. 1lf

**Law Notice.**  
E. HAMILTON, will PRACTICE LAW, in the several Courts of the Territory of Oregon.  
Office in Morrison's Building, MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.  
sept 18 lf

**GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.**  
MERCHANTS,  
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.  
Sept. 6, 1852. 1lf

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

REFERENCES:  
Ex-Gov. Burnett, San Francisco.  
Maj. William L. Smith, San Francisco.  
Page, Bacon & Co., Oregon Territory.  
Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon Territory.  
F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend.  
David Shelton, Olympia.  
A. M. Poe, "  
N. B. Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce.  
Sept. 6, 1852. 1lf

**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. 1lf

**FOR SALE.**  
SET OF TINNERS TOOLS, by G. A. BARNES.  
Olympia, Sept. 20, 1852. 4

# "THE COLUMBIAN."

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—PUBLISHED AT  
**Olympia, Puget 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  
citizens North of the Columbia River—who un-  
derstand their own interests, and appreciate the  
advantages to be derived from the publication of a  
newspaper, if properly conducted, in their vicinity,  
the undersigned have been induced to engage in  
the undertaking at the place above designated.

We deem it both unnecessary and inexpedient to  
enter into a long list of promises, (as is 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  
faithful representation of its superior advantages,  
endeavor to aid in the speedy settlement of that  
very desirable portion of Oregon. But should not  
a due encouragement be given to justify an ex-  
penditure of labor, time and capital, an alternative is  
presented in other and many inviting vocations on  
the Pacific coast, where industry will be suitably  
rewarded without the humiliation of an eternal soli-  
citude for public patronage.

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

### TERMS:

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

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, & C.

**PILLOW & DREW** have  
just received direct from  
New York, a large and rich  
assortment of WATCHES  
and JEWELRY, consisting of  
Gold and Silver Hunting  
Watches, Plain do.  
Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold Rings with  
setts; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases;  
Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins;  
Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders;  
Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains;  
Silver Tea and Table Spoons;  
Silver and Silver plated Spectacles;  
Gold Bracelets with setts;  
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs;  
Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Parasols;  
Solar, Hanging and Table Lamps;  
Britannia Tea Pots and Pitchers;  
Brads and Fancy Head ornaments;  
Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks;  
Pocket Knives;  
Willard's Time Pieces, &c., &c., &c.  
All of which will be sold at Low Prices.  
Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 3if

**TO SHIP OWNERS AND  
MASTERS OF VESSELS.**  
THE undersigned is just completing an excellent  
new  
**DRY DOCK**  
three miles below Olympia, on the west side of the  
harbor, which will soon be ready for the accommo-  
dation of ship owners and masters for the repair of  
their vessels—such as caulking, coppering,  
springing 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. 6if

### Transportation.

**Winter Arrangements.**  
THE NEW STEAMER  
**Lot Whitcomb,**  
J. C. AINSWORTH, Mas-  
ter, will leave Portland every Monday and Thurs-  
day, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria,  
touching at all the intermediate points going  
down and returning.  
Arrangements have been made by which freight  
for Oregon City will be forwarded by steamer  
Multnomah. The Multnomah will convey the  
Whitcomb's passengers to Oregon City.  
Passengers for the Whitcomb will leave Oregon  
City Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and Mon-  
day morning at half past seven, on the Multnomah.  
The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as  
heretofore.  
For freight or passage, apply to the captain on  
board, or at the brick store, Oregon City.  
sept 18 if G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

**Winter Arrangements.**  
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER  
**"MULTNOMAH,"**  
CAPT. FOUNTLEROY, having been com-  
pletely overhauled and refitted, will hereafter  
run daily between Portland and Oregon City,  
leaving Portland at 10 o'clock a. m., and Oregon  
City at 2 p. m.  
The Multnomah will hereafter connect with the  
steamer Lot Whitcomb running to and from Astoria,  
touching at intermediate points.  
For freight or passage apply to the captain on  
board or  
J. M. BRECK, Agent.  
Dec. 4, 1852. if

**GENERAL ACCOMMODATION.**  
THE WELL KNOWN, FAST RUNNING STEAMER  
**"Washington,"**  
UNDER the command of her popular master,  
Capt. MURRAY, will be engaged to com-  
mence plying between Canemah and Cham-  
pooze immediately—and being connected with a stage  
at Cham-  
pooze, will carry passengers through to Sa-  
lem with dispatch—making daily trips between  
Canemah and Cham-  
pooze on very reasonable terms.  
For freight or passage, apply to the captain on  
board, or to Robert Newell & Co., Cham-  
pooze; Allen, McKinley & 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's  
residing in New York City will keep our stock well  
supplied with every thing in our line.

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

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

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

FINE CUTLERY, of Rodgers', Westenhofen's,  
Crookes, and Barnes' best manufacture. Also  
Wilde'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's, Primary and Quarto, with Atlas.  
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. 2if  
San Francisco.

## SAND'S SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of  
Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases,  
Cutaneous Eruptions,  
Rheumatism, Liver Complaint,  
Stomach Ulcers, Dropsy, Bronchitis,  
Dyspepsia, Consumption,  
Salt Rheum, Female Complaints,  
Fever Sores, Loss of Appetite,  
Erysipelas, 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 recommend-  
ed 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 an  
artificial 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-  
taneous 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 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 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,  
FERRIS NAZER.

City and County of New York, m—Ferris  
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 Foul-  
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 Havana, 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, Com-  
mander, will leave her pier at the foot of Warren street  
on Saturday, April 24th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for  
Aspinwall, via Havana.

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

### 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-  
nas. Passengers will thus be enabled to save about  
35 miles of the river navigation, and also the ex-  
pense and danger heretofore attending the landing  
in boats of 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. Whitney,  
at the office of the companies, No. 177 West  
street, corner of Warren, New York.  
sept 18if

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

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

THE splendid new double engine STEAMSHIP  
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons! H. J. Hartstein,  
U. S. Navy Commander, being now ready for 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,  
commander, which steamer, is ordered to remain at  
Panama, to be in readiness immediately on arrival  
of the passengers at that point, to sail direct for  
San Francisco without any delay.

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

The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and  
the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgo-  
nas, at the head of river navigation.  
Passengers going forward by the quickest trip  
ever performed from New York to San Francisco.  
Early application will be necessary to secure  
passage, for which apply to Charles A. Whitney  
at the office of the Companies, 177 West street,  
corner of Warren street New York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
The steamer Columbia, A. V. St. LeRoy,  
Commander, will leave Law's Wharf at San Fran-  
cisco, on the arrival of the mail steamer from Pan-  
ama, with the U. S. mails for Oregon, touching at  
Astoria, and returning without delay with pas-  
sengers and mails for the steamer from San Francisco  
from Panama. A safe and commodious river  
steamer will connect with the Columbia, taking  
passengers for St. Helena, Portland, and Oregon City.  
For passage or light freight, apply to  
E. KNIGHT, Ag't, P. M. S. S. Co.,  
Office, corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets  
San Francisco, or to JOSEPH DUBROW,  
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 Cham-  
pooze TO SALEM.

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

SAMUEL CLARK, Salem,  
sept 18 if W. H. REES, Cham-  
pooze.

## NEW TRANSPORTATION ROUTE!

FROM OREGON CITY TO SALEM,  
VIA CHAMPOOZE!  
NEWELL & Co. at Cham-  
pooze, 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.—Cham-  
pooze, Griswold & Co.—Salem,  
Monteith—Albany,  
W. W. Buck & Co. Marysville.  
Cham-  
pooze, 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! GUITANS!!

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 ac-  
commodate the traveling community with very  
superior saddle horses. Persons traveling between  
Olympia and the Cowlitz river will do well to call  
at my stable in Olympia. Charges moderate.  
JOSEPH TEBB,  
Olympia, Sept. 5, 1852. 1if

### EXPRESSES.

## GREGORY'S EXPRESS TO OREGON.

TOUCHING Humboldt,  
Trinidad, Klamath,  
Astoria, St. Helena, Portland,  
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.	Agents.
New York, Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock.	
Liverpool, " John W. Hart.	
Sacramento City, " G. E. Clark.	
Marysville, " Frank Rumrill.	
Honolulu, S. I. " Mitchell & Hutchins.	
Panama, " Ran, Runnels & o.	
Portland, Oregon, " W. B. tway.	
Oregon City, " Allan, McKinley & o.	
Astoria, " Leonard & Green.	
Puget's Sound, " Crosby & Smith.	
Milton, " do	
Salem, " Wilson & o.	

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

## 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, Alpheus 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; Pullen, 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 messen-  
gers on their own account for the purposes of ad-  
vancing a general Express business. As soon as such  
arrangements are completed, notice will be given.  
S. P. CARTER,  
General Agent in California.  
Sept. 6, 1852. 1if

## 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. S. Co.'s Steamer, our  
regular 10th-monthly Express, leaving here on or  
about the 10th and 25th of each month, in time to  
connect with the Panama steamers.

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

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

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

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

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

GOLD DUST BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES.  
ADAMS & CO.  
Sept. 18, 1852. 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.  
274 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.  
Will receive Oregon lumber and produce, on  
commission, and make cash advances on the same.  
Also will sell land claims or town lots, on liberal  
terms.  
Refer to Gor. Gaines, Salem; T. J. Dryer, Esq.,  
Portland; Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver, and H. M.  
Knighton, St. Helena.  
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 centers of  
the British scientific and literary world. By  
their criticisms, they aid readers in the selection of  
standard valuable books; and by the epitomes  
which they present, often obviate the necessity of  
consulting works too voluminous for general ex-  
amination. They fill a place which American  
magazines cannot supply; for they discuss topics  
relating more strictly to the affairs, political, reli-  
gious, scientific and literary, of the continent of  
Europe. They are conducted by the best talent of  
Great Britain; and are engaged with the most im-  
portant questions which interest or agitate the  
civilized world. Whoever subscribes, to them all,  
may read the ablest representatives of the principal  
parties into which the people of Great Britain are  
divided.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW  
is the exponent of the Whig party in Great Britain,  
having from its commencement advocated Freedom  
and the rights of the people. When the war, ap-  
parently of extermination, was waged against  
France by British Tory rulers, and during which  
occurred the second great struggle of England  
with our own country, this Review first unfurled  
the flag of resistance, made by its unswerving  
and eloquent appeals in behalf of inalienable rights  
the halls of legislation and even the throne itself  
to tremble. The graphic and stirring delineations  
of those events, presented in the pages of this dis-  
tinguished Journal, exhibit the truest portraits 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 founders 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  
promulgation of their antagonistic principles; and dur-  
ing a long series of years, these two leading Peri-  
odicals have concentrated the labors, the talent,  
and the influence of the adherents of the Whig and  
Tory parties of Great Britain.

Men of the highest literary rank, as dignitaries  
civil and ecclesiastical, have contributed to the  
pages of these works: among them might be men-  
tioned 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 of which might be associated—we refer to  
Jefferys, Napier, Brougham, Mackintosh, and  
McCauley; the first of whom during his long con-  
nection with the Review actually wrote, on the av-  
erage, one third of the articles that graced its  
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  
Rowebuck, 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 "Monthly Benthamite." This  
work has ever been especially devoted to the  
great topics which interest the mass of the people:  
its pages has been rife, it will be remembered, with  
a series of powerful articles, tending to the reduc-  
tion of Tory and exclusive privileges, hereditary  
rights, 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-  
relenting 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  
Reformer. 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 an extraordinary effort of charity, be induced  
to cherish it as an exotic worthy of being engrafted  
into our more genial soil. It has recently been  
united with the Foreign Quarterly Review, the  
more attractive features of the two Reviews being  
now combined in the Westminster, and thus 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  
heretofore. 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-