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MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Columbian.

To the Residents of Northern Oregon.

Fellow-Citizens— I propose to address you, through the columns of the "Columbian," upon a subject of great, I may say paramount, importance to all of us residing north of the Columbia river. I refer to an early division of the territory. This is an object of direct and immediate personal interest to us all, and for the attainment of which, I trust no one of us will hesitate to lay aside all personal, local, or sectional prejudices and feelings; it will require our united action and co-operation, for it is by such a union alone, that we can reasonably hope for its early and effectual accomplishment.

Oregon, as now bounded, contains, in square miles, more than five times as much as the State of Missouri, six times as much as Illinois, seven times as much as New York, and five times as much as all of the New England States together, with five hundred and fifty miles of coast on the largest ocean in the world.

That a country of such vast extent, so geographically situated, and of such great prospective importance, should remain under one territorial government, constituted as it is at present, is, we believe, destructive to our own interests as citizens, and injurious to those of our general government.

Nature has pointedly divided the territory by the Columbia river; that portion south of this river, easy of access to the immigrant, rich in agricultural lands, and mines of the precious metals, has hitherto, and continues to, receive all the fostering care of, all the benefits arising from, the act of Congress, approved August 14, 1848, establishing the territorial government of Oregon—while that portion north of this river, rich also in fertile lands, in mineral resources, in fisheries and in noble forests, but difficult of access to the immigrant by land, has been utterly neglected, and the steady effort of the pioneer, anxious to carry the habitation of the American citizen to the limits of American soil, have been completely unnoticed and virtually paralyzed. The way worn traveler seeking a resting place for his starving family and famished stock, after a long and toilsome journey across the plains, at length finds a resting place for his wearied foot in the valleys of the Columbia or Willamette rivers; overjoyed at any termination of his pilgrimage, which enables him to settle down, almost exhausted in money, patience, and courage, and recommence, after an interval of months, his daily labor for the support of his family, he finds excellent vacant land which he at once occupies, under the donation law of Sept. 1850, being unable or unwilling, from a variety of causes, to hitch up again, and come further north, where he might have a larger field for selection. This was one of the first operating causes which effected the earlier settlement of the Willamette valley under the provisional government; and man being by nature a gregarious animal, it became by degrees the aim, the object, the practice of the residents of southern Oregon to use all means, even going so far as deprecating and vilifying northern Oregon—of which they were profoundly ignorant,—to detain new immigrants and induce them to settle in their vicinity. Of such self-interested action, being perfectly natural and of daily universal occurrence, we of the north should not complain, but looking at the result, should defend ourselves by an application for immediate separation; we have a fine, lovely, inviting district of country, and in proclaiming this it is unnecessary to say aught against any portion of the United States, all we ask

is a fair, just and impartial participation in the benefits derivable from our common parent. But how stands the case? I will tell you: Southern Oregon, from the causes already referred to, and its own intrinsic value, has by far the largest number of inhabitants, and consequently the command of the Legislature, and all the crumbs flowing out of legislative action. We of the north, with a sufficient number of legal voters to entitle us to four representatives, are allowed but two out of twenty-five, and one of these by a recent act of magnanimity and condescension on the part of our southern neighbors.

I would repeat, that it would be truly absurd in us to bring accusation against the inhabitants of southern Oregon for this course of conduct, because they now act towards us as very probably we would with regard to them, if similarly circumstanced; they have us under the foot and wish to roll us in the dust—also why is it that our petitions for the improvement of our counties have invariably been disregarded? that the funds appropriated by Congress for public buildings are to be expended in southern Oregon entirely, regardless of the geographical center of the territory? that Congress is memorialized to sell the public lands and devote a portion of the proceeds to the improvement of the Willamette river, but not a cent towards any river or other improvement in northern Oregon? Why is it that the Surveyor General must confine his operations to the territory south of the Columbia, regardless of the rights, wants, and representations of old settlers on the north?—that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs can never find time or necessity, with four thousand Indians around and about us, to dole out to us any of his precious VALUABLE TIME, but must even prefer to travel out of his district, and as the manager of steam boat parties, perchance "dance to the lascivious pleassings of a lute"? Are the appropriations made by our national legislature for the territory of Oregon, intended to be confined to one section of that territory? and because that section may be more populous, more agreeable as regards the business of life, aye, and probably more lucrative too, are we, as American citizens, to be thrust aside as unworthy to be the recipients of national bounty, and with none so poor to do us reverence? No, fellow-citizens, such is not, cannot be the spirit and intention of our government, but we are now in the hands of the Philistines, and it depends upon ourselves, and ourselves alone, to pull a stop to their boastful language; "we shall rule and you in thralldom live," by emancipating ourselves from the present disastrous league. Let us all with one heart and one will put our shoulders to the wheel, memorialize Congress in every precinct, show them our resources, our wants, and our wishes, exhibit to them the unfortunate position in which peculiar circumstances have placed us, and which we are forced to submit to, and I cannot doubt that ample and effectual redress will be yielded us. In a future number I propose to resume this subject. ELIS.

QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINE.

A new and very well contrived machine has been constructed in New York, by Mr. John Collins, for the purpose of extracting gold from quartz rocks. On a round cast iron plate, which forms the bed plate of the machine, six or more conical wheels, whose axes converge toward the centre, are made to travel round and to crush in their way the pieces of rock which are put under them. The necessary pressure and the motion are given by an ingenious contrivance, which consists of another circular plate resting on the wheels and which is fixed by keys on the axis being put in motion by a steam engine.

In the machine we have seen, at No. 64 Duane-street, there were six other wheels over the second plate and a third over them. This third plate is connected with the first by vertical columns, and held down to the required pressure by india-rubber springs, so that if a piece of rock is harder than the others, the wheel, rising over it, presses the springs, which give back a stronger counter-pressure, sufficient to crush the piece; at least it prevents any danger of breaking the machinery.

By the above arrangement, there is no friction in the machine, either by rotary axes or by sliding pieces. There is only rotation of wheels on plane surfaces, so that very little power is consumed by the machine itself. There are necessary contrivances to make a current of water pass over the powdered rock. Three or more superposed sets of wheels could be used instead of two, if it was necessary.—New York Tribune.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ON RAILROADS.

Mr. O'Reilly has issued a circular calling the attention of the public and of railway managers to the necessity of putting up lines of telegraph along railroads, with instruments at each station, so that before leaving a station the conductor of a train may ascertain whether the track is clear, and give information that he is upon it. By this means accidents involving the loss of life may be avoided, and the destruction of property saved to an extent far exceeding the cost of erecting and operating the wires.—New York Tribune.

The Indian Fight.

In a close line our party continued to advance brandishing their lances, and, from time to time, giving vent to the most discordant cries, which met a ready response on the part of the enemy in their war-whoop of defiance. It seems, indeed, necessary for the savage, when going to fight, to excite his courage by shouts and yells, and these primitive means are doubtless productive of a corresponding effect with the white warrior's drum and spirit-stirring life.

With as noble a bearing as a knight of old when about to tilt for his "lady's love," Black Wolf sat upon his horse and led the van as became a chief of the Osages. With that love of display, which is an innate passion with the Indians, he pulled his horse's neck into a curve, and, keeping a pair of antique Spanish rowels pricking against his flank, proudly curveted him at the head of his troop "fringed like a young prancing to his love."

We had now approached so near to the Pawnee band that momentarily I expected to see them sweep towards us; as in Indian warfare neither side wait with that coolness, which well disciplined courage can only inculcate, to receive the other's charge, and each brave is free to fight on his own plan, or any mode which the impulse of the moment may direct.

Much, however, to my surprise a solitary warrior singled himself from his party, and, with something white flying at the head of a lance, approached us at foot-pace. The Osage instantly checked their horses to the command of their chief, and unattended he rode forward to meet the messenger of peace.

I may here remark upon the singularity that the flag of truce—a piece of white buffalo skin—should be adopted by those sons of the wild similar in color to our own. The copy, doubtless, was taken from the pale-faces upon learning that the emblem met with such inviolable respect; but the Indians deny this, and avow that their fathers regarded it as a signal of peace, long before the great canoes came across the Great Lake. In support of this it is worthy of observation that the skin of the white buffalo—a most rare prize—is held in great reverence by them.

The conference was brief between the Pawnee and Black Wolf, and the latter, riding back to where we stood watching their movements, with an interest easier to be conceived than described, informed his brothers in arms that the Pawnee chief was willing to settle the fight in single combat, and that he himself would meet either of the Osage braves who might be chosen champion of his nation.

This plucky challenge created the wildest commotion among the aspiring warriors of our party, and so numerous were the volunteers, and urgent their claims to have the honor assigned them, that unless Black Wolf had settled the connection by claiming it for himself, it is far from improbable that a new division might have arisen in mutiny against his orders. There was no disputing, however, this right of the chief to take precedence of all; but the opinions of many veered to the opposite point, concerning the policy of the measure, when they found that they were to take no share in the glory. The greater number urged the expediency of a general fight, alleging that we were stronger than the enemy, and should capture all their horses and skins, with which they were laden like ourselves, in addition to a pretty haul of invaluable scalps.

Black Wolf, however, either from prudent motives or a desire to gratify his own vanity, decided to accept the challenge on the terms on which it was sent, and agreed that the horse and accoutrements of the vanquished should become the prize of the conqueror, which he was to take unmolested possession of in the presence of the respective parties.

These preliminaries being adjusted, the arms of Black Wolf were now carefully examined by his companions, who threw aside all jealousy the moment the question was settled. One took his lance and tried the soundness of the shaft by bending it so as the two ends nearly met. Another thrust his bowstrings, while several changed their best arrows for those in his quiver which appeared defective. The touch-hole of his rifle was pricked and reprimed, and even his knife and tomahawk underwent careful scrutiny. The honor of the nation was at stake, and the breast of each individual present seemed to burn with patriotic pride and solicitude for the event which was to decide the fate of the Osage or Pawnee-chief.

All being in readiness, Black Wolf dashed his spurs into his horse's sides, and, bringing him upon his haunches, by way of a start, galloped in a wide circle before us for the combined purposes of exhibiting himself, and announcing to the enemy that he was ready for the strife.

Nothing nobler can be pictured to the imagination than the appearance of the chief as naked as when he came into the world, with the exception of his arms slung across his shoulders, he sat upon his plunging and steed excited with grace, ease, and confidence. A tuft of the war-eagle's plume surmounted his head proudly raised and thrown back, while his finely developed

chest stood out like that of a gladiator. With tight and rein he held his horse's head close to his chest, and using the spur freely, roused the animal's fiery blood until large flakes of foam flew from his jaws, his nostrils dilated, and his eyes looked ready to spring from their sockets.

After making the circuit, he suddenly reigned in his horse, and the two stood motionless, as if carved from granite, some hundred yards in advance of where we remained stationary to watch the result and see fair play. There was not however, as I subsequently learned, the slightest apprehension for treachery, as in these combats, which, although rare between members of rival tribes, are occasionally indulged in, the strictest faith is kept with the terms on which they are fought.

The piebald horse with the bearer of the lance, on which a small red flag fluttered, now darted from the body of horsemen drawn up closely in the distance, and making a corresponding circle with Black Wolf, drew up in the same way opposite to him, and they appeared, few brief seconds, to be eyeing each other with intent far from charitable.

As if moved by a common impulse, both drove the butt ends of their lances into the ground, and then raising their rifles from their thighs, dashed forward and fired at the moment of passing each other, some fifteen or twenty paces apart. Whether the bullets flattened or were rendered harmless against the tough shields of buffalo hides which were suspended round their necks, or whether they flew wide of their marks, I cannot tell; but, for aught I could see, no harm was done.

Dropping their reins to take aim, their horses carried them unchecked to within a few yards of where the respective parties of Osages and Pawnees were posted. Indeed, room had to be given to the Pawnee chief, who came with such a rush towards us as to threaten to upset a handful of the foremost of the spectators, among whom, as there was no danger to be apprehended, I had placed myself, on the Spubby Nigger. There was little opportunity to examine him closely; but he was evidently of much less stature than Black Wolf, and possessed none of that fire and noble bearing which characterized the chief of the Osages. He seemed equipped in precisely the same way, and was equally devoid of the smallest article of attire. If however, his personal attractions fell short of that of his antagonist, his horsemanship, and manner of using his weapons appeared in every way equal to him. Snatching up his reins he checked the animal, and brought him round as if turned upon a pivot, and then adjusting his rifle, with a rapid movement, he drew an arrow from his quiver, and, with bended bow, swept towards Black Wolf like an eagle swooping upon his prey.

But the Osage, knowing the expertness of the enemy, with whom he had to deal, was prepared in like manner, and as they met about midway between the planted lances, their barbed weapons were drawn to their heads, and whiz they went at the same moment with barely a dozen feet intervening between them. At close quarters such as these, and with marksmen of unrivalled skill, it was barely possible that they should miss each other; but their bucklers received the arrows, and both the warriors as yet remained unscathed.

The short bows being easier to manage than their rifles, round they turned their horses as soon as their arrows were discharged, and again they swept in the same course, with their bows prepared as if by magic for the bout. In this second turn the Pawnee chief was not so fortunate; for as he came towards us I perceived a stream of blood trickling down his bridle arm, the arrow having passed through the fleshy part of his shoulder, ripping it upwards, but not hanging in the wound. Black Wolf also met with a wound in the breast from the Pawnee's arrow being buried almost to the feather in his shield; and although thus greatly spent in the deed with which it was driven, it carved a deep jagged gash in his right side, from which the blood flowed copiously.

With increased excitement the two now rode at each other, delivering their arrows as fast as they could turn their horses, and it appeared to be a point to endeavor to get a shot without receiving one in return. But so well matched were they both in the skill of managing their horses and use of their weapons, that neither could obtain this advantage, in spite of the most strenuous exertions.

The bodies of the two chiefs became crimson with gore from the number of flesh wounds which each had received; but as yet no mortal one had been given, and from the care observed in protecting the body by means of the shields, and laying along the backs of their horses, so as to prevent to view as little of their persons as possible, there was no great probability of these weapons terminating the fight.

At length Black Wolf's last arrow was shot, and as his enemy came towards him, he held up his bow to signify that his quiver was exhausted. In a moment the Pawnee turned his horse and galloping back to where he had planted his lance, plucked it from the ground and couched it by his side. Nothing loth to imitate his example, Black

Wolf reined his horse, and without a moment's breathing time, the pugnacious foe spurred their hot and impatient horses again to the combat, and as they did so, thoughts of tilt and tournament flitted across my mind, albeit my attention was absorbed beyond description in the pending struggle.

With a terrific shout the weapons crossed, and, coming against the center of the bucklers, the tough shafts bent like willow wands, and the horses were thrown almost upon their haunches. Either from the greater weight of the Osage, or the more effective direction of his lance, the Pawnee was laid flat upon his back; and as his horse bounded forward it seemed impossible that he should gain his perpendicular in the saddle; but, with an effort which could be made only by an Indian, he flung himself into his seat, and, seizing the rein, turned with the agility of a cat.

It was one of the fixed rules in these bloody frays that there should be no time given between the acts, and that it was to be continued without let, check, or stop, until one of the two was slain. As soon, therefore, as the horses could be brought around, their respective riders recharged their lances, and dashed at each other again with the fury of contending tigers. It might have been but the effect of a heated imagination, but as they met I fancied I heard the screech of a lance as it entered the flesh, and at the same moment the Pawnee chief was flung as if a round shot had bowled him from his seat. In an instant, however, he was upon his feet, trying to clutch the lasso which dangled at his horse's heels; but missing his hold, the animal made the best use of the opportunity, and sped away with all the fleetness he possessed.

Black Wolf now dismounted, and giving his horse and lance to Fire-fly, who rode forward to receive them, strode towards the Pawnee chief, armed only with the knife and tomahawk.

The appearance of both, as they advanced towards each other, was most appalling. From head to heel they presented one thick mass of blood from the numerous wounds had received; but, as if insensible to pain or faintness, each appeared apt as game cocks to renew the feud.

They now went to work hand to hand, hacking at each other with their tomahawks with deadly fury, and inflicting now and then most terrible cuts. As the battle progressed, their shields became chipped to pieces, and hung in strips from the surface, while the blows were showered upon them as thick as hail.

With that advantage, however, which a big man possesses in a personal encounter with a smaller one, provided his courage be not inferior, the odds became painfully evident in favor of Black Wolf. Up to the point of the Pawnee being hurled from his horse, the chances of the encounter appeared to be pretty nearly balanced; but when its features became changed into a stand-up fight between man and man, hand to hand, in sporting phraseology, it was a horse to a hay-seed. Towering above his enemy but little less than a foot, the Osage drew his tomahawk down with terrific force, and, from his superior reach of arm, often kept his antagonist completely on the defensive, and returned two blows for one.

Nothing daunted, however, the Pawnee maintained the unequal contest with a spirit which was to be extinguished only with his life. Although his arm grew momentarily weaker, and he staggered and reeled before his enemy's fierce onslaught, yet he made as good a requital as laid in his waning powers, and facing his foe as the bravest of the brave could only do. But like an expiring lion he was to be conquered but with his death, and, apparently on the point of falling before the repeated strokes of his enemy, he suddenly sprang forward, and, clinging to Black Wolf's shield, endeavored to make a thrust with his drawn knife under it. The wary Osage, however, was to much upon his guard to be taken by surprise, and shaking the Pawnee off, as he would a snake, he caught him by the throat in his iron grasp, and holding him out at arm's length drove his long Spanish blade into the lower part of the belly, and ripped him to the chest.

A long wild shout of exultation burst from the lips of our party as they witnessed this decisive act on the part of Black Wolf, who stood over the dead body of his fallen foe with his head proudly erected and turned toward the body of Pawnees, who were silent spectators of the defeat. For a few seconds the Osage maintained this attitude, without the perceptible motion of a muscle, and stooping he took the dead chief's scalp between his fingers, and passing the point of his knife adroitly round the skull, plucked the scalp hot and bleeding, from it, and held the prize up in triumph above his head.

Again his companions yelled with savage pleasure at the sight; but no one presumed to approach the spot where he as yet remained to complete the measure of his triumph.

A Pawnee brave now came forward leading the piebald horse, which had been either caught by the lasso, or stopped, upon reaching the main body, of his own free will, and moving off slowly towards Black Wolf, as if reluctant was in every step, he

gave the rein, without sign or word into his hands, and again returned to his party.

There was now little more to be done. Black Wolf collected the arms of the Pawnee chief, which were strewn upon the ground, and, trying as must have been the feat, vaulted upon the back of the horse, and rode at a gallop towards us. Upon coming close, I saw that both his body and limbs were cut and lacerated most fearfully; but, Indian like, he paid no attention to his wounds, and as far as I could see, suffered but little from the loss of blood.

We now returned to the encampment, and permitted the discomfited Pawnees to bury their chief in Peace where he had so bravely fallen. In the prairie wilderness they laid him; and when all had quitted the solitary grave, a stranger visited it with sorrow for his fate.

From the New Haven Palladium.

Symmes' Hole.

The old joke about Symmes' Hole is regarded by some folks as entitled to a little sober consideration. Symmes believed that the earth was hollow at the poles, while astronomers have told us it was only flat-tended. A writer in the Montreal Herald maintains that the discoveries of the late exploring expeditions have substantially proved the theory of Symmes, and say that Sir John Franklin has probably "got into the hole and can't get out!" Several navigators who have reached a very high latitude within a few years have maintained that beyond the immense fields of ice in the vicinity of Wellington Channel there was an open sea and a milder climate. A writer in the Providence Journal maintained, before the sailing of Grinnell's vessels, that such was the fact, and Capt. Penny, of the English expedition, confirms the doctrine. The Montreal writer quotes him as follows:

"Capt. Penny found a heavy barrier of ice in Wellington Channel, not very far from its opening from Barrow's Straits, but a most remarkable change was observed as he passed to a more northern latitude; the ice which he had left (as is usual at this early season, April and May) firm and solid, was here decayed and unsafe, and at last travellers came upon open water, drift wood, Arctic animals and birds, the latter in enormous numbers. Here were all the signs of an improved climate."

Upon this the Montreal writer comments as follows:

"I do not know how it will strike you, sir, but to me, with whom the idea of openings at the poles has been familiar for some thirty years, the information by Capt. Penny is excitingly curious. Perhaps, after all, Sir John Franklin has found this opening."

If there be such an opening, it is quite probable that the strength of the current into the opening may prevent return to sailing vessels; it would not, however, be an obstacle to the return of steamers. How important, then, it becomes that Capt. Penny's present efforts to obtain a steamer and return to the 'open water' and the 'improved climate' may be successful."

In addition to the above, the officers of the expedition just returned concur in stating that with a north wind the thermometer always rises, and falls when it is from the southward.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The laying of the wire across St. George's Channel was performed on the 1st of June. The rope was rather less than one inch in diameter, and was composed of a central copper wire enclosed in a braided gutta-percha tube, and surrounded by twelve galvanized iron wires. The breadth of the Channel being only fifty-nine miles, eighty miles of line were put on board to prevent a repetition of the accident which happened between Dover and Calais. At the end of ten miles it was determined to compare the distance run over with the length of the line run out, and it was found that only twelve miles of it had been expended, next comparison showed 21 miles of line to 16 miles distance; the next, 31 to 23; the next, 55 to 47; finally, for the 57 miles' distance, only 65 miles of line were expended. During the operation the vessels moved at the rate of four miles an hour. The greatest depth passed over was 84 fathoms.—New York Tribune.

Mr. Weed has been paying Powers, the sculptor, a visit. He mentions a fact in connection with this branch of art which we doubt not will be news to many. Mr. Powers never touched a chisel to the "Greek Slave," or any of his wonderful productions. He says those statues which we have so much admired, are chiseled entirely by assistants. All the genius and labor of our great sculptor are expended on the models, after which the marble statues are executed.

The intelligence just received from China, by way of England, represents that the emigration of Chinese to California is greatly on the increase. During the past month, six vessels have sailed, ten are preparing to leave, and more are required.

Did universal charity prevail, earth would be a heaven, and hell a fable.

Applaud is the spur of noble deeds, the end and aim of weak ones.

THE COLUMBIAN.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, O. T.

Saturday, September 25th, 1852.

Puget Sound—The Past and Present.

Previous to 1845, this magnificent arm of the Pacific ocean—Puget Sound—was used only as a thoroughfare of trade by the Hudson Bay Company; and save the arrival at protracted intervals of large vessels in that company's service, its placid waters were disturbed only by the bateau, or the frail but inimitable canoes of the native redskins, and the unbroken silence of its tree-clad shores, proclaimed the country—wilderness!

The farms of the company above referred to on the Cowlitz river, and its trading establishment at Fort Nesqually, were then the only evidences of civilization that could be traced within the borders of our vast possessions north of the Columbia. No extensive explorations had ever been made by that company's agents, and the Indians, confining themselves almost exclusively along the various streams, could give but little information with regard to the character of the interior or surrounding country.

It was reserved for the bold and adventurous pioneers of the frontier states, whom no earthly appliances could awe or intimidate, to overcome the almost insurmountable obstacles which intervened between their former homes, and the new ones of which they were in search on the Pacific coast, to explore—to occupy, and to redeem this garden of the American continent from its primeval solitude—then almost supreme.—In addition to their frequent protracted detention on the margins of rivers which they were then obliged to construct rafts in order to cross—suffering from constant Indian aggression, against whom the government had neither instituted the means of chastisement, nor afforded succor or protection to the injured—they were obliged for a considerable distance of their two thousand miles' journey, to direct their course by the setting sun—survey their own route, and reach the goal of their destination as best they could. These are the men, who, after gaining admission into the Willamette valley, had the courage to buckle on anew the armor of perseverance, and, making a trail for their stock down the Columbia and up the Cowlitz rivers, open a road for the transportation of their families into the interior. It is to them that our infant territory is indebted for its exploration—the development, so far as made, of its resources—its rapid improvement and settlement, by a hardy and enterprising population—the increasing immigration within our borders—the attention which our country is commanding from abroad; and more than all, it is to the intrepid spirits who sought these shores in '45, and those who followed them in subsequent years, that northern Oregon is indebted for a place among the territories, and will shortly command name amongst the States of our great confederacy.

The following data may not prove inappreciable, or serve unprofitable, by way of contrasting the past and present of northern Oregon:

In August 1845, Col. M. T. Simmons, Geo. Wauch, and seven others, arrived at Budd's Inlet, (P. S.)—under the pilotage of Peter Bercier—the first American citizens who came to settle north of the Columbia. Being pleased with the appearance of the country, Col. S. returned to the Columbia, where he had left his family, and in October moved over, accompanied by Messrs. J. McAlister, D. Kindred, Gabriel Jones, George Bush, and families, and J. Ferguson and S. B. Crockett, single men. They at first settled on the prairies from one to eight miles south of the present town of Olympia, and were fifteen days in completing their journey from the Cowlitz landing to the Sound—a distance of sixty miles—being compelled to cut a road for themselves through the timbered part of the country. In the fall of the same year, J. R. Jackson, Esq., located at Aurora, his present beautiful residence, ten miles to the northward of Cowlitz landing—that fine town site known more recently as Warbassport.

In 1846, Messrs. S. S. Ford, sen., and J. Borst, came over and settled on the Chickaleos river, which is about midway between Olympia and Warbassport. Messrs. Packwood and Eaton, with their families, this year, also joined the American settlement on the Sound. Same year, Col. Simmons erected the first American grist mill north of the Columbia, previous to which time the inhabitants were obliged to subsist on boiled wheat, or do their grinding with hand mills.

In 1847, the first house—a log cabin—was built in Olympia by Mr. E. Sylvester, the present gentlemanly proprietor of the

elegantly furnished frame hotel, known as the "Olympia House." Messrs. Chambers, Bail and Shazer, located on the Sound sometime during this year. Same year, the first saw mill on Puget Sound was erected at the falls of De Shutes river, by Col. Simmons and friends.

In June, 1849, Rev. Father Ricard established the Roman Catholic Mission of St. Josephs, on Budd's Inlet, one mile and a half below Olympia. A few families were added to the settlements this year.

In 1849, the brig "Orbit," from San Francisco, put into Budd's Inlet for a load of piles; this was the opening of the lumber trade on the Sound.

In 1850, the first frame house was erected in Olympia—the present Custom House. In autumn of this year, the first settlement was made on Whidby's Island, by Col. I. N. Ebey. Warbassport, at Cowlitz landing, was also laid out, and improvements made by Mr. E. D. Warbass, during this year.—At Cascade city, same year, Hon. F. A. Chenoweth, and subsequently, the Messrs. Bradford, Bishop, Dush, and others, have made some very necessary and important improvements.

In 1851, Port Steilacoom was established by Capt. L. Balch—Port Townsend by Messrs. Bachelor and Plummer, but more recently improved by Messrs. Pettigrove, Hastings and Wilson—New York by Mr. Lowe, and Steilacoom City by J. B. Chapman.

In 1852—the present year, settlements are progressing at Monticello, Cape Flattery and New Dungeness—the latter named places being the sites, according to the laws of congress for the erection of light-houses for the benefit of the Sound—Cathlamet, Nesqually, Vancouver—in short both town and country north of the Columbia, are advancing at a pace in settlement and improvement but seldom equalled, and when the embarrassing circumstances attending a transit to this country with families, stock, &c., are taken into consideration—with the exception of the immigration into California—probably never surpassed in the history of our country.

The present flourishing town of Olympia, which, but two years ago was adorned but by one solitary frame building, can now be counted by twenties—embracing hotels, well filled stores, and various mechanic shops, with two splendid saw mills and a grist mill in its immediate vicinity.

At Warbassport a saw and grist mill have been erected and are in active operation, and a store and tavern opened for the accommodation of that neighborhood and the traveling public. At Steilacoom there is another saw mill owned by Mr. Chambers, and another splendid grist mill is in progress of erection by Mr. Armstrong, on the Chickaleos. Roads have been cut out and improved—school houses have been erected—the Indian canoe has been supplanted on the waters of the Sound by our majestic brigs and schooners, which are constantly floating up and down its quiet bosom, and now we want a few thousand families of this year's immigration to come over and reside amongst us, as such an accession would at present be of almost incalculable benefit to our new territory, and prove highly advantageous to those who may embrace the opportunity which is now presented. We have plenty of every thing necessary for your subsistence, and the choicest lands await your selection.

We will let the foregoing contrast, as to what the Puget Sound country was, seven years ago, and what it now is, suffice for the present.

The bark "Brontes," Captain C. Thomas, jr., sailed for San Francisco a few days since with a full cargo of piles and square timber. Capt. T. made the passage from Cape Flattery to San Francisco, in July last, in four days, a distance of over eight hundred miles.

Capt. T. informs us that there is a premium on timber and lumber shipped from the Sound, in the San Francisco market, over that from the Columbia river; that cargoes from the latter place cannot be sold on the same day with those from the Sound. Indeed, when we take into consideration the danger attending an entrance into the Columbia—the expense of pilotage and towage, and the inferiority of the lumber, we are surprised that masters of vessels should for a moment think of continuing their trade in that direction. All our saw mills on the Sound are kept running day and night, and are entirely unable to supply the demand; but as soon as we receive an addition of a few steam mills, the lumber trade on the Columbia can hang itself on a look.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The steamer Columbia brought up 268 soldiers, under the command of Col. Bonneville. They are to be stationed at Fort Vancouver.

Steamers in the Sound!

Our enterprising fellow-townsmen, Capt. A. B. Gove, of the ship "Potomac," and member of the "Kendall Co.," informs us that if he can effect a satisfactory arrangement at San Francisco, he will have a steamer dispatched for the Sound without delay. "This a consummation devoutly to be wished." The business men on the Sound, as well as the traveling public, have heretofore experienced the most serious inconvenience, arising from the want of a comfortable and speedy means of transportation up and down the Sound. Our commercial interests have been retarded, and all classes of our citizens have suffered for the want of, and felt the importance that would attach to steam navigation between the different ports from Olympia to Port Townsend. The immigrant who wishes to traverse our territory for the purpose of selecting a desirable location, receives an unfavorable impression from our present inadequate facilities for its speedy accomplishment, and he not unfrequently turns his back upon northern Oregon with unfavorable reports.

So long as we content ourselves with depending upon the canoes of our lazy, worthless Indians for a transit up and down the Sound, so long may we expect to suffer from their implacable extortions, annoyance, disappointment, and the chagrin consequent upon the repining of strangers. We sincerely hope that Capt. Gove will succeed in obtaining a suitable steamer, and that his enterprise will be suitably rewarded.

Another gentleman, of whose name we are not permitted to present to make mention, informs us that he is about contracting for an elegant, staunch ocean steamer, which he proposes to run from San Francisco to this city, touching at Portland, Victoria, and intermediate ports. This will be, if possible, still more important to this new territory, as it would soon command the mail direct from San Francisco here, and open a way for all those who may wish to emigrate from California, southern Oregon and Vancouver's Island, to this country. We earnestly pray that we may have the satisfaction of hearing those steamers puffing their way up the Sound this fall, to be hailed as the pioneers of a new era in the opening of a new steam navigation on the Pacific coast.

We see by the last Oregon City "Statesman," that Mr. F. S. HOLLAND, the gentlemanly Postmaster at that place, has been removed, and W. W. BUCK, appointed in his place. As we feel confident the cause of his removal did not arise from an abuse of his office, from a want of attention to its duties, or from incapacity, we are somewhat surprised at his unceremonious removal, particularly as the appointment was forced on him at a time when the office was a decided encumbrance to his other business. As the administration is whig, we should have thought less of the matter if a whig had been appointed in his place, as it is the policy of both parties to supply all the paying offices with their friends; but as Mr. Holland and the new appointee both claim to be democrats, we think there must have been a little spleen at the bottom of the removal. We have not a doubt but that Mr. Buck will make a very good Postmaster, and we are quite sure that Mr. Holland did give general satisfaction. However, this may be considered as treading on forbidden ground, and is a matter, probably, with which we have no business to meddle.

We understand, from good authority, that a number of persons in the vicinity of Cowlitz landing decline subscribing for the "Columbian" because certain gentlemen have volunteered to correspond for it.

Thus far we have not, nor shall we at any time in the future, yield our columns for the publication of worthless articles, devoid of interest to the people, or in which they may have no "fellow feeling." Our correspondents, so far as they have favored us with productions, are gentlemen who understand themselves—are familiar with the subjects of which they discourse, and have an eye single to the wants, and to the ultimate destiny of northern Oregon—whose organ the "Columbian" claims to be, and through which they shall be heard, so long as they confine themselves to subjects involving the advancement of this territory to its future position of greatness, and so long as we shall control that organ.

With minds so contracted and biased as those who wish to shrink from the support of our paper for the reasons set forth, we will not quarrel, but would rather draw the mantle of charity around them, and consign their names to oblivion, and their memories to perpetual forgetfulness, hope that their neighbors who are contributing to the support of our paper, may place a proper appreciation on their merits. Those few brainless misers on the Cowlitz are welcome to retain their V; we have no use for their names on our subscription book—neither do we ask their aid or sympathy in any capacity.

New Route Across the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

By the following letter from a correspondent of the San Francisco "Whig," it appears that a new route has been made across the above mountains, some distance to the south of those heretofore traversed, affording excellent grass and water, with a gradual ascent and descent on either side, and leading directly into the southern mines.

The principal reason why a route has not long since been made directly into northern Oregon, is because no persons belonging to the immigration have ever put themselves to the trouble of looking after, or locating one—preferring to journey over the wretched track leading into Willamette valley, or the equally miserable and contemptible trail down the Columbian. This neglect on the part of the immigration, added to the paucity in numbers of the inhabitants of the Puget Sound country, and their unwillingness, and we might add, inability heretofore to perform the labor which such an undertaking would necessarily require, are all sufficient reasons why there is no road across the Cascades leading into northern Oregon.

From the most reliable information we have been able to gain of the mountains, we have no hesitation in saying that a route can be surveyed almost any where through them, that would be preferable to the one at present traversed; and have not the least doubt but that there are hundreds of gaps and openings leading to dividing ridges, which would make our part of the country comparatively easy of access to the immigrant.

We are now strong enough in means and number to accomplish this desirable enterprise, without experiencing any serious inconvenience thereby, and our territory is at present so circumstanced as to imperatively require its completion in time for the next year's immigration, in order that they may thereby, come directly into the Oregon. It is a project in which all are interested—in which all can unite, and by uniting, secure its accomplishment with ease and dispatch. Who says "no!" to a survey of the route early next spring?

Quite an interest was manifested in our lively town last evening by the entree of six emigrants just in from the plains, under the guidance of our enterprising fellow citizen, J. C. Morehead. The names of the new comers are W. C. Clark, Ohio; Jacob Frost, Do.; John G. Rake, Do.; Isaac Sherman, Do.; James C. Hays, Do.; John Hughes Pa.; the foregoing are part of a train known as the "Elizabethtown Ohio Emigrating Company," under the guidance of Mr. W. C. Clark, an old Californian. This train came along the Carson river, and then struck off in a s. w. direction, striking Walker's river in about twenty-five miles—then up the same river to its head, and thence on the same course south of the Stanislaus. By this route the ascent of the Sierra Nevada is quite gentle and easily made, and it is believed that the descent to this place corresponds with the ascent on the other side. The party named left the train near the head waters of the Stanislaus, and came ahead for a supply of provisions, with which they return this morning on pack mules, expecting to reach the party in two days. It is supposed that the distance from this place to where the wagons are is about 55 miles. Mr. Clark, their guide over the mountains, gives this new route the preference over the Carson or Truckee routes, he having travelled over both of them. He says the road itself is smoother, less steep or precipitous, and that water is good and abundant, and the grass and clover the finest he ever saw, and capable of feeding any amount of stock; moreover he says there is a saving of at least one hundred and thirty miles by coming in this way. The train consists of about 16 waggons, 75 persons, including 2 females and 100 head of stock. This is a new and important opening for emigration direct into the Southern Mines, which is not crowded with Americans as is the Northern, but which offers as wide a field for the industrious and enterprising as any portion of California. Gen. Morehead is deserving of more than a mere newspaper puff for the energetic manner in which he has opened, as a pioneer, this new and only route direct from the plains into the Southern Mines.

WHO CAN EAT IT?—On Saturday last the Rev. George Blanchet presented us a head of cabbage, grown in the garden of Father Ricard, weighing 25 pounds, and measuring four feet seven inches in circumference, perfectly solid, and it makes splendid muck-a-muck. Who says the soil of northern Oregon is unproductive? As we are keeping "back?" all specimens of a like character will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged. Come ahead with your large cabbage, potatoes, onions, watermelons, apples, peaches, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. John Edgar, who resides some twelve miles from this city, recently slaughtered a bullock, only eight months old, weighing five hundred and twelve pounds, neat weight. Also, two sheep weighing one hundred and twenty-seven pounds each. Oregon can challenge the world for a superior in stock raising.

Several articles prepared for to-day's paper have been crowded out to make room for the news by the mail.

News by the Last Mail.

From the Willamette papers we learn that the trial of Wimple, for the murder of his wife, had been brought to a close in Clackamas county, Judge Nelson presiding, the finding of the jury being—"guilty of murder in the first degree."

Also, that application for a writ of error in the case O'Kelly, heretofore convicted for the murder of Mahony, was denied by the court in session at Oregon City. O'Kelly was sentenced to be hung in Benton county on the 26th inst.

The house of D. S. Southmayd, in Clackamas county, below Swan Island, was entered recently in the absence of the family, and robbed of \$150.

We learn from the "Oregonian" that a fire recently broke out in Wyreka, destroying an entire square of buildings—embracing the "Empire" and "Bella Union" coffee-houses, Dugan & Co.'s express office, and several stores in the most valuable part of the city.

The "Times" informs us that a road has been cut from Port Orford to Wyreka, and report says that a good wagon road can easily be constructed. Packers are now traveling it with great ease.

The immigration are coming into the Willamette valley by thousands, and their cry is "still they come!" We trust that all who are possessed of their "ordinary allowance of common sense" will not "stop coming" until they shall have reached the Puget Sound country.

Reports from the Rogue River and Shasta mines continue flattering as usual, but the miners in many places are suffering great inconvenience for the want of water. From one claim, recently, \$1,000 was taken in a day, and it still continues to yield 30 to 40 oz. to the hand per week. Provisions and groceries sell at a high figure.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer "Willamette," Capt. Ayres, formerly employed on the Columbia river in carrying the mails, and connecting with that company's ocean steamers, had arrived safely at San Francisco, a short time since.

A number of deaths occurred on the Isthmus of Panama among the troops on their way to Oregon and California. On the 20th July, the Golden Gate took on board 640 of the 4th infantry. The remainder of the regiment, some 100 in number, with the sick and camp attendants, were received in the course of the ensuing week; great delay having occurred in their march across the Isthmus. On the night of the 20th one of the soldiers died of cholera, and a number of others were attacked, three more dying the succeeding night. The agent of the company at Panama, apprehensive of the disease spreading in the ship, at once dispatched the steamer Taboga, and fitted up one of the company's vessels as a hospital, into which the sick were promptly transferred. By this change the disease was checked, 21 deaths having occurred among the troops. The number of passengers on the Golden Gate being large, the agent determined to dispatch two additional steamers with such as preferred to go forward at once, and the Columbia sailed upon the 26th, and the Union on the 27th. After the sailing of these steamers, a change of weather caused the cholera to reappear with increased severity. All the troops were landed upon Flamingo Island, and quartered in houses or tents. On Wednesday night 20 deaths occurred, confined to the troops, and two of the crew. The whole number of deaths which occurred, of cholera, was 67, of which there were but two passengers, exclusive of the troops. On the passage up no symptoms of cholera appeared, and but three deaths from any cause, among the 700 souls on board.

The cause of the mortality is solely attributed to the exposure and imprudence of the troops, while marching across the Isthmus.

Nothing of interest has transpired in congress since our last. The Deficiency Bill has passed both branches of congress, and only awaits the signature of the president to become a law. The Homestead bill, although making its escape out of the lower house with the approval of the majority, is in imminent danger of assassination in the senate, as the chairman and a majority of the committee to which it has been referred are opposed to its leading feature. Thus perishes all measures of real beneficence and utility to the masses. It is thought that congress would adjourn about the 1st of September, but without having accomplished anything for the benefit of Oregon. For a short congressional debate, see another column.

A prize fight recently came off at San Francisco, between Thompson, a Scotchman, wearing "the belt," and Morrissey, a Yankee, and competitor for it. The fight terminated in favor of the Yankee at the conclusion of the eleventh round, in accordance with the decision of the judges, in consequence of a "foul blow" said to have been given by the then champion. The friends of the Scotchman, it would seem, according to the San Francisco "Whig" do not consider the fight a "legitimate" one, and wish to have their former champion "whipped again," for their amusement.

It would seem that Mexico wants another thrashing, as her head is evidently aching for another club. In consequence of a

trivial difficulty between the authorities at Acapulco and the United States Consul, with regard to the passengers by the steamer Com. Stockton, our Consul has been imprisoned. Reports have reached New Orleans from Tampico, that the Mexican Minister of War was expected at that place to make arrangements for fortifying that city.

An outrage has recently been committed on several American steamers by the Mexicans at Matamoros. Avalos justifies his subjects, and in his correspondence with the American Consul at that place, indulges in the bombast and defiance for which the authorities of that country are proverbial.— Shall we have another war? or "how?"

We are indebted to Mr. CALKINS, who has just arrived from California, for a copy of the "Placer Times & Transcript," of the 15th inst., from which we extract the following items:

COOLIES.—Two hundred and fifty coolies from Calcutta arrived at Georgetown, Demerara, on the 18th of July.

THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT COMPANY.—We perceive by an advertisement which appears elsewhere, that a company has recently been formed for transporting goods and passengers across the country from San Juan del Sur to San Juan del Norte, being the land passage required to be made on the journey to New York by the Nicaragua route. Heretofore, we believe, the travel by this route has frequently been beset with many difficulties, in consequence of the want of facilities for transporting passengers across this piece of country. The new arrangement referred to promises to correct this difficulty, and also greatly to reduce the expense of the journey. This is an improvement which will doubtless save much suffering hereafter, and perhaps end in removing the prejudice that exists against the route to the Atlantic via San Juan.

ELECTIONS.—State elections were held on the 2d of August as follows, viz: Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. We hear only from the two latter States, and even from them returns are incomplete. In Missouri, however, there is little doubt that Gen. Price the Democratic candidate for Governor is elected over James Winston.

The returns from the fifth district were favorable to John S. Phelps, (democrat.)

The general impression is that the Democrats have carried the Legislature also.—A Panama paper publishes the intelligence that telegraphic dispatches pronounce Col. Benton elected also. In fact the Democrats feel sanguine for the whole State.

In Iowa, Hon. B. Henn and Hon. L. L. Clark, both Democrats, are elected in their respective districts, and the rest of the State looks very favorably for us.

MEXICO.—The Mexican government has recently received a collective note from the Ministers of Spain, England, France, and the United States, asking satisfaction, first, for the imprisonment of their Agents at Mazatlan; secondly, for the violation of the correspondence of the English Consul at Acapulco; the third, for the infraction of the Diplomatic Convention; and fourth, for the arrest and imprisonment of the American Consul at Acapulco.

FROM SALT LAKE.—A copy of the "Deseret News," of July 24th, has reached Placerville. The health of Salt Lake City was good, and a great emigration was passing through. "Brother Pratt" was translating the Book of Mormon into Spanish. Great damage had resulted to the grain crops in the Valley, from a terrible hail storm, which so injured hundreds, perhaps thousands of acres, as to make harvesting useless. Thunder showers were quite common, and very violent.

FIRE AT NEVADA.—The Sacramento papers state that a large fire occurred at Nevada city on Tuesday. At four o'clock in the morning the flames were discovered issuing from D. Phelps' National Hotel. The fire originated in the kitchen and almost instantaneously the entire building was in a blaze. The inmates fled in their night clothes, and it was with difficulty that all escaped.—Twelve buildings were burned. The loss was about \$25,000.

YESTERDAY.—To-day is the second day of the new Hebrew year, 5613. And yesterday being New Year's day to our Israelitic fellow citizens, was a season of jubilee to them. The gates of their synagogues were opened and the ancient rites of this scattered people solemnized.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ON THE ISTHMUS.—The government of the province of Panama have given a company the exclusive right to run a Telegraph across the Isthmus from Panama to Aspinwall. The wires are to be enclosed in gutta-percha and laid under ground.

CHOLERA IN THE MINES.—Twelve men have died of cholera, as is stated in the Marysville Herald, at Burton's Bar, on the American River. Their names were not given.

The Government of France now restricts newspapers from publishing poetry which is contrary to common sense. If the rule was in force in this country how the political department of the newspapers and magazines would suffer.

The cholera had made its appearance to some extent on the Mississippi as well as the Ohio rivers.

Senator Chase, of Ohio, is spoken of as the Free Soil candidate for the Presidency.

John McKiely, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, died recently, at Louisville, of apoplexy.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.—We noticed a few days since the reception of a private letter from Lieut. Moore, who with a small party had pursued a band of marauding Indians from Camp Miller, on the Fresno, to the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Since then, Lieut. M. and his party have returned, and fully confirm the statement made in the letter that gold existed on that side of the mountains, the party bringing with them some fine specimens. They also found some very fertile country on that side, well watered, and abounding in game of an unusually large size. During their trip they had many skirmishes with the Indians, some of whom—a tribe heretofore unknown—they took prisoners and brought with them to camp. It is highly probable that an exploring party will set out shortly for the regions visited by Lieut. Moore and his party, to make further search for gold. [SAN FRANCISCO WHIG.]

Imports of 1852.—The fiscal year of the Federal Treasury, closed by regulation of Congress on the 30th of June. The year just ended will exhibit, it is thought, when the official tables are made up, an import trade less by eleven and a quarter millions dollars than during the preceding year.—There has been a falling off in the imports of dry goods at New York, the receipts of which form the basis for this comparison, of more than eleven per cent., compared with the year before. The falling off in dry goods was owing in part to the cheapening of cotton fabrics, and in part to the very poor returns to exporters and consigning manufacturers the past fall. The general merchandise column has been kept up, and slightly increased by reason of the demand for foreign sugars, coffee, teas, and railroad iron.

The Los Angeles Star speaking of the new Mormon settlement of San Bernardino, says: "The site chosen for the city is at Agua Caliente, a very fine one, bounded upon two sides by streams from the hills. The streets are to be wide, with water running through them, and black locust trees are to be planted on either side. The plan is excellent and unites everything desirable.—The first of the city lots are to be of one acre; then follows others in the rear of two acres; then others of five; then of ten, and lastly of twenty—so that their tastes and capacities may be indulged—from the simple flower garden and simple vegetable patch up to the magnificent orchard and vineyard."

IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—The first section of the postage bill, as amended by the House of Representatives, charges one cent on all printed matter weighing less than two ounces, whether newspapers, pamphlets, circulars, magazines, or books, and one cent on each additional ounce, and fraction of an ounce, for any distance under 3,000 miles. Over 3,000 miles double these rates.

BRICK HOUSES.—We took the pains some two months since to obtain by actual count the number of fire-proof brick houses in San Francisco. At that time there were 210 finished structures. Since that time about eighty more have been commenced. Bricks are now cheaper than lumber, and it is probable that before the rainy season sets in, our brick buildings will be more than doubled. [SAN FRANCISCO WHIG.]

Another attempt to assassinate the prince president of France has been prevented by the timely discovery of the conspirators.—Rumors of a confiding nature were in circulation as to the political character of the parties engaged in this affair.

The Patrie announces that a plot against the State has been discovered in Paris.—Thirteen individuals have been arrested in a detached house in the Rue Reine Blanche. The conspirators who are in correspondence with the London refugees, were busy making an infernal machine.

Count Montalembert has addressed a very lively remonstrance against the confiscation of the Orleans property, which is exciting much attention. But it is not doubted that the President will proceed to carry out the decree to the fullest extent.

Nothing of special interest has occurred in France. The Ministerial journals are laboring to show that there exists nothing like a hostile feeling between the Legislative Body and Executive.

Trade is very dull at Paris. A rumor is current that an attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor of Austria at Grosswarden, near Pesth, but the assassin missed his aim, and immediately blew out his own brains.

A sailor at Antwerp, for a wager of 400 francs, climbed to the weathercock on the steeple of the church of Notre Dame and remained seated there six hours.

Since the departure and death of Governor Calhoun from New Mexico, Col. Sumner has removed his headquarters from Albuquerque to Santa Fe.

The Messrs. Langman have agreed to pay Mrs. Moore £3,000 for the unpublished manuscripts of the Post. The first volume is to be issued in October. Lord John Russell is to be the editor.

Lord Lansdowne is at the head of the committee to erect a monument to Moore. £1000 have been already subscribed.

Otto and Madame Goldschmidt have left England for the Continent.

J. R. Hind claims to have discovered another new planet.

The consumption of tea in Great Britain in April amounted to 4,704,027 pounds.

Congressional.

IN SENATE,

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1852.

The New York Tribune says that the U. S. House of Representatives has thinned out very much of late, and barely a quorum was present on the day of the above date, but those present showing a disposition to complete with dispatch the business of the session.

The Indian appropriation bill was finished up and passed; the Deficiency bill came back from the Senate, and the House receded from its former vote on the mileage bill, and passed the bill, which will be signed by the President to-morrow. So the Collins appropriation is now safe. This bill appropriates altogether between five and six millions.

Mr. Mason submitted a resolution that the correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Mexico in regard to a right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, granted by Mexico to a Mexican citizen, and which grant, by subsequent assignments, was transferred to a citizen of the United States—embracing all the information in the possession of the Executive, concerning the alleged abrogation of such grant by Mexico, the discontinuance of the work, and expulsion of those engaged in it, together with all documents connected therewith, also the correspondence between the Governments in relation to any proposed treaty on the subject.

Mr. Mason explained the whole circumstances attending the Garay grant and the expulsion of the American gauees. He understood the right of way was now in the hands of the British government. He thought that for the next twenty-five years that route would be the one by which American citizens were to pass to and from States on the Pacific, and it was the settled determination of the American people that, come what may, the United States will never permit the exclusive right of way across the Continent to remain in the hands of any government foreign to the Continent. He desired that the information should come before Congress, that the representatives of the several States should determine what measures are necessary to protect American citizens from outrage, and to prevent any foreign government holding the exclusive right of way over any portion of this continent.

Mr. Gwin said he heartily concurred in all that the Senator said except that the travel to the Pacific was to be by the Isthmus for the next twenty-five years. He hoped to have a railroad to the Pacific before that time. The resolution was adopted. The Deficiency bill was then taken up, the House having refused to agree to the Senate's amendment appropriating \$50,000 for pay and mileage of Senators.

Mr. Hunter said that \$41,000 was intended to supply the deficiency caused by the payment of constructive mileage of Senators at the last called session of the Senate and the balance of the pay and mileage of Senators appointed to fill vacancies, &c.—The constructive mileage had been paid to Senators according to law, and by the decision of the proper officers. The House could not defeat it if they insisted on striking it out. He thought each House ought to leave the personal matters of the members of the other House alone. What would ensue if the Senate should retaliate by refusing to appropriate pay to members of the House who should absent themselves from the House during its session? There was such a rule, and the Senate, if disposed to be discourteous, might thus interfere with the pay of members of that body. He moved that the Senate insist on its amendment.—Agreed to unanimously, and Messrs. Hunter, James, and Upham were appointed a committee of conference.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate went into Executive session, and in an hour and a half adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE,

A message was received from the Senate asking a committee of conference on the amendment of that body to the Deficiency bill disagreed to by the House appropriating \$50,000 to pay the balance due for mileage and per diem of members, or as was made constructive mileage of Senators.

Mr. Stanley moved that the House recede from the disagreement, and this was agreed to—Yeas 79, Nays 50—the bill only requires the President's signature to become a law.

A notice of a recent steamboat explosion closes as follows: "The captain swam ashore. So did the chamber-maid.—She was insured for \$16,000, and loaded with iron."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF OLYMPIA.

ARRIVED.
Sept. 23—Brig "James Marshal," Ely, Master, 30 days from San Francisco—merchandise to Master.
Schooner "Mary Taylor," Hutchinson, Master, 3 days from Port Townsend.

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

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

BRIG "JAMES MARSHAL," Ely, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board.
Sept. 25, 1852. 3lf

San Francisco Prices Current.

Abridged from the Prices Current & Shipping List. Since our steamer issue of the 13th inst., we have had rather a quiet market, with a gradual decline in some leading articles.
BUTTER—Imports, 28 casks, 24 hhds, 700 bbls, 30 half do. 125 tes, 570 firkins. Sales have ranged during the fortnight from 40 to 32c.
COFFEE—Receipts, 16 bags from Realejo. In this article we note a decided advance. Holders are firm at 22 1/2 cts for Costa Rica and Rio, and 20c for Java.
FLOUR—Imports, 1,250 bbls, 22 hf do, and 9 boxes. We notice a further advance in this article within the past fortnight. On Monday 500 bbls. inspected superfine, sold at \$25. The principal holders are now demanding \$30, and in the absence of arrivals, this will doubtless in a few days be the ruling price, as the stocks are light and the demand good.

LUMBER—Imports, Eastern, 441,113 ft. assorted, 3 1/2 pieces do, 8,035 feet joint, 11,170 pieces, 1,000 shingles, 20,000 laths, 393 doors; from Oregon, 1,650,000 feet assorted, 10,800 feet square timber, 6,075 feet piles. Sales of assorted Humboldt and Oregon, consisting of building lumber of choicest lengths, plank, joist and boards, at 65 a 58.
SUGARS—The decline noticed in our last issue, continues, with a dull market. American crushed is in demand at 14 1/2 cts; Dutch crushed sells readily at 13 1/2 cts.

"Oriental Order of 1001."

This Society meets every Saturday night at A. M. Poe's office. By order of the G. S.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

BRIG "GEORGE EMERY," Wilson, Master, now loading at Steilacoom, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board or to
BALCH & PALMER, Steilacoom.
Orders for goods per return trip will meet with prompt attention.
Sept. 25, 1852. 3lf

For Sale.

SET OF TINNERS TOOLS, by G. A. BARNES.
Olympia, Sept. 20, 1852. 3lf

Notice to Tax Payers.

THE undersigned, collector of Taxes, will be at New York, and vicinity, on or about the 5th of October; at Whidbey's Island on or about the 11th; at New Dungeness on the 16th; at Port Townsend on or about the 29th. This notice is given for the accommodation of tax payers, so that they may be ready to pay their taxes.
A. J. SIMMONS, Sheriff.
By A. BENTON MOSES, Deputy and Collector of Taxes.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers & Working Jewelers,
Front, between Stark and Oak sts.,
NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE,
PORTLAND, O. T.
Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted. Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold. Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 3lf

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

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

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 34
Delinquent list returned by same,	32 33
	\$1186 90 \$1186 90
Balance of County tax due by Collector,	\$18 34
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,	259 00
Assessor and Co. Clerk's fees,	523 15
Rent of Court House and furniture,	84 50
Jury expenses,	135 60
Witness expenses,	32 00
Elections,	224 60
Treasurer's commission on receiving and disbursing,	51 33
County Commissioners fees,	279 00
Road Expenses,	479 50
Clerk of District Court,	100 00
Probate Judge,	10 00
Expenses of criminal and insane,	57 00
	\$2,135 15 \$233 35
	\$185 15
Debt of County for 1851,	\$201 20

Lewis County Court House, Sept. 2, 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 a new and growing country, like that bordering on Puget's Sound. Let it suffice to say, that if we are adequately sustained, we will use every effort to advance the interests of the people, and by a faithful representation of its superior advantages, endeavor to aid in the speedy settlement of that very desirable portion of Oregon. But should not a due encouragement be given to justify an expenditure of labor, time and capital, an alternative is presented in other and many inviting vocations on the Pacific coast, where industry will be suitably rewarded without the humiliation of an eternal solicitude for public patronage.

It will be our object to promote the interests of all, untrammelled by party or sectarian views, and untrammelled by any man, set of men, party, clique or faction whatever, and strictly to adhere to no position, with the discharge of our duty as journalists. With a determination to adhere to this position, we leave it to 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.

HO! YOU THAT 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, '52. 1lf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

Olympia Bakery and Beef Market.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and Parties furnished on the shortest notice. Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.
WEED & HURD.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1lf

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!
THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found

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. 3lf

FOR CHINA DIRECT!

THE splendid coppered and copper fastened lark 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. 1lf

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. 1lf

FOR LONDON DIRECT!

THE Ship JOHN BREWER, Thomas C. Thomas, Master, duly expected to arrive for a cargo of Spare 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. 1lf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

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

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. 1lf

CUSTOM HOUSE DIST. PUGET'S SOUND,

Olympia, November 10th, 1851. The Collection District of Puget's Sound was this day organized. The officers are—SIMMONS P. MOSES—Collector of Customs, &c., for the District—at Olympia.

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

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

SMITH'S EXPRESS!

THE celebrated Clipper Yacht "LAPLETE," will run weekly between Olympia and Port Townsend, touching at Poe's Point, Johnson's Ranch, Nesqueally, Steilacoom, New York, Whidley's Island, 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. 1lf

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. 1lf

ANDREW J. MOSES

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

"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, '52. 1lf

Salmon Barrels.

500 NEW BARRELS made expressly for the Salmon trade, on hand and for sale. All species of cooperage done in the best style and at the shortest notice by
ISAAC WOOD & SONS.
Olympia, O. T. Sept. 1, '52. 1lf

FOR SALE.

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

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. 3ml

ENGINEER'S NOTICE.

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

COWLITZ HOTEL.

A Great Discontentum! THE SUBSCRIBERS have edited 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 lf CLARK & BRUNN.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS

HAVING been made by which the undersigned will move to his claim in the course of a short time, he would respectfully announce to the public that he has 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, '52. lf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE undersigned, agents for and owners of town lots in Olympia, and other growing towns on Puget's Sound, are prepared to sell or purchase Real Estate as above. As property throughout the Sound is rapidly growing in importance and value, they invite early applications from capitalists desirous of profitable investments. All communications requesting information as to the value of property, &c., in this district, should be addressed to
SIMMONS & GOLDSBOROUGH.
Olympia, Sept. 11, 1852. 1lf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-office at Olympia, June 30, 1852:
Aslet Hendrie Van, 3 Lester Jones
Baker S. W. Lewis John D.
Bonner Mr. Merrell Charles G.
Clarke Edward A. Ryan John
Eckles Jesse Smith Thomas
Fraser William L. Vansell Henry
Garthrie Zephania, 2
M. T. SIMMONS, P. M.

LAFAYETTE BALCH. CYRUS PALMER.

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

W. C. Woodman. Wm. M. Carpenter.

Woodman & Carpenter, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPING AGENTS, FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF IRON BUILDING, Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansone) San Francisco, California. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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

HENRY TOOMY. JOHN REED.

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

E. D. WARBASS,

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

D. R. Bigelow, Quincy A. Brooks.

BIGELOW & BROOKS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Olympia, Thurston County, O. T. 1lf

G. A. BARNES,

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

W. B. OTWAY,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT AND LAND AGENT, FRONT STREET, COFFIN'S BLOCK, PORTLAND, O. T. Sept. 6, 1852. 1lf

P. A. MARQUAM,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Having located permanently in the city of Portland, will practice his profession in the various courts of Oregon Territory. Office—in Coffin's Block, opposite the Columbia Hotel. Sept. 6, 1852. 1lf

WM. SETON OGDEN,

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

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

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

WARBASS & TOWNSEND,

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

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. 1lf

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, will furnish man-agers with the best fare the market affords. Olympia being the point where the main road from the Columbia river strikes the Sound, pleasure parties and others wishing to go down the Sound will find this the best point to start from, as suitable boats for that purpose can be furnished at reasonable rates. Private rooms furnished to those wishing them. EDMOND SYLVESTER. Olympia, Sept. 1, '52. 1lf

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,

POETRY.

From the Dollar Newspaper. STANZAS.

Written on the death of Lydia B. Wally.

How can an humble one, like I, Attempt to raise a song to thee?

But Death hath touched the sweetest string That ever thrum'd the earthly lyre;

To mingle with the dew of spring Our tears, above the holy flowers;

Yet it was meet to lay thee down Within the quiet grave to rest.

And though unseem to mortal sight Thy stony crown—thy harp of gold—

And thou art gone! Yet, with us still We feel thy holy presence near.

And, though unseem to mortal sight Thy stony crown—thy harp of gold—

VARIETY.

A Tall Jump.

"Halloo, Charley!" shouted Ned, as he burst into my room, in the attic of a \$2,50 boarding house in the Bowery, one day, about an hour before the bell was expected to ring for dinner.

"Well Ned, what's the row?" "Nothin'. How much money have you got?"

"Only about fifty. Why?" "Nothin'. Lend it to me, Charley."

"I thought I lent you thirty last night." "I know it, I've got thirteen of it yet."

"I tell you what it is, Ned, I've only got this fifty, and if you get on to one of your beadars, and spend it, I shall be hard up here till—"

"What in the name of stowed catharpan legs are you talking about? Give me the pictures, and you shall have half. Come—

I gave Ned my wallet, and followed him down into the street. "Which way, Ned? where are you bound?"

On he went through Chatham Square, along Park Row, down Broadway, till he came opposite Trinity Church, when he stopped, and, after gazing up at the tall steeple for about five minutes, he deliberately pulled off his coat, and handed it to me to hold for him.

"What's all this? What's going on?" inquired a dozen eager voices.

"Gentlemen," said Ned, "you see that open place up there in that steeple—right there where the bell hangs?"

"Yes! yes!" screamed fifty of the crowd, in answer to the question.

"Well, gentlemen, I'm going to jump up there!"

"You can't do it," instantly came from twenty of the bystanders.

"I'll bet he can, said an old gentleman behind Ned, whom half of the crowd knew as one of the richest merchants in Pearl street.

"Good!" shouted Ned; "I've got one backer. I thought I'd have to go my small pile alone," and he pulled out his wallet.

"I'll bet two to one you can't jump up there," said a man coming close up to Ned, with his fist full of bills.

"Three to one!" chirped another. "Four to one!" shouted a third. "Five!"

"Seven!"—and fifty sporting men crowded around Ned.

"Thunder!" yelled Ned, "I wish I had a thousand dollars, here, Charley, give me my watch—I'll put that in. Give me my hat! coat—vest—boots! I'll bet."

"Hold on!" said the old merchant, "here's two thousand dollars, put it up. If you win, we'll divide."

The two thousand was put up and covered, and the crowd began to be impatient to see the jump.

"Gentlemen," said Ned very gravely, "I have never been in that steeple, and you know I might go slap into some confounded iron thing that would hurt me."

"Now I should like it if a half-dozen of you would be kind enough to go up with me before I jump, so that I can see where I'm going to light."

"That's fair!" shouted the crowd; and off went Ned, with a committee of eight, over, across, and up into the steeple.

"Sold, by thunder!" said the two to one gentleman, and sloped.

"Taken in and done for!" exclaimed sporting gentleman, number two.

"Give it up!" yelled four-to-one, and cut.

"Fairly won!" sung out everybody, in chorus; and as Ned made his appearance in the street, the crowd gave him three cheers, and dispersed.

The stake-holders handed over the money to Ned, and we adjourned with the old merchant to his store, where we made a fair division of the winnings all round; after which the old fox told us that he had an idea in his head of trying that very game.

THE GRAVE OF GEN. HARRISON.—The editor of the Cincinnati Nempirell has recently visited the tomb where repose the remains of Gen. Harrison, at North Bend. He gives the following description:

"The lot selected, in which are deposited the remains of 'old tippecanoe,' is enclosed around the base in a circular form, with board fence, roughly whitewashed.

The long grass has all been trodden down, shrubby broken, trees cut, and even the wooden door leading to the vault has been defaced and mutilated, while rough bricks on each side of the mound have been loosened and scattered over the ground for yards around.

The earth on the mound has been ploughed up, as though the hogs has been rooting there. The tomb, and all the once beautiful and enchanting scenery, have lost all their interest, and a visit to the spot is now anything but pleasant."

NAUTICAL THEOLOGY.—A story is current of a sailor, more disposed to divinity than nautical men in general, who when in this port, formed regularly one of the congregation at the church of a popular preacher.

It chanced that during one of the discourses, to which Jack was an attentive listener, the reverend doctor alluded several times, in a scriptural phrase, to Satan being "bound in chains for a thousand years."

The passage struck the attention of the seaman with peculiar force, and during the week he pondered frequently upon the words, feeling every time an increasing satisfaction that an individual towards whom he had never been over partial was so securely and for such a length of time disposed of.

On the following Sunday he went to hear the doctor again, but to his great surprise, and to the unsettling of all his recent comforting notions, during one portion of the sermon the preacher asserted that the "devil goeth about seeking whom he may devour."

Jack quitted the church oppressed with a host of conflicting thoughts and emotions, and unable, after many a tough, soliloquial argument, to reconcile the two statements, he resolved to summon up courage and wait upon the clergyman, in order to have the mystery solved.

He did so, and after considerable humming and hawing, and hitching of his trousers, at length spoke at once, told the doctor that he could not make the two sermons fit, and asked if his Satanic majesty was really bound in the way stated, he wished to know the length of his cable.

"Oh," was the dignified reply, "it extends over the whole world." "My eyes," rejoined Jack, does it? why the lubber might as well be loose. — [Liverpool Times.

"Mr. Jenkins, did you ever act in a public capacity?" "Yes, sir; I was once a member of a mob, and was afterwards."

"Never mind what you were afterwards, that's quite enough; the court sends you up for six months." Jenkins was petrified.

An elderly maiden lady writes to a friend, "A widower, with ten children, has proposed, and I have accepted him. That is about the number I should have been entitled to, if I had been married at the proper time, instead of being cheated into a non-entity."

EMANCIPATED WOMEN.—(To her servant,) "Jane, put the baby to sleep with laudanum, and then bring me my parasol and revolver. I am going to attend a meeting for the amelioration of the condition of the human race."

The following is now being debated before the Tilletudlem Lyceum:—"Which causes a girl the most pleasure—to hear herself praised or another gal run down?" We shall issue the decision in an extra.

An editor down east has insulted the whole female sex. He says that the ladies wear corsets from a feeling instinct, having a natural love for being squeezed.

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

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-Regal, of the best quality of paper and binding manufactured to our order.

MEMORANDUMS, Pass Books, Miniature Account Books, in every variety.

MERCHANTS' PATENTERY, Counting House and Desk Furniture of every description.

FINE CUTLERY, of Rodgers', Westenhelm's, Crookes, and Barnes' best manufacture. Also Wilds' American Cutlery—300 doz. selected in New York expressly for our trade.

GOLD PENS—Higley's and Gieseler'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.

Collura's, Davis', Ray's, Thomson's Standard and Pike's Arithmetics.

Olney's, Morse's, Mitchell's and Smith's Geographies, Primary and Quarto, with Atlases.

Willard's History of U. S., in English and Spanish. McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Grammars.

Author's series of the Classics, and a great variety of other School Books, Webster's Quarto, Octavo School and Pocket Dictionaries.

Walker's and Cobb's School and Pocket Book Dictionaries. Worcester's Dictionary, Octavo and 12mo.

Phillips' and Sampson's edition of the Poets. Shakespeare, Byron, Moore, and Burns Octavo edition, in Morocco, Cloth, Gift and Sheep binding.

Smaller editions of all the Poets in finest binding. Prescott's Histories and Miscellanies, complete. Exploring Expedition, McCulloch's Gazetteer.

A good selection of Agricultural works. Olendorf's Spanish and French Grammars.

German Grammar 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. 21f San Francisco.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA, IN QUANT BOTTLES. For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stomach Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Consumtion, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Impure Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

The value of this medicine is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extended. It is approved and highly recommended by physicians, and admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root, that has ever been employed in medical practice.

Its operation extends to the remotest parts of the system, and consists in removing diseased action in the absorbing and secreting organs. In man, Nature seldom effects, unassisted, the cure of any violent disease, but requires the aid of a stimulant, alternative, or antiseptic medicine.

In diseases of the skin and flesh, a combination of these three classes of medicine is highly desirable. All these properties are combined in this preparation; and instead of operating successively upon the system, as they must necessarily do when taken separately, they operate simultaneously, and in perfect harmony when administered in this form.

Its tonic property strengthens the digestion, and improves the appetite. Its alterative tendency carries off the accumulations of morbid matter; and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virus, by which the disease is fostered. Its uniform success in curing and relieving the various diseases for which it is recommended, is established by a multitude of facts.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND SALT RHEUM. Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Words can but feebly express my feelings, in conveying the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored to perfect health by the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. She was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease that covered the whole surface of the body, so that it would have been impossible to touch any part that was free from the humor: the head face and body were covered with scales like those of a fish; the hair fell out in large quantities, and walking caused the most excruciating agonies, as it affected the joints more severely than any other part. She suffered also a long time from an affection 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 effect: a cure, or scarcely allaying 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; so complete has been the cure, after using the Sarsaparilla for six weeks, and taking in all less than one dozen bottles, that she now enjoys better health than for years previous to taking the Sarsaparilla. The object in making this communication is, that all who have suffered as she has, may know where and to whom to apply for relief (and that not in vain), as a complete cure will be the result. My wife unites with me in heartfelt thanks—and believe me, gentlemen, Yours sincerely, FERRIER NAZER.

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

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William. New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5. For sale at Oregon City by our agents, GEO. ABERNETHY & CO. Sept. 6, 1852. 1f

Transportation. Summer Arrangement. THE NEW STEAMER Lot Whitecomb, 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 going down and returning.

The Lot Whitecomb 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 Canemah 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 Whitecomb will tow vessels up and down as heretofore. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or at the brick store, Oregon City, sept 18 1f G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

PORTLAND, CAJACAS AND COWLETS 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 Cowlets river every Wednesday. Returning will leave Monticello Thursday, touching at all intermediate places.

For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, of L. Anderson, Portland; Bradford & Bishop, Cascades; B. B. Bishop, Dalles; Warbass & Townsend, Monticello. Freight and passage at the lowest rates. sept 18 1f

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 T. G. GREY, Agent. GENERAL ACCOMMODATION. THE WELL KNOWN, FAST RUNNING STEAMER "Washington," Capt. MURRAY, will be prepared to commence plying between Canemah and Champcoo immediately—and being connected with a stage at Champcoo, will carry passengers through to Salem with despatch—making daily trips between Canemah and Champcoo on very reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to Robert Newell & Co., Champcoo; Allen, McKinley & Co., Oregon City. sept 18 1f

Educational. Portland Academy, REV. C. S. KINGSLEY AND WIFE, TEACHERS. THE third quarter will commence on Wednesday, May 31st. No student received for less than a half quarter, unless by express arrangement, and no name dropped from the roll until notice of discontinuance is given to the teacher.

The quarters will consist of eleven weeks each, at the following rates of tuition: For Primary Scholars each, \$3 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 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 1f JAS. H. WILBUR.

THE TUALATIN ACADEMY, J. M. KIEHLER, 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 2d Wednesday in September; Winter term, the 2d Wednesday in December. The terms will be eleven weeks each. Tuition—primary studies—\$6. Higher do. \$8 per term. Board may be obtained in private families.

G. H. ATKINSON, Secretary. N. B. Mr. Keebler 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 1f G. H. A.

Law Notice. E. HAMILTON, will practice LAW, in the several Courts of the Territory of Oregon. Office in Morrison's Building, 724 MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY. sept 18 1f

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

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

EL DORADO, On Tuesday, April 20th, the GEORGIA, via Havana, on Saturday, April 24th. The splendid steamship EL DORADO, 1500 tons, H. K. Davenport, U. S. Navy Commander, will sail on Tuesday, April 20th, at 2 o'clock P. M., direct for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with the company's steamers; and the

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

Passengers by the Georgia will connect with the well known, favorite United States Mail steamship, PANAMA, to sail for San Francisco on the arrival of the passenger and mails. No detention at Panama.

The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgona. Passengers will thus be enabled to save about 30 miles of the river navigation, and also the expense and danger heretofore attending the landing in boats of Chagres, as they will be landed from the steamers, free of expense, at the Company's wharf at Aspinwall.

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

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. CONNECTING WITH THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. ONLY THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON!—THROUGH TICKETS NOW FOR SALE!

THE splendid new double engine STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS, 2500 tons! H. J. Hartstein, U. S. Navy Commander, being now ready for service, will leave for Aspinwall, Navy Bay, direct, on Monday, April 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from her pier, at the foot of Warren street, North River, to connect with the

GOLDEN GATE, 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 Gorgona, at the head of river navigation. Passengers going forward by these vessels, it is confidently expected, will make the quickest trip ever performed from New York to San Francisco.

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

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. The steamship Columbia, A. V. St. 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 to Panama. A safe and commodious river steamer will connect with the Columbia, taking passengers for St. Helens, Portland, and Oregon City. For passage or light freight, apply to E. KNIGHT, Agt. P. M. S. S. Co., Office, corner Sacramento & Leidesdorff streets San Francisco, or to JOSEPH DURBOROW, Agent, Portland Oregon. N. B. Passengers cannot be received on board without tickets from the Company's offices. sept 18 1f

New Stage Line! Through by Daylight from Champcoo TO SALEM. E. DEPUIS, has just established a line of Stages from Champcoo to Salem, which is well stocked with superior American horses. This being the daily line, the stages will leave Champcoo on the arrival of the Washington, and other steamers. Also, one steamer leaves Salem every morning. Soliciting a share of patronage, the proprietor pledges himself to employ none but experienced drivers and gentlemanly agents. SAMUEL CLARK, Salem, sept 18 1f W. H. REES, Champcoo.

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

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.

GEORGE H. FLANDERS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE, sept 18 1f PORTLAND, OREGON.

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH, CIVIL ENGINEER SURVEYOR, AND DRAUGHTSMAN. sept 18 1f ST. HELENS, O. T.

EXPRESSES. GREGORY'S EXPRESS TO OREGON, TOUCHING Humboldt, Trinitad, Klamath, Astoria, St. Helens, Portland, Oregon City, by every steamer going North.

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

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

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

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

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

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC EXPRESS. A JOINT STOCK COMPANY—Capital \$300,000—Office in S. Brauman's new fire proof block, Montgomery street, between California and Sacramento.

Directors. Henry Wells, William G. Fargo, Johnson Livingston, James McKay, Elijah P. Williams, Alpheus Reynolds, Edwin B. Morgan, Alexander M. C. Smith, Henry D. Rice. EDWIN B. MORGAN, President, JAMES MCKAY, Secretary.

This company, having completed its 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. 1f

ADAMS & CO'S Treasure, Parcel, Package and Freight EXPRESS AND BANKING HOUSE. RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that having established a house in Portland, we are now prepared to forward to and from Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and Europe.

GOLD DUST, VALUABLE PACKAGES, and every variety of freight. We dispatch per P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, our regular Semi-monthly Express, leaving here on or about the 10th and 20th of each month, in time to connect with the Panama steamers.

We are prepared to forward and INSURE Treasure and valuables to any amount. Having superior advantages for the forwarding of Packages and Freight, we are enabled to afford merchants and others increased facilities between San Francisco and Oregon.

Bills, Notes, and other collections, attended to promptly. EXCHANGE ON BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, NEW ORLEANS, SAN FRANCISCO, &c.

Deposits received on special or general account. Letters of credit given on our house in San Francisco. GOLD DUST BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES. ADAMS & CO. NEWELL & CO, Agents. Sept. 18, 1852. 1f

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 1f DUGAN & CO.

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, OREGON LAND AND LUMBER OFFICE. 276 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Will receive Oregon lumber and produce, on commission, and make cash advances on the same. Also will sell land claims or town lots, on liberal terms.

Refer to Gor. Gains, Salem; T. J. Dryer, Esq., Portland; Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver, and H. M. Knighton, St. Helens. sept 18 1f