

THE COLUMBIAN.

VOL. 1.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, OREGON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1852.

NO. 14.

THE COLUMBIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY
WILEY & McELROY.

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

Terms—Invariably in Advance.

For one year, when sent by mail, or taken at the office, \$5.00; for six months \$3.00.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Oregon Land Law.

AN ACT to create the Office of Surveyor-General of the Public Lands in Oregon, and to provide for the Survey, and to make Donations to Settlers of the said Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a Surveyor General shall be appointed for the Territory of Oregon, who shall have the same authority, perform the same duties respecting the public lands and private land claims, in the Territory of Oregon, as are vested in and required of the surveyor of the lands of the United States northwest of the Ohio, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Surveyor General shall establish his office at such place within the said Territory as the President of the United States may from time to time direct; he shall be allowed an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars to be paid quarterly, and to commence at such time as he shall enter into bond, with competent security, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. There shall be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of four thousand dollars, or as much thereof as is necessary for clerk hire in his office; and the further sum of one thousand dollars per annum for office rent, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses of his office, to be paid out of the appropriation for surveying the public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, it be preferable the surveys in said Territory shall be made after what is known as the geodetic method under such regulations, and upon such terms, as may be provided by the Secretary of the Interior or other departments having charge of the surveys of the public lands, and that said geodetic surveys shall be followed by topographical surveys as Congress may from time to time authorize and direct; but if the present mode of survey be adhered to, it shall be the duty of said surveyor to cause a base line and meridian to be surveyed, marked and established, in the usual manner at or near the mouth of the Willamette river; and he shall also cause to be surveyed in townships and sections in the usual manner, and in accordance with the laws of the United States which may be in force, the district of country lying between the summit of the Cascade mountains and the Pacific ocean, and south and north of the Columbia river: Provided, however, That none other than township lines shall be run where the land is deemed unfit for cultivation. That no deputy surveyor shall charge for any line except such as may be actually run and marked, or for any line not necessary to be run; and that the whole cost of surveying shall not exceed the rate of eight dollars per mile for every mile and part of mile actually surveyed and marked.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be, and hereby is, granted to every white settler or occupant of the public lands, American half breed Indians included, above the age of eighteen years, being a citizen of the United States, or having made a declaration according to law, of his intention to become a citizen, or who shall make such declaration on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and

fifty-one, now residing in said Territory, or who shall become a resident thereof, on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, and who shall have resided upon and cultivated the same for four consecutive years, and shall otherwise conform to the provisions of this act, the quantity of one-half section, or three hundred and twenty acres of land, if a single man, and if a married man, or if he shall become married within one year from the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, the quantity of one section, or six hundred and forty acres, one half to himself, and the other half to his wife, to be held by her in her own right, and the Surveyor General shall designate the part inuring to the husband and that to the wife, and enter the same on the records of his office; and in all cases where such married persons have complied with the provisions of this act, so as to entitle them to the grant as above provided, whether under the late Provisional Government of Oregon, or since, and either shall have died before patent issues, the survivor and children, or heirs, of the deceased shall be entitled to the share or interest of the deceased in equal proportions, except when the deceased shall otherwise dispose of it by testament duly and properly executed according to the laws of Oregon: Provided, That no alien shall be entitled to a patent to land, granted by this act, until he shall produce to the Surveyor General of Oregon, record evidence that his naturalization as a citizen of the United States has been completed; but if any alien having made his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States after the passage of this act, shall die before his naturalization shall be completed, the possessory right acquired by him under the provisions of this act shall descend to his heirs at law, or pass to his devisees, to whom as the case may be, the patent shall issue: Provided further, That in all cases provided for in this section, the donation shall embrace the land actually occupied and cultivated by the settler thereon: Provided further, That all future contracts by any person or persons entitled to the benefit of this act, for the sale of the land to which he or they may be entitled under this act before he or they have received a patent therefor, shall be void: Provided further, That this section shall not be so construed as to allow those claiming possessory rights under the treaty with Great Britain relative to the Oregon Territory to claim both under this grant and the treaty, but merely to secure them the election, and to confine them to a single grant of land.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That to all white male citizens of the United States, or persons who shall have made a declaration of intention to become such, above the age of twenty-one years, emigrating to and settling in said Territory, between the 1st day of December, 1850, and the 1st day of December, 1853, and to all white male American citizens, not herein before provided for, becoming 21 years of age in said Territory, and settling there between the times last aforesaid, who shall in other respects comply with the foregoing section and the provisions of this law, there shall be, and hereby is, granted the quantity of one quarter section or one hundred and sixty acres of land, if a single man; or if married, or if he shall become married within one year from the time of arriving in said Territory, or within one year after becoming twenty-one years of age as aforesaid, then the quantity of one-half section or three hundred and twenty acres, one half to the husband and the other half to the wife in her own right, to be designated by the Surveyor General as aforesaid: Provided always, That no person shall ever receive a patent for more than one donation of land in said Territory in his or her own right: Provided, That no mineral lands shall be located or granted under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That within three months after the survey has been made, or where the survey has been made before the settlement commenced, then within three months from the commencement of such settlement, each of said settlers shall notify the Surveyor General to be appointed under this act, of the precise tract or tracts claimed by them respectively under this law, and in all cases it shall be in a compact form; and where it is practicable so to do, the land so claimed shall be taken as nearly as practicable by legal subdivisions, but where that cannot be done it shall be the duty of the said Surveyor General to survey and mark each claim with the boundaries as claimed, at the request and expense of the claimant, the charge for the same in such case not to exceed the price paid for surveying the public lands.—The Surveyor General shall enter a description of such claims in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and note temporarily on the township plats the tract or tracts so designated, with the boundaries; and whenever a conflict of boundaries shall arise prior to issuing the patent, the same shall be determined by the Surveyor General: Provided, That after the 1st day of December next, all claims shall be bounded by lines running east and west, and north and south: And provided further, That after the survey is made, all claims shall be made in conformity to the same, and in compact form.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That within twelve months after the surveys have been made, or where the survey has been made before the settlement, then within twelve months from the time the settlement was commenced, each person claiming a donation right under this act, shall prove to the satisfaction of the Surveyor General, or of such other officer as may be appointed by law for that purpose, that the settlement and cultivation required by this act had been commenced, specifying the time of the commencement; and at any time after the expiration of four years from the date of such settlement, whether made under the laws of the late Provisional Government or not, shall prove, in like manner, by two disinterested witnesses, the fact of continued residence and cultivation required by the fourth section of this act; and upon such proof being made, the Surveyor General, or other officer appointed by law for that purpose, shall issue certificates, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, setting forth the facts in the case, and specifying the land to which the parties are entitled. And the said Surveyor General shall return the proof so taken to the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and if the said Commissioner shall find no valid objection thereto, patents shall issue for the land, according to the certificates aforesaid upon the surrender thereof.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That upon the death of any settler before the expiration of the four years' continued possession, required by this act, all the rights of the deceased under this act, shall descend to the heirs at law of such settler, including the widow, where one is left, in equal parts; and proof of compliance with the conditions of this act up to the time of the death of such settler shall be sufficient to entitle them to the patent.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That no claim to a donation right under the provisions of this act, upon sections sixteen or thirty-six shall be valid or allowed, if the residence and cultivation upon which the same is founded shall have commenced after the survey of the same; nor shall such claim attach to any tract or parcel of land selected for a military post, or within one mile thereof or to any other land reserved for governmental purposes, unless the residence and cultivation thereof shall have commenced previous to the selection or reservation of the same for such purposes.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the Territory of Oregon, the quantity of two townships of land in said Territory, west of the Cascade mountains, and to be selected in legal subdivisions after the same has been surveyed by the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, in such manner as it may deem proper, one to be located north and the other south of the Columbia river, to aid in the establishment of a University in the Territory of Oregon, in such manner as the said Legislative Assembly may direct, the selection to be approved by the Surveyor General.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That what is known as the "Oregon City claim," excepting the Abernethy Island, which is hereby confirmed to the legal assigns of the Willamette milling and trading companies, shall be set apart and be at the disposal of the Legislative Assembly, the proceeds thereof to be applied by said Legislative Assembly, to the establishment and endowment of a University, to be located at such place in the Territory as the Legislative Assembly may designate: Provided, however, That all lots and parts of lots in said claim, sold or granted by Dr. John McLaughlin, previous to the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall be confirmed to the purchaser or donee, or their assigns, to be certified to the Commissioner of the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, and patents to issue on said certificates as in other cases: Provided, further, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed or executed as in any way to destroy or effect any rights to land in said Territory, holden or claimed under the provision of the treaty or treaties existing between this country and Great Britain.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all persons claiming land under any provisions of this act, by virtue of settlement and cultivation commenced subsequent to the first of December, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty, shall first make affidavit before the Surveyor General, who is hereby authorized to administer all such oaths or affirmations, or before some other competent officer, that the land claimed by them is for their own use and cultivation; that they are not acting directly or indirectly as agents for or in the employment of others in making such claims; and that they have made no sale or transfer, or any arrangement or agreement for any sale, transfer, or alienation of the same, or by which the said land inure to the benefit of any other person.—And all affidavits required by this act shall be entered or record by the Surveyor General in a book to be kept by him for that purpose; and on proof before a Court of competent jurisdiction, that any such oaths or affirmations are false or fraudulent, the persons making such false or fraudulent oaths or

affirmations shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That all questions arising under this act shall be adjudged by the Surveyor General, as preliminary to a final decision according to law; and it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to cause proper tract books to be opened for the lands in Oregon, and to do and perform all other acts and things necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That no mineral lands, nor lands reserved for sale, shall be liable to any claim under and by virtue of the provisions of this act; and that such portions of the public lands as may be designated under the authority of the President of the United States for forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful public uses, shall be reserved and excepted from the operation of this act: Provided, That if it shall be deemed necessary, in the judgment of the President, to include in any such reservation the improvements of any settler made previous to the passage of this act, it shall in such case, be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause the value of such improvements to be ascertained, and the amount so ascertained shall be paid to the party entitled thereto, out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

HOWELL COBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM R. KING,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved September 27, 1850.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

"New Territory Convention."

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Northern Oregon, held on the 26th and 27th days of October last in the court room for Lewis county, a Convention of delegates from the different precincts and settlements of Northern Oregon assembled in the town of Monticello on the 25th day of November, 1852.

The Convention was called to order by WM. W. PLUMB, whereupon G. N. McCONAHA, Esq., was chosen President by acclamation.

On motion of QUINCY A. BROOKS, Esq., Dr. R. J. WHITE was unanimously chosen Secretary.

On taking the chair Mr. McCONAHA addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I return to you my grateful thanks for the distinguished honor you have been pleased to confer upon me, by calling me to preside over your deliberations. I assure you, gentlemen, that this distinction has been as unexpected by me, as it was unolicited. And whilst I feel proud at being chosen President of so large and intelligent a body of men, yet I am but too conscious that in assigning me this place you have over-rated my abilities. I am, however, cheered with the hope that whatever errors I may commit, they will receive an immediate correction by your generous co-operation. Gentlemen of the Convention, it is not within the province of the chair to enter into a discussion of the momentous questions which present themselves for the consideration of us to-day. That duty, gentlemen, must be performed by you. We come, gentlemen, to this Convention, for the time, the chosen representatives of the people of Northern Oregon. To us, for the time, they have committed their dearest interests, and upon you is devolved the duty of carrying out and perfecting the instructions which you have received from your respective constituents. You come fresh from the people, with positive instructions, knowing their grievances, and cannot, therefore, fail truly to reflect the popular will. That harmony and good will may attend your deliberations to-day, that all the proceedings of this Convention may be characterized with dignity and union of sentiment, and that the final prayer of our constituents may be granted by the National Legislature is my prayer. Again, gentlemen, I return you my unfeigned thanks for your kind partiality.

On motion of QUINCY A. BROOKS, Esq., a committee of thirteen was appointed by the chair to draft a memorial to Congress praying a separate territorial organization for the people of Northern Oregon, consisting of the following named gentlemen: Q. A. BROOKS, DR. D. S. MAYNARD, WM. W. PLUMB, ALFRED COOK, J. R. JACKSON, E. L. FINCH, A. F. SCOTT, F. A. CLARKE, C. S. HATHAWAY, E. A. ALLEN, E. H. WINSLOW, SETH CATLINE and N. STONE.

After the committee had retired, on motion of Mr. MILES the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The committee of thirteen, through their chairman, QUINCY A. BROOKS, Esq., reported the following memorial.

[For Memorial see another column.]

Mr. HENRY MILES moved that the report of the committee be received. Agreed to. On motion of Dr. MAYNARD, the report of the committee was taken up and considered serially.

The various portions of the memorial were discussed and adopted by the Convention without a dissenting voice.

Before taking the final vote on the adoption of the memorial, the Convention was addressed by Messrs. PLUMB, CATLINE, MAYNARD, JACKSON, MILES and others.

QUINCY A. BROOKS, Esq., delivered an elaborate, able and forcible speech, entering into detail, and clearly setting forth the grievances which the citizens of Northern Oregon are now suffering, and for the future are destined to suffer under the present territorial organization. The secretary is unable to report the very lengthy and eloquent speech of the learned gentleman.

After its adoption the memorial was signed by the different delegates.

The following resolutions were submitted by QUINCY A. BROOKS, Esq.:

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet at Olympia on the second Wednesday of May, 1853.

Resolved, That a copy of the Memorial be transmitted without delay to our Delegate in Congress.

Resolved, That the different newspapers of the Territory be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention, and that newspapers in the several States be requested to copy the same.

Which said several resolutions were adopted.

The following resolutions were submitted by Dr. D. S. MAYNARD:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President and Secretary for the able manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

Adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be due to Mr. F. A. CLARKE, of Cowitz Hotel, for his kindness and attention to delegates of this Convention.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. CLARKE, the Convention adjourned.

G. N. McCONAHA, President.
R. J. WHITE, Sec'y.

DIFFERENT IDEAS OF GOODNESS.—No faculty of the human mind is more misunderstood, misapplied, or admits of a greater variety of meanings, than that of Goodness. With men of business, he who is successful, is able and willing to pay his debts, and has a plenty of the ready cash—there are few persons who have dealings with this man, but would be very ready to proclaim him good. A young lady, even though she is not a first-rate beauty, if she is cheerful, agreeable in company, witty in conversation, and has a good set of teeth, her acquaintance, without the least envy, are willing to allow that though she is not a handsome she is a good girl. Your fast young man's ideas of a good 'un is he who is the readiest to sally out for a skirmish with the policemen, or a rough at the theatre; if he loves fun, sings a good song, and is eminent for midnight boldness and bravery, will instantly gain the title of good fellow. The devout Christian will allow none to be good but who appears at church every Sunday and wears the external appearance of devotion; while each particular sect measures the goodness of its neighbor by zeal in the cause of Christ according as he understands it.

General Gourgaud, who died recently in Paris, had served under Napoleon in various campaigns, and it was he that rushed into the Kremlin and extinguished the match leading to the gunpowder under it, which would undoubtedly, have destroyed the whole staff and household of the Emperor. He was also the means of saving the Emperor's life at Brienne, in 1814. In return for this, Napoleon gave him the sword he had used in his first battle in Italy, and this sword Gourgaud wore afterwards at Waterloo. He accompanied the Emperor in his exile at St. Helena. He was born September 13th, 1783.

THINGS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO GET RID OF.—One's wife's relations when once they have got their footing in the house.—The supposition that we are not being cheated in a lodging house. A brass band when the knocker is tied up. A daughter who lisp and squints. The idea that we are growing old. The belief that our stupid little baby is not the most wonderful little baby in the world. A smoky chimney, a corn, a wart on the nose, a chancery suit, a habit of swearing when the dinner is not ready, are all things extremely difficult to get rid of.

A GOOD MAN'S REWARD.—Martin Luther, in writing to a friend said, "I regard it as an abundant reward of my labors to know that I live only to serve others."

Several inundations and serious losses have occurred in Switzerland. A waterspout burst over Chablais.

An English paper states that a large number of kid gloves are now made of ratskins.

Intellect is not the moral power; conscience is. Honor, not talent, makes the gentleman.

All men who do not pay their honest debts are great scamps—except those who cheat on a large scale.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned, delegates of the citizens of Northern Oregon in Convention assembled, respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that it is the earnest desire of your petitioners and of said citizens that all that portion of Oregon Territory lying north of the Columbia river and west of the great northern branch thereof, should be organized as a separate Territory, under the name and style of the "Territory of Columbia."

In support of the prayer of this memorial, your petitioners would respectfully urge the following among many other reasons:

1. The present Territory of Oregon, containing an area of 341,000 square miles, is entirely too large an extent of territory to be embraced within the limits of one State.

2. The said Territory possesses a sea-coast of 650 miles in extent; the country east of the Cascade mountains is bound to that on the coast by the strongest ties of interest—and, inasmuch as your petitioners believe that the Territory must inevitably be divided at no very distant day, they are of opinion that it would be unjust that one State should possess so large a sea-board to the exclusion of that in the interior.

3. The territory embraced within the said boundaries of the proposed "Territory of Columbia," containing an area of about 32,000 square miles, is, in the opinion of your petitioners, about a fair and just medium of territorial extent to form one State.

4. The proposed "Territory of Columbia" presents natural resources capable of supporting a population at least as large as that of any state in the Union possessing an equal extent of territory.

5. Those portions of Oregon Territory lying respectively north and south of the Columbia river, must, from their geographical position, always rival each other in commercial advantages, and their respective citizens must, as they now are and always have been, be actuated by a spirit of opposition.

6. The southern part of Oregon Territory, having a majority of voters, have controlled the Territorial Legislature, and Northern Oregon has never received any benefit from the appropriations made by Congress for said Territory which were subject to the disposition of said Legislature.

7. The seat of the Territorial Legislature is now situated, by the nearest practicable route, at a distance of 500 miles from a large portion of the citizens of Northern Oregon.

8. A great part of the legislation suitable to the south is, for local reasons, opposed to the interests of the north, and inasmuch as the south has a majority of voters, and representatives are always bound to reflect the will of their constituents, your petitioners can entertain no reasonable hopes that their legislative wants will ever be properly regarded under the present organization.

9. Experience has, in the opinion of your petitioners, well established the principle, that in States having a moderate sized territory, the wants of the people are more easily made known to their representatives, there is less danger of a conflict between sectional interests, and more prompt and adequate legislation can always be obtained.

In conclusion, your petitioners would respectfully represent that Northern Oregon, with its great natural resources, presenting such unparalleled inducements to emigrants, and with its present large population, constantly and rapidly increasing by immigration, is of sufficient importance, in a national point of view, to merit the fostering care of Congress; and its interests are so numerous and so entirely distinct in their character as to demand the attention of a separate and independent Legislature.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that your honorable bodies will, at an early day, pass a law organizing the district of country before described under a Territorial Government to be named the "Territory of Columbia."

Done in Convention assembled at the town of Monticello, Oregon Territory, this 25th day of November, A. D. 1852.

G. N. McCONAHA, SETH CATLINE,
R. J. WHITE, J. N. LOW,
Q. A. BROOKS, C. C. TERRY,
C. S. HATHAWAY, A. J. SIMMONS,
E. H. WINSLOW, S. PLUMBOUR,
A. COOK, H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH,
A. F. SCOTT, G. DREW,
W. N. BELL, M. T. SIMMONS,
A. A. DENNY, H. C. WILSON,
L. M. COLLINS, L. B. HASTINGS,
G. B. ROBERTS, S. S. FORD, SEN.,
N. STONE, B. C. ARMSTRONG,
L. H. DAVIS, J. FOWLER,
C. H. HALE, A. CRAWFORD,
S. D. RUDDELL, H. D. HUNTINGTON,
E. J. ALLEN, W. A. L. McCORRLE,
A. B. DILLINGHAM, N. OSTRANDER,
J. R. JACKSON, C. F. PORTER,
D. S. MAYNARD, E. L. FINCH,
F. A. CLARKE, H. MILES,
WM. W. PLUMB, P. W. CRAWFORD,
A. WYLIE, S. P. MOSES.

Mystery magnifies danger, as a fog the Sun; the hand that warmed Belshazzar, derived its horrifying influence from the want of a body.

THE COLUMBIAN.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, O. T.

Saturday, December 11, 1859.

Meeting of Congress—Northern Oregon—its Wants, Grievances, Interests, &c., &c.

The congress of the United States, and the territorial legislature of Oregon met on Monday last—the former to legislate for the wants and interests of the people of thirty-two states and four organized territories—the latter for the present "territory of Oregon"—northern and southern.

In the bestowment of favors, the redress of grievances, and in the consideration of matters and measures in general pertaining to the requirements necessary in keeping in motion the machinery of our vast republic, the former have a vast field to survey—important, varied and complicated—all imperiously demanding instant and decisive action by that body. Such being the case, it could not be expected that any very considerable attention should be directed towards this supposed unimportant part of the above territory. Yet, as states are supposed to be able to take care of themselves in their sovereign capacity, and require not the munificent hand of congress for appropriations in aid of their internal improvements; and as congress is supposed to be the peculiar and only guardian of territories—requiring its fostering care and protecting arm, it is most apparent, and the conclusion is most irresistible, that, insignificant and unimportant, those territories or any fractional portions thereof may seem, the people residing therein have a right to be HEARD; and that it is the duty of the power designated, to turn a paternal ear to the voice of their supplications, and dispassionately consider the propriety of an acquiescence in what they may rightfully and justly DEMAND.

We conceive it to be the province of the territorial press to set forth clearly THE WANTS, THE GRIEVANCES, AND THE INTERESTS REQUIRING THE PROTECTION OF CONGRESS, in order that that body may thereby be induced to EXAMINE into such wants, &c., and afford that means of relief and consideration which pressing exigencies may require—promptly, and with that spirit of generosity, which should dignify the representatives of the great American people.

We have in previous numbers enlarged somewhat in reference to the wants, grievances, and interests of this portion of Oregon, demanding action by congress, and it may not be inopportune at this time to recapitulate in general terms.

The people of this part of the country have recently been advised, (whether truthfully or not we cannot positively say) that congress, at its last session, made provision for the establishment of a mail route from San Francisco to the head of Puget Sound. If this be true, the wants and interests of our people demand that it go into instant operation; and if such provision has not been made, the growing importance of the Sound, and northern Oregon generally requires that congress give the subject its earliest possible attention—provide at once for its establishment, and put it under immediate contract. We have less than one hundred miles of mail route for the supply of a territory as large as the state of Ohio, and the settlements along the Sound and Straits, for a distance of near two hundred miles, are entirely without mail facilities of any kind. Is congress aware of the shipping interest which the Sound is attracting? Is it aware of the rapidity with which settlements are springing up along its shores?

Another great, and if possible the most important project, and which should occupy the earliest consideration of congress in reference to territories, is the immediate survey and construction of a military road from Fort Walla-Walla, leading across the Cascade mountains into northern Oregon. The territory of northern Oregon is completely hemmed in by almost insurmountable barriers—rugged mountains, and streams of the most difficult and dangerous navigation. It is due to the quiet and safety of the present residents of northern Oregon, no less than to the military station which the government has placed within our borders, that suitable means of ingress and egress for troops be provided by congress for their exit or entrance over the mountains, and up and down the Cowlitz river. Roads are wanting in both directions specified not only for government purposes, but as great thoroughfares for American citizens—immigrants, seeking this country as their future home. In the present attitude of affairs, military accessions are almost entirely precluded unless by sea—particularly dragoons or artillery, with military stores; and the only

means afforded the immigrant for reaching our borders, is by a miserable, and in some seasons of the year, impracticable trail for their stock—trusting their families, baggage, &c., to the mercy of canoes for passage up a rapid and perilous stream. These are the only means of access at present into northern Oregon. Does not the safety of our citizens from foreign or Indian aggression—the regard which is due American citizens in enabling them to become possessors of an inheritance which their government have donated to them—the expediency of government consulting its own convenience, in providing a way, if necessary, to reinforce the military station already on this coast, all dictate the propriety of congress taking the necessary measures in making adequate appropriations for the immediate construction of a military road at least ACROSS THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS?

Aside from the two great projects alluded to, northern Oregon requires the speedy erection of the light-houses, the sites of which have been designated at Cape Flattery and New Dungeness. The endowment of an institution of learning from territorial lands, should also receive due consideration from congress at its present session.

The "GRIEVANCES" of northern Oregon may easily be made manifest, and it is unnecessary to multiply words in reference thereto; and when we say she has been almost totally neglected heretofore by all departments of government, we presume congress will agree that we have said enough to induce that body to endeavor to do something for her.

The "INTERESTS" of our people most peremptorily demand a separation of the "territory of Oregon," and the establishment of an independent jurisdiction north of the Columbia river as early a day as practicable. A legislative assembly and government officers secured, in conjunction with a consummation of the measures above referred to by congress, and the territory of "Columbia," will be able to take care of herself in a territorial capacity. Her most pressing wants will then have been secured—her most crying grievances redressed, and she will thenceforward and forever be relieved of all fears with regard to her interests being looked after and attended to.

Election for Councilman.

At the election for councilman on Monday last, the vote in Olympia precinct stood—for Catlin, 30; for Denny, 30. We have received no further returns, but it appears to be the general opinion here that Seth Catlin, Esq., has been elected. Very little interest appeared to be manifested in this section of country as to the result, in consequence of which, it is extremely probable that poll-books were not opened at all in some of the precincts along the Sound. It is earnestly to be hoped, be the result as it may, that the clerks of the election in the different precincts will lose no time in forwarding the poll-books to the secretary of state, in order that the councilman elect may be immediately qualified, and take his seat at as early a day as possible.—There are many matters of interest pertaining to this district, which requires immediate legislative action, and unless the people of northern Oregon are fully represented, they cannot expect to have their wants attended to.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have been informed that the precinct of Stellaacoom cast its vote on Tuesday, the 7th, as indicated by the proclamation of the Governor—for Denny 13—all told. We should not be surprised if the remaining precincts on the Sound—three in number—have also held their election on Tuesday.

Postal Matters.

We copy the following communication of the postmaster general to the postal agent for Oregon, from the last number of the Statesman. We take pleasure in giving it a place in our paper; and, as the postal agent observes in his accompanying note—"it may be useful to persons desirous of increased mail facilities to know the power of the special agent on the subject, and the proper course to pursue. He is governed by the following instructions:"

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
August 18th, 1851.

SIR:—On account of the claims for mail service in Oregon and California, many of them at large amounts, which are presented for allowance on the ground that the service was ordered or authorized by former Special Agents in those sections, and for the purpose of avoiding difficulty in future, I deem it proper to remind you that, before any route in Oregon or any other additional service on any route beyond that required by contract, is put in operation, the order for the same must be made here at the Department. I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
N. K. HALL, P. M. General.
N. Coe, Esq., Sp'l. Ag't. P. O. Dep't.,
Astoria, Oregon.

The New Territory Memorial.

We publish to-day, on the first side of our paper, the proceedings of the "New Territory Convention," recently held at Monticello, together with the Memorial adopted thereat. It will be perceived that the utmost harmony and good feeling characterized the proceedings throughout, which is in perfect keeping with the unanimity of sentiment entertained by the people of northern Oregon, on the subject of an immediate division of the territory.

Inasmuch as a large number of papers of our present issue will undoubtedly fall into the hands of members of congress, we most respectfully ask for the "Memorial" a careful, candid and dispassionate perusal, such as is demanded by the prayer of the representatives, expressing the unanimous voice of our entire people. The Memorial is everything it should be—concise, strong and lucid, setting forth without unnecessary pomp or parade, that the present "territory of Oregon" is entirely too large for the formation of a state of convenient size;—that the proposed new territory, would embrace an area of country, of very desirable extent for the creation of a state; that said country possesses resources capable of sustaining a population commensurate with its extent; that the geographical positions of northern and southern Oregon are such as to produce antagonism in their commercial relations, and in conclusion clearly demonstrates why the prayer of the Memorial should be granted.

Let congress but act in this matter—concede to the incorporation of the country within the proposed boundaries into an independent territory, and in a few years a new state will hail from the Pacific, and ask that same body to admit her senators and representatives within her council chambers, as participants in their deliberations.

A separate territorial government established in northern Oregon, with a high-way constructed across the Cascade mountains, and this heretofore neglected region of country will at once receive an impetus, the result of which will astonish the most ardent admirer, and enthusiastic dreamer of its future greatness. All future immigration to Oregon would seek our borders. Our beautiful and productive prairies would at once be occupied by the hardy sons of the western states, whose herds of sheep and cattle would through the present desolate grassy hill sides of the beautiful Yakima. The forests on the western slope of the Cascade mountains would speedily disappear, and the comfortable cottage of the agriculturalist take the place of the Indian wigwam. The magnificent timber along the Sound would be manufactured into lumber at steam-mill rapidity, or cleared off to make way for farms. The Sound would soon be crowded with vessels for the conveyance of cargoes from the inexhaustible coal mines which are constantly being developed, or freighted with the lumber which increased facilities would in a short time furnish. The fishing smacks of the Atlantic coast would soon occupy the place of the Indian canoes upon our waters, and steam mills, steam vessels, and steam machinery of every description would at once be introduced.

With a climate so desirable—in a land of such unrivalled healthfulness—with so many natural advantages—where labor is so liberally rewarded, what stronger inducements can be afforded by any country on our continent to induce within its limits, the farmer, capitalist, mechanic and laborer, than our own, provided congress should grant, at its earliest convenience, the prayer of the "Memorial." Will congress do it?

Speech of Q. A. Brooks, Esq.

The speech of Q. A. Brooks, Esq., delivered at the recent Monticello "New Territory Convention" will be found published in our paper to-day, and we can assure our readers that it well worthy of an attentive perusal. It covers the whole ground of necessity for separate territorial organization—correct in its premises, strong and convincing in its argument, conclusive in its deductions, and is exceedingly well digested throughout. Mr. B. has brought to aid in his speech an array of facts and figures, which cannot fail to prove both interesting and instructive, particularly to newly arrived immigrants, and our readers in the states, with regard to the resources, advantages, and desirable character of our new country for future immigration. To the latter, we would say, read it and hand the paper to such of your neighbors as design removing to Oregon, that they may know where to come; that they may be assured northern Oregon possesses "room and verge enough" for all who may wish to locate here, at least during the coming year. No provision for stock need here be provided for the winter, and labor of every description—in every branch of business meets with an ample and sure reward.

Editors' Table.

Mr. JOHN ENGAR, is again on "our table" with half a dozen onions, that measure over a peck—splendid specimens of northern Oregon vegetables. Also, A. J. Moses, with a cheese.

On Thursday last we were visited by a slight snow storm—the first of the season. The weather continues pleasant.

Extra copies of the "Columbian" in wrappers, ready for mailing, can at all times be procured.

Several articles of correspondence, &c., have been crowded out this week, to make room for the doings and sayings of the "New Territory Convention."

The brig "Jane," Captain Porter, sailed from the port of Olympia, on Tuesday last, for San Francisco, with 8,000 feet piles, 200 bhd. salmon, 140 m. shingles, and 30 cords wood.

In consequence of the frequent applications from this year's immigration for copies of the Oregon Land Law, we have thought proper to give it a re-print through the "Columbian;" it will accordingly be found on the first page of to-day's paper.

Late California papers just received, announce the death of Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, at Marshfield, Mass., on the morning of Oct. 25th. Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN has been appointed to succeed him in the state department.

We have engaged the services of a practical and experienced correspondent, to report regularly for the "Columbian," the proceedings of the legislative assembly at Salem. Our readers can rely on a faithful and impartial transcript of the doings of that body, during the winter.

We neglected last week to notice the fact of having seen amongst the mail routes established for Oregon by the late Congress, one leading from Grey's Harbor to Olympia. Not having seen the law, we cannot vouch for the fact, that such a route has been provided for, but hope it may prove true.

The majority for Gen. Pierce in California is about 5,000. The democratic party have elected both congressmen, and will have a majority in both branches of the legislature. We hope to be able to announce the result of the presidential election, on the arrival of the next mail from the states at farthest.

We learn from the Oregonian that the gamblers are again infesting Portland.—That a new steamer is soon to be placed on the route between that city and Astoria.—That Simon B. Mayre, Esq., has been elected mayor of that city, vice A. C. Bonnell, resigned; C. B. Pillow, recorder, vice S. S. Slater, and P. A. Marquam, alderman, vice A. G. Trip, also resigned.

This is the fourth week that we have been compelled to go to press without receiving any papers from the mail from the states. We would beg leave to amend the suggestion of the "Statesman" (that the department have recourse to sailing vessels, for the speedy transmission of the mails from the states to San Francisco), by suggesting that government take into consideration the propriety of chartering a line of canoes, to be manned with Indians and Kanakas, to connect with said sailing vessels at that point, for the conveyance of the Oregon mail matter.

Fires in California appear to be fatally contagious since the burning up of Sacramento City. Since the reduction of that once flourishing city to an ash-heap, San Francisco has been visited with a fire in the central portion of the city, destroying nearly a whole square of commercial buildings—the estimated loss being in the neighborhood of \$200,000. Another severe conflagration occurred at Marysville, November 5th, consuming an entire square on Maiden Lane, on which was six hotels, and a number of extensive mechanic shops, stables, restaurants, &c. Loss estimated at \$37,000.

TWO MEN DROWNED.—On Monday, November 22d, two seamen, named James Davis and Richard Elliott, started from Port Nesqually for Olympia, in a canoe, at which place they arrived, and after spending a few hours ashore, started on their return.—When last heard of they were at Point Moody, about eleven miles below Olympia, which place they left about twelve o'clock at night. The night being very stormy, and they having a quantity of liquor aboard, their fate may be readily conceived, altho' they are reported to have been sober on leaving the point referred to. A cap, recognized as having belonged to Davis was washed ashore near Stellaacoom.

Speech of Quincy A. Brooks, Esq.

Reported for the Columbian. Delegate from Olympia, delivered in the Monticello Convention, Nov. 25, 1852, previous to the final vote on the adoption of the memorial praying Congress to organize the "Territory of Columbia."

Mr. PRESIDENT—Our deliberations have been characterized by so much harmony and unanimity that I had determined to give my vote in favor of the memorial without troubling the convention with a speech. But, sir, so sensibly impressed am I with the importance of the step we are about to take, and so deeply enlisted are my feelings in its final success, that I cannot permit this, my last opportunity, to pass. I feel it, sir, my duty as well as my privilege to give a full and free expression of my views in regard to the important matter now before us. We are assembled for the purpose of memorializing Congress for an early division of this Territory. So great are the wants of the people in this respect, and so sensibly are they felt, that they have resulted in a convention of their delegates in order to give them a legitimate and public expression, and to appeal to the proper tribunal for justice. If ever there was an occasion on which I felt it would be a pleasure to give an expose of my views in regard to the great subject which, almost to the exclusion of all others, is now agitating the public mind of Northern Oregon, it would be on an occasion like the present.

A man who is not acquainted with the character of this country from actual and personal observation is not capable of appreciating the necessity of a separate Territorial organization. A man in the States, whose only knowledge of this Territory is derived from a perusal of books and charts, is not enabled to understand the wants of this people. It is but a short time since this country has been settled by Americans; it is but recently explored, its natural resource little understood, and its geographical description and representation imperfectly executed. When I lived in the States I imagined that when this Territory came to be divided into States the division would be made by lines running north and south, but when I came here and saw this country with 650 miles of sea coast, with the great bulk of the population in the extremes of the north and south—when I saw these northern and southern districts, rivaling each other in commercial advantages, their local interests in a measure clashing, and their respective citizens, to a certain degree, actuated by a spirit of antagonism; when I saw the south, by her majority of votes, controlling the Territorial Legislature, and receiving the benefit of all the appropriations made by Congress: when I saw the Territorial seat of government moved to the extreme south, at a distance of over 500 miles from a large portion of the citizens of this Territory; when, I say, I saw and reflected upon these and many other things, I could understand the wants of our people for a separate Territory, I can appreciate the justice of their complaints, and I can now give my approbation to the manner in which they have chosen to give their necessities a public expression.

The Territory of Oregon embraces an area of 341,000 square miles. This extent of territory is entirely too large for one State, being five times as large as the State of Missouri, six times as large as the State of Virginia, and seven times as large as the State of New York. I take it the only questions as to a division of this Territory are questions of time and manner: when shall the division be made, and where or how shall the dividing line run? We on the north of the Columbia say that the time has already arrived for a division of the Territory—that our wants demand the immediate organization of the "Territory of Columbia," and that the Columbia river should be the southern and eastern boundary line.

The country lying east of the Cascade mountains is bound to that on the sea-board by the strongest ties of interest. The Yakima country must, in all time to come, find a market for her products at some point on Puget Sound. And would it be right and proper that two sections of country, so mutually dependent and wedded together by reciprocal interests, should be separated politically? It is only through the country on the coast that imports can reach the interior, or home products find a foreign market. The Territory must inevitably be divided some day, and can any man reconcile it to his ideas of justice and fairness that in that division one State should possess so great an extent of sea-coast to the exclusion of that in the interior? If then the division should be made by a line running east and west, where can there be a more equitable, proper, and natural dividing line than the Columbia river? By this division, and giving us the main branch of the Columbia, or Okanogan river, as a boundary line on the east, the "Territory of Columbia" will have an area of 32,000 square miles, about the size, perhaps of Michigan or Tennessee. This will form a state neither too large nor too small, but a most admirable natural medium. Does it not seem that nature designed the Columbia river to be the dividing line between two great and powerful States?

But it may be asked by those who are unacquainted with the character of this country, will your proposed "Territory of Columbia" be capable of sustaining a population commensurate with her extent of territory? If you should ever come to be admitted as a State in the Union, will your 32,000 square miles be able to support a population sufficiently large to defray the expenses of a State government? I venture the assertion that there is no State in the Union of equal extent of territory capable of supporting as large a population.—What are the resources of this country, and

what are its capacities for sustaining and giving employment to the industry of American citizens? Let us take a slight view of some of them:

We have in the proposed Territory at least 22,000 square miles of excellent arable land. By dividing this agricultural district into farms of 150 acres each, we shall have 93,866 farms and farmers. Or, by allowing every man 100 acres we shall have 140,800 farms. Again, by giving to every farmer 80 acres of land we have the number of 176,000 farms; or, by allowing to every man the amount of 40 acres each, we shall have the number of 352,000 men engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

Again, Northern Oregon possesses facilities for an extensive shipping interest. We have Puget Sound, extending from the Straits of Juan de Fuca into the heart of Northern Oregon, a distance of 190 miles, being almost a continuous harbor throughout its extent, forming an immense inland sea, and presenting the finest sheet of water for navigation in the known world.

We have immense forests of timber, surpassing in size and quality that of any other country on the continent. The shores of Puget Sound are thickly studded with timber. The lumbering resources of this country are as great as those of the State of Maine, and are capable of giving employment to equally as large a number of men.

Again, we have inexhaustible fields of excellent coal. These coal beds are so extensive that it is impossible to conjecture with any degree of certainty the number of persons to whom they are capable of giving employment. The present great demand for coal on this coast, and the rapidity with which that demand is increasing, justify the presumption that the coal resources of Northern Oregon will, ere long, be actively and thoroughly developed.

There is no more suitable country on the continent of North America for the growth of sheep than that east of the Cascade mountains. The Yakima country, with its mild climate and its facilities for grazing, may be truly said to be a land for the abode of shepherds and herdsmen. It is believed that Northern Oregon is capable of having a wool growing and wool manufacturing interest as large as that of England.

Well, we have the Salmon and other fisheries on Puget Sound, Admiralty Inlet, and the Straits of Juan de Fuca. I should not be surprised if the Salmon fishery, on the Sound alone, should, in the course of five years, engage not less than 2000 men.

Then again, we have the Cod-fishing banks on the coast of Northern Oregon.—On this head, my information will not permit me to speak with certainty. These banks have not been actually explored. I believe, for a greater distance than 40 or 50 miles, but it has been pretty safely ascertained that they extend from the mouth of the Columbia river to Queen Charlotte's Island. Should there ever be a sufficient market for Cod fish and Halibut, to justify the prosecution of these fisheries on our coast, the number of men to whom they are capable of giving employment, together with those who may be engaged in the whale fishery, is beyond my powers of conjecture.

So much for our resources for the support of population. In this exposition it will be borne in mind that no estimation is made of those who shall be engaged in the Oyster trade, nor of merchants, mechanics, artisans, professional men, &c. So it must be seen that the natural capacities of this country for giving sustenance and employment to population are, at least, as great as that of any State of equal extent in the Union.

The Territorial seat of government has been removed south to a distance of over 500 miles, by the nearest practicable route, from a large portion of the population of this Territory. In facilities for traveling, 500 miles here are equal to 5,000 in the States. Why, sir, the transportation of freight from Portland to Olympia costs as much as if it came from the City of New York by the way of Cape Horn; and it will cost a man as much to travel from Port Townsend to Salem as it would to go from the city of New Orleans to Boston. Our territory joins that of Great Britain. Vancouver's Island, with its present population continually increasing by immigration, lies on the Straits, almost in our midst, and American vessels coming into the Sound must pass in sight of her ports. The country on both sides of the 49th parallel is rapidly being settled by American citizens and British subjects. The trade between the two countries must always cause a constant intercommunication between their respective citizens. Well, sir, suppose a murderer, being a British subject, flees from Vancouver's Island to some part of Puget Sound, what are the prospects of a speedy arrest preliminary to a trial by his country? An officer, in order to reach our Governor, must necessarily undergo the expense and delay consequent upon traveling a distance of over 500 miles; meanwhile the fugitive may make good his escape.—Under these circumstances what are our means for a proper execution of the extradition treaty of 1842? How can we be expected to fulfil on our part the important compact entered into by us with Great Britain? Does it not become the solemn duty of Congress, for the protection of our national honor, to give us a chief executive and a separate Territorial organization north of the Columbia?

Nor should the south oppose us in our efforts to procure a division of the Territory. It is to their interests as well as ours that we should be set off as a separate Territory. It is the interest of all the people on the Pacific slope that their territory should be divided into a large number of States. The territory belonging to the United States on the Pacific has a sea coast of 1650 miles, dotted throughout its extent with numerous

And distances, (as established by common consent), from Portland, southern Oregon, to Cape Flattery—the junction of the Straits with the Pacific—northern Oregon—via the Columbia, Cowlitz rivers, Puget Sound, &c.

From Portland to Ranier (on Columbia), 45 m
" Ranier to Monticello, (on Cowlitz), 3 m
" Monticello to forks of Cowlitz river, 19 m
" Forks to Warbassport, Cowlitz landing, 12 m
" Warbassport to Esq. J. R. Jackson's, 10 m
" Jackson's to Esq. S. S. Ford's, 20 m
" Ford's to Olympia, 30 m

Total from Ranier to Olympia, 84 m
" From Portland to Olympia, 129 m
From Olympia to Steilacoom, by the Sound, (Balch's passage), 25 m
From Olympia to Nesqueally beach, 19 m
" Nesqueally to Steilacoom, 7 m
" Steilacoom to New York, 27 m
" New York to Seattle, 5 m
" Seattle to Whidby's Island, 31 m
" Seattle to Port Townsend, 55 m
" Port Townsend to New Dungeness, 18 m
" New Dungeness to Cape Flattery, 84 m
" Head of Whidby's Isl. to Penn's Cove, 25 m
" Cel. Ebey's to Victoria, Van's Isl., 28 m
" Olympia to Cape Flattery, direct, 190 m
Total from Portland to Cape Flattery, 419 m

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

WILLIAM STRONG, Judge of the Dist. Court for northern Oregon;
ISAAC N. EBEL, Legislative Representative;
Q. A. BROOKS, Prosecuting Attorney.
A. MARION POE, County Clerk;
WM. W. MILLER, Mast. Com. in Chancery;
A. J. SIMMONS, Sheriff;
A. A. DENNY, S. S. FORD, County Judges;
DAVID SHELTON, D. R. BIGELOW, Treasurer;
W. KIRTLEY, D. S. MAYNARD, Justices.
J. M. BACHELDER, J. S. BAILY, Assessors;
EDMUND SYLVESTER, Coroner.

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

The Collection District of Puget's Sound was this day organized. The officers are—
SIMPSON P. MOSES—Collector of Customs, &c., for the District—at Olympia.
WILLIAM W. MILLER—Surveyor of Customs, &c., for the Port of Nesqueally.

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

Beef, per lb. 14 1/2
Pork, " " 20
Pork, per 100 lbs. 20 00
Butter, per lb. 1 00
Onions, per bush. \$4 00
Tallow, per lb. 12 1/2
Cheese, " " 40
Eggs, per doz. 75
Beets, per bush. 3 50
Sugar, per lb. 12 1/2
Coffee, per lb. 75
Tea, " " 75
Molasses, per gal. 50
Salmon, per lb. 10 1/2
Saleratus, " " 25
Chickens, per doz. 7 00

Pickles, per jar, 50
Vinegar, per gal. 50
Salt, per lb. 4 1/2
Blankets, per pair, 8 00
Candles, per lb. 62 1/2
Lined oil, per gal. 2 50
Sperm oil, " " 1 50
Tobacco, per lb. 75
75 Soap, " " 12 1/2
Sheeting, 4 4 pr yd., 16
Drilling, " " 2 00
Aces, " " 2 00
Hawing axes, " " 8 50
Brandy, pr gl. 1 50
Whisky, " " 1 25
Hickory shingles, 1 00

Sawed lumber, fr. \$50 per M; cedar, \$55 per M; shingles, \$5 50 to \$6 per M; piles, 6 to 10 cents per foot; square timber, 15 to 16 cts. per foot; wood, \$3 per cord.

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

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

ELIZABETH SIMMONS.
New Market, Dec. 1, 1852. 3w13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND.

Arrived.
Nov. 15—Brig John Davis, Plummer, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

SAILED.
Nov. 25—Brig Franklin Adams, Felker, San Francisco.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,
French Physician and Surgeon,
AND
DOCTOR R. B. WILSON.
Office—Portland Hospital Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.
Doctor Broy is at present in Olympia, and will remain for two weeks.
Dec. 11, 1852—14ly

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

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

BALCH & PALMER,
MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS,
Steilacoom, Puget Sound, and
San Francisco, California.

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

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

Schrs. "Damariscove," Capt. Hathaway,
Brig "Geo. Emery," Capt. Wilson,
may be relied upon for safe carriage of goods, freight and comfortable accommodation of passengers.

Orders for goods carefully filled and without delay.

For particulars apply to the Masters on board, or to

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
Steilacoom, Puget Sound.
CYRUS PALMER,
California street Wharf, San Francisco.
Oct. 9, 1852. 5lf

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND
BEEF MARKET!

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

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

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

OCT. 31. NEW GOODS
BY THE "G. W. KENDALL."

PORK, Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Cheese, Vinegar, Bread, Saleratus, Tobacco, Franklin Stoves, Cook Stoves, Plows, Soap, Carpenters' Tools, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin-ware, Boots and Shoes, New style Hats, Clothing, Calicoes, Shirtings, Drillings, Blankets, Camp kettles, Paints and oils, Spirits Turpentine, Window Glass, beautiful specimens of Glass-ware, Drugs and Medicines, Reading Books, Blank Books and Stationery, Narrow and broad brided hewing Axes, Glass Beads, &c., &c., for Indian trade, Rasps and cross-cut saw and mill files, &c., &c., for sale at New Store of the Kendall Co., by

JOS. CUSHMAN.
Olympia, Oct. 30, 1852. 6lf

STRAY STEER.
TAKEN UP by the undersigned, living six miles east of Olympia, a four year old steer, red and white, branded on the horn with the letters H M D, and also on the left hip with a horse shoe—both ears short.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

S. D. RUDELL.
Dec. 4, 1852—3w13

United States District Court of Oregon,)
Within and for the County of Lewis.)
THOMAS CHARLES THOMAS,)
vs.) Attachment.
WILLIAM PORTER.)

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-sixth (26th) day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, a writ of attachment in favor of Thomas Charles Thomas, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods, chattels, rights, credits, moneys and effects of William Porter, the above named defendant, a non-resident debtor, was duly issued out of the United States District Court within and for Lewis county, in Oregon Territory, under the hand and seal of the Clerk thereof, for the sum of five thousand (\$5,000 00) dollars, returnable to the District Court of the United States, in and for said county of Lewis, on the twenty-sixth (26th) day of October A. D., 1852, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the house of John R. Jackson, Esq., in said county, which said writ of attachment was duly served and returned; and that proceedings will be had thereon in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided.

JAMES C. STRONG, Clerk.
Attest—F. A. Chenoweth, Atty for Plff.
Oct. 29, 1852. 6w9

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

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

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

A part of a cargo now on hand.

JOHN L. BUTLER.
Oct. 16, 1852. 6lf

OLYMPIA HOUSE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, OREGON.

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

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

Private rooms furnished to those wishing them.

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

COWLITZ HOTEL.
A Great Disidentur!
THE SUBSCRIBER having retired and greatly improved his House at the COWLITZ LANDING, is now prepared to accommodate the public with the best the country affords.

SADDLE HORSES,
Can at all times be had upon reasonable terms. I have a relay of horses at the residence of Mr. Ford, so that travellers can reach Olympia in one day from Cowlitz Landing.

sept 11 lf F. A. CLARKE.

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

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

N. B. Vessels furnished with cargoes of Piles, Square Timber, Shingles, &c.
New York, Sept. 1, 1852. 1lf

CHEAP STORE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

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

Among his assortment may be found
Dry Goods, Groceries, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING &c.

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

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

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

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

NEW GOODS
To Arrive—Ex Ship "Thracian."
RUN HERE EVERYBODY!
FULL SUPPLY OF
MOLASSES, PORK, CROCKERY,
Sugar, Bread, Prints, Cross cut Saws, Grindstones, Flour, Broad Axes, Iron, Glass-ware, Ale, &c., &c. hourly expected per Ship "Thracian," Scott, Master, from San Francisco.

Apply at the old stand.
M. T. SIMMONS.
Olympia, Oct. 2, 1852. 4lf

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

Several houses for sale or rent.
A. M. POE.
Olympia, Sept. 1, '52. 1lf

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

SIMPSON & GOLDSBOROUGH.
Olympia, Sept. 11, 1852. 1lf

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

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

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

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

For further particulars apply to
H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 1 5lf

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

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

SHAY & WATKINS,
Ship carpenters and House Builders.
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Olympia, ship owners, and of the people on the Sound generally, that they are prepared to do all work connected with the above business, on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Ships can be repaired, and houses erected with dispatch, and in a manner not to be surpassed, in point of workmanship, on the Pacific coast.

Shop on Main street.
Olympia, Oct. 2, 1852. 4lf

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GREAT CHEAP BOOK,
NEWSPAPER AND
STATIONERY DEPOT!

This is the oldest establishment of the kind on the Pacific Coast.

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Baltimore Weekly Sun Fr California, 5 do.
Portland, Maine, Weekly Transcript, 5 do.
Uncle Sam Weekly, 5 do.
Waverly Magazine, 5 do.
Boston Museum, 5 do.
Boston Carpet Bag, 5 do.
Boston Investigator, 5 do.
Gleason's Pict'l Drawing Room Contp., 5 do.
Louisville Ky., Courier for California, 5 do.
Cincinnati Commercial, 5 do.
New Orleans Picayune, 6 do.
New Orleans True Delta, 6 do.
New York Lantern, or Am. Punch, 5 do.
New York La Cronica Spanish, 10 do.
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London Weekly Dispatch, 20 do.
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One of the firm resides in New York and will attend to the filling of all orders that may be entrusted to our care.

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

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

CHEAP BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS
BY THE CART LOAD!

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

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS!

B. G. & S. continue to supply all orders for cheap books and newspapers, and other articles in their line, in advance of all others, and at the lowest market price. Country merchants, agents, the trade, pedlars, canvassers, and the public generally are invited to call and examine our extensive collection of publications, where they will be sure to find all the latest works published in this country or elsewhere.

B. G. & S. are sole agents for, and receiving per every mail, the Boston Journal, N. O. Picayune, Louisville Courier, Cincinnati Commercial, Portland Transcript, New Bedford Mercury, Baltimore Sun, St. Louis Reveille, &c., &c.; besides which they receive the New York Herald, New York Tribune, London Illustrated News, Wilmer & Smith's European Times, Weekly Dispatch, Doubtless Nation, London Punch, La Cronica, New York Staats Leitende, New York Schnellpost, La Presse, La Constitutionnel, L'illustration, and other papers generally from all parts of the world. One of the firm resides in New York, and will attend to the filling of all orders that we may receive with promptness and dispatch.

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL,
Portsmouth square, San Francisco.
November 6th, 1851. 9lf

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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.

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sept 15 lf ST. HELENS, O. T.

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

D. R. Bigelow, Quincy A. Brooks,
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Olympia, Thurston County, O. T.
1lf

SIMON D. MAYRE. DAVID LOGAN,
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Hon. T. Butler King, San Francisco;
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Editors of Placer Times and Transcript, San Francisco.
Olympia, Oct. 29, 1852. 7lf

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

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

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

WARBASS & TOWNSEND,
GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE
GENERALLY.
Shipping supplied at short notice.
MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River.
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Geo. Abernethy. Hiram Clerk. J. R. Robb.
GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.
MERCHANTS,
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY,
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Woodford C. Holman & Co.
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FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
Sacramento Street, (between Dattery and Sansome)
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A. M. Poe, } "
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FOR SALE.
1 SET OF TINNERS TOOLS, by
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Olympia, Sept. 20, 1852. 6

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"THE COLUMBIAN."

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—PUBLISHED AT
Olympia, Puget's Sound.
NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
OREGON IN GENERAL, AND THE
TERRITORY NORTH OF THE CO-
LUMBIA RIVER IN PARTICULAR.

At the solicitation of a number of intelligent
gentlemen North of the Columbia River—who un-
derstand their own interests, and appreciate the
advantages to be derived from the publication of a
newspaper, it is proposed to engage in the
undertaking at the place above designated.
We deem it both unnecessary and inexpedient to
enter into a long list of promises, (as is too often
the case in prospectuses), with regard to results to
be brought about by the establishment of a press in
a new and growing country, like that bordering on
Puget's Sound. Let it suffice to say, that if we
are adequately sustained, we will use every effort
to advance the interests of the people, and by a
truthful representation of its superior advantages,
endeavor to aid in the speedy settlement of that
very desirable portion of Oregon. But should not
a due encouragement be given to justify an ex-
penditure of labor, time and capital, an alternative
is presented in other and many inviting vocations on
the Pacific coast, where industry will be suitably
rewarded without the humiliation of an eternal soli-
citude for public patronage.

It will be our object to promote the interests of all,
unbiased by party or sectarian views, and untram-
melled by any man, set of men, party, clique or fac-
tion whatever, and will receive dictation from no
source in the discharge of our duty as journalists.
With a determination strictly to adhere to this po-
sition, we leave it 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.
J. W. WILEY,
T. F. McELROY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

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

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY RUN AWAY!

ON Water street between Third and Fourth,
the undersigned will always be found ready to
execute with neatness and dispatch, all manner of
work in the line of

SHIP, GUN, AND BLACKSMITHING.

And knowing himself to be perfectly competent to
give entire satisfaction in the execution of any
and all branches of the above business, from a
needle to an anchor, respectfully solicits all the
patronage on the Sound, as sufficient hands will
be employed for that purpose.

L. H. CALKINS,
Olympia, Oct. 2, 1852. 4if

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

Transportation.

Winter Arrangements, THE NEW STEAMER Lot Whitcomb.

J. C. AINSWORTH, master
will leave Portland every Monday and Thurs-
day, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria,
touching at all the intermediate points going
down and returning.
Arrangements have been made by which freight
for Oregon City will be forwarded by steamer
Multnomah. The Multnomah will convey the
Whitcomb's passengers to Oregon City.
Passengers for the Whitcomb will leave Oregon
City Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Mon-
day morning at half past seven, or the Multno-
mah.
The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as
heretofore.
For freight or passage, apply to the captain on
board, or at the brick store, Oregon City.
sept 18 if G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

Winter Arrangements, THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER "MULTNOMAH."

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

GENERAL ACCOMMODATION. THE WELL KNOWN, FAST RUNNING STEAMER "Washington."

UNDER the command of her popular master,
Capt. MURRAY, will be prepared to com-
mence plying between Canemah and Champeog
immediately—and being connected with a stage
at Champeog, will carry passengers through to Sa-
lem with dispatch—making daily trips between
Canemah and Champeog on very reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to the captain on
board, or to Robert Newell & Co., Champeog;
Allen, McKinley & Co., Oregon City.

Martin & Hitchcock, BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS. PIONEER BOOKSTORE. MONTGOMERY ST., CORNER OF MERCHANT, San Francisco.

WE invite the attention of Merchants, Tra-
des, 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 resi-
ding in New York City will keep our stock well
supplied with every thing in our line.

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

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

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

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

GOLD PENS—Bazley's and Greaton's make, the
finest assortment ever offered, of all sizes, with
and without extension cases, and warranted
perfect points.

LETTER AND SEAL PRESSES, Copying
Books, Manifold Writers, Scrap Books, In-
voice Files, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Saunders' Series complete.
McGuffey's do. do.
Brown's, Smith's, Murray's Grammar.
Colburn's, Davis', Ray's, Thomson's, Stoddard's
and Pike's Arithmetics.
Olney's, Morse's, Mitchell's and Smith's Geo-
graphic's, Primary and Quarto, with Atlases.
Willard's History of U. S., in English and
Spanish.
McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Gram-
mars.
Anthon's series of the Classics.
And a great variety of other School Books.
Webster's Quarto, octavo School and Pocket
Dictionaries.
Walker's and Cobb's School and Pocket book
Dictionaries.
Worcester's Dictionary, octavo and 12mo.
Phillips and Sampson's edition of the Poets.
Shakespeare, Byron, Moore, and Burns octavo
edition, in Morocco, Cloth, Gilt and Sheep bind-
ing.
Smaller editions of all the Poets in finest bind-
ing.

Prescott's Histories and Miscellanies, complete.
Exploring Expedition, McCulloch's Gazetteer.
A good selection of Agricultural works.
Ollendorf's Spanish and French Grammars.
German Grammars and Readers.
German, French, and Spanish Dictionaries.
Spanish, French and German Books.
The above will shortly be added to by the ar-
rival of large invoices per Clipper Ships almost due,
and we invite the attention of the public to our
stock and solicit orders which will be promptly at-
tended to.

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

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of
Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases,
Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions,
Stomach Ulcers, Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia, Bronchitis,
Salt Rheum, Consumption,
Fever Sores, Female Complaints,
Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite,
Pimples, Bites, General Debility, &c., &c., &c.
The value of this medicine is now widely
known, and every day the field of its usefulness is
extended. It is approved and highly recommended
by physicians, and admitted to be the most
powerful and searching preparation from the root,
that has ever been employed in medical practice.
Its operation extends to the remotest parts of the
system, and consists in removing diseased action
in the absorbing and secreting organs. In man,
Nature seldom effects, unassisted, the cure of any
virulent disease, but requires the aid of a stimulant,
alterative, or antiseptic medicine. In diseases of
the skin and flesh, a combination of these three
classes of medical agents is highly desirable. All
these properties are combined in this preparation;
and instead of operating successively upon the
system, as they must necessarily do when taken
separately, they operate simultaneously, and in
perfect harmony when administered in this form.
Its tonic property strengthens the digestion, and
improves the appetite. Its alterative tendency
carries off the accumulations of morbid matter;
and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virus,
by which the disease is fostered. Its uniform suc-
cess in curing and relieving the various diseases
for which it is recommended, is established by a
multitude of facts.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND SALT RHEUM.

New York, July 27, 1849.
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Words
can but feebly express my feelings, in conveying
the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored
to perfect health by the use of your invaluable
Sarsaparilla. She was afflicted with a severe cuta-
neous disease that covered the whole surface of
the body, so that it would have been impossible
to touch any part that was free from the humor:
the head face and body were covered with scales
like those of a fish; the hair fell out in large
quantities, and walking caused the most excruciat-
ing agonies, as it affected the joints more severely
than any other part. She suffered also a long time
from an affection of the liver, connected with gen-
eral debility, and a prostration of the nervous sys-
tem. Physicians, both in Europe and America,
had exhausted the usual remedies, without affect-
ing a cure, or scarcely affording relief; and the
best medical skill was unavailing, until she hap-
pily used your Sarsaparilla. The disease was in-
tensely salt rheum, but her whole system, inter-
nally and externally, was altogether deranged; but
so complete has been the cure, after using the
Sarsaparilla for six weeks, and taking in all less
than one dozen bottles, that she now enjoys better
health than for years previous to taking the Sar-
saparilla. The object in making this 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, ex—Ferrier
Nazer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say,
that the foregoing statement, to which he has sub-
scribed his name, is true and accurate, to the best
of his knowledge and belief. Sworn and subscribed
this 27th day of July, 1849, before me,
C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor.

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

For sale at Oregon City by our agents,
GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.
Sept. 4, 1852. if

Transportation.

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

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

PER steamer, EL DORADO, on Tuesday,
April 20th, the GEORGIA, via Havana, on
Saturday, April 21st. The splendid steamship

EL DORADO.

1300 tons, H. K. Davenport, U. S. Navy Com-
mander, will sail on Tuesday, April 20th, at 2
o'clock P. M., direct for Aspinwall, connecting at
Panama with the company's steamers; and the

GEORGIA.

3000 tons, D. D. Porter, U. S. Navy, Comman-
der, will leave her pier at the foot of Warren street
on Saturday, April 21st, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for
Aspinwall, via Havana.
Passengers for the Georgia will connect with the
well known, favorite United States Mail steamship,

PANAMA.

to sail for San Francisco on the arrival of the pas-
sengers and mails. No detention at Panama.
The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and
the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgo-
na. Passengers will thus be enabled to save about
35 miles of the river navigation, and also the ex-
pense and danger heretofore attending the landing
in boats off Chagres, as they will be landed from
the steamers, free of expense, at the Company's
wharf at Aspinwall.
The following will be the rates of fare to San
Francisco—1st cabin, \$315; 2d cabin, \$270;
steerage, \$200.
The rates of fare to Aspinwall will be—1st cab-
in, \$55; 2d cabin \$45; steerage, \$35.
For freight or passage, apply to Chas. A. Whit-
ney, at the office of the company, No. 177 West
street, corner of Warren, New York.
sept 18if

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

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

THE splendid new double engine STEAMSHIP
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons; H. J. Hartstein,
U. S. Navy Commander, being now ready for ser-
vice, will leave for Aspinwall, Navy Bay, direct,
on Monday, April 20th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., pre-
cisely, from her pier, at the foot of Warren street,
North River, to connect with the

GOLDEN GATE.

2,500 tons, Lieutenant Peterson, U. S. Navy, com-
mander, which steamer is ordered to remain at
Panama, to be in readiness immediately on arrival
of the passengers at that point, to sail direct for
San Francisco without any delay.
The accommodations of these steamships are
unsurpassed, and they have proved to be the fast-
est ever launched—the Illinois having made the
passage from New York to the Isthmus in seven
days and fourteen hours, and the Golden Gate
from Panama to San Francisco in eleven days and
eighteen hours.
The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and
the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgo-
na, at the head of river navigation.
Passengers going forward by these vessels, it is
confidently expected, will make the quickest trip
ever performed from New York to San Francisco.
Early application will be necessary to secure
passage, for which apply to Charles A. Whitney
at the office of the Companies, 177 West street,
corner of Warren street New York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamer Columbia, A. V. St. L. Roy,
Commander, will leave the Wharf at San Fran-
cisco, on the arrival of the mail steamer from Pa-
nama, with the U. S. mails for Oregon, touching at
Astoria, and returning without delay with pas-
sengers and mails for the steamer from San Fran-
cisco from Panama. A safe and commodious river
steamer will connect with the Columbia, taking
passengers for St. Helens, Portland, and Oregon
City. For passage or light freight, apply to
E. KNIGHT, Agt. P. M. S. Co.,
Office, corner Sacramento & Leidesdorff streets
San Francisco, or to JOSEPH DURBROW,
Agent, Portland Oregon.
N. B. Passengers cannot be received on board
without tickets from the Company's office.
sept 18 if

New Stage Line! Through by Daylight from Champeog TO SALEM.

EDUPUIS has just established a line of
stages from Champeog to Salem, which is
well stocked with superior American horses. This
being the daily line, the stages will leave Champeog
on the arrival of the Washington, and other
steamers. Also, one steamer leaves Salem every
morning. Soliciting a share of patronage, the
proprietor pledges himself to employ none but ex-
perienced drivers and gentlemanly agents.
SAMUEL CLARK, Salem,
sept 18 if W. H. REES, Champeog.

NEW TRANSPORTATION ROUTE! FROM OREGON CITY TO SALEM, VIA CHAMPEOG!

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

THE WILLAMETTE HOUSE, PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respect-
fully inform his friends and the public gen-
erally, that he has recently taken charge of the
above house, which is pleasantly situated on Ash
street, in the city of Portland, where he is pre-
pared to accommodate with board and lodging all who
may favor him with their patronage.
Thankful for the liberal patronage already re-
ceived, he would respectfully solicit a continuance
of the same.
J. LOOMIS, Proprietor.

HORSES! CUITANS!!

THE subscriber begs leave to in-
form his numerous friends and
the public generally, that he is al-
ways on hand, ready and willing to
accommodate the traveling community with very
superior saddle horses. Persons traveling between
Olympia and the Cowlitz river will do well to call
at my stable in Olympia. Charges moderate.
JOSEPH TEBB,
Olympia, Sept. 5, 1852. 1if

EXPRESSES.

GREGORY'S EXPRESS TO OREGON.

Touching Humboldt,
Trinidad, Klamath,
Astoria, St. Helens, Port-
land, Oregon City, by every
steamer going North.
Also, to HONG KONG, China, touching at the
Sandwich Islands by American clipper built ail-
ing vessels.

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

No connection with any other express com-
pany, the subscriber having completed the most sys-
tematic and extensive express business in existence to
and from the following

Agents.
New York, Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock.
Liverpool, " John W. Hart.
San Francisco, " G. E. Clark.
Sacramento City, " Frank Ramrill.
Marysville, " Mitchell & Hutchins.
Honolulu, S. I. " Ran. Runnells & o.
Panama, " W. B. tway.
Portland, Oregon, " Allan, McKinley & o.
Oregon City, " Leonard & Green.
Astoria, " Crosby & Smith.
Puget's Sound, " do.
Milton, " Wilson & o.
Great Salt Lake City.
JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor.
Office in the Fire proof Banking House, corner
of Montgomery and Merchant streets, San Fran-
cisco, California.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1if

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

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

DIRECTORS.
Henry Wells, William G. Fargo,
John Livingston, James McKay,
Elijah P. Williams, Alpheus Reynolds,
Edwin B. Morgan, Alexander M. C. Smith,
Henry D. Rice.

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

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

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

They will immediately establish offices at all
the principal towns in California, and run messen-
gers on their own account for the purposes of do-
ing a general Express business. As soon as such
arrangements are completed, notice will be given.
S. P. CARTER,
General Agent in California.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1if

ADAMS & CO.'S Treasure, Parcel, Package and Freight EXPRESS AND BANKING HOUSE.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that hav-
ing established a house in Portland, we are
now prepared to forward to and from
Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and
Europe,
GOLD DUST, VALUABLE PACKAGES,
and every variety of freight.
We dispatch per P. M. S. Co.'s Steamers, our
regular Semi-monthly Express, leaving here on or
about the 10th and 25th of each month, in time to
connect with the Panama steamers.

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

EXCHANGE ON
BOSTON,
NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE,
CINCINNATI,
ST. LOUIS,
NEW ORLEANS,
SAN FRANCISCO, &c.
Deposits received on special or general account.
Letters of credit given on our house in San
Francisco.

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

DUGAN & CO'S Oregon Express.

Will hereafter connect with ADAMS &
CO'S EXPRESS, PORTLAND, ORE-
GON, and through them to

CALIFORNIA, THE ATL'IC STATES & EUROPE.
We have established agencies at all the prin-
cipal towns and camps in the Umpqua, Rogue River
and Shasta mines, and parties wishing to send let-
ters or packages to any of the mining districts of
Northern California and Oregon, can forward
by this express by leaving the matter at the office
of ADAMS & Co., Portland, and Oregon City.

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

GEORGE H. ENSIGN,
OREGON LAND AND LUMBER OFFICE.
276 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
Will receive Oregon Lumber and produce, on
commission, and make cash advances on the same.
Also will sell land claims or town lots, on liberal
terms.
Refer to Gov. Gaines, Salem; T. J. Dryer, Esq.,
Portland; Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver, and H. M.
Knighton, St. Helens.
sept 18 if

PROSPECTUS.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE. REPLICATION OF THE LONDON QUARTERLY, THE NORTH BRITISH, THE EDINBURGH, AND WESTMINSTER REVIEWS, AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers,
79 Fulton, and 54 Gold sts., New York.

THESE periodicals are the critical censurers of
the British scholastic and literary world. By
their criticisms, they aid readers in the selection of
standard valuable books; and by the epitomes
which they present, often obviate the necessity of
consulting works too voluminous for general ex-
amination. They fill a place which American
magazines cannot supply; for they discuss topics
relating more strictly to the affairs, political, reli-
gious, scientific and literary, of the continent of
Europe. They are conducted by the best talent of
Great Britain; and are engaged with the most im-
portant questions which interest or agitate the civ-
ilized world. Whoever subscribes, to them all,
may read the ablest representatives of the principal
parties into which the people of Great Britain are
divided.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW

is the exponent of the Whig party in Great Britain,
having from its commencement advocated Freedom
and the rights of the people. When the war, ap-
parently of extermination, was waged against
France by British Tory rulers, and during which
occurred the second great struggle of England
with our own country, this Review first unfurled
the flag of resistance, made by its unanswerable
and eloquent appeals in behalf of inalienable rights
the halls of legislation and even the throne itself
to tremble. The graphic and stirring delineations
of those events, presented in the pages of this dis-
tinguished Journal, exhibit the truest portraiture of
those perilous days to be found, perhaps, in the
language. Its influence was becoming so apparent,
that at length the leaders of the Tory party, at
whom the thunders of its eloquence were especial-
ly directed, found it too powerful an instrument to
be resisted by ordinary means, and hence they es-
tablished the "Quarterly," or as it is distinguished
among the American Reprints,

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

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

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

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

This able Journal was established under the pa-
tronage and support of the ultra-liberals, so styled,
of the British House of Commons; among whom
Rowbuck, Mill, Bowring, Professor Long of the
London University, Miss Martineau, and others
names need not be quoted, conspicuously figured.
It was for some years under the editorial super-
vision of Jeremy Bentham, for which fact it obtained
the sobriquet of the mouth-piece of Benthamism.—
This work has ever been especially devoted to the
great topics which interest the mass of the people:
its series has been rife, it will be remembered, with
a series of powerful articles, tending to the reduc-
tion of Tory and exclusive privileges, hereditary
rights, kingly prerogatives, &c. The astounding
developments made a few years since, respecting
the wretched and, then, unheard of horrors of some
branches of the mining population of England, first
appeared in its pages. Not only has its arti-
cles ever been directed against the afore-mentio-
ned abuses; the work has also maintained an unrel-
enting crusade against the alliance of church and
State, thus virtually seeking to abolish the "Par-
liamentary Religion" of England, and eventually
to remove the still existing marks of feudalism,
which continue to afflict the British nation. It
has recently become the medium through which
Calden promulgates his Free-trade doctrines,
which will give it increased interest to the num-
erous admirers here and elsewhere, of that great Re-
former. In many particulars the Westminster Re-
view espouses a political faith closely allied to that
of our own country; and therefore we may, with-
out any extraordinary effort of charity, be induced
to cherish it as an exotic worthy of being engrafted
into our more genial soil. It has recently been
united with the Foreign Quarterly Review, the
more attractive features of the two Reviews being
now combined in the Westminster, and thus ad-
ding greatly to its value as a literary periodical.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

is a work of more recent origin than those already
described—but is, nevertheless, destined to occupy
as prominent a place in the Republic of Letters.
The great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland
led to its establishment. There was no Journal in
the United Kingdom, which appeared to meet the
necessities of the Anti-National-church agitation.
Indeed, the revolution caused by the disruption
in new positions of observation: nor could they give
utterance to their new perceptions of State and
Church Policy—their new sympathies—their new
emotions, without some organ of thought than any
then extant. Hence the spontaneous agreement of
the great master minds among them, in the neces-
sity of a new outlet of opinion, and the immediate
creation of the North British Review. The basis
of this Journal is the Evangelism of the Nineteenth
century; nor is it to be overlooked as one of the
striking characteristics of the times, and the grand
principle which Robertson, Smith, and many of
the eminent men of Scotland took the field a cen-
tury ago to write down, is now advocated and vin-
dicated in this able work, and in the same literary
metropolis.

THE TUALATIN ACADEMY.

J. M. KEELER, PRINCIPAL,
Is located in the town of Forest Grove, Tual-
atin plain. This institution is now in its in-
fancy, yet parents and guardians desiring to send
to the school may be assured not only of the
healthfulness and beauty of the location—the in-
telligence 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 en-
circling forests, and when completed will furnish
ample accommodations for both departments of the
school.
Forest Grove is about equi-distant from the
towns of St. Helens, Milton, Portland, Milwaukie
Oregon City, and Lafayette.

The terms of the Institution will commence as
follows:
Spring term, the 2d Wednesday in March;
Summer term, the 2d Wednesday in June;
Fall term, the 3d Wednesday in September;
Winter term, the 2d Wednesday in December.
The terms will be eleven weeks each.
Tuition—primary studies—