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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Emigration to the United States.

Oppression has been, in all ages, a fertile source of emigration. The Israelites fled from the bitter bondage of Egypt, and after forty years wandering in the wilderness, settled down in Palestine. The Phœnician colony of Carthage had its origin in the tyranny of the mother city, Tyre. The numerous migrations of the ancient Greeks were, for the most part caused by feuds, rapine, and desolating wars. The Huns and subsequently the Goths and Vandals, who, issuing from the forests and fastnesses of the North, poured themselves down like a deluge upon the plains of central and southern Europe, and finally succeeded in subverting the Roman empire, had either been driven from their original seats by the conquering Chinese and Tartar tribes, or had departed from them on account of boils and intestine battles. The Pilgrim Fathers forsook their English homes in a remote and wilderness land, beyond the broad Atlantic, they might have freedom to worship God as their consciences dictated. In our own time, the despotism, which, as a horrid nightmare, broods over the spirit and people of Europe, is producing the same result.—Since the hopes of European liberty have been crushed in the extinguishment of the Revolutions of 1848,—since the young republic of Italy has fallen before its trans-Alpine assassins, who still guard the sepulchre which contains its lifeless form as if afraid of its sudden and miraculous resuscitation,—since Russia has trampled Hungary in the dust,—since Prussia and Austria have yielded their necks to irresponsible tyrannies; since Erin's locks of strength and beauty have been last shorn by her perfidious Sixty lords, and her best and noblest sons have been by their Philistine oppressors expatriated from their natal soil and the light of the blue heavens on which from their infancy they gazed, to remote lands, washed by strange seas, and surrounded by a firmament from which shine the bright but unfamiliar constellations of the South,—since Gaul has sold her birthright for less than a mess of pottage,—for deliverance from the imaginary terrors of the Socialists—since she has willingly received into her mouth the impartial bit and submitted herself to the degrading rule of "the nephew of my uncle,"—in one word since the people of Europe have been prostrated before the feet of their rulers, and have felt that so long as they remain in their respective countries they must submit to galling vassalage, they have turned their eyes around to seek some asylum where unmolested they may pursue their vocations, utter their thoughts, enjoy their rights, build their sanctuaries, and erect their homes. And naturally their thoughts turn to these United States. They have heard of the happiness, the greatness and freedom of this country; or, perhaps, they have friends here who write home to them a most flattering account of their success and encourage them to emigrate.—Doubtless, often, the most exaggerated and deceptive reports about America, are received and credited. Multitudes, particularly from Ireland and Germany, are crowding to our shores. "They come"—"they come" is still the cry! From the second to the eighth day of May, 10,000 emigrants landed at the single port of New York.—During the month of April 25,492 were dispatched from Liverpool to the United States. The average amount of emigration to the port of New York is 30,000 per month. It is said among the Germans there is now a greater stir of preparation for coming here than any in previous spring and summer. The people of Ireland are, in general, making their way as best they can,

and as fast as they can, to this country.—America is the land of their hope and friends, and they stretch out toward it their arms.

So long as despotism holds its secure reign in Europe we may expect an annual increase in the number of immigrants. Let them come! In the name of Freedom and Humanity we bid them—Welcome! There remains with us very much land to be possessed. We have superabundant territory, and will soon have more. We want population. The oppressive governments of the old world are working our advancement. By their harsh measures, they are sending us legions of active, strong men to till our soil, hew down our forests, drain our marshes, people our vast solitudes, construct our canals, build our railroads, erect our cities, increase our greatness. They are thus adding immensely to our wealth and general prosperity.

One of our New York papers lately made an estimate of the value of emigration as "an accession to our stock of labor and living capital," and concluded that it exceeds in value all the gold dust imported from California. The calculation runs thus: A full-grown healthy man, of twenty-one years of age, looking merely at the result of his labor and the likelihood of his living to the average length of human existence, is worth a thousand dollars. The whole emigration to this port, 30,000 a month, may therefore be safely put down as worth five hundred dollars each. This average being taken as the basis of an estimate, we have an amount of value added to the capital stock of this country equal to fifteen millions of dollars monthly. These emigrants generally bring with them some little property in money, which may be safely averaged at ten dollars per head; this would give a sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which added to the former result makes the sum of \$15,300,000 per month, which European emigration adds to this city alone, to be scattered throughout the country. The whole emigration from Europe to this country, if similarly calculated, would make the entire value to us of European emigration about thirty-one millions of dollars per month, and for a year would exceed \$300,000,000! What an accession the great and petty despots of Europe are yearly making to the money, labor, and living population of this country! Oppression is unwittingly contributing to the growth and extension of freedom! We are not of those who look with alarm on the dense thousands of emigrants who are making this country their home. There is an assimilating power in American character and institutions which they cannot long resist. Their peculiar habits, prejudices, and ignorance must gradually vanish before the light and the mental activity which surround them. At an earlier period in the history of this nation it might not have been able to stamp with its impress—to appropriate to its growth—to assimilate to its nutriment—to incorporate into its system and make part of itself the multitudes who are seeking a home and asylum on its shores; but it has now attained to such a vigor and maturity that whatever comes within its suction is straightway brought under its transforming influence.

Few foreigners who are here five or eight years but almost unconsciously have imbibed much of the manner, tone, activity, intelligence, and love of well regulated liberty which characterize Americans, or Yankees, as they are called abroad. And if one of these make a visit to his native land, his old companions mark the decided change which has taken place, and often impute it, not to its true cause, but to affectation or vanity. It is true, indeed, that we are not ourselves altogether unaffected by the various peoples who come in and dwell amongst us. If we influence them to a degree, it is not to be expected they will leave no trace of themselves on our national character. They do, and it is well they do. This is a compound nation. Its pedigree is various and complicated. It traces its ancestry in many lands. In direct line Anglo-Saxon it has lateral relationship with every race in Europe; now, even China seems not unwilling to court its connection, and, as if it had not cousins enough already, our President is sending Commodore Perry a wooing to Japan! We are a cross of all nations, and from among us have arisen and will yet in greater perfection arise the most complete specimens of human nature. We will not be merely sober, staid, plodding Englishmen—nor gay and sprightly Frenchmen—nor daring and passionate Italians—nor grave and majestic Spaniards—nor laborious, dreamy Germans—nor phlegmatic and heavy-browed Dutchmen—nor canny, calculating Scotchmen—nor brilliant, warm hearted Irishmen—but our character will be that which results from the fusion and combination of all these—a character complete, many-sided, cosmopolitan, unique. It would not be desirable, therefore, that we should remain uninfluenced by our immigrant population. From them we may derive much to better and improve us. But certainly, in the meantime, it is at once our duty and interest not to neglect their social, intellectual, and moral education. Rear for them the school-house; encourage them to erect the church. And then should they, as in many cases is very likely, never be thoroughly Americanized, their children brought up with our own, taught in the same schools, imbibing the same lessons of freedom from our history,

made acquainted with the theory and working of our social system, will be American in heart, American by birth, and from among them will arise some of our best citizens and most illustrious men. Only one thing have we to dread: an ignorant and irreligious population. If, with our common schools and our various facilities for moral education, we have either of these, the fault as its punishment will be our own. While despotism keeps its victims ignorant that it may preserve them weak and defenceless, liberty can only exist in connection with knowledge and a sense and love of right.—[New York Metropolitan.

**How to grow Rich.**—Hunt, in the last number of his Magazine, says:

When a man takes more pleasure in acquiring money than in expending it, he has taken the first step towards wealth. A farmer will receive a few grains of an improved species of corn, which he will not eat, but will plant them, and replant the product from year to year, till his few grains become hundreds of bushels.

Money is increasable by analogous processes, and success is within the power of any man who shall attain to ordinary longevity. If a man at the age of twenty years can save from his earnings twenty-six cents every working day, and annually invest the aggregate at compound legal 7 per cent interest he will at seventy, possess \$32,000. Many men who resort to life insurance, can save several times twenty-six cents daily, and accumulate several times the above sum long before the age of seventy.

Nearly all large fortunes are the result of such accumulations; hence the men who amass great fortunes are usually those who live long. The last few years of Lazar and Astor's lives increased their wealth more than scores of early years. To be in haste to become rich by a few great operations, is a direct road to eventual poverty. We cannot, however, command long life, but we can approximate thereto by commencing early the process of accumulation, an elongation by extending backward, being as efficacious as an elongation forward.—Every hundred dollars expended by a man of the age of twenty years, is an expenditure of what, at our legal rate of interest, would by compounding it annually, become \$3000, should he live to the age of seventy. This lesson is taught practically by savings banks, and well contracts the fatal notion of the young, and that old age is the period for accumulation, and youth the period for expenditure.

By like principles, a young man who pays annually a premium for life insurance, loses not the premiums only, but the immense increase which the money would produce, should he invest it at compound interest, and live to the ordinary limit of man's life. Extremely old men, who have no length of life in prospect, are the only persons, if any, who should insure their lives, for the expense of their insurance would be but little more than the annual premiums.

The true principle of the road to wealth is first the desire to gain, and the second to be your own banker. Almost every man who really desires to become rich may do so, if governed by these feelings and actions, and it is just as certain that every person who takes more pleasure in spending than he does in seeing his pile of treasure grow, will die poor.

**AFRICAN PROVERBS.**—A work has just appeared on the Yoraba nation—one of the negro races of the interior of Africa. It contains a vocabulary, and a translation of some of the proverbs in vogue among this people. Among them are the following:

An ungrateful guest is like the lower jaw, which, when the body dies in the morning, falls away from the upper by night-time.

A man walks at ease in the presence of his defamer; a man steps proudly in the presence of his accuser; when knows that neither of them has twenty covies in his house? When the goat has fed, it returns home; when the sheep has fed, it returns home; not returning home after feeding, ruins the character of the pig.

The trader never confesses that he has sold all his goods, but when asked, he will only say—"Trade is a little better."

The time may be very long, but a lie will be detected at last.

Consideration is the first-born, Calculation the next, Wisdom the third.

A wild boar, in place of a pig, would ravage the town; and a slave made a king would spare nobody.

Because friendship is pleasant, we partake of our friend's entertainment, but not because we have not enough to eat in our own house.

Everything has a price, but who can set a price upon blood!

The stocks are not pleasant, but they are good for a rogue.

He who shares his friend's prosperity, but does not move a hand to help him in his work, is selfish; for he who eats the sweet, should be ready to eat the bitter.

These will do pretty well for savages. These sentences indicate considerable civilization, and good morals and business.

When you go to drown yourself, always pull off your clothes, they may fit your wife's second husband.

**BLIND RICH.**—What's the use in being rich? In particular, what's the use in my getting rich? My wife says to me, every time I get to work on a good job, "Jim, why don't you try and lay up a little money?" says she. And I try to distil into her mind the evil of riches. There was poor Mr. Astor, worked hard to accumulate property, and when he had piled up a lot of it, he was pestered to death to take care of it. Then there was a poor rich Mr. McDonough, in Louisiana, nigh about starved himself, and had only one suit of poor clothes, for the sake of buying all the land that lined him. I reckon I've ate and drunk about as much good stuff as Mr. McDonough did in his life, with all his property. I live kinder independent like. Nobody asks me to endorse notes, or to go bail for anybody.—No tenth cousins come to my house expecting to live like fightin' cocks at my expense. Nobody asks me to subscribe a thousand for Kershoot. Nobody asks me for money for party purposes. In fact, I get treated at other people's expense every 'lection. And now what's the use of my scribbling round, year in and year out, just to accumulate a few hundred thousand dollars? My wife would like to have me do it, I know, so that she might dress in silks; but kalliker is good enough for any woman. I enjoy myself just as well as though I was rich. Don't I see all the petty pictures around here for nothing? And all the watches and rings placed in the other side of that plate-glass, I can enjoy as well as if I owned 'em. I have new patterns put out for me to look at almost every day, and I don't have to worry nights about their getting stole.

Your rich men go to great expense and trouble to keep their coaches, and great lazy fellows to drive 'em, but when I want to ride to the South End, or to any other part of the city, I just beckons with one finger, and a four-horse coach hauls up to the curb-stone, and I am off—only a fourpence to pay. No, no! you don't catch Jim Ferguson bein' one of the rich men of Massachusetts, no how! They ain't good members of society, they ain't. Case why? They buy their liquor by the demijohn and drink it at home, and there ain't no public spirits about that. They don't help landlords and saloon keepers to pay rent—don't help along the 'chinery of society. It's liable to raise a breeze in the family circle, as I know by experience, for if I carry home even a pint bottle, Mrs. F. rises a blow that almost takes my hair off. If I followed the example of the rich men, I should lead a pretty life with Mrs. F. In fact, rich men are a humbug; so I guess I'll carry this 'ere quarter to some grocery and invest it where thieves can't break through and steal in. As long as I carry it about, I am liable to have my pockets picked, but when I've drunk it up, nobody can't cheat me out of it—that's so.—[Boston Museum.

The Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine, in session at Augusta, has decided that the Maine Liquor Law does not prevent intoxicating liquors from being property, in the true sense of the word; and does not forbid a man to own liquor, if for his own use, and not to sell; that the act cannot prevent the transport of liquor through the State, or from one town to another in the State, where there is no intention to sell it.

A license of ten dollars is required by the Boston city authorities to permit anybody to explode fire crackers within the sacred precincts of that settlement. Fancy a boy paying ten dollars for the fun of celebrating the fourth of July patriotically!

When a man now-a-days wishes to communicate the intelligence that a daughter has been added to the family, he says that his domestic affairs have reached a crisis.

At Haverhill, Mass., on the 20th of June, Mr. Timothy George, 74 years of age, was married to Miss Anna Ordway, aged 51 years.

The human heart is like a feather bed—it must be roughly handled, well shaken and exposed to a variety of turns, to prevent it becoming hard.

The difference between a post office stamp and a donkey is that you stick one with a lick, and you lick the other with a stick.

If time is money, it is thought that a man ought to be worth something pretty hand some, after seven years in the state prison.

The saying that "there is more pleasure in giving than receiving," is supposed to apply chiefly to medicine, kicks, and advice.

A man who gives his children a habit of industry, provides for them better than by giving them a stock of money.

An editor down south says he never dotted an i till once in his life, and that was in a fight with a contemporary.

"Come, Bill, it's ten o'clock, and I think we had better be going, for it's time honest men were at home." "Well, yes," was the answer, "I must be off, but you needn't hurry on that account."

**DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.**—G. Gilbreed in breeches.

## Letters of Acceptance OF GENERALS SCOTT AND PIERCE.

BALTIMORE, June 22, 1852.

SIR: I am instructed by the Whig National Convention to inform you of your unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States. I enclose a copy of the resolutions passed by the Convention, expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent questions of national policy; and, with sincere wishes that you may be elected and for the permanent settlement of principles of the Whig party,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland, President of the Whig National Convention. To Major General WINFIELD SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1852.

To the Honorable J. G. CHAPMAN, President of the Whig National Convention:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive from your hands the official notice of my "unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States," together with "a copy of the Resolutions passed by the Convention expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent questions of National policy."

This great distinction, conferred by a numerous, intelligent, and patriotic body, representing millions of my countrymen, sinks deep into my heart, and, remembering the very eminent names which were before the Convention in amicable competition with my own, I am made to feel oppressively the weight of responsibility belonging to my new position.

Not having written a word to procure this distinction I lost not a moment, after it had been conferred, in addressing a letter to one of your members to signify what would be, by the proper time, the substance of my reply to the Convention, and I now have the honor to repeat, in a more formal manner, as the occasion justly demands, that I accept the Nomination with the Resolutions annexed.

The political principles and measures laid down in those resolutions are so broad that but little is left for me to add. I therefore barely suggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connection with Congress, to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settlement of the same to favorable to actual settlers, but consistent, nevertheless, with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance; and also to recommend or approve a single alteration in our naturalization laws, suggested by my military experience, viz: giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship who shall faithfully serve, in time of war, one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces, regular or volunteer, on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service.

In regard to the general policy of the Administration, if elected, I should, of course, look among those who may approve that policy for the agents to carry it into execution, and I should seek to cultivate harmony and fraternal sentiments throughout the Whig party, without attempting to reduce its members, by proscription, to exact conformity to my own views. But I should, at the same time, be vigorous in regard to qualifications for office—retaining and appointing no one, either deficient in capacity or integrity, or in devotion to liberty, or to the Constitution, and the Union.

Convinced that harmony and good will between the different quarters of our broad country is essential to the present and future interests of the Republic, and with a devotion to those interests that can know no South and no North, I should neither countenance nor tolerate any secession, disorder, faction, or resistance to the Law or the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land, and I should carry into the civil administration this one principle of military conduct—obedience to the Legislative and Judicial departments of Government, each in its constitutional sphere, saving only in respect to the Legislature, the possible resort to the veto power, always to be most cautiously exercised, and under the strictest restraints and necessities.

Finally, for my adherence to the principles of the Whig party, as expressed in the resolutions of the Convention and therein suggested, with a sincere and earnest purpose to advance the greatness and happiness of the Republic, and thus to cherish and encourage the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world—avoiding every act and thought that might involve our country in an unjust or unnecessary war, or impair the faith of treaties, and discountenancing all political agitation injurious to the interests of society and dangerous to the Union, I can offer no other pledge or guaranty than the known incidents of a public life, now undergoing the severest examination.

Feeling myself highly fortunate in my associate on the ticket, and with a lively sense of my obligations to the convention, and to your personal courtesies, I have the

honor to remain, sir, with great esteem, your most obedient servant.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

## Gen. Pierce's Letter.

Washington June 22, 3 p. m.

The Union publishes the following letter from FRANKLIN PIERCE, accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency: GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge your personal kindness in presenting me, this day, your letter officially informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The surprise with which I received the intelligence of my nomination was not unmingled with painful solicitude, and yet it is proper for me to say the manner in which it was conferred was peculiarly gratifying.

The delegation from New Hampshire, with all the glow of State pride and with all the warmth of personal regard, would not have submitted my name to the Convention, nor would they have cast a vote for me under circumstances other than those which have occurred.

I shall always cherish with pride and gratitude the recollection of the fact that the voice which first pronounced for me, and pronounced alone, came from the mother of States—a pride and gratitude rising above any consequences that can betide me personally.

May I not remark it as a fact pointing to the overthrow of personal jealousies, and looking to the permanent life and vigor of the Union, cemented by the blood of those who have passed to their reward—a Union wonderful in its formation, boundless in its hopes, amazing in its destiny.

I accept the nomination, relying upon an abiding devotion to the interests, honor and glory of the whole country, but above and beyond all upon a power superior to all human might—a power which from the first gun of the Revolution in every crisis through which we have passed—in every hour of acknowledged peril—when the dark clouds have shut down around us, as interposed as if to juggle human wisdom, out-march human foresight, and bring out of darkness the rainbow of promise. Weak myself, but in faith and hope I repose my security. I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention; not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles embraced command the approbation of my judgment, and I believe I can safely say there has been no word or act of my life in conflict with them.

I have only to tender my grateful acknowledgments to you gentlemen, and to the people of our common country.

I am, gentlemen, with the highest respect, your most o't serv't.

FRANK PIERCE.

To Hon. J. S. Barber, J. Thompson, Alpheus Felch, Pierre Soule.

**SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN EUROPE.**—It is beginning to grow evident that Europe is now lulled into that state of quiet repose which indicates prolonged tranquility. It is the evil of despotism that it knows not how to temper triumph with mercy, or success with moderation. Austria, saved from ruin by the power of Russia, inflicted cruelties upon the people which will continue to exasperate them until a season of revenge arrives. The grievous burdens which her tyranny imposes, adds fuel to the flame of discontent, which may again soon break forth in destroying fury. The barbarous tyrant of Naples has not conciliated his people or strengthened his throne, since his victory over a people goaded into rebellion. Even the petty Princes of Italy and Germany, taking courage from this example and council of their stronger brother tyrants, are trying how much more tightly they can rivet the chains on their unhappy serfs.

In France, we find Louis Napoleon pressing his arbitrary power to an extreme which has caused even those who volunteered to be his tools, to stand up in opposition.

**THE CHOLERA.**—This dreadful disease has broken out again at different places in the Southern and Western States. Rumor says the U. S. Troops at Panama, destined for California and Oregon, were suffering severely when the mail left the Isthmus. The Panama papers make no mention of it, consequently we hope the report is groundless.—OREGONIAN.

If you would preserve pluck, keep out of debt. The same man that would face "an army with banners" without a blanch, will no sooner see a creditor turn a corner than he will tremble like a bulrush.

A female, aged eighteen years, was arrested in Hartford, Conn., for dressing in male attire, and officiating as barkeeper in a public house. She was committed to jail for a day or two, and was furnished with female attire, and sent to Providence, whence she came. She says this is the seventh time that she has been so arrested.

The British Naval establishment on the great American Lakes has been broken up. The Kingston (Canada) Whig says that H. M. iron steamship Mohawk has been sold to a private company, and her officers will immediately return to England.

A Word to the Present Immigration.

As the present immigration are swarming from across the Cascades and down the Columbia into the Willamette valley, and pursuing their way from thence into the valleys of the Umpqua, Rogue River, &c., we would most earnestly ask them to pause a moment, and hear our argument in favor of this new territory, and the superior advantages possessed by this region of country over any other, at present unoccupied, either in Oregon or California, for the farmer, mechanic or capitalist.

The rainy season is far enough removed from the present time, to afford all, who may desire, ample opportunity to pursue their way to the country on the Sound, and avail themselves of an advantageous location.

"Come, let us reason together." The Willamette valley is already full; all the first, second, third and fourth rate claims, are occupied, and being improved; and will you, who have suffered the toll and privations of a two thousand miles journey, in search of a desirable home, consent to take the refuse lands of all who have arrived before you? Be assured if you expect to procure an eligible location in any part of the Willamette, you will have to pay as dearly for it as you would have had to pay for real estate in the states from which you came.

Well, you will go into the Umpqua, Rogue River or Shasta valleys. Recollect that a large immigration has preceded you in all these places, who have culled out all the garden spots, and left as your inheritance, "a beggarly account of" fourth rate land. But suppose you do get a desirable quarter or half section—where is your market?—where will you realize the cash for what you produce? To be sure the laborers in the mines will furnish a good home market, as far as their necessities may require, but is there any reasonable probability that they will ever be able to consume any considerable portion of the surplus of the thousands of farms which will be opened in that region? And after supplying the wants of all, how will you dispose of the remainder? The Willamette river is at present, and will, in all probability for the next fifty years, furnish the only outlet to the surplus produce, and market for southern Oregon; and such transportation from the Umpqua, Shasta, &c., will cost almost as much as their produce will command.

We assume then, in the first place, that those who desire to settle advantageously in the Willamette, will have to pay dearly for their locations, and in the second, that those who purpose going into the other valleys designated, will have to content themselves with such lands as have been refused by those in advance of them, and without an adequate or convenient market.

In the territory north of the Columbia, there are tens of thousands of acres of the choicest lands unoccupied, and awaiting the subduing hand of the agriculturalist. The Sound, the safest harbor in the world, is capable of being made a market, at convenient intervals, along its entire length of two hundred miles. The lumber trade of the Pacific coast, and eventually of the Sandwich Islands, Japan and China, will seek their supplies through Puget Sound.—The recent discoveries of immense coal mines convenient for shipping, will, as soon as they are properly opened, afford employment to thousands, and bring to the Sound all the shipping engaged in that traffic.—Those engaged in the whale fishery and salmon trade, will seek our quiet harbor for safety and supplies. Provision has been made by congress for the establishment of a dry dock, some place on the Pacific coast, and all must admit that the Sound can urge the strongest claim for its erection, at some point between Olympia and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. Before the next immigration, we have every assurance to believe that a road will be constructed across the Cascade mountains, whereby the immigrants can come directly into our beautiful and fertile prairies, and still further, help in the formation of a new state, north of the Columbia, for such this territory is destined to become, in accordance with the landmarks of nature's own survey.

Now, as rational and intelligent adventurers to this new, western world—desiring to promote, advantageously, your pecuniary circumstances for future life, and become active and useful members of society—in view of the present manifold advantages, and future inevitable superiority of this part of Oregon over any other on the coast—you would ask—why, in the name of God, will you suffer yourselves to be detained for a moment in any of the valleys south of the Columbia, when the contrast is so disparaging to the latter, and flattering to the country to the north?

But the question may arise amongst the immigration thus:—We admit the advantages of the Sound—but how are we to gain access to that desirable country? Of what means can we avail ourselves, whereby we may become participants and sharers in the rich inheritance of your prairies and inviting land of promise? We would refer the inquiry for an answer to Col. M. T. Simmons, J. R. Jackson, S. S. Ford, son, and Messrs. J. McAllister, D. Kindred, Gabriel Jones, J. Ferguson, S. B. Crockett, Packwood, Eaton, Chambers, and Beal, who, located themselves, many of them with families, from 1835 to 1847, between the Cowlitz landing and the present town of Olympia. These hardy, indomitable pioneers would inform you that they were compelled to "brush whack" a trail for their stock, down the Columbia, and up the Cowlitz, and then open a road for themselves to their respective locations into the interior; that they were glad to procure the means of subsistence in the shape of boiled wheat and salmon skins, with a scanty supply of wild game. Col. Simmons erected the first American grist mill north of the Columbia river in 1847, or vixen to which time many of the settlers in this vicinity were compelled to pack their wheat on their backs from the Cowlitz Farms, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, (a distance of over fifty miles), and if they wanted bread, to grind it with hand mills. But now, how changed are all things connected with this region of country! Families can now reach the mouth of the Cowlitz river in steamboats, and there procure the means for a safe and convenient transportation to Warbasport, (Cowlitz landing), from which they will find a good road, leading into a land of plenty. The trail for stock referred to, although none of the best, is capable of being vastly improved by a little labor, and the fact that hundreds have successfully traversed it under the most embarrassing circumstances, should be a sufficient guarantee as to its practicability.

If your stock are too much exhausted, and yourselves too much jaded by your long journey to come over immediately, defer it until this winter or next spring; but let all come that can do so conveniently. Now is the time—another year may not prove so propitious. For the purpose of countering various rumors abroad, with regard to "controlling influences" exercised over the "Columbian," we would beg leave to remark once, and for all, that the "Columbian," editorially and otherwise, is, and will be sold under the charge of the publishers, so long as their names are connected with the paper. Albeit we desire the aid of contributors, and shall be thankful for any communications that will be of interest to the people, or tend to the advancement and development of the resources of this new state, in the prospective, yet we seek not to be comb, nor can we be made use of as tools for the furtherance of any unworthy object, or in any capacity. We intend to publish a neutral paper, to assist in the settlement and improvement of the territory, and to control its columns ourselves—affording equal and exact justice to all—granting special privileges to none. We trust the people on the Sound will properly appreciate this determination, and that all implicated as seeking to exercise a "controlling influence," will "take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly."

CAPT. L. BALCH, of Steilacoom, will accept our kind regards for his compliment to the "Columbian"—his wishes for our success, and above all for the names of subscribers furnished. The discrepancy in post offices and post routes to which he alludes will be severely felt for some time to come; but there is a "better day a coming" for northern Oregon. Neither our territorial legislature, federal officers, congress, or the departments at Washington seem to consider the interests of the people on the Sound worth caring for; but that "better day" will shortly afford us a legislature of our own, and either compel the "powers that be" to respect our rights or regret the consequences. The Willamette valley is welcome to the sea-ward and peering she has received, and is receiving from the home government. The step-child on her north will soon be of age, and able to talk for herself, when she will "go it" on her own hook.

Thanks to Sergeant JAMES HALL, P. M. at Fort Steilacoom, for the interest he manifests towards the "Columbian." Letters conveying to us "material aid" will ever be acceptable. We will regard that the Sergeant is not only a "gentleman and a scholar," but a good soldier. We hope to hear from him again. We are rather "behind the light house," as yet, in point of news, but trust in the future to be regularly supplied. In another column will be found a short Congressional debate, of the latest date we have seen. The most important matter before Congress appears to be a modification of the postage law. We have seen nothing with regard to the modification of the Oregon land law, although rumor says it has been materially amended. We will endeavor to be better "posted up" next week on "material and things in general."

Adventure in an open Boat at Sea.

Two of a party of four have arrived at Olympia, (the other two having reached some other portion of the Sound in safety)—the entire party consisting of Messrs. Ellis Barnes, Clement W. Sumner, James G. Hedges and Thomas Tobias. From Mr. Barnes we learn the particulars of their rather romantic and perilous expedition. The party left Gold Harbor, Queen Charlotte's Island, on the 11th of June last, whether they had been lured, like many others, in the hope of securing an ample treasure of the precious "oro," with which it was said the rocks of the Island were so richly impregnated; but after a nine week's laborious and fruitless search, and there being no means of transportation to be procured, other than a small open boat, fourteen feet in length, by four and a half in width, with a small sail, they embarked, as above, for the Sound.

The party were out fifteen days before arriving at Whidby's Island—averaging about one hundred miles per day—without chart or compass, and some of the time the atmosphere was so thick and foggy, that they were unable to determine the course they were heading their boat. They were entirely out of sight of land at one time for twenty-four hours. The first landing they effected, was about one hundred and fifty miles to the northward on Vancouver's Island—fifty miles south-east of Nootka Sound—being their eighth day out—and not expecting any trouble from the Indians, they ran ashore for the purpose of resting and refreshing themselves, although not having as yet suffered very seriously from exhaustion. The next day, on account of a bad sea, and the surf breaking with great violence upon the beach, they were unable to launch their boat in the morning, as they had intended, and busied themselves in cooking, cleaning up their guns and other arms, &c.—About noon of that day, a party of fifty-six Indians made their appearance, each armed with a knife some eighteen inches in length, and coming into the camp of our adventurers, appeared at first to be very friendly; but after contrasting the disparity in number of the party of the latter with their own superior force, soon commenced revealing the true Indian character, by appropriating to themselves such articles of value as happened to take their fancy. From noon until four in the evening, they harassed our party unceasingly by their depredations, and the only reply to their remonstrances was in the shape of a menace, signifying by alternate theft and a significant sharpening of their knives, that the lives of the little crew were in their power. About four o'clock in the evening, notwithstanding the sea was very bad, they managed to load up what things the Indians had left them, and after recovering two oars which they had stolen—taking on some fresh water, and wading up to their necks in the surf with their boat, shoved off, knowing that their peril could not be enhanced even should she be swamped amid the breakers. They got through the surf in safety, however, and continued on their way until evening, when two large war canoes, made their appearance, manned each with twenty-three able-bodied, well armed Indians, approached our little craft, and hooking on to either side of her, commenced paddling her towards the land. Our party after exhausting themselves in every thing like peaceable remonstrance and overture, and being harassed and menaced beyond further endurance by their red skin pilots, determined to run the hazard of an engagement, and either part company with these nautical intruders or die within their little craft. They accordingly prepared themselves, and cocking their pistols demanded of the Indians to let go instantly or suffer the consequences. Probably thinking "discretion the better part of valor," the cowardly pirates relaxed their hold and moved off, but not without first bringing some of their guns to bear directly upon our crew, but without the courage to discharge them.

The party suffered every thing but death, from hunger and exposure—having been without water and provisions for some time, and such food as they were enabled to procure being of the most repulsive character. It appeared to be the evident intention of the Indians to murder them, and their only surprise now is that they did not do it, their annihilation while on shore could have been effected with all ease, but it would have given those of the canoes more trouble, as the advantage in anything like an even contest would have been in favor of the little boat and crew. Every thing would seem to indicate that the Vancouver Indians have been tampered with, from some quarter, in a most unwarrantable manner, to the prejudice of American seamen, and we think it is high time for the government of the United States to interpose with a little protection, and visit with a little punishment such outrages, if she thinks her possessions on the Pacific coast worth looking after or protecting. These are the same Indians that about a month ago committed the most dastardly depredations on the schooner Franklin and crew, (Captain Pinkham)—who, in conjunction with their red-skin friends of Cape Flattery, boast of having robbed and murdered, as fast as they came on shore, the crew of a wrecked vessel—(name unknown)—sometime during the last winter—that pillaged and maltreated the brig Eagle and crew, the wreck of which we noticed last week; and lastly their grating conduct towards the open, defenceless little boat, the subject of this article. Our whalers and other sea-faring men want protection, and if they have to rely for it solely from the inhabitants of the Pacific coast, the sooner the fact is made known the better, for all concerned.

Col. McCall, Inspector General U. S. A., and Capt. Stone, his aid, passed through this place on Wednesday last on their return from a visit of inspection to Fort Steilacoom. Capt. Hill's command will remain at Fort Steilacoom, to which station Lieut. Gibson will return from the Dalles. Major Hathaway will reinforce them with his company and be in command.

The Postmaster General has appointed Sergeant JAMES HALL Postmaster at Fort Steilacoom.

Visit to Mt. Ranier.

About four weeks ago, a party of young men, consisting of Messrs. R. S. Bailey, S. S. Ford, Jr., and John Edgar, undertook an expedition to Mt. Ranier, for the purpose of ascertaining that mountain as far as circumstances might warrant. Ranier, as all are aware, is situated in the main Cascade range, distant from its base to Olympia about fifty five miles. On arriving at the foot of the mountain the party secured their animals, and pursued their way upward by the back-bone ridge to the main body of the mountain, and to the height, as near as they could judge, of nine or ten miles—the last half mile ever snow of the depth probably of fifty feet, but perfectly crusted and solid. The party were two days in reaching their highest altitude, and they describe the mountain as extremely rugged, and difficult of ascent; on the slopes and table land they found a luxuriant growth of grass, far exceeding in freshness and vigor any afforded by the prairies below. On some of these table lands they found beautiful lakes—from a half to a mile in circumference—formed from mountain streams, and the melting of snow. The party remained at their last camp, upward, two days and nights, where they fare sumptuously on the game afforded by the mountain, which they found very numerous, in the shape of brown bear, mountain goat, deer, &c. with an endless variety of the feathered genus, the side of the mountain was literally covered with every description of berries, of the most delicious flavor.

The party had a perfect view of the Sound and surrounding country—recognizing the numerous prairies with which they were familiar, to which were added in their observations, several stranger prairies, of which they had no knowledge, and which, probably, have never been explored. The evenings and mornings were extremely cold, with a wind strong and piercing—the noon-day sun oppressively warm. They describe their view of the surrounding country and scenery as most enchanting, and consider themselves richly rewarded for their toil in procuring it. This is the first party of whites, we believe, that has ever attempted to ascend Ranier. Not being provided with instruments for taking minute observations, and there being a constant fog and mist along the range of mountains, the party were unable to make any very satisfactory discoveries in relation to a practicable route across them; yet Mr. Ford informs us, that he noticed several passes at intervals through the mountains, which, as far as he could see, gave satisfactory evidence that a good route could be surveyed, and a road cut through with all ease.

Who can calculate the benefit that would have accrued to the Puget Sound country, had its citizens taken sufficient interest in the project to have located a road across the mountains for the ingress of this year's immigration! Instead of the mob of the present influx going into the Willamette, Umpqua, Rogue River and Shasta valleys, they would have gladly wended their way to this still more inviting territory. Hundreds of claims would already have been taken, and mechanic shops established wherever the wants of the people might have required them. Commercial, and all other interests would have received an impetus before undreamed of, and the country advanced in importance in a single year, what would take ten years, by the present tardy movements of settlement and improvement. Let the people on the Sound be true to their interests the coming year, and turn their attention as early next spring as practicable, in surveying a route and establishing a road across the Cascades, and for every dollar expended in the project, they will, in the end, receive an hundred per cent interest.

The remains of Hon. HENRY CLAY have arrived at Lexington Kentucky, where all that was left of the "Sage of Ashland" was consigned to its final resting place in the vicinity of his former home—in the State of which he was so proud—with the most imposing funeral ceremonies. As a specimen of the appropriate honors paid to the memory of the deceased in the different cities and towns through which his body was conveyed, we extract the following from an exchange: "A gentleman who accompanied the remains of Henry Clay to Louisville spoke of a neat little tribute of respect that took place at Rising Sun. As the Ben Franklin passed that place the passengers saw quite a demonstration upon the banks. It consisted of twenty-one young ladies dressed in white, with one exception, with black veils, each with a banner representing the different States; the one indicating Kentucky was dressed in deep mourning."

We were favored by the perusal of a letter, received by Q. A. Brooks, Esq., from the Rev. D. A. Murdock, of Pittsburgh, Penn., who proposes, if the Puget's Sound country should hold out sufficient inducements, to emigrate to this part of the Territory, next year, with his own and some forty other families. He makes inquiry what prospect ladies have of supporting themselves here, and signifies his intention, should he receive a favorable reply, to escort quite a number of young ladies, widows, &c., to our Territory. Let them come, they are just the article most needed in this market. They need not be alarmed about being supported in this land of plenty and labor.

Mr. John Alexander, Col. Abey, and the Messrs. Crockett have each large flat boats, which persons desiring to settle on Whidby's Island or any part of the country below Olympia, can have the use of almost on their own terms. Cattle and other stock can thus be conveyed with facility to any point below.

The Skookum Chuck Coal Fields.

Dr. Big Law, a well known practical geologist, has recently returned to Olympia highly gratified with the fruits of his search, after a careful survey of the above fields, and has exhibited to us some beautiful specimens of petrification, fossil wood and coal.—Dr. B. found the geological position of the coal thus: resting upon argillaceous and sandstone shale, overlaid by new red sandstone, averaging sandstone and earth, thirty to fifty feet thick, interspersed with ochre, red chalk and a greyish brown clay, such as is used in Europe for making fire-brick—the average thickness of the coal strata being from four to nine feet thick. The coal, when ignited, retains a flame of the greatest fervency—leaves no cinder, and is perfectly free from all foreign substances.

The water power on Skookum Chuck is as good, if not superior to any in Oregon, with an abundance of timber for a railroad, with a perfect level grade—not one hill intervening between the coal fields and the Sound. These discoveries of coal will eventually prove better than a gold mine for northern Oregon; but more of this anon.

POST OFFICES.—For the information of all who may desire the establishment of post offices in their vicinity, we would state that the necessary steps to be taken are these: select and recommend, to the Postmaster General, proper persons to become postmasters—transmitting such recommendations to the Postal Agent (Mr. N. Coe), at Portland, who will promptly forward the same to the Department, with his own recommendation. N. Coe, who is at present on a visit to the Sound, informs us that he has no authority to establish post offices, or appoint post masters, but will take an interest with the Department in their establishment and appointment whenever the people interested move in the matter. He informs us that he has already recommended the establishment of a mail route down the Sound.

We will next week commence the publication of a series of able articles addressed to the people of North Columbia—written by an old resident, who thoroughly understands the wants and interests of the citizens of this part of the country, and the necessary steps to be taken to hasten on our new Territory to its ultimate important destination. We bespeak for them, in advance, an attentive perusal.

Kossuth took passage in the Washington for Europe in the latter part of July last, having sojourned in the United States something over seven months and a half, and receiving, in "material aid," near \$100,000.

At Quebec a land slide destroyed a large number of habitations. Some ten or twelve persons were buried beneath the earth, seven of whom were killed.

ROGER JONES, Adjutant General of the United States Army, and brother of Commodore Jones, died at Washington City, aged 45.

Hon. DAVID MERRIWETHER has been appointed by the Governor of Kentucky to be Senator in Congress until the first Monday in September next, in place of Hon. Henry Clay, deceased.

Large ratification meetings are being held all over the Union, declaring in favor of the recent Baltimore nominations. Both candidates for the Presidency appear to unite the strength of their respective parties.

Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Maryland, has been appointed Secretary of the Navy in place of Mr. Graham, resigned.

ILLINOIS.—The Whig State Convention met at Springfield on the 7th July last, and nominated the following ticket for State officers: For Governor—E. B. WEBB; Lieutenant Governor—J. L. MORRISON; Treasurer—FRANCIS ARENZ; Secretary of State—B. S. MORRIS; Auditor—CHARLES BETTS.

A most destructive fire occurred in Montreal, Canada, on the 8th of July.—About 1500 houses were destroyed, nearly all belonging to the poorer class in the suburbs of the city. 5000 persons were rendered homeless by this great conflagration. The total loss is estimated at \$4,000,000.

Gold has been discovered in Nova Scotia, near St. John. The people are flocking from Annapolis to St. John, and the rush is so great that sailors cannot be got to man the vessels in the Annapolis river.

Gov. CALHOUN, of New Mexico, died on the 30th of June, on the plains, while on his way to the States.

Wm. Carr Lane has been appointed Governor of New Mexico to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gov. Calhoun.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Nelson Barnes, jr., was instantly killed on the 14th inst., near the crossing of Nowalkum river, while riding along the road, (about 18 miles this side of Cowlitz landing), by the falling of a tree.—His horse was killed at the same time. He was on his way to the gold mines of southern Oregon. He was the son of Nelson Barnes of this vicinity, and aged twenty-one years and eleven months.

Persons holding prospectuses for the "Columbian" with names of subscribers, will please forward them as soon as convenient, in order that we may, thereby, regulate the amount of our weekly edition.

We have deferred going to press until a late hour, awaiting the arrival of the mail from the Willamette, and are obliged to "propi" without it. We hope our readers will not suffer materially, or very sensibly feel the disappointment, as we did not expect to be peculiarly enlightened by, on subjects of public interest, pertaining to our territory.

W. M. SMITH, Captain of the clipper yacht "Laplate," is authorized to receive subscriptions for the "Columbian."

N. Du Bois has been appointed Surveyor of the Port of Milwaukie, in place of Alonzo Leland, removed.

CURIOSITIES OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The New York News gives the following account from an officer of the American Arctic expedition of the boats used in that region, and also the manner in which the natives catch the seal. It may be a matter no less of news than surprise to many at a distance, that the Vancouver, Cape Flattery, Queen Charlotte, and many other tribes of Indians on the Pacific coast, use nearly the same appliances as are described below, in securing the whale. They, too, use bone or metal spears or harpoons attached to a cord, with bags inflated with wind, pursuing their avocation in their ingenious canoes as successfully as their brethren in the Arctic ocean procure the seal, and pretty much after the same *modus operandi*.

The whale fishery, although yet in its infancy on this coast, is destined to become, at no distant day, a very important branch of commerce. Several vessels are already engaged in the business—in operating and trading with the Indians, in oil, bone, &c., which, we understand, are doing a lucrative business.

"Kyaacs" are a kind of boat used by this people, and are certainly very curious affairs, four of which were brought in the Advance. They are made by stretching seal skins over a light frame work of wood, shaped very much like a flattened cigar, both ends being very sharp, with a hole in the top about fourteen inches in diameter. The whole length of a boat is about twelve feet, by four or five inches in width, and eight inches deep at the centre. The boatman slides his legs and his hips through the aperture in the top of the boat, extending his legs lengthways, while from his hips up are outside. This part of the body is covered with a seal skin, made the same as a "jumper," and lashed with drawing-strings at the bottom to a rim round the aperture in the boat. The boatman propels his craft with a double bladed paddle, about seven feet in length, made of light wood, and slightly made; the main part but about one and a half or two inches in diameter, and the blade four inches wide, and ornamented with ivory. With this he moves his boat, through the water at a very rapid rate. By a dexterous movement with his oar, an expert boatman will completely turn his boat over, and come up on the opposite side, still retaining his accustomed situation.

In this fragile vessel he pursues his avocation of spearing seals in the roughest weather, for which he has a barbed spear several inches long, made of steel and very sharp, which is attached to an ivory point eight inches in length and two and a half in diameter; to the steel is attached a line, forty feet in length, made of the hide of the walrus, and this is fastened to a bladder made of the skin of the seal and filled with air, lying on the after part of the boat.

When the spear enters the seal, it is arranged so that it disengages itself from the ivory point, by the point slipping at the same instant from the staff, but it is attached by a string and floats with it, while at the same time the bladder to which the line was attached is thrown overboard, preventing the seal sinking any farther than the length of the line; the staff and seal are then recovered at his leisure. For killing water-fowl, of which there are but few, a sharp round spear is used, attached to a staff seven feet in length. These spears are thrown with astonishing accuracy, rarely if ever missing their mark. Another manner, and the easiest by far, of spearing the seal, is by doing it through a hole in the ice where they come up to breathe; they will frequently scratch holes through the ice from the under side, where it is several feet thick, to get fresh air; the natives are accustomed to the noise made by the scratching, and will hear them a long distance and watch for them, and as soon as they make their appearance they are at once killed and secured.

If that can please nobody, is not so much to be pitied as he that nobody can please.

Congressional

IN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1852. On motion of Mr. Douglas, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the President to raise an army and equip three regiments of volunteers to serve for three years, in guarding and protecting the emigrant route and telegraph lines, and conveying the mails between Missouri River and the settlements in California and Oregon.

Mr. Douglas moved to fill the blank with one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Hale said the Senate might as well fill the blank with the real cost at once from 1843 to 1844. The cost of the army in the Atlantic States in time of peace and before aquisition of Texas and the new territories was the rate of one thousand dollars a year for each man. That cost had not been reduced since then.

Mr. Mason thought that this bill which proposed an increase of the military force of the United States, ought to undergo the revision of the Military Committee. At present he could not vote for it. It proposed to establish a military force consisting annually at least three millions for the purpose of protecting a telegraph line which was not in existence, and would not be, perhaps, for a century to come, and to protect a mail which is not carried by that route, and which, if carried, would greatly increase the expense of its transportation.

Mr. Douglas said, the object of the bill was to protect the emigrant route. There were now on the plains twenty thousand men, women and children, wholly unprotected from the Indians by any military force. They ought to be protected, either by keeping a portion of the army there or by this system of military colonization. The latter he thought was better and cheaper.

Mr. Burtland followed in favor of the bill, and against the commitment. Messrs. Dawson and Butler opposed the bill, and after continuing the debate till three o'clock, the bill was postponed till nine at Tuesday, and the Senate adjourned.

Australia.—Australian papers a fortnight later in date have been received, via Valparaiso. Accounts from Sydney are to the 22d of February, and they describe a steady yield of gold, although owing to the Turon and Ophir deposits being still flooded, it failed to show the increase that might have been anticipated. The amount brought by the escort and mail was 10,000 ounces for the week ending 14th February, and 5,335 ounces for that ending 21st February—the total value being about £50,000. The largest sum obtained at present were from Braidwood, and an instance is mentioned of a single individual getting 150 ounces in one day. Sofala and Mero were the next places in point of importance, while from the Turon and Ophir districts the contributions were almost insignificant. The subsidence of the waters at these localities was expected soon to take place, and the belief was that large results would then be reported. The price of gold had recovered, and had touched 67s. 2d. per ounce, but was subsequently a reaction to 65s. 6d., the banks having ceased to make advances. Among the recent departures of shipping had been the Regina, with 10,229 ounces of gold, and the Wandsworth, with 20,303 ounces—the total value being about £100,000. Up to the latest date the aggregate shipped from Sydney amounted to £819,053. The almost total want of water rendered it scarcely possible to work with any advantage at the Mount Alexander mines, and in the absence of general success, the most serious outrages were becoming frequent. The receipts by the late escort from Mount Alexander had been 10,000 ounces. Advices from Auckland state that the discovery of gold in New Zealand had been contradicted; the report had arisen only from undue importance having been attached to some vague statements of the natives.

Society, like shaded silk, must be viewed in all situations, or its colors will deceive you. The late, which we all bear with the most christian patience, is the hate of those who envy us. Imitation is the sincerest of flattery.

SUPPOSED FRAGMENT OF THE ILL-FATED STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT.—The Barbours (Steamship) Journal, gives the following description of pieces of the wreck of a large vessel supposed to be the President, washed ashore on the coast of Scotland. The wreck seems to have formed a part of a large steam vessel, and from its appearance it has been a long time in the water. The pieces got on shore is about 25 feet square, and contains 17 timbers. These timbers measure at the floor-heads 12 inches by 12 inches. There are three pieces of large hanging iron knees, two of which are 7 feet in length, the other five feet; and two iron beds supposed to be for the boilers, each bed 18 feet long, the knees at the thickest part being four inches by two inches. On one of the beds the initials "L. W." are stamped. The floor-heads are bolted with iron bolts, and the but-ends with composition balls, above eight inches. The wreck has been inspected by seamen and shipbuilders, who unite in declaring it to be the wreck of some large steamer—this fact is said to be ascertained almost beyond a doubt. In these circumstances it has been suggested that the wreck now lying on our coast may possibly be a portion of the ill-fated British steamer, the President. In order to facilitate the ascertainment of this fact—should it really prove the case—we have been particular in giving the above description of the appearance of the wreck, from which, should it chance to meet the eye of the builders of the vessel, they would in all likelihood be able at once to say whether or not it formed a portion of this long lost steamer. The wreck lies, in the meantime, been taken in charge by the officer of the Coast Guard, who, we doubt not, in case it may be deemed necessary to investigate, will see that it is not too speedily broken up or destroyed.

RAILROAD FROM SAVANNAH TO NATCHES.—The State of Georgia has granted a charter to certain influential parties in Brussels and Antwerp to construct a line of railway from Savannah to the city of Natches. The requisite capital is to be supplied by citizens of Georgia and Belgium, and England, and the liability of subscribers is limited to the amount of their shares in the company. One of the leading objects of this proposed connection of the Atlantic with the Mississippi (says the Richmond Times) is to facilitate emigration. Steam navigation can accomplish the journey from Southampton, Liverpool, or Antwerp in fifteen days; but the passage hence to the Mississippi through the Gulf of Mexico is difficult, dangerous, and frequently consumes a month. By means of the railway the journey from Savannah to Natches will be effected in twenty-four hours.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—Even the Yankee clipper-ships have been found to be nothing new. An English paper speaking of the Boston ship Staffordshire, remarks: "It is a singular coincidence that the proportions of the Staffordshire are similar to Noah's Ark—six times her beam is her length, and two thirds of the beam is her depth of hold."

"Oriental Order of 1001." The members of this Society are requested to meet at A. M. Poe's office this evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the order in good standing are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the G. S.

Steilacoom Shipping Report, ARRIVED. Sept. 9.—Brig "Geo. Emery," 4 passengers—to Balch & Palmer. Sept. 12.—Schooner "Northern Light," Moor, from Dunquines—2 passengers. ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, FOR THE PAST WEEK. Arrived—Brig Sophia—three days from Sbaal Water Bay, with twelve hundred feet piling. Departed—Brig Leonessa—15th inst. for San Francisco, with full cargo of piles and square timber.

AN EXHIBIT Of the receipts and expenditures of Lewis County, O. T., from July 7th 1851, to July 5th 1852: Whole amount charged to Collector for 1851, \$1205 44 Credit by Treasurer's receipts, \$1057 51 Credit by order of County Commissioners as commission for collecting, 68 72 Illegal assessments returned by Collector, 28 31 Dequent list returned by same, 32 33 \$1186 90 \$1186 90

RECEIPTS: Amount remaining in Treasury July 7, 1851, \$1022 64 Whole amount of tax paid into Treasury 1851, 1057 51 Licenses and fines, 55 00 EXPENDITURES: Sheriff's commission for collecting, paid July 1851, \$ 91 67 Sheriff's fees, 268 00 Assessor's and Co. Clerk's fees, 523 15 Rent of Court House and furniture, 84 54 Jury expenses, 135 61 Witness expenses, 32 01 Auctions, 224 64 Treasurer's commission on receiving and disbursing, 51 32 County Commissioners fees, 279 00 Road Expenses, 479 50 Clerk of District Court, Probate Judge, 100 00 Expenses of criminal and insane, 57 01 \$2,135 15 \$2336 33

Debt of County for 1851, \$201 21 Lewis County Court House, Sept. 9, 1852. I certify the foregoing is a true statement of the receipts and expenditures of Lewis County as appears from records. RICHARD WHITE, Clerk of Board of County Commissioners, Lewis County.

"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 advantages to be derived from the publication of a newspaper, if properly conducted, in their vicinity, the undersigned have been induced to engage in the undertaking at the place above designated. We deem it both unnecessary and inexpedient to enter into a long list of promises, (as is too often the case in prospectuses,) with regard to results to be brought about by the establishment of a press in new and growing country, like that bordering on a 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. We should not a due encouragement be given to justify an expenditure of labor, time and capital, on an alternative 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, unbiassed 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. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. J. W. WILEY, T. F. McELROY.

DO YOU WANT WORK? I WILL give constant employment to FORTY or FIFTY good ax-men. Also eight sawyers to tend saw-mill. Good wages given. M. T. SIMMONS, Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. If

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, 1852. If

Olympia Bakery and Beef Market. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Breads and Parties furnished on the shortest notice. Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c. W. EED & PURD, Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. If

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. If

FOR CHINA DIRECT! THE splendid coppered and copper fastened bark LOUISIANA, Alfred Drew, Master, will have immediate dispatch for HONG KONG, having most of her cargo on board. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Clarice Crosby. Orders for China Goods on her return voyage may be left with the above named gentlemen. Sept. 6, 1852. If

FOR SAN FRANCISCO! THE clipper bark BRONTES, Consider Thomas, Master, now loading, will have immediate dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply on board. All orders for goods on return trip will be properly attended to. Olympia, Sept. 6, 1852. If

FOR LONDON DIRECT! THE Ship JOHN BREWER, Thomas C. Thomas, Master, daily expected to arrive for a cargo of Spars and lumber now ready for the English market, will have early dispatch. For freight, (small quantity), or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to SIMMONS & GOLDSBOROUGH, Olympia, Sept. 6, 1852. If

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, San Francisco. Sept. 11, 1852. If

WANTED! TWENTY-FIVE Shingle Makers, for which the highest wages will be paid. Constant employment can be had. Also two Wood Choppers. Apply to ANDREW J. MOSES, Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. If

CUSTOM HOUSE DIST. Puget's Sound, Olympia, November 1th, 1851. The Collection District of Puget's Sound was this day organized. The officers are—S. M. MOSES—Collector of Customs, &c., for the District—at Olympia; WILLIAM W. MILLER—Surveyor of Customs, &c., for the port of Nasqually.

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

SMITH'S EXPRESS! THE celebrated Clipper Yacht "L'ALBETTE" will run weekly between Olympia and Port Townsend, touching at Peo's Point, John Whaley's Island, Nasqually, Steilacoom, New York, Whidly's Beach and all other intermediate ports. Having a superior craft, with good accommodations, the proprietor flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. For freight or passage apply on board. W. M. SMITH, Sept. 5, 1852. If

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. Pinkham, A good assortment of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY WARE, HARD WARE, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., which will be exchanged at low prices for Oregon Produce or for Cash. For freight, passage or other business, apply to JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Agent, Corner of 2nd and Main streets, Olympia, or DR. S. MERRETT, San Francisco, Montgomery, 2d door from California street. Sept. 6, 1852. If

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

"A FEW MORE LEFT." PERSONS wishing to purchase some very superior town lots in Olympia, on reasonable terms, can be accommodated by calling on A. M. POE, Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. If

Salmon Barrels. 500 NEW BARRELS made expressly for the Salmon trade, on hand and for sale. All species of coopers done in the best style and at the shortest notice. ISAAC WOOD & SONS, Olympia, O. T. Sept. 1, 1852. If

FOR SALE. ONE large and substantial WAGON, with double harness, all entirely new. Apply to SIMPSON P. MOSES, Olympia. If

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. 3rd

ENGINEER'S NOTICE. THE undersigned offers his professional services to the public as a Civil Engineer and general Conveyancer in all matters touching land claims, deeds, &c. For further particulars apply to H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH, Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 1 3rd

COWLITZ HOTEL. A Great Disideratum! THE SUBSCRIBERS have rented and greatly improved their House at the COWLITZ LANDING, and are now prepared to accommodate the public with the best the country affords. SADDLE HORSES, Can at all times be had upon reasonable terms. We have a relay of horses at the residence of Mr. Ford, so that travellers can reach Olympia in one day from Cowlitz Landing. sept 11 if CLARK & BRUNN.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS. HAVING been made by which the undersigned will move to his new place in the course of a short time, he would respectfully announce to the public that he lets for sale or rent his well known HOTEL, situated on the corner of Main and Third streets—the best locality for a public house in Olympia. Also a cottage on the corner of Franklin and Third streets. Persons desirous of making a good bargain should apply early to HERBERT JEAL, Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. If

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. If

List of Letters REMAINING in the Post-office at Olympia, June 30, 1852: Asst. Hendrie Van, 2 Lester Jesse Baker S. W. Lewis John D. Bowser M. W. Merz Charles G. Clarke Edward A. Ryan John Eckles Jesse Smith Thomas Frazer W. C. L. Vanselt Henry Guthrie Zephania, 2 M. T. SIMMONS, P. M.

LAFAYETTE BALCH. CYRUS PALMER. BALCH & PALMER, MERCHANTS, STEILACOOM, PUGET'S SOUND, OREGON TERRITORY. Sept. 5, 1852. If

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: To Gov. Burnett, } San Francisco. Geo. Bacon & Co. } Page, Bacon & Co. } Geo. Abernethy & Co., } Oregon Territory. F. W. Pettygrove, } Port Townsend. David Shelton, } Olympia. 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. If

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

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

D. R. Bigelow. Quincy A. Brooks. BIGELOW & BROOKS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Olympia, Thurston County, O. T. If

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

W. B. OTWAY, AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT AND LAND AGENT, FRONT STREET, COFFIN'S BLOCK, PORTLAND, O. T. Sept. 6, 1852. If

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. If

WM. SETON OGDEN, COMMISSION MERCHANT, PORTLAND, O. T. Gen. Abernethy. Hiram Clark. J. R. Robb. GEO. ABERNETHY & CO. MERCHANTS, OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY. Sept. 6, 1852. If

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

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

OLYMPIA HOUSE, CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, OREGON. THE undersigned having opened this House of public entertainment for the accommodation of the traveling public, he will furnish man and beast with the best fare the market affords. Olympia being the point where the main road from the Columbia river strikes the Sound, pleasure parties and others wishing to go down the Sound will find this the best point to start from, as suitable boats for that purpose can be furnished at reasonable rates. Private rooms furnished to those wishing them. EDMOND SYLVESTER, Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. If

VALUABLE LAND CLAIM FOR SALE within one mile of Olympia, upon which is a good frame dwelling house, large size, with considerable improvements. There is upon the claim several "never failing springs" of pure water. The whole claim is covered with the most valuable timber. It is decidedly the best situation for a steam saw mill on the Sound. For terms and particulars inquire of BIGELOW & BROOKS, Attorneys at Law, Olympia. Sept. 6, 1852. If

HORSES! CUITANS!! THE subscriber begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he is also on hand, ready and willing to accommodate the traveling community with very superior saddle horses. Persons traveling between Olympia and the C. W. river will do well to call at my table in Olympia. Charges moderate. JOSEPH TEBB, Olympia, Sept. 5, 1852. If

Marvin & Hitchcock, BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS, PIONEER BOOK STORE. MONTGOMERY ST., CORNER OF MERCHANT ST. San Francisco.

WE invite the attention of Merchants, Teachers, and families throughout Oregon, to our Counting House Stationery, and Miscellaneous School Books, &c. Our goods we import direct from New York per every Clipper Ship, and one of the firm residing in New York City will keep our stock well supplied with every thing in our line. ACCOUNT BOOKS, of every different size, from Cap to Super-Royal, of the 1st 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', Westenhof's, Crookes, and Barnes' best manufacture. Also Whole American Cutlery—300 doz. selected in New York expressly for our trade. GOLD PENS—Bagley's and Gration'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. McGuffey'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 Geographical, Primary and Quarto, with Atlases. Willard's History of U. S., in English and Spanish. McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Grammars. Anthon's series of the Classics. And a great variety of other School Books and Dictionaries. Walker's and Cobb's School and Pocket book Dictionaries. Worcester's Dictionary, Octavo and 12mo. Phillips' and Sampson's edition of the Poets. Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, and Burns Octavo edition, in Morocco, Cloth, Gift and Slip 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. 2if San Francisco. SAND'S SARRSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES. For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Catarrhus Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Erysipelas, Femal Complaints, Fever Sores, 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. It improves the appetite, its alterative tendency improves 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. Sand's gentlemen: Words can but feebly express my feelings, in conveying the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored to perfect health by the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. She was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease that covered the whole surface of the body, so that it would have been impossible to touch any part that was free from the humor; the head face and body were covered with scales like those of a fish; the hair fell out in large quantities, and walking caused the most excruciating agonies; as it affected the joints more severely than any other part. She suffered also a long time from an affection of the liver, connected with general debility, and a prostration of the nervous system. Physicians, both in Europe and America, had exhausted the usual remedies, without effecting 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, FERDINAND NAZER. City and County of New York, ss—Ferdinand Nazer, being duly sworn, deposes and says 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. Sande, 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. If

POETRY.

From Saitia's Magazine.

The Phoenix Ship.

BY THE LATE MR. E. F. TOWNSEND.

Girl by mountain wild and hoary, On a distant Northland shore, Sa I read in olden story— Sleeper's sea forever more.

Fastness strong and rocky turret, Jealous guard its calm repose; Far the tempest gathers o'er it, Skyward for the sunshine glows.

Living thing descended never, Down that still, leafless steep, There, in well-worn darkness, e'er, Hide its fountains, full and deep.

Never wind from pine Norland— Creeps the silent water there; Never sail, from farther world, Winged cleaves the brooding air.

Sound of oar, or boatman's singing, There may never e'er be heard; Sorrows plaint, or mirth's wild ringing, Vexeth not that sunless sea.

And the olden story telleth, How the eye that looketh down Long and earnestly, doleful, By its power, the doleful gloom

Then do shapes of lovely seeming, Sense and soul in beauty steep, Where the stars at noon are gleaming, Mirrored in the waveless deep.

And the listener, earnest bending, Heareth—so the tale doth say— Through its winding caverns bending, Songs Eolian glide away.

Shadows of all sounds, renewing, Endless longings, number by; My-morn joyance, Summer's wooing, Softer than the wind harp's sigh.

Fountain springeth, wild bird singeth, Storm-winds, full, sweep along; Melodies of earth and ocean, Mingle in the phantom song.

Oh, what visions float before him, Who hath climbed the mountain high! Where the stars and cloud land o'er him, Shadowed in the darkness lie.

Yet, so with the olden story— Wand'reth 'neath the Norland skies— See thou not the passes, hoary, Where the becting cliffs arise?

He who listens, fondly dreaming, Home and love forgetteth all; Where the dew-light, golden gleaming, Glimmers down the mountain wall.

Earth her bright apparel weareth; Storm and sunshine come and go; Vainly, while the song he heareth, Faintly, sweetly, far below.

Daily, nightly, wandering lonely, As a sleeper, singeth he, Of the echoing songs, that only Flow where sleeps the charmed sea.

Then—so ends the olden story— Wand'reth 'neath the Norland skies, Leave the enchanted region, hoary, Where the girdling mountains rise.

Herd thy fold, and tend thy vineyard, Lowly, where the valleys lie; Planting, sowing, 'neath the glowing Warmth of Summer's ripening sky.

Seek thy fatherland, where only Bloom enduring joys for thee; Lovelier than his song, who lonely Singeth by the Phantom Sea.

VARIETY.

The Mechanic of Europe.

BY M. BLANQUET.

The English workman as a being apart, having his manners, his habits, his vices, his virtues, his pride, his modes of working, and his amusements peculiar to himself. His air and his gait resemble no other. The miners, the spinners, the weavers, the builders, the stokers, all the workmen engaged in manufacture, have almost nothing in common with those of agriculture. The workmen engaged in manufacture all eventually identify themselves with the regularity of their machines, under the influence, I had almost said despotism, of the division of labor. They are compelled to go and to come, forward and backward, like the machines which employ them; the machines command, and they obey. Their task is regulated with mathematical precision, and their arms make as many movements as the brake wheels make revolutions. After some time the result is a species of automatic life, a fatal monotony, from which the workman only escapes in his leisure moments by strong and gross excitations, by intemperance, which leads to drunkenness, and this drunkenness itself is a plummy and savage nature, like the drinks which have produced it.

The manufacturing system has likewise profoundly modified the character of the English workman. He lives less in the midst of his family, and belongs much more to his fellow-workmen than to his children. His existence has ceased to be domestic.—From the commencement he is enrolled in one of the thousands of societies which abound throughout the country, and which, if need be, easily assume the attitude of coalition. The workman's forum is the meeting place of the trades' union; it is the club of which he forms part, the economic and mutual association to which he has been allured. These associations are reckoned in England by thousands; they form veritable tribes, which have their regulations, their prejudices, their exigencies—nay, even their superstitions. The spinners and printers of Manchester, the hoists of Nottingham, the cutlers of Sheffield, the smiths of Wolverhampton, the potters of Barrow, the colliers of Newcastle, the ribbon weavers of Coventry, the cloth weavers of Leeds, form so many industrial tribes, each with its own banner, and in reality distinguished by a peculiar physiognomy easily recognizable.

The wives and children of these workmen generally follow the vocation of their fathers. They thus get inured to them at an early age, at least in those branches of industry which admit of the employment of women and children, and they at last acquire faults and physical and moral qualities which are really characteristic. Their education never varies: a spinner, a weaver, a collier, a smith, are always nearly dressed in the same manner, and even their habits, particularly amongst the women, are arranged according to their vocation, with inviolable regularity. Their minds incessantly bent upon the same object, eventually acquire a sort of sense and sight, which often without instruction, leads them to discover improvements of important details. It is seldom, however, that their thoughts travel beyond the regions of the factory and of material enjoyments, and it is a distinctive trait in their character, that none of them dream of making their fortunes as politicians, neither does ambition penetrate their souls. They like labor for its own sake, and it is a great point of self-love with them to devote themselves to it conscientiously and perseveringly. There is a good deal of affinity between them and their machines. They have little initiative, of taste and ideas, and they are infinitely less artificial than ours.

The French workman is nearly in every respect the opposite of the English one.—His dependence, proud and haughty, always resembles a concession, and he deems himself attached to a temporary yoke rather than to a permanent workshop. His exactness and his stability nowise partake of the English fatality and resignation; he would ever be ready to go, and give notice rather than receive it. He is more gay, more lively, more talkative, more of a reasoner; and, since the contagion of politics has entered our manufactories, he has become impetuous, cavilling, impatient, and rather occupies himself with the government of the state than of his looms. Among many, business is looked upon as an affair of necessity; they occupy themselves with it because it is necessary to live, and hitherto politics have not yet discovered the secret of supplying masses of men with a livelihood without labor; but their minds are in reality, elsewhere, and in quest of perpetual and undefinable ameliorations.

The real French workman is the workman of art, and it must be said, whatever may be their faults, such are Parisian workmen. There are excellent workmen throughout France; there are only perfect ones in Paris. Our weavers of cloth and our spinners of cotton resemble, in many respects, the English workmen of their categories, but the Lyonsese workmen, the designers of Mulhouse, the operative manufacturer of shawls, he who makes the ribbons of St. Etienne, has always required to receive the secret influence, either by means of the design, or by the order explained, to reach perfection. Paris is a large school of taste, which gives the tone and color. It is there, in fact, that are formed, in innumerable schools of design, mostly gratuitous, those legions of ingrates, so intelligent and so able, who have acquired their talents in establishments maintained by governments which, every ten or fifteen years, they take so much pleasure in upsetting.

If you examine well, you will find, in the provinces a host of remarkable special manufacturers. Doubtless excellent guns are made at Chatelleraul and at St. Etienne; but it is in Paris alone that beautiful arms are made. Watchmaking is carried on very economically and very ingeniously in Flanche-Comte, but it is in Paris that the finishing stroke is put to these watches, and it is there only (I am only speaking of France), that they are worthy of their name. Good locks are unquestionably manufactured in Picardy, and which are not dear, but the great lock-makers, the masters of the art, are all in Paris. It is thence that all inspirations emanate. No where is such furniture made; no where are toys, bronzes, paper hangings, tapestry, articles of fashion, umbrellas, ornaments, and those thousands of trifles which represent millions in value, produced better than in Paris.—This vast industrial encyclopaedia comprises entire streets of the capital, the streets St. Denis and St. Martin, the street of the Faubourg Saint Antoine, the street Grenetat, the street Bourg Abbe, the two streets of the temple, where more than one unknown genius produces master pieces at wretched prices, and impart value to nameless materials, to lucifer matches for instance, which absorb, it will hardly be believed, whole timber yards. But the greater part of these branches of industry are nearly entirely domestic; they are carried out like the work of the milliners and lace makers, in circumscribed workshops, in which the most skillful mechanical resources frequently secure the independence of the workman, who is paid by the piece, and who manufactures articles for which he has received or furnished the raw material according to the extent of his small capital.—It is this mode of labor, common to the Parisian and the Lyonsese workman, which imparts to both a peculiar physiognomy amongst all the races of French and foreign workmen.

London does not produce the immense variety of articles that are made at Paris. Mechanism governs every thing, and individual labor does not strive to add on that part of its domain in which all the marvels of our capital are produced under the inspiration of the taste which distinguishes its artists. Sevres, the Gobelins, the Savonnerie, are the types of that brilliant school

of decoration whose art has done more for the entire of French industry, to the eternal honor of those who have had or strengthened their foundation.

The Mornous, Polygamist, &c.

The New York Herald of the 27th ult., has a letter from the Great Salt Lake, which makes some queer expostions of domestic life among the Mornous. We give the parts of the letter which relate to polygamy:— "In relation to the wife system, I will begin with Brigham. He, as I have before stated, has about fifty—among them two sisters. Heber C. Kenble and William Richards, have harem's of women, from twenty to thirty. In fact, all the leading men in the Mormon church have from two to ten. There are several instances here where men have married widows, who have daughters, and have mother and daughters as wives. Heber C. Kenble has the mother and daughter; M. Turpin has mother and daughter; C. E. Bolton has mother and daughter; also John Taylor. In fact, all the head men have more or less—it is more unusual to see a family with but one wife, than to see one with two to ten.

Of Governor Young it says:— "He has about fifty wives. A few days since, a member of his church wished to marry his own sister, and applied to Governor Young for permission to do so, and to perform the ceremony. All who marry have first to consult him and get his permission. The Governor requested that he would send his sister to him, and let him talk to her on the subject; he would then advise him to act. She was sent accordingly; the Governor found her young and likely, married her himself, and after keeping her in his house that night, sent her home to her brother in the morning. The Governor's lawful wife, upon a visit to our boarding house a few days afterwards, laughed and talked of the circumstances as a smart thing in the Governor, and approved his conduct throughout. This is the woman so much lauded by Mr. Kane for her virtues and lady like conduct."

ASSAULT BY A FISH.—The Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police is frequently called upon to award damages for injuries inflicted by dogs and other animals, for which the owners are civilly responsible; but it is rather a novel thing for it to be called on to do so in the case of a fish. Such, however, was the case on a certain Saturday, as reported by Calingnan, when a dealer in shell fish at the fish market was summoned by a Madame Grebuech, who claimed 30 francs damage for the injury caused to her nose by one of the defendant's lobsters. The plaintiff, wishing to regale her husband with a bit for his dinner, went to the market, and was bargaining for a lobster, which she took up in her hand, but threw it down again, saying it was not fresh. The dealer protested that it was alive, but Mme. Grebuech asserted the contrary, and that it was stunk. To satisfy herself that such was the case, she a second time applied her nose to it, when the lobster, as if in defence of its own voracity, seized hold of Mme. Grebuech's nose with its claw and held it fast. She screamed for assistance, but instead of immediately rendering it, the dealer and her companions around burst into a laugh, and it was some little time before the nose of the lady could be released. The fisherman in her defence maintained that she was not to blame, and that the mischief was solely caused by the imprudence of Madame Grebuech, in applying her nose so close to the lobster's claw, when she was told that it was alive; and the tribunal taking the same view of the case, the complaint was dismissed, and the plaintiff ordered to pay the costs.

BE A MAN.—Be independent; for without independence there is little manhood. Earn what you spend, and if it is ever so little, you will be as independent as the man of the greatest wealth. Spurn begging while you have health, and while there is work to do. Rely on yourself, will to succeed, and you will be sure to do it. No man can be independent, or feel himself a man, whose means of living comes through another's labor or enterprise. Living, to be enjoyed, must be earned. Self-energy is the true life of a man. To even think by other men's thoughts is no true living faith. The mind must, by its own independent exertions, seek, and so far as its strength and power will enable it, arrive at the modes and causes of the truth of those propositions it receives as truths, or substantially it will think and believe nothing. Substantially, neither will the proposition exist for it nor them. They will be nonentities; and it will only dream of understanding them.

A publican at Caps May, named Barrett, it is said, possesses the pistols used by Gen. Lafayette at the battle of Brandywine. More beautiful and elaborate pieces of workmanship we learn were never seen. Mr. Barrett is so often annoyed by visitors asking to look at the pistols, that he would rather not show them; yet, the word Lafayette, spoken in an undertone, will generally produce them. He has refused \$2,000 offered by Barnum for the pair.

Bravo! for the girls of Lowell! The directors of two of the mills having cut off the fifteen minutes hitherto allowed for the men's luncheon, all the girls in the mills, 800 in number, refused to work, and the mills are now standing idle! We fear the men would not have done as much for the girls.

The Lutherans of Illinois are making arrangements to establish a college and theological seminary, for which \$37,000 have already been raised.

Transportation.

Summer Arrangement.

THE NEW STEAMER Lot Whitcomb, J. C. AINSWORTH, master, will leave Oregon City, or foot of the rapids, every Monday and Thursday, at eight o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the intermediate points en route down and returning. The Lot Whitcomb will leave Portland for Oregon City, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at seven o'clock in the morning. Arrangements have been made by which freight will be immediately forwarded to Oregon City and Canham, from the foot of the rapids, during the low stage of water, at the expense of the boat. Mr. Hatch will convey passengers to and from the boat. The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as heretofore. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or at the back store, Oregon City, sept 18 if G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

Portland, Cascades and Cowlitz River.

The New and Commodious Steamer "Jas. P. Flint,"

J. O. VAN BERGEN, master, will ply regularly between Portland and the Cascades every Monday and Friday. Returning, will leave the Cascades on Tuesday and Saturday. Will leave Portland for Cowlitz river every Wednesday. Returning, will leave Monticello Thursday, touching at all intermediate places. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to L. Anderson, Portland; Bradford & Bishop, Cascades; B. B. Bishop, Dalles; Warbass & Townsend, Monticello. sept 18 if

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER "Multnomah,"

WILL continue to run regularly between Oregon City, Portland and Vancouver, as follows: Leaving Oregon City every day at eight o'clock in the morning, and Portland at four o'clock in the evening. On every Thursday the Multnomah will run from Oregon City to Vancouver and back the same day. This steamer is too well known to require an extended puff of her speed or accommodations. For freight or passage apply to sept 18 if T. G. GREY, Agent.

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 Canham and Champeog immediately—and being connected with a stage at Champeog, will carry passengers through to Salem with dispatch—making daily trips between Canham and Champeog on very reasonable terms. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to Robert Newell & Co., Champeog; Allen, McKinley & Co., Oregon City. sept 18 if

Educational.

Portland Academy,

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

THE third quarter will commence on Wednesday, May 1st. No student received for less than a half year, unless by express arrangement, and no name dropped from the roll until notice of discontinuance is given to the teacher. The quarters will consist of eleven weeks each, at the following rates of tuition: For Primary Scholars each, \$6 00 Geography, Grammar & Arithmetic, 7 00 Mathematics and Natural Sciences, 7 00 Greek, Latin, and French Languages, 9 00 Drawing and Painting, extra, 5 00 We would assure the citizens of Portland and vicinity that it is the design of the Trustees of the Institution to make it every way worthy of their patronage. As soon as the number of scholars will warrant, it will be organized into primary, male and female departments. Frequent changes of books will be avoided, and no pains will be spared to make it all our patrons can desire. To those abroad, the Institution holds out as strong inducements as any in the Territory. It is commodious and new, beautifully situated and easily accessible from all points in the Territory.—Board can be had, on reasonable terms, in some of the best families in the city; and several young persons of both sexes can obtain places where they can pay their board in whole or in part by laboring mornings and evenings. Any communications addressed to James H. Wilbur or C. S. Kingsley in reference to the school accommodations for board, will be promptly attended to. sept 18 if 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 equidistant from the towns of St. Helens, Milton, Portland, Milwaukie Oregon City, and Lafayette. The terms of the Institution will commence as follows: Spring term, the 2d Wednesday in March; Summer term, the 2d Wednesday in June; Fall term, the 3d Wednesday in September; Winter term, the 2d Wednesday in December. The terms will be eleven weeks each. Tuition—primary studies—\$6. Higher do. \$8 per term. Board may be obtained in private do. 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. sept 18 if G. H. A.

LAW NOTICE.

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

Office in Morrison's Building, MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY. sept 18 if

Transportation.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CONNECTING WITH THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. ONLY THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, THE ASPINWALL, NAVY BAY, &c.

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,

2500 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.

PANAMA,

The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and the cars running to within a few miles of Gorge-na. 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 18 if

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CONNECTING WITH THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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

THE splendid new double engine STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS,

2500 tons, Lieutenant Peterson, 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,

2500 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 Gorge-na, at the head of river navigation.

Passengers going forward by these vessels, it is confidently expected, will make the quickest trip ever performed from New York to San Francisco. Early application will be necessary to secure passage, for which apply to Charles A. Whitney at the office of the Companies, 177 West street, corner of Warren street New York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamship Columbia, A. V. St. Lefroy, 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, Agt. P. M. S. Co., Office, corner Sacramento & Leidesdorff streets San Francisco, or to JOSEPH DUBROW, Agent, Portland Oregon.

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

New Stage Line!

Through by Daylight from Champeog TO SALEM.

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

SAMUEL CLARK, Salem, sept 18 if W. H. REES, Champeog.

NEW TRANSPORTATION ROUTE!

VIA CHAMPEOG!

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

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. sept 18 if

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE, sept 18 if PORTLAND, OREGON.

JOSEPH W. TRUTH,

CIVIL ENGINEER SURVEYOR, AND DRAFTSMAN, sept 18 if ST. HELENS, O. T.

EXPRESSES.

GREGORY'S EXPRESS TO OREGON,

TOUCHING Humboldt, Trunked, Klamaath, 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

Table with 2 columns: Offices and Agents. Offices: New York, Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock; Liverpool, John W. Hart; Sacramento City, G. E. Clark; Marysville, Frank Romrell; Honolulu, S. I., Mitchell & Hutchins.; Panama, W. B. Quay; Portland, Oregon, Ron, Rannels & Co.; Oregon City, Allan, McKinley & Co.; Astoria, Leonard & Green; Puget Sound, Crosby & Smith; Salem, do do; Great Salt Lake City, do do.

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

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

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

DIRECTORS: Henry Wells, William G. Fargo, Johnson Livingston, James McKay, Elijah P. Williams, Alphes 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 Harnden Express; Fulton, 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. If

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. 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 accretions 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. If

DUGAN & CO'S Oregon Express.

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

CALIFORNIA, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE.

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

TREASURE FORWARDED UNDER INSURANCE. Collections made, and all Express business attended to with promptness and dispatch. sept 18 if 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, Epp, Portland; Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver, and H. M. Knighton, St. Helens. sept 18 if