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MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINOOK JARGON.

Used by all the different Indian Tribes West of the Mountains, as the means of conversation with the Whites.

COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

Nika. I.
Mika. You.
Klasker. They.
Mesiker. You. plural
Tanass man. A boy.
Chaco. Come.
Momook. Work.
Klatawa. Go.
Kar. Where.
Yawa. There.
Yakwa. Here.
Alta. At present.
Alke. Afterwards.
Illihe. Land.
Ahyak. Quick.
Siya. Distance.
Klakster. Who.
Klosh. Good.
Laport. Door.
Konaway. All.
Sun. Day.
Poolakly. Night.
Tenas sun. Morning.
Sitkum sun. Noon.
Kakwa. The same.
Yoolkut. Long.
Hy-you. Plenty.
Sockally. High.
Pilton. Fool.
Tekope. White.
Pill. Red.
Klayl. Black.
Letete. Head.
Laposh. Mouth.
Leeda. Teeth.
Lelang. Tongue.
Seesh-hoose. Face.
Lema. The hand.
Yaksoot. Hair.
Lareh. Barley.
Lepoosh. Peas.
Wapito. Potatoes.
Ledowo. Turnips.
Lekarrot. Carrots.
Lesonion. Onions.
Kabbage. Cabbage.
Klapite. Thread.
Moola. Saw Mill.
Percece. Blanket.
Kamoosack. Beads.
Poolally. Powder.
Kulla-kulla. Birds.
Musket. A gun.
Ninamox. Otter.
Eea. Beaver.
Quanica. Whale.
Quiceo. Porpoise.
Oluck. Snake.
Soolee. Mouse.
Skad. Mole.
Lelo. Wolf.
Pish-pish. Cat.
Kuitan. A horse.
Moos-moos. A cow.
Lamuto. Sheep.
Kamox. A dog.
Kushaw. A hog.
Kimta. Behind.
Yaka. He.
Nesika. We.
Man. Man.
Klootchman. Woman.
Chuck. Water.
Lum. Rum.
Patle. Full.
Patlamb. Drunk.
Boston. American.
Pesioux. French.
Halo. None.
Musatchy. Bad.
Tyhee. Chief.
Elitee. Slave.
Ou. Brother.
Ats. Sister.
Kapawalla. Steal.
Ipsoot. Secret.
Patlatch. Give.
Iscum. Take.
Wake. No.
Nowitka. Yes.
Skokum. Strong.
Six. Friend.
Ikta. What.
Pechuck. Green.
Lemoro. Wild.
Laselle. Saddle.
Labreed. Bridle.
Sitlii. Stirrup.
Lesibro. Spurs.
Kolan. Ear.
Klapp. To find.
Kull. Tough, hard.
Lupulla. The back.
Saplel. Wheat.
Pire saplel. Bread.
Labiscuit. Biscuit.
Lawoen. Oats.
Lice. Rice.
Sugwa. Sugar.
Soap. Soap.
Molass. Molasses.
Stick shoes. Shoes.
Skin shoes. Mocasins.
Gleece pire. Candle.
Skullapeen. A rifle.
Memoloose. Kill.
Aetshoot. Bear.
Mowitch. Deer.
Quitchaddy. Rabbit.
Skubbyyou. Skunk.
Olikhiyou. Seal.
Yakolla. Eagle.
Waugh-waugh. Owl.
Skakairk. Hawk.
Mauk. Duck.
Smockmock. Grouse.
Malaequa. Musquito.
Swaawa. Panther.
Skudzo. A squirrel.
Enpooy. Lice.
Leway. Silk.
Lalopa. Ribbons.
Kapo. Coat.
Siekilox. Pantaloons.
Shirt. Shirt.
Klip. Deep.
Shetsham. Swim.
Seeapoose. Cap.
Leshawl. A shawl.
P. And.
Wicht. Also.
Dly tupso. Hay.
Dly. Dry.
Tum-tum. Heart.
Comb. Comb.
Koory. Run.
Pilpil. Blood.
Lesap. Egg.
Lepole. Hen.
Lecock. Rooster.
Lapell. Spade.
Lapiosge. Hoe.
Leglow. Nail.
Lake. Lake.
Lachaise. Chair.
Kettle. A pot.
Oskan. A cup.
Lope. Rope.
Silux. Angry.
Sharty. Sing.
Mercie. Thanks.
Kinoose. Tobacco.
Chee. New.
Sunday. Sunday.
Pooh. Shoot.
Lolo. To carry.
Klawa. Slow.
Wagh. To spill.
Innunde. Across.
Leprate. Priest.
Lejob. Devil.
Kapo. A relation.
Lepied. Foot.
Tee-owitt. Leg.
Yachoot. Belly.
Spose. If.
Delate. Straight.
Seepy. Crooked.
Tolo. Win.
Kow. Tie.
Klack. Untie.
Tanass Klootchman. A Girl.
Tanass. A child, and anything small.
Wawa. Language, to speak.
Mamook Chaco. Bring.
Muck-muck. Anything good to eat.
Pire chuck. Ardent spirits of any kind.
King George. English, Scotch or Irish.
Laplash. A shingle or plank.
Wake nika kumtux. I do not undestand.
Oihe. Sandwich Islander.
Hyass. Large or very.
Till. Heavy or tired.
Lazy. Slow or lazy.
Mamook ipsoot. To conceal.
Halluck Laport. Open the door.
Ikpooy Laport. Shut the door.
Klakany. Out of doors.
Midlight. Sit down, put down, or stay.
Midwhit. Stand up, get up or move.
Sitkum. Middle or half.
Tenas Poolakly. Sunset or dusk.
Cockshut. Fight, break, injure, &c.
Wakeskokum. Weak.
Wakekonsick. Never.
Kumtux. Understand.
Tikke Want, desires &c.
Ikta mika tikke. What do you want.
Okoak. This or that.
Wake ikta nika tikke. I do not want anything.
Sow wash. Indian. (Sauvage.)
Ankuty. Long ago.
Lay-lay. A long time.
Konsick. How much.
Makook. Buy or sell.
Kultis. Nothing, or gratis.
Kapitt. Finish, Stop.
Kapitt wawa. Hold your tongo.
Nanitch. Look, to see.
Sockally Tyhee. The Almighty.
Keekwully. Deep, beneath.
Quonisum. Always.
Sick. Unwell, ill, sick, &c.
Lecreme. Cream color.
Leky. Spotted or Piebald.
Olo. Hungry or thirsty.
Lapushmo. Saddle blanket.
Chick chick. A wagon or cart.
Kull-kull stick. Oak.
Laplash stick. Cedar.
Legum stick. Pine.
Kleman saplel. Flour.
Sale. Cotton or Calico.
Kanim. Canoe or boat.
Klackan. A fence, field.
Kalidon. Lead or shot.
Chickaman. Metals of all kinds.
Chickaman shoes. Horse shoes.
Tanass Musket. A pistol.
Moolack or Moos. Elk.
Salmon or Sallo-wack. Salmon.
Tanass Salmon. Trout.
Lemule or Hyas kolon. Mule.
Man Moos-moos. An ox.
Tanass Moos-moos. A Calf.
Henkerchim. Hedkerchief.
Coat. A woman's gown.
Keekwully coat. A petticoat.
Keekwully Sickilox. Drawers.
Kooy-kooy. Finge rings.
Hachr or House. A house.
Kata. Why, or what is the matter.
Whaah. Exclamation of astonishment, indeed.
Abba. Well then, or, if that is the case.
Luckwulla. A nut.
Tupsu. Grass or straw.
Hoey-hoey. Exchange.
Tootosh Gleece. Butter.
Kquttilt. To collapse.
Glass. A looking glass or window.
Koory kuitan. A race horse.
Tanass Lakutchee. Mussels.
Koppa. From, towards, &c.
Chitch. Grandmother.
Kla-howya. How are you, or poor, pitiful.
Lapooelle. Frying pan.
Appola. A roast of anything.
Quis-quis. A straw mat.
Makook house. A store.
Katsuck. Midway, between.
Oloman. An old man, or worn out.
Lemaei. An old woman.
Hyas Sunday. Christmas day and the 4th of July.
Pisheck. Bad, exhausted.
Paper. Paper, books, &c.
Zum seeahhoose. Paint the face.
Pire olally. Ripe berries.
Cold olally. Cranberries.
Pill olally. Strawberries.
Lapisege. A trap or snare.
Staetejay. An Island.
Miami. Down the stream, below.
Machlany. Towards the land.
Aalloyma. Another or different.
Hee-hee lema. Gamble.
Killapie. Return or capsize.
Kloch-kloch. Oysters.
Lawoolitch. A bottle.
Annah. Exclamation of astonishment.
Sick tum tum. Regret, sorrow.
Hrowlkult. Stubborn, determined.
Tickaerchy. Altho'.
Tamanawus. Witchcraft.
Owaykeet. A road.

Ikt.	1.	Sinimox.	7
Mox.	2	Sotkin.	8
Klone.	3	Quiss.	9
Locket.	4	Tatilum.	10
Quinum.	5	Tatilum pi ikt.	11
Tahum.	6	Tatilum pi mox.	12

Tatilum-tatilum or Ikt Takamonak. 100.
Ikt hyass Takamonak. 1000.

Splinters.

He who does evil that good may come, pays a toll to the devil to let him into heaven

It seems as if half the world were purblind; they can see nothing unless it glitters.

Persons will refrain from evil-speaking when persons refrain from evil hearing.

To Adam and Eve, Paradise was Home; to the good among their descendents, Home is Paradise.

The greatest truths are the simplest; so are the greatest men and women.

The memory ought to be a storehouse, not a lumber-room.

We may keep the devil without the swine, but not the swine without the devil.

We have little moral faith in those who have never been imposed upon.

Poetry is the key to the hieroglyphics of Nature.

Water is the best drink. Exercise and pure air, the best medicines.

Strong words indicate a weak cause.—The more a man swears, the easier he is licked.

There are lying looks as well as lying words, dissembling smiles, deceiving signs, and even a lying silence.

Unaffected modesty is the sweetest charm of female excellence—the richest gem in the diadem of their honor.

Some men so dislike the dust kicked up by the generation they belong to, that they lag behind it.

"Hell (a wise man has said) is paved with good intentions;" why not pluck up the stones, and break the devil's head with them?

"Why do you drug you wine?" a merchant was asked. "Because people will not drink it without." Is it not the same with truth?

Cunning leads to knavery; it is but a step from one to the other, and that very slippery; lying only makes the difference; add that to cunning and it is knavery.

In most cases it is not contempt, but conventionality, that induces us to pass by and ignore what it is not consistent with good taste tokn ow anything about.

We sometmes think we have no romance left, but some of us do still look at things and people as they are, and that alone produces romance enough.

Physicians must discover the weeknesses of the human mind, and even condescend to humuor them, or they will never be called in to cure the infirmities of the body.

We should act with as much energy as those who expect every thing from themselves; and we should pray with as much earnestness as those who expect every thing from God.

Never imagine that you are helpless, be cause you lack some of the external facilities which others possess. Whether you do anything or nothing depends entirely on will.

Agar said, 'give me neither poverty nor riches;' and this will ever be the prayer of the wise. Our incomes should be like our shoes, if too small, they will gall and pinch us, but if too large, they will cause us to stumble and to trip. Wealth, after all, is a relative thing, since he that has little, and wants less, is richer than he that has much, and wants more. True contentment depends not upon what we have; a tub was large enough for Diogenes, but a world was too little for Alexander.

From Gleason's Pictorial.

THE YOUNG PHILOSOPHER.

A SKETCH FOR PARENTS.

Mr. Solomon Winthrop was a plain old farmer—an austere, precise man, who did everything by established rules, and who could see no reason why people should ever grasp at things beyond what had been reached by their great great grandfathers. He had three children—two boys and a girl. There was Jeremiah, seventeen years old, Samuel, fifteen, and Fanny, thirteen.

It was a cold winter's day. Samuel was in the kitchen reading a book, and so interested was he that he did not notice the entrance of his father. Jeremiah was in an opposite corner engaged in ciphering out a sum which he had found in his arithmetic.

"Sam," said the farmer to his youngest son, "have you worked out that sum yet?"

"No, sir," returned the boy, in a hesitating manner.

"Didn't I tell you to stick to your arithmetic till you had done it," uttered Mr. Winthop, in a severe tone.

Samuel hung down his head and looked troubled.

"Why haven't you done it?" continued the father.

"I can't do it, sir", tremblingly returned the boy.

"Can't do it? And why not? Look at Jerry, there, with his slate and arithmetic. He had ciphered futher than you have long before he was as old as you are."

"Jerry was always fond of mathematical problems, sir; but I can't fasten my mind on them. They have no interest for me."

"That's because you don't try to feel any interest in your studies. What book is that you are reading?"

"It's a work on philosophy, sir."

"A work on fiddle-sticks! Go put it away this instant, and then get your slate, and don't let me see you away from your arithmetic again until you can work out these roots. Do you understand me?"

Samuel made no answer, but silently he put away his phylosophy, and then got his slate, and sat down again in the chimney corner. His nether lip trembled, and his eyes were moistened, for he was unhappy. His father had been harsh towards him, and he felt that it was without just cause.

"Sam," said Jerry, as soon as the old man had gone, "I'll do that sum for you."

"No, Jerry," returned the younger brother, but yet with a grateful look, "that would be deceiving our father. I will try and do the sum myself, though I fear I shall not succeed."

Samuel worked and studied, but all to no purpose. His mind was not on the subject before him. The roots and squares, the bases, hypothenuses and perpendiculars, though compartively simple in themselves, were to him a mingled mass of incomprehensible things, and the more he studied the more did he become perplexed and and bothered. The truth was, his father did not understand him.

Samuel was a bright boy, and uncommonly intelligence for one of his age. Mr. Winthrop was a thorough mathematician—he had never yet come across a problem he could not solve, and he desired his children should be like him, for he conceived that the very acme of educational perfection lay in the power of conquering Euclid, and he often expressed the opinion that, were Euclid living then, he could "give the old geometrician a hard tussle." He never seemed to comprehend that different minds were made with different capacities, and that what one mind could grasp with ease, another, of equal power, would fail to comprehend. Hence, because Jeremiah progressed rapidly in his mathematical studies, and could already survey a piece of land of many angles, he imagined that, because Samuel made no progress at all in the same branch, he was idle and careless, and he treated him accodingly. He never candidly conversed with his younger son, with a view to ascertain the true bent of his mind, and thus enable himself to open a proper field for the scope of that mind, but he had his own standard of the power of all minds, and he pertinaciously adhered to it.

There was another thing Mr. Winthrop could not see, and that was, that Samuel was continually studying and pondering upon such profitable matters as interested him, and that he was scarcely ever idle, nor did the father see, either, that if he wished his boy to become a mathematican, he was pursuing the very course to prevent such a result. Instead of endeavoring to make the study interesting to the child, he was making it really obnoxious.

The dinner hour came, and Samuel had not yet worked out the sum. His father was angry, and obliged the boy to go without his dinner, at the same time telling him that he was an idle, lazy child.

Poor Samuel left the kitchen and went up to his chamber, and there he sat and cried. At length his mind seemed to pass from the wrong he had suffered at the hands of his parent and took another turn, and the grief-marks left his face. There was a large fire in the room below his chamber, so he was not very cold; and getting up from his seat he went to a small closet, and from beneath a lot of old clothes he dragged forth some long strips of wood and commenced whittling. It was not for mere pastime that he thus whittled, for he was fashioning some curious affair from those pieces of wood. He had bits of wire, little scraps of tin-plate, pieces of twine, and some dozen small wheels that he had made himself, and he seemed to be working to get them together after some peculiar fashion of his own.

Half the afternoon had thus passed away when his sister entered his chamber. She had her apron gathered up in her hand, and after closing the door softly behind her, she appoached the spot where her brother sat.

"Here, Sammy—see, I have brought you up something to eat. I know you must be hungry."

As she spoke, she opened her apron and took out four cakes, and a piece of pie and cheese. The boy was hungry, and he hesitated not to avail himself of his sister's kind offer. He kissed her as he took the cakes, and thanked her.

"O, what a pretty thing that is you are making," uttered Fanny, as she gazed upon the result of her brother's labors, "Wont you give it to me after it's done?"

"Not this one, sister," returned the boy, with a smile; "but as soon as I get time I will make you something equally as pretty."

Fanny thanked her brother, and shortly afterwards she left the room, and the boy resumed his work.

At the end of a week the various materials that had been subjected to Samuel's jack-knife and pincers had assumed form and comeliness, and they were joined and grooved together in a curious combination. The embryo philosopher set the machine—for it looked something like a machine—upon the floor, and then he stood off and gazed upon it. His bright eye gleamed with a peculiar glow of satisfaction, and he looked proud and happy. While yet he stood and gazed upon the child of his labor, the door of his chamber was opened and his father entered.

"What—are you not studying?" exclaimed Mr. Winthrop, as he noticed his boy standing idle in the middle of the floor.

Samuel trembled as he heard his father's voice, and he turned pale with fear.

"Ha, what is this?" continued Mr. Winthrop, as he caught sight of the curious construction upon the floor. "This, then, is the secret of your idleness. Now I see how it is that you connot master your studies. You spend your time in making playhouses and fly-pens. I'll see whether you'll learn to attend to your lessons or not.—There!"

As the father uttered that simple interjection, he placed his foot upon the object of his displeasure. The boy uttered a quick cry, and sprang eagerly forward, but he was too late. The curious construction was chrushed to atoms—the labor of long weeks was utterly gone! The lad gazed for a moment upon the mass of ruins, and then covering his face with his hands he burst into tears.

"Ain't you ashamed?" said Mr. Winthrop," a great boy like you to spend your time on such clap-traps, and then cry about it because I choose that you should attend to your studies? Now go out to the barn and help Jerry shell corn."

The boy was too full of grief to make any explanation, and with a word he left his chamber; but for long days afterwards he was sad and down-hearted.

"Samuel," said Mr. Winthrop, one day after the spring had opened, "I have seen Mr. Young, and he is willing to take you as an apprentice. Jerry and I can get along on the farm, and I think the best thing you can do is to learn the blacksmith's trade. I have given up all hopes of ever making a surveyor of you; and if you had a farm, you wouldn't know how to measure it and lay it out. Jerry, now, will soon be able to take my place as surveyor, and I have already made arrangements for having him sworn, and obtaining his commision. But your trade will be a good one, however, and I have no doubt you will make a living at it."

Mr. Young was a blacksmith in a neighboring town, and he carried on quite an extensive business, and, moreover, he had the reputation of being a fine man. Samuel was delighted with his father's proposal, and when he learned that Mr. Young also carried on quite a large machine shop he was in ecstacies. His trunk was packed,—a good supply of clothes having been provided; and after kissing his mother and sister, and shaking hands with his father and brother, he mounted the stage and set off for his new destination.

He found Mr. Young all that he could wish, and he went into his business with an assiduity that surprised his master. One evening, after Samuel Winthrop had been with his new master six months, the latter came into the shop one night after all the journeymen had quite work and gone home, and found the youth busily engaged in filing a piece of iron. There were quite a number of pieces lying upon the bench by his side, some of which were curiously rivsted together and fixed with springs and slides, while others appeared not yet ready for their destined use. Mr. Young ascertained what the young workman was up to, and he not only encouraged him in his undertaking, but he stood for half an hour and watched him at his work. The next day Samuel Winthrop was removed from the blacksmith's shop to the machine shop.

Samuel often visited his parents, and at the end of two years his father was not a little surprised when Mr. Young informed him that Samuel was the most useful hand he had.

Time flew by fast. Samuel was twenty-one. Jeremiah had been free two years, and he was one of most accurate and trustworthy surveyors in the county. Mr. Winthrop looked upon his eldest son with pride, and often expressed the wish that the other son could have been like him. Samuel had come to visit his native home, and Mr. Young had come with him.

"Mr. Young," said Mr. Winthrop, after the tea things had been cleared away, "that is a fine large factory they have erected in your town."

"Yes," returned Mr. Young. "there are three of them, and they are doing a heavy business."

"I understand they have an extensive machine shop connected with the factories. Now if my boy Sam is as good a workman as you say he is, perhaps he might get a first rate situation there."

Mr. Young looked at Samuel and smiled.

"By the way," continued the old farmer, "what is all this noise I hear and see in the newspapers about these patent Winthrop Looms. They tell me they go ahead of anything that has been got up before."

"You must ask your son about that," returned Mr. Young. "That is some of Samuel's business."

"Eh? What? My son? Some of Sam—"

The old man stopped short and gazed at his boy. He was bewildered. It could not be that his son—his idle son—was the inventor of the great power loom that had taken all the manufacturers by surprise.

"What do you mean?" he at length asked.

"It simple means, father, that that loom is mine," returned Samuel, with a look of conscious pride. "I invented it, and have taken out a patent right, and have already been offered ten thousand dollars for the right of patent in two adjoining States.—Don't you remember that *clap-trap* that you crushed with you foot six years ago?"

"Yes," answered the old man, whose eyes were bent to the floor, and over whose mind a new light seemed to be breaking.

"Well," continued Samuel, "that was almost a pattern of the very loom I have set up in the factories, though, of course, I have made much alteration and improvement, and there is room for improvement yet."

"And that was what you were studying about when you used to stand and see me weave, and when you used to fumble about my loom so much," said Mrs. Winthrop.

"You are right, mother. Even then I had conceived the idea I have since carried out."

"And that is why you couldn't study my mathematical problems," uttered Mr. Winthrop, as he started from his chair and took the youth by the hand. "Samuel, my son, forgive me for the harshness I have used towards you. I have been blind, foolishly so, and I now see how I misunderstood you. While I thought you were idle and careless, you were solving a philosophical problem that I could never have comprehended. Forgive me, Samuel—I meant well enough, but I lacked in judgment and discrimination."

Of course the old man had long before been forgiven for his harshness, and his mind was open to a new lesson in human nature. It was simple this:

Different minds have different capacities, and no mind can be *driven* to love that for which it has no taste. First, seek to understand the natural abilities and dispositions of children, and then, in your management of their education for after life, govern yourselves accordingly. The same soil that will give life and vigor to the beautiful, the useful and stately pine, will not bear the sturdy oak. George Combe, the greatest moral philosopher of his day, could hardly reckon in simple addition, and Colburn, the mathematician, could not write out a common-place address!

No two things differ more than hurry and dispatch. Hurry is the mark of a weak mind, despatch of a strong one. A weak man in office, like a squirrel in a cage, is laboring eternally, but to no purpose, and in constant motion without getting on a jot; like a turnstile, he is in every body's way, but stops nobody; he talks a great deal, bnt says very little; looks into every thing and sees into nothing; and has a hundred irons in the fire, but few of them are hot, and with those few that are, he only burns his fingers.

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH AT BORDEAUX—THE EMPIRE AT LAST ACCEPTED.—Everybody has long known and predicted what Louis Napoleon was aiming at, but until recently he has been playing coy, and pretended not to notice the cries of "Vive l'Empereur" uttered by his officials, soldiers and paid instruments. In his speech, delivered before a great concourse of people at Bordeaux, he virtually accepts the Empire, and agrees to put the yoke upon the necks of his "dear subjects."

FOR AUSTRALIA.—The number of vessels in New York, says the Herald, up for Australia have increased lately, until nearly a dozen are at the present moment advertised to leave on stated days, with passengers and freight for that distant region.

THE COLUMBIAN.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, O. T.

Saturday, January 15, 1853.

Fisheries of the Pacific Coast—ultimate importance to Northern Oregon, &c.

It is neither for the edification of the people of northern Oregon, or from any hope of imparting to our citizens new and important information, that we have heretofore been led to the examination and discussion of the resources of our new and beautiful country. We are all familiar with the fruitful productiveness of our soil—the winter mildness, summer grandeur, and general salubrity of our climate—the extensive prairies and magnificent forests with which we are surrounded—the immense bodies of coal being developed in our midst—our two hundred miles of inland sea navigation and harbor, afforded by Puget Sound, and the liberality with which the various pursuits of industry are rewarded;—these are subjects with which all Oregonians are familiar. But it is that these things may be known abroad—that those desirous of immigrating to this portion of the Pacific coast may know something of the character of the country to which their attention may have been directed, and some of the inducements which invite their footsteps hither, that we have so frequently devoted a portion of the columns of the "Columbian," to matters connected therewith.

To the commercial class of the community on the Atlantic coast, an inducement standing pre-eminent, and highly attractive, is the magnificent FISHERIES known to exist on the shores of the Pacific.

It is asserted by persons who have spent some time in the examination of the fishing grounds of the Sound, Strait and coast, that in their opinion the business could be prosecuted more successfully—with less danger and exposure, and labor crowned with a reward infinitely superior to that attending the fisheries *of any other country in the world*! And that for cod, salmon, holibut, &c., the grounds referred to are UNRIVALED IN QUNTITY AND QUALITY—abounding, likewise, with a profusion of mackerel, herring, with myraids of every variety of the shell-fish order.

It would be almost unnecessary to remark, even for the information of the people of the Atlantic, that these fisheries have been thus far suffered to remain almost undisturbed—that salmon is the principal article of Indian subsistence—that what little has been done in the business of securing the salmon, has been done solely by the Indians, through their crude method, and slender appliances, and that their lazy and worthless habits prevent a sufficient bestowal of time and attention, in furnishing any considerable quantity for export, beyond their own necessities, and what is required for present home consumption.—The schooners "Mary Taylor," "Franklin," "Demariscove," "Cynosure," and others, have been engaged in the traffic of what oil and salmon the Indians of Queen Charlotte's, Vancouver's, and those of Cape Flattery may have had to dispose of, as auxiliary in the completion of their cargoes, and during the year just closed have procured for the San Francisco market several thousand barrels of each; and although the business is accelerating the tardy movement of the Indians, towards increasing the supply, the trade will not at present justify the exclusive attention of the above vessels being given to it, nor will, until the sharp-sighted capitalists from Nantucket, New Bedford, and other portions of the Atlantic coast, display their skill, daringy and enterprise upon our shores, and by going into the business after their own method, render it at once highly important and vastly profitable.

Assuming it for granted that the fishing grounds of the Pacific coast, are, in every respect, without a superior in the world—in a climate where the business can be carried on during all seasons of year, and with a harbor large enough to shelter in perfect safety, from storm and peril, at one time, all the vessels of the different nations of the earth—possessing all these advantages—of what avail would be our boasted superiority in all these respects without a market? And does any one inquire—"where is your market?"

After supplying an increasing and ultimate important home market, for the Californias, Mexico, and the South American states, we can safely point to the REST IN THE WORLD—China, Japan, and the Indies generally. The dense population of the Asiatic countries has long been regarded with wonder, and their means of existence contemplated with with consequent surprise. It is well known that their navy amounts to nothing—that their commerce is carried on by foreign countries, and that in all nautical operations, they are unused, unskilled, and unsuited. Their fisheries are carried on with but little better skill, and are of but little more importance than those of our Indians, and although fish is there esteemed as one of the greatest luxuries, it is also one with which the poorer class have but a slight acquaintance. And when it is known that smoked salmon has been but recently shipped to China at a first cost of 25 cts. per lb., something like a just estimate may be made of the value of the article at the port to which it was assigned. The fisheries of the Pacific once thoroughly opened and extensively carried on, would immediately attract a valuable trade from that direction—enrich our enterprising countrymen—appease, in a measure, the hunger of millions of the Celestial empire, and tend greatly to induce that self-sufficient and exclusive government to pursue a more liberal system of policy in its intercourse with the different nations of the earth. Our timber trade and fisheries will doubtless operate most beneficially, in a short time, in the commencement of a new era in the commerce of the east.

The whale fishery of our coast is also, at present, carried on exclusively by Indians, in their frail canoes, and with their imperfect apparatus—without any of the regular fixtures for extracting the oil; and with what success, the result of the last few years has given a very favorable evidence of what *might* be done by the experienced whalers of the Atlantic.

New England, alone, has at least 1600 vessels in the Pacific whale fishery, averaging some twenty-five men, and $25,000 capital to each vessel, seven-eighths of which seek their cargoes in high northern latitudes about and beyond Bherien's Straits. Four years is the the commonly allotted time, for reaching the fishing grounds—securing a cargo, and returning home—at least ONE YEAR of which time is consumed in making the voyage. To obviate this expensive loss of time, it is in contemplation by those engaged in the business on the Atlantic, to establish a depot on the Pacific for storing the oil, as fast as a cargo is taken; and in connection with whatever whaling vessels might be in their service on the Pacific, establish a line of clipper ships, for sending out cargoes of merchandise, provisions, &c., and returning with a cargo of oil from the depot—thus keeping whalers constantly on the fishing grounds—three of which would about give constant employment to one clipper ship, without any serious loss of time on either side. A manufactory would also be established in connection with the depot, for rendering the oil suitable for market.

Does any any one inquire—"how is all the merchandise of the clipper ships to be disposed of?" We would reply that those engaged with China, Japan, &c., in the cod and salmon trade, would find a ready market for all suitable articles of merchandise in those distant ports, and that a connection might be established throughout, alike advantageous to all.

Does any one inquire—"where could be found a place suitable for the establishment of the proposed depot?" We reply HERE! ON THE WATERS OF THE SOUND!

The "Jargon."

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found a dictionary of the "jargon," in common use amongst the different Indian tribes of Oregon, in their intercourse and business transactions with the whites, and has become quite familiar to the early settlers of the territory. As all immigrants and new settlers are more or less under the necessity of employing Indian service in one way or another, a publication of the "*wawa*" used, has been frequently called for, and regarded as highly necessary in facilitating a knowledge of the language.

We are informed the "jargon" was compiled and introduced amongst the Indians many years ago, by a trader in the service of John Jacob Astor, at Astoria; and finding it highly beneficial in facilitating trade, and harmonizing at once the dialects of the numerous Indian tribes, it was subsequently adopted by the Hudson Bay Company, at their different forts—is now, and long has been, the common trading language for all the Indians tribes of Oregon, where otherwise a perfect Babel of tongues would necessarily have to be acquired.

We are indebted for the manuscript dictionary of the "jargon," to a gentleman connected with the army, at Fort Steilacoom—an accomplished linguist and scholar, and who, we trust, will excuse us for consulting our convenience in taking the liberty to omit the gramatical arrangement of "nouns," "verbs," &c., as also the correct spelling of many French words, from which the "jargon" is obtained.

It will be observed that the "jargon" is a corruption of the French, English, and Indian langu ges, and the words are pronounced precisely according to the spelling.

A Steamer on the Sound Certain.

Captain A. B. GOVE, of the bark "Sarah Warren," recently returned from San Francisco, informs us that he has made arrangements for the purchase of a steamer at that place, of sufficient size, strength, and power, to run between the head of Puget Sound and Whidby's Island, Port Townsend, &c., and that it is his intention to have it shipped on the decks of the "Kendall Company's" Brig "G. W. Kendall," on her next trip. So our citizens, and the public far and near may expect to have the satisfaction of getting a comfortable and speedy conveyance up and down the Sound early next spring.

The time has arrived when the navigation of our magnificent inland sea by steam has become most seriously demanded by the rapid accumulation of business along its waters, and the consequent necessity of increasing travel now most imperatively requires an acceleration in the heretofore only available mode.

As doubtless our new and inviting country will be thronged with strangers in the spring, who may desire to make an exploration both by land and water, as hastily as possible, it is important for the credit of our citizens that their movements be not retarded through lazy Indian transportation nor that they be harassed by an extortionate "high tariff." "Protection" is not only demanded in this respect, by a steamer, but is not unfrequently required to facilitate the movements of vessels, when contending against head winds, coming in and going out of the Sound.

Capain Gove, and our citizens generally would feel very much disappointed should any thing occur contrary to present expectation, and we are assured that nothing will be wanting on the part of Captain G. to procure the steamer and forward it as proposed. That a steamer would not only pay its way next spring, but, in a short time, handsomely reward the enterprise, we have every confidence, and hope to have the satisfaction of hearing and seeing the pioneer steamer of northern Oregon "puffing" its way along the Sound at an early day the coming spring.

CAUSE OF DETENTION OF THE MAIL.—We are informed that a better case can be made out in excuse for the non-arrival of the mail at this place for the last five weeks, than has been generally anticipated; and it now appears pretty evident that the failure has not been so much the fault of the contractor, as in consequence of high water.—It is represented that the navigation of the Cowlitz river has been out of the question since the recent freshet, in consequence of high water, snow, ice, &c., and the streams between that river and this place have been too high to permit travel in that direction, even had the mail arrived regularly to Cowlitz landing, which we are assured has not been the case. Mr. RABISON, the contractor on this end of the route, left this place on Saturday last for the Cowlitz, for the purpose of bringing the mail through—having, as he informed us, been previously detained some ten days at Skookum Chuck, unable to cross. The fact of the matter is, government should allow the contractor an increased compensation on this route—commensurate, at least, with the increase of mail matter for northern Oregon; and instead of $1500 per annum, it should be $2500, or $3000. Mr. R. informs us that his actual expenses incurred by the contract, amounted last year to over $1400.

CAUSE OF THE RISE IN FLOUR.—We are credibly informed that the monstrous and unreasonable high price recently demanded for flour at this place, has not arisen so much from the scarcity of wheat in the country, as from the small quantity of that article on hand at the mill, previous to the commencement of the recent bad weather. The quantity of wheat at the mill being small, and the roads being such as to entirely prevent farmers from getting in with their wheat, induced those in charge of the mill to advance the price of flour from $10, to $15, then to $20 and now to $25 per cwt., and the consequence is that wheat has advanced proportionately. We understand there is an abundance of wheat in the country to supply the necessities of the market, for the present at least, and as the article of flour is not only *high*, but very *scarce* at this time, the high price demanded we hope will induce our farmers to "roll in" their surplus bread-stuffs without delay. The mill has been suspended for some time for want of something to do, and high water together, but will no doubt be enabled to resume operations in a few days. The farmers should know that all kinds of produce demand a very high price at this market.

☞ The snow is reported to have fallen to the depth of *seven feet* in the vicinity of Fort Vancouvery during the recent storm.

Editors' Table.

☞ Mr. G. A. BARNES, recently *visited* "our table" with a large box of magnificent *regalia de Havana*, of the finest flavor, and of superior manufacture. The only "puffing" they require, is by "word of mouth." "A few more left of the same sort," together with a large lot of merchandise, that is going off with a perfect "whereas!" Call soon, or you'll be too late!

☞ Mr. GEORGE BUSH this week presented us with a specimen of fruit grown in his orchard during the past season, and we take pleasure in testifying to the delicious flavor of the APPLES, and of bearing witness to the fine state of preservation in which they have thus far withstood the rainy season. Mr. B. is *one* of the farmers possessed by northern Oregon; and we are glad to learn that many others propose to imitate his example, the coming spring, by planting orchards. Should any person be at a loss to know where to obtain fruit trees, let them read, in another column, the advertisement of L. M. COLLINS, of Duwamish Bay.

☞ Extra copies of the "Columbian," in wrappers, ready for mailing, constantly on hand, at the low rate of FIVE per $1.—Bring along your "slugs" and send to your friends in the states a newspaper "*as is*" a *news*-PAPER.

☞ Dr. W. F. TOLMIE, of Fort Nisqually, will accept our thanks for a file of valuable periodicals, which he has been kind enough to forward for our benefit. We find them highly useful in the absence of a MONTH'S supply of mail matter.

☞ Amongst other articles of "CONSUMPTION" brought to this place by the recent arrival of the bark "Sarah Warren," from San Francisco, was ONE THOUSAND POUNDS OF BUTTER, which was sold at wholesale almost immediately at 75 cts. per lb. Our citizens have been almost entirely without butter for the last two months, and this supply was most greedily "taken into camp." It is to be hoped that our farmers will supply the market with this article in future.

☞ THE WEATHER continues "so-so," or in the "jargon" of the country—"hyass musatchy—hy-you snass!" although, at intervals, we have had some very pleasant "streaks" during the week—mild, at least, with an occasional successful effort on the part of "*old sol*," to struggle through the clouds, and indulge, momentarily, in a broad, good-natured "GRIN"—in the smiling sunshine of his own manufacture. The stock throughout the territory, so far as we have heard, are doing remarkably well, and are fast recuperating from the effects of the recent storm. The streams are rapidly falling—business is "going it with a rush," AND WE ARE LOOKING FOR THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL EVERY DAY!

☞ THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of Oregon has now been in session FIVE WEEKS, and more than TWO-THIRDS of the allotted term of the session will have expired, before we will be able to lay before our readers any proceedings of that body. That our representative, Col. I. N. EBEY, will use his utmost endeavors to have the rights of his district respected, and the interests of his constituents properly regarded, the people of northern Oregon have every confidence; and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when he will be called upon to legislate for his fellow-citizens in a territory of THEIR OWN, instead of being compelled to undergo the fatigue, and incur the expense of a journey of near three hundred miles, to advocate the cause of his constituents in an assembly of STRANGERS to our people and to the wants of their territory. Only think! six weeks time elapsing before hearing from our legislature! During that time, the President's message, and much of the proceedings of congress has gone through a reprint in every state in the Union, and *could* have been read in every palace and hovel from Maine to Texas! *Six weeks!*—a voyage could have been made to China, within that time!

☞ The ship "Thracian," under seizure by Col. Moses, collector of customs for the district of Puget Sound, since November last, for the alleged offence, of "a fraudulent procurement of an American enrolment in the district of San Francisco," escaped from custody on Sunday morning last, during the temporary absence, on shore, of the Inspector in charge. The vessel was promptly pursued by the collector as far as Steilacoom, when further chase was deemed fruitless. She was lying, at the time of making sail, and getting under way, about seven miles below this place; and having on board a full and valuable cargo of piles, square timber, shingles, cord-wood, &c., it is supposed that her course has been shaped directly for San Francisco.

THE RECENT SNOW.—It may be a matter of interest as well as surprise to persons at a distance, that while we were quoting the depth of the recent snow at over *three feet* in the vicinity of Olympia, we are informed that in the direction of the Cowlitz landing it measured over FOUR FEET, and in the neighborhood of Steilacoom, ONLY TEN INCHES! and we have heard of ten or fifteen intermediate depths, in as many different localities. This, we understand, is the universal characteristic of snow storms in northern Oregon—varying in depth throughout most of the prairies—in some parts of the country where considerable amount of snow has fallen, others have entirely escaped—the altitude of the different portions of country, no doubt, in a great measure, producing the varied results.

☞ The accession of a number of families, during the last fall and present winter, to the little community and settlement in and around Olympia, is hailed with gladness as the precursor of a more favorable state of society around us. The past has been peculiarly trying to the "pioneer" *female* portion of our new and sparsely populated country, whose circle of society, heretofore, has been circumscribed exclusively by their families—without schools—without churches, and without any of those social endearments of community, which was wont to render happy the scenes of their former homes. The scene is fast becoming changed—society is becoming organized, and a picture of contentment and happiness will soon be forthcoming. There is still room for a few more families in northern Oregon.

☞ The heavy rains which have followed in the wake of the late unprecedented depth of snow, have almost flooded the country between this place and the Columbia river. The Cowlitz, we understand, has become as wild as a cataract—completely forbidding the navigation of its usually indignant waters, and all the intermediate streams come "like Alpine torrents down." The Nuwakum and Skookum Chuck, particularly, "riot like madmen in their revelry," and are said to be higher than ever before known in the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant"—*on whose authority we speak*. A large portion of the Chickeeles country has been inundated—all intercourse with southern Oregon has been at an end for weeks, and all travel between this place and Cowlitz landing has been suspended.—We have heard of no loss of property thus far in consequence of the overflow.

☞ As an evidence of the rapid increase of trade, and brisk state of mercantile transactions here, it is worthy of remark that the "Sarah Warren" brought, in considerable lots and quantities, by her recent arrival—large sized cooking stoves, stove pipe, coffee, sugar, butter, cosse boots, iron, candles, and many other articles, most of which have already passed into the hands purchasers, and the entire cargo is being rapidly disposed of at our different business houses. Our lumber shippers will soon find no difficulty in obtaining cargoes both ways.

☞ San Francisco contains 40,000 inhabitants, thirteen churches and nine Sunday schools. There are over fifteen hundred children in the city of a suitable age to attend the public schools, and nine hundred attend Sunday schools.

☞ The Colonial Emipration Commissioners are taking 30 young women from every workhouse in Ireland for a free passage to Australia.

MIND YOUR BUSINESS—Is a common advice, but not the less judicious. Who has not follies enough to answer for without prying into his neighbor's affairs. Is there a man living who has not been imprudent at least once in his life? What if that imprudent step were whispered to the world? Would it be just? Then seek not to uncover the concealed fact. Mind your own affairs, and look into your own heart, and if you have not crimes and follies enough to answer for, here's our head for a football.

CHARITY.—Men measure their charity by a peculiar standard. A man who has but a dollar in his pocket would give a penny for almost any purpose. If he had a hundred dollars he might give one; carry it higher, and there comes a falling off.—One hundred dollars would be considered too large a sum for him who has ten thousand; while a present of one thousand would be considered almost miraculous for a man worth one hundred thousand—yet the proportion is the same throughout; the poor man's penny and the widow's mite is more than the rich man's sounding and widely-trumpeted benefaction.

We are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we do; therefore, never go abroad in search of your wants, if they are real wants, they will come home in search of you; for he that buys what he does not want, will soon want what he cannot buy.

☞ It is a sad heart that never rejoices.

For the Columbian.

Agriculture.

MESSRS. EDITORS—There are many men in this "breathing world of ours," (and not a few of them in Northern Oregon, even), who are always "on hand" to give an opinion upon any subject "under heaven" that may happen to be discussed in their presence, whether they have any correct knowledge of the question at issue or not. Such people are seldom, or never, qualified to give "an opinion as is an opinion," and therefore when found should be made a note of. Since my advent into this Puget Sound country, the remark has frequently been made to me by different individuals, that Northern Oregon is most miserably adapted to the purposes of agriculture, that its soil is barren and unfruitful, with the exception of now and then a fertile spot, like an oasis in the desert, and that it is not, and *cannot* be an agricultural country. Such men "reckon without their host," and foolishly make assertions upon matters that they know little or nothing about, and which they cannot substantiate by facts.—Men who do not look beyond the surface of things need never expect to gain anything more than a superficial knowledge of them; and so it is with this really beautiful and fruitful country, for if people will persist in confining themselves exclusively to the shores of the Sound, which are bounded throughout its length and breadth by dense forests, and never penetrate the interior, they have no reason whatever to expect to gain a correct knowledge of the country as it is.

To a stranger who comes here by sea, and whose object is agriculture, the prospect before him as he sails up the Sound is anything but an inviting one, I grant, for he can see nothing but bold, bluff banks, and forests of fir; but let him push his way inland a few miles, and his eyes will soon be gladdened by the sight of the richest and most beautiful prairies in the world, where he can sit down in quiet contentment upon his own "claim," and in a few years, with a little labor and means judicially applied, become wealthy, or at least "well off," as the "yankees" have it. Almost every day I meet with discontented individuals who are continually growling about Puget Sound, and cursing themselves for fools for ever coming to it; but I almost always find that they are DISAPPOINTED men, who cannot, or WILL not work, and who vainly hoped that it would prove a perfectly easy matter for them to acquire wealth here without either mental or bodily exertion. It was a delusive phantom that they hugged to their hearts, and some of them can now say as did "Pat" when writing to a brother "Mickey" in Ireland: "Sure this Amirikey is a great country intirely, for when I landed in New York I hadn't a rag to my back and now I'm kivered wid them."

Men MUST WORK in some way or other in this country, as in all other countries, or they have no ground whatever to found a hope upon of ever gaining wealth, or even a subsistence. Drones are not wanted here; they are of no manner of use or benefit to the community or Territory. MEN WHO WILL CULTIVATE THE SOIL, and by energy and determined perseverance cause the "wilderness to blossom as the rose," are they that are needed of all others, and who will ever be welcomed here with open hands and warm hearts. It is perfectly idle for men to talk of Northern Oregon as being barren and unsuited to the purposes of agriculture, for there is no TRUTH in it. There is as good soil here as any in the world, and a plenty of it. If you will not take my word for it, call courage enough to your aid to forsake for a season the allurements of Olympia, and other places along shore, and explore the interior.

MORE ANON.

VULGAR DISCOURSE.—A correspondent of the Hereford Times says—"One among the innumerable evils prevalent in man is low conversation; it makes one's heart tremble as it were, to hear it upon times. Where the public more frequently hear it is among that low set of men who occasionally stroll our streets. But is it only with these we hear it? Alas, no! Even a great number of those we SUPPOSE to be respectable MORAL men, are in the habit of employing it when assembled together at public houses, workshops, offices, and such like places.—Let me say a few words to you who are in the habit of conversing in a low, unbecoming manner. Is it not disgracing the very name of MAN, to apply it to you filthy-tongued? You scarcely mention the worthy and meek name of "woman" without profaning it, and disgusting one with your filthy comments! and you scarcely mention the blessed name of the Almighty (He who could destroy you in the twinkling of an eye) without blaspheming it! It is thro' "low conversation" you bring upon yourselves disgrace; you get the name of being "blackguards," and many other abominable names. Will nothing shame you?—What name will express fully your great wickedness? MEN, BE MEN! do not disgrace the name!" Remember what the scripture says—"The tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity: it defileth the whole body!"

A SMILE.—Who can tell the value of a smile? It costs the giver nothing, but is beyond price to the erring and relenting, the sad and cheerless, the lost and forsaken. It disarms malice—subdues temper—turns hatred to love—revenge to kindness, and paves the darkest path with gems of sunlight. A smile on the brow betrays a kind heart, a pleasant friend, an affectionate brother, a dutiful son, a happy husband. It adds a charm to beauty, it decorates the face of the deformed, and makes lovely woman resemble an angel of paradise.

To Collectors of Customs, Commanders of Revenue Cutters, Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States, on the Pacific:

The ship "Thracian," built at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1836, of 375 5-95 tons measurement, under an enrolment and coasting license to A. F. Scott, as owner and master, issued at San Francisco, in the State of California, on the 31st day of August 1852, was seized by my direction within this collection district, on the 18th day of November, 1852, charged with being owned either in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, by one Thomas C. Thomas, or others, *aliens*, and with being held by said Scott, in trust, confidence, or otherwise, for the use and benefit of said Thomas or others, *aliens*, in violation of the laws of the United States, and subsequently, libelled, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., in the District Court of the United States, for the third Judicial District, in the Territory of Oregon, to enforce a forfeiture of the same. By the course prescribed by law, a valuation was adopted, and a bond in the sum of eight thousand dollars required for the production of the said property at the ensuing term of said Court in Lewis county.

The parties failing to give bond as required, (the temporary inspector of customs of the United States in charge of said ship, being either forced or inveigled on shore), the said property was, on the night of the 7th, or morning of the 8th instant, unwarrantably removed out of this district to parts unknown, with T. C. Thomas, W. C. P. Townsley, A. F. Scott, J. C. Huffington, and others on board. As the object of this communication is to procure a vindication of the laws, you are hereby advised, that since the departure of said ship, it has been ascertained that the cargo of timber, &c., on board is the property of the parties interested in the ship, and consequently (Act of 1793,—sec. 32), subject to forfeiture.

SIMPSON P. MOSES,
Collector of Customs.
Custom House, District of Puget's Sound, Olympia, Oregon, Jan. 10, 1853.

THE FEMALE TEMPER.—No trait of character is more valuable in a female than the possession of a sweet temper. Home can never be made happy without it. It is like the flowers that spring up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Let a man go home at night, wearied and worn by the toils of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition! It is sunshine falling on his heart. He is happy, and the cares of life are forgotten. A sweet temper has a soothing influence over the minds of a whole family. Where it is found in the wife and mother, you observe kindness and love predominating over the natural feeling of a bad heart. Smiles, kind words and looks, characterise the children, and peace and love have their dwelling there. Study, then, to acquire and retain a sweet temper. It is more valuable than gold; and at the close of life it retains all its freshness and power.

LOVE AND DEBT.—There is very little difference between the man in love and the man in debt. Both the debtor and the lover commence operations by promissory notes; the former giving bills to his creditor, and the latter sending *billets doux* to his fair one.

The lover, by promising to cherish, is honored with a place in the lady's good books; and the debtor, by promising to pay, winneth admission into the creditor's ledger.

Love keepeth its captive awake all night; so doth debt.

Love is uncalculating, and debt holdeth no reckoning.

The man who oweth money is in need of brass, and so is the swain who poppeth the question.—[Family Herald.

FRIENDSHIP. — When we see the leaves dropping from the trees in the beginning of autumn, just such, think we, is the friendship of the world; while the sap of maintenance lasts, our friends swarm in abundance around us, but in the winter of need they leave us alone and naked. He is a fortunate man that finds a real friend in his need; but more truly happy is he, by far, that hath no need of his aid.

☞ The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life and understands the use of it; obliging alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such a one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.—LESSING.

☞ Frugality is good, if liberality be joined with it. The first is leaving off superfluous expenses; the last is bestowing them to the benefit of others that need.—The first without the last begins covetousness; the last without the first begins prodigality. Both together make an excellent temper. Happy the place where they are found!—W. PENN.

☞ Nature has left every man a capacity of being agreeable, though not of shining in company; and there are a hundred men sufficiently qualified for both, who, by a few faults, that might be corrected in half-an-hour, are not so much as tolerable.—Swift.

☞ Misunderstanding and inattention create more uneasiness in the world than deception and artifice; or, at least, their consequences are more universal.—Goethe.

☞ Loungers should never torment industrious people with their idle visits. They should seek each other's society. There's no harm in a BORE'S BORING A BORE.

A NEW PROPELLER.—The last files of the Sydney Herald contain accounts of a new propeller invented by Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor General of New South Wales, a trial of which in a small steamer at that port had just excited great interest. It is called the Bomerang propeller, and is constructed on the principle of the weapon of that name used by the natives to kill game. Although the experiment was only on a small and imperfect scale, a speed of twelve knots an hour against a head-wind is stated to have been obtained. The instrument is described to combine great strength and simplicity, while it has also the advantage that its motion in the water causes but a comparatively slight agitation, to that it is capable of being adapted to canal boats as well as to other vessels. A Sydney merchant, in a letter dated June 22, says:

"Sir Thomas Mitchell has been testing his new invention, the Bomerang propeller for steamers, in lieu of the screw. He has tried it on a steamer here, and it has answered very well. Sir Thomas says he will be able to get twenty knots an hour out of it. It will be the very thing for ocean steamships. He has taken out a patent, and wishes to go home to bring it out."

Prudence is a presumption of the future, contracted from the experience of times past.

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.

School Teacher Wanted.

A PERSON qualified to teach the different branches of a common English education, will find a desirable opportunity of engaging a school about seven miles south-east of Olympia. It is desired that the school should commence about the first of March. For further particulars apply to S. D. Ruddell, of Liberty township.
Jan. 15, 1853.

NOTICE!

NOW is your chance to buy CHEAP—call at my store before purchasing elsewhere. I intend closing out the stock on hand.

ANDREW J. MOSES.
Olympia, Jan. 10, 1852. 19tf

C HERE!

NEW GOODS FOR ALL!

Who wants to buy Goods Cheap?

JUST RECEIVED, per Bark "Sarah Warren," from San Francisco, the following articles:

Sugar,	Cow Bells,
Coffee,	Bake ovens,
Tea,	Cross-cut saws, & files,
Tobacco,	Grind-stones,
Molasses,	Iron and steel,
Candles,	Squares,
Soap,	Pocket rules,
Apples,	Chalk lines,
Peaches,	Augers, assorted,
Saleratus,	Assorted Tin-ware,
Spices of all kinds,	Cutlery of all kinds,
Rope of different sizes,	Looking Glasses,
Bed cords,	
Axes and handles,	CROCKERY!
Steel Yards,	

DRY GOODS!

Alpaccas,	Muslin Delain,
Merino,	Check Ginghams,

A great variety of Calicoes and fancy articles, such as

Ribbons,	Hickory shirting,
Laces,	Bleached & unbleached
Bobinett,	Shirtings,
Edgings,	Red, white, yellow and
Shaws,	gray flannels,
Cravats,	Drawers, shirts, socks,
Cotton and kid gloves,	Table cloths,
Tooth brushes,	Napkins,
Cologne Hair brushes,	Black and white Linen
Spectacles, &c.	Thread,
French Cassimere pants,	Spool and skein cotton
Fancy cravats,	Thread, assorted,
Vests, Coats,	Sewing Silk,
Hats, Caps,	Candle wick,
Boots & Shoes for	Brass candle sticks,
Women, men and children,	Candy,
	Playing Cards,
Satinetts,	Percussion caps,
Tweeds,	Segars, by the barrel or
Lindsey,	box,
Red ticks,	Pens, Ink, Paper,
Blue Drills,	Wafers, Slates, Pencils,

An Assortment of School Books.

G. A. BARNES.
Olympia, Jan. 8, 1853. 4w 18

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 Nesqually beach,	19 m
" Nesqually 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 Dungeness,	18 m
" New Dungeness to Cape Flattery,	84 m
" Head of Whidby's Isl. to Penn's Cove,	25 m
" Col. Ebey's to Victoria, Vanc.'s Isl.,	28 m
" Olymia to Cape Flattery, direct,	190 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.

RETAIL

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

Beef, per lb.	14a16	Pickles, per jar,	50
Pork, "	20	Vinegar, per gal.	50a60
Flour, per 100 lbs.	20 00	Salt, per lb.	4a5
Potatoes, per bush.	1 50	Blankets, per pair,	8 00
Butter, per lb.	1 00	Candles, per lb.	62a75
Onions, per bush.	$4 00	Linseed oil, pr gal.	2 50
Tallow, per lb.	12½	Sperm oil, "	1 50
Cheese, "	40	Tobacco, per lb.	75a1 00
Eggs, per doz.	75	Soap, "	12a14
Beets, per bush.	3 50	Sheeting, 4 4 pr yd.	16
Sugar, per lb.	12½	Drilling, "	16
Coffee, per lb.	30	Axes,	2 00a3 00
Tea, "	75a1 00	Hewing axes,	8 50
Molasses, per gal.	50a75	Brandy, pr gal.	1 50a2 00
Salmon, per lb.	10a12	Whisky, "	1 25
Saleratus, "	25	Gin, "	2 50a3 00
Chickens, per doz.	7 00	Hickory shirts,	1 00

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, whale oil, potatoes, grain and Oregon produce generally, furnished at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates. The attention of ship owners is respectfully solicited.

Their line of packets trading regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco.

Schr. "Damariscove," Capt. Hathaway,
Brig "Geo. Emery," Capt. Wilson,
may be relied upon for safe carriage of 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. 5tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

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

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

WEED & HURD.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

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

F. A. CHENOWETH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.
Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852. 15tf

OLYMPIA HOUSE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, OREGON.

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

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

Private rooms furnished to those wishing them.

EDMUND SYLVESTER.
Olympia, Sept. 1, '52 1tf

COWLITZ HOTEL.

A Great Disideratum!

THE SUBSCRIBER having refitted and greatly improved his House at the COWLITY 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.

septl1 tf F. A. CLARKE.

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,
septl8 tf PORTLAND, OREGON.

COWLITZ RIVER.

THE UDNERSIGNED have Batteaux 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. 16tf

OFFICERS,

JUDICIAL, REPRESENTATIVE, &c., IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF THURSTON.

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, S. S. FORD, DAVID SHELTON, } County Judges;
D. R. BIGELOW, Treasurer;
D. S. MAYNARD, J. M. BACHELDER, } Justices.
R. S. BAILY, Assessor;

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.

THE KENDALL CO.,

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

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

HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving by their line of Packet Ships, viz:
Ship POTOMAC, Capt. A. B. Gove,
Brig G. W. KENDALL, Capt D. J. Gove,
Schooner FRANKLIN, Capt. G. W. Pinklam,
A good assortment of
DRY GOODS, CROCKERY WARE, HARD WARE, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., Which will be exchanged at low prices for Oregon Produce or for Cash.

For freight, passage or other business, apply to JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Agent, Corner of 2nd and Main streets, Olympia, or DR S. MERRETT, San Francisco, Montgomery, 2d door from California street.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

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

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

New York, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

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

Among his assortment may be found

Dry Goods, Groceries,

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

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

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

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

G. A. BARNES.
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1852 1y1

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 patronge.

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

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

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

SIMMONS & GOLDSBOROUGH.
Olympia, Sept. 11, 1852. 1tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

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

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

HAYS, WARD & CO.
Sept. 5, 1852. 3m1

ENGINEER'S NOTICE.

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

For further particulars apply to

H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852 1 3tif

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers & Working Jewelers,

Front, between Stark and Oak sts.,
NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE.
PORTLAND, O. T.

Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and Warranted.
Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.
Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 3tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

200,000 FRUIT TREES!

Apple, Peach, Plumb and Cherry.

L. M. COLLINS, two miles up the east side of Dewamish 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

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.

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.
Gody's Lady's Book,	6 do.
The National Magazine,	4 do.
Hunt's Merchant's Magizine,	10 do.
The Whig Review,	6 do.
The Democratic Review,	6 do.
Little's Living Age,	12 do.
Knickerbocker Magazine,	6 do.
Eclectic Magazine,	10 do.
The Banker's Mag. and Staist'l. Reg.	10 do.
The Albany Cultivator, a journal for the farmer gardner, &c.,	10 do.
The Horticulturist, 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 Calfor.,	5 do.
New York Spirit of the Times,	10 do.
Philadelphia Saturday Courier,	6 do.
Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post,	6 do.
Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper,	3 do.
Baltimore Weekly Sun for California,	5 do.
Portland, Maine, Weekly Transcript,	5 do.
Uncle Sam, Weekly,	5 do.
Waverly Magazine,	5 do.
Boston Museum,	5 do.
Boston Carpet Bag,	5 do.
Boston Investigator,	5 do.
Gleason's Pict'l Drawing Room Comp.,	5 do.
Louisville Ky., Courier for California,	5 do.
Cincinnati Commercial,	5 do.
New Orleans Picayune,	6 do.
New Orleans True Delta,	6 do.
New York Lantern, or Am. Punch,	5 do.
New York La Cronica Spanish,	10 do.
New York Staats Leitung,	5 do.
New York Courier des Etats Unis,	6 do.
London Illustrated News Weekly,	20 do.
London Weekly Dispatch,	20 do.
London Weekly Times,	20 do.
Liverpool (Willmer & Smith's) Times,	20 do.
Doublin Nation.	20 do.

When any of the above are sent from the office of publication, they will be charged half the above rates.

Subscriptions received also for any other magazine or newspaper published in the United States or Europe.

One of the firm resides in New York and will attend to the filling of all orders that may be entrusted to our care.

Country merchants, booksellers, pedlers and the trade generally will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL.
Portsmouth Square, San Francisco.
November 6th, 1852. 9tf

CHEAP BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS
BY THE CART LOAD!

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Portsmouth square, San Francisco, wholesale and retail dealer in cheap publications, standard books, blank books, stationery, fancy articles, and

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS!

B. G. & S. continues 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, pedlers, 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, Doublin Nation, London Punch, La Cronica, New York Staats Leitung, New York Schnellpost, La Pressee, La Constitutionnel, L'Illustration, and other papers generally from all parts of the world. One of the firm resides in New York, and will attend to the filling of all orders that we may receive with promptness and dispatch.

BURGESS, BILBERT & STILL,
Portsmouth square, San Francisco.
November 6th, 1851. 9tf

WILLIAM H. STOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 4, Maynard's Fire proof Stores,
SAN FRANCISO.

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

He respectfully tenders his services to any person in California or Oregon, who may wish to employ an agent for the sale of domestic produce or other merchandize.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

PORTER'S LINE.

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

WILLIAM PORTER,
Sept. 11, 1852. 1tf San Francisco.

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,
CIVIL ENGINEER SURVEYOR, AND DRAUGHTSMAN.
septl8 tf ST. HELENS, O. T.

LAFAYETTE BALCH. CYRUS PALMER.

BALCH & PALMER,

MERCHANTS,

STEILACOOM, PUGET'S SOUND, OREGON TERRITORY.
Sept. 5, 1852. 1tf

D. R. Bigelow, Quincy A. Brooks

BIGELOW & BROOKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Olympia, Thurston County, O. T.
1tf

SIMON B. MAYRE. DAVID LOGAN.

MAYRE & LOGAN.

Attorneys at Law,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE—COFFIN'S BLOCK,
nov6 9tf Portland, Oregon.

G. N. M'CONAHA. J. W. WILLY.

McCONAHA & WILEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

WILL attend the several Courts of the Territory. Their special attention will be given to causes in the District and Supreme Courts. They will attend to criminal cases throughout the Territory.

THEY REFER TO

Hon. Thomas H. Benton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Hon. John B. Weller, U. S. Senator from California.
Hon. Judge Ralston, Sacramento City, Cal.
Hon. J. Neely Johnson, " "
Hon. T. Butler King, San Francisco.
Hon. Thomas Ewing, Ohio.
Hon. John McDougal, Ex-Gov. California.
Hon. P. H. Burnett, " "
Hon. John Welch, M. C. from Ohio.
Editors of Placer Times and Transcript, San Francisco.
Olympia, oct. 23, 1852. 7tf

G. A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c.,

OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND.
Sept. 1852. 1tf

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
COWLITZ FARMS, O. T.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

L. B. HASTINGS. F. W. PETTYGROVE.
ALFRED A. PLUMMER.

L. B. HASTINGS & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE,
Port Townsend, Northern Oregon.

Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Sept. 25, 1852. 3tf

WARBASS & TOWNSEND,

GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE GENERALLY.

☞ Shipping supplied at short notice.

MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

ANDREW J. MOSES

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Merchandise.
Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 1tf

P. A. MARQUAM,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

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

Office—in Coffin's Block, opposite the Columbian Hotel.
Sept. 6, 1852 1tf

WM. SETON OGDEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.
PORTLAND, O. T.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

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.
septl8 tf.

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

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.

MERCHANTS,

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

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

Woodford C. Holman & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansome)
San Francisco, California.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:

Ex-Gov. Burnett, Maj. William L. Smith, Page, Bacon & Co. } San. Francisco.
Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon Territory.
F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend.
David Shelton, A. M. Poe, } Olympia.

N. B. Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

HENRY TOOMY. JOHN REID.

HENRY TOOMY & CO.

LUMBER AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
Corner of Sansome and Merchant Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

LEVI H. WOODS.

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

"THE COLUMBIAN."

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER — PUBLISHED AT

Olympia, Puget's Sound.

NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

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

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

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

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

TERMS:

$5 per year—$3 per six months,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &C.

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

Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold Rings with setts; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases;
Ladies and Gentlemens' Breast Pins;
Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders;
Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains;
Silver Tea and Table Spoons;
Silver and Silver plated Spectacles;
Gold Bracelets with setts;
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs;
Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Purses;
Solar, Hanging and Table Lamps;
Brittania Tea Pots and Pitchers;
Beads and Fancy Head ornaments;
Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks;
Pocket Knives;
Willard's Time Pieces, &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at Low Prices.

Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 3tf

TO SHIP OWNERS AND

MASTERS OF VESSELS.

THE undersigned is just completing an excellent new

DRY DOCK

three miles below Olympia, on the west side of the harbor, which will soon be ready for the accommodation of ship owners and masters for the repair of their vessels — such as caulking, coppering, sparring and repairing generally.

A good opportunity will now be presented for the repair of vessels of those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity presented, and will find all necessary conveniences for that purpose.

Cargoes of spars for the China or English markets will at all times be furnished at the dock, by sending in bills designating the quantity and quality of such as may be required.

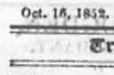
A part of a cargo now on hand.

JOHN L. BUTLER.

Oct. 16, 1852. 6tf

Transportation.

Winter Arrangements.



THE NEW STEAMER

Lot Whitcomb,

J. C. AINSWORTH, master will leave Portland every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the intermediate points going down and returning.

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

Passengers for the Whitcomb will leave Oregon City Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Monday 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.

sept18 tf G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

Winter Arrangements.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER

"MULTNOMAH,"

CAPT. FOUNTLEROY, having been completely 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. tf

GENERAL ACCOMMODATION.

THE WELL KNOWN, FAST RUNNING STEAMER

"Washington,"

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

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

Marvin & Hitchcock,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.

PIONEER BOOK STORE.

MONTGOMERY ST., CORNER OF MERCHANT,

San Francisco.

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

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

ACCOUNT BOOKS of every different size, from Cap to Super-Royal, of the best quality of paper and binding, manufactured to our order.
MEMORANDUMS, Pass Books, Miniature Account Books, in every variety.
MERCANTILE STATIONERY, Counting House and Desk Furniture of every description.
FINE CUTLERY, of Rodgers', Westenhohn's, Crookes, and Barnes' best manufacture. Also Wilds' American Cutlery—300 doz. selected in New York expressly for our trade.
GOLD PENS—Bagley's and Greaton's make, the finest assortment ever offered, of all sizes, with and without extension cases, and warranted perfect points.
LETTER AND SEAL PRESSES, Copying Books, Manifold Writers, Scrap Books, Invoice Files, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

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

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

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of

Scrofula,	Mercurial Diseases,
Rheumatism,	Cutaneous Eruptions,
Stubborn Ulcers,	Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,	Bronchitis,
Salt Rheum,	Consumption,
Fever Sores,	Female Complaints,
Erysipelas,	Loss of Appetite,

Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.,

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

LIVER COMPLAINT AND SALT RHEUM.

New York, July 27, 1849.

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

Yours sincerely,
FERRIER NAZER.

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

C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor.

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

For sale at Oregon City by our agents,

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.

Sept. 6, 1852. tf

Transportation.

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 Havnana, on Saturday, April 24th. The splendid steamship

EL DORADO,

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

GEORGIA,

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

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

PANAMA,

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

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

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

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

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

sept 18tf

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CONNECTING WITH THE

PACIFIC MAIL SLEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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

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

GOLDEN GATE,

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

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

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

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

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

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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

E. KNIGHT, Ag't. P. M. S. S. Co.,

Office, corner Sacramento & Leidesdorff streets San Francisco, or to JOSEPH DURBROW, Agent, Portland Oregon.

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

sept18 tf

New Stage Line!

Through by Daylight from Champoeg

TO SALEM.

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

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

NEW TRANSPORTATION ROUTE!

FROM OREGON CITY TO SALEM,

VIA CHAMPOEG!

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

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

Champoeg, sept18 tf.

THE WILLAMETTE HOUSE,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

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

HORSES! CUITANS!!

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

JOSEPH TEBO.

Olympia, Sept. 5, 1852. 1tf

EXPRESSES.

GREGORY'S EXPRESS

TO OREGON,

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor.

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

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC

EXPRESS.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

Henry D. Rice.

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

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

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

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

S. P. CARTER,
General Agent in California.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

ADAMS & CO.'S

Treasure, Parcel, Package and Freight

EXPRESS AND

BANKING HOUSE.

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

Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and Europe,

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

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

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

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

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

EXCHANGE ON

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

Deposits received on special or general account.

Letters of credit given on our house in San Francisco.

GOLD DUST BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES.

ADAMS & CO.
NEWELL & CO., Agents.

Sept. 18, 1852. tf

DUGAN & CO'S

Oregon Express.

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

CALIFONIA, THE ATL'C STATES & EUROPE.

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

TREASURE FORWARDED UNDER INSURANCE.

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

sept18 tf DUGAN & CO.

GEORGE H. ENSIGN,

OREGON LAND AND LUMBER OFFICE.

276 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

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

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

sept18 tf

PROSPECTUS.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

REPUBLICATION OF THE

LONDON QUARTERLY, THE NORTH BRITISH, THE EDINBURGH, AND WESTMINSTER REVIEWS,

AND

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers,

79 Fulton, and 54 Gold sts., New York.

THESE periodicals are the critical censors of the British scolastic and literary world. By their criticisims, they aid readers in the selection of standard valuable books; and by the epitomes which they present, often obviate the necessity of consulting works too voluminous for general examination. They fill a place which American magazines connot supply; for they discuss topics relating more strictly to the affairs, political, religious, scientific and literary, of the continent of Europe. They are conducted by the best talent of Great Britain; and are engaged with the most important questions which interest or agitate the civilzied 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, apparently of extermination, was waged against France by British Tory rulers, and during which occurred the second great struggle of England with our own country, this Review first unfurled the flag of resistance, made by its unanswerable and eloquent appeals in behalf of inalienable rights the halls of legislation and even the throne itself to tremble. The graphic and stirring delineations of those events, presented in the pages of that distinguished Journal, exhibit the truest portraiture of those perilous days to be found, perhaps, in the language. Its influence was becoming so apparent, that at length the leaders of the Tory party, at whom the thunders of its eloquence were especially directed, found it too powerful an instrument to be resisted by ordinary means, and hence they established the "Quarterly," or as it is distinguished among the American Reprints,

THE LONDON QTARTELY REVIEW,

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

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

THE WESTMIMISTER REVIEW.

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

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

is a work of more recent origin than those already described—but is, nevertheless, destined to occupy as prominent a place in the Republic of Letters.

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

Sustained, then, as these distinguished works are and ever have been, by the highest order of scholastic ability and political sagacity, we need not be surprised to find them occupying such a proud pre-eminence among the literary production of the world; and the neglect of their high claims upon the consideration of all classes of the intelligent community, would necessarily argue a corresponding indifference to the great interests of the common weal. But a spirit of philosophical inqury is abroad among the people; and to the honor of the age may it be stated that ignorance is no longer deemed a misfortune, but a fault; and assuredly the fault is not lessened when we find such facts advantages thus placed within our grasp; and however trite, also, may be the remark, it is none the less true, that the cultivation of literature brings its own reward, the neglect of it brings its own punishment. With these views, therefore, the American publishers respectfully beg to invite the especial attention of their fellow citizens to the Reprints of the severall Periodicals here referred to, feeling confident that in doing so they will not only subserve the best interests of popular intelligence, but will, at the same time, add to the general happiness of the nation, by imparting to the public mind a healthful stimulus for a high order of intellectual pleasure.

TERMS—Payments to be made in Advance.

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3,00	per year
For any two "	5,00	"
For any three "	7,00	"
For all four of the Reviews,	8,00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3,00	"
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9,00	"
For Blackwood and four Reviews,	10,00	"

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
79 Fulton Street, entrance 54 Gold St. New York.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The continued success of this Magazine presents the strongest motives to the Publishers to make it still more worthy of the unprecedented favor with which it has been received by the public. The present number is embellished with the portraits of the eminent American writers Irving and Bryant, and a view of their residences, accompanied with original sketches of their literary character. Others, names distinguished in letters and science, will be made the subject of articles and pictorial illustrations in subsequent numbers.

The circulation of the Magazine is now sixty thousand, and is regularly extending in every part of the Union, No effort will be spared to render it a great National Work, both in regard to the richness and variety of its contents, and its adaptation to the wants of the American mind. The utmost care will be taken to present a faithful and pleasing picture of current English literature, while nothing will be admitted which can offend the most fastidious taste or the nicest sense of morality. As an agreeable and instructive publication for family reading in any portion of our vast Republic, the Publishers are determined that it shall be without a superior in the literature of the world.

Each number of the Magazine will contain 144 pages octavo, in double columns. The volumes for a single year, therefore, will present nearly two thousand pages of the choicest of the Miscellaneous literature of the age. A carefully prepared Fashion Plate will accompany each number. New volumes commence with the June and December numbers.

TERMS.

Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five cents a number. The first volume is now ready, neatly bound in muslin, at Two Dollars. The Work may be obtained of Booksellers and Periodical Agents, and of the Publishers.

Liberal arrangements will be made with the Trade and with Postmasters for efforts in circulating the Work, and Specimen Numbers will be supplied gratuitously.

The Publishers will supply mail and city subscribers, when payment is made to them in advance. Clubs supplied upon liberal terms. Muslin covers for each volume will be furnished by the Publishers and Agents at Twenty-five cents each.

Persons desiring the Work early will please to furnish their names and address to the Agents. Orders for numbers from the commencement can now be supplied.

Address post paid, Harper & Brothers, 82 and 84 street New York.

Educational.

Portland Academy,

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

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

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

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

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

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

sept18 tf JAS. H. WILBUR.

THE TUALATIN ACADEMY,

J. M. KEELER, PRINCIPAL,

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

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

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

The terms of the Institution will commence as follows:

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

The terms will be eleven weeks each.

Tuition—primary studies—$6. Higher do. $8 per term. Board may be obtained in private families. G. H. ATKINSON, Secretary.

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

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