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THE COLUMBIAN.

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AGENTS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The American Japan Expedition.

Accounts from Washington represent that the equipments for the Japan expedition are still going on. There will be in all but six vessels, and these six vessels will carry but eighty guns. It is doubtful whether a very imposing effect can be produced by this force upon the Japanese. They are described as a brave athletic people, and skillful and courageous, though at the same time cunning and treacherous. They are much more formidable in war than the Chinese.

According to Walter Brun, the Japanese believe in a Supreme Being, and in the immortality of the soul. They maintain that the souls of the virtuous occupy the regions of light adjoining to the heaven of heavens, while the souls of the wicked wander thro' the air until they have expiated their sins. Thus it would seem they are a species of restorationists. They are many of them polytheists, or believers in subordinate deities. The sect of Budso, originally from Indostan, is pretty numerous. They believe in a spiritual form resembling the natural, in a hell for the wicked, and a heaven for the righteous. They believe in paradise, gardens, houses, cities and rural districts, and would seem to have borrowed many a leaf from the wonderful narrations of Swedenborg. From the year 1549 to 1638, missionaries of the order of the Jesuits labored in propagating the Christian faith in Japan; but a quarrel with the Portuguese put an end to missionary influence, and in 1638 there was a great massacre of Christians, since which time the Catholic religion has been held in abhorrence in Japan.

The Japanese of late years seem to have had a great aversion to the visits of foreigners. So far do they carry their prejudices, that those of their own people, picked up at sea, or rescued from their own shipwrecked junks, and returned by friendly vessels, are cruelly treated and looked upon as strangers. They are not allowed to visit their families or friends, but are imprisoned or put out of the way. "Non-intercourse" is the settled policy of the nation.

When the Columbus visited the shores of Japan for water, she was met by people who came literally in swarms. The thirteen hundred men who were on board seemed as a diminutive group to the thousands who surrounded the ships in boats. The Japanese commenced supplying the ship with water by means of buckets, but finding this was a slow process, and would keep the ship for a long time in harbor, they constructed on shore, in an incredibly short time, water tanks filled them with water, and took them to the Columbus. But the ship remained notwithstanding, and the captain, on being called on to answer why "he did not make sail and clear out?" replied that he could not command the winds, which were dead ahead, and he must wait for a favorable breeze. Hereupon the indefatigable Japanese authorities, obeying the old maxim to "speed the parting guest," issued their orders, and soon any number of Japanese boats were seen gliding out towards the Columbus, to tow her to sea. This they did, hitching on wherever a rope could be attached, and despite of head winds, the Columbus was soon out of sight of land, much to the relief of the Government officials.

The present object of the United States authorities in stirring up the Japanese from their isolation and inhospitality, is to provide against further barbarities towards our seamen and whalers, who may be thrown upon the coasts of the Archipelago. An attempt will be made to effect a landing at Jeddah, the capital, and, if possible, to make explorations on shore, and open commercial intercourse. Mineral coal is said to be abundant in Japan, and it is desirable to make such negotiations as will enable our steamers to obtain supplies. The population of the country is believed to be upwards of thirty millions. We think it is poor economy on the part of the United States to send so inadequate a force; but Congress has seen fit to limit the appropriation for the object, and the Executive is doing the best he can.—[Boston Transcript.

GYMNASTICS OF A FAT WOMAN AT SEA.—A corpulent lady on her way to California, writes back to a lady acquaintance: "Our cabin has two boxes in it, called berths, though coffins would be nearer the thing, for you think more of your latter end at sea a great deal. One of these is situated over the other, like two shelves, and those together make what they call a state room. My berth is the uppermost one, and I have to climb up to it, putting one foot on the lower one, and the other away out on the wash-stand, which is a great stretch, and makes it very staining—then I lift one knee on the berth and roll into it sideways. This is very inconvenient for a woman of my size, and very dangerous. Last night I put my foot on Mrs. Brown's face, as she lay asleep close to the edge of the lower one, and nearly put her eye out; and I have torn all the skin off my knees, and then I have a large black spot where I have been hurt, and my head is swelled. To discount another feat of horsemanship, only fit for a sailor. You can't sit up for the floor overhead; so you have to turn round and roll your legs out first, and then hold on till you touch the bottom somewhere, and then let yourself down outright.

"It is a dreadful work, and not very decent for a delicate female, if the steward happens to come in when you are in the act of this way. I don't know which is the best, to get in or out of a berth—both are the most difficult times in the world, and I shall be glad when I am done with it. I am obliged to dress in bed before I leave it, and nobody who hasn't tried to put on their clothes lying down can tell what a task it is. Lacing stays behind your back, and you can't see your face, nearly smothered with bed clothes, and feeling for the cloth hole with one hand, and trying to put the tag in with the other, while you are rolling about from side to side, is no laughing matter. Yesterday I fastened on the pillows to my bustle by mistake, in the hurry, and never knew it until the people laughed, and said the sea agreed with me, I had grown so fat; but putting on stockings is the worst, for there isn't room to stoop forward, so you have to bring your foot to you and stretching out on your back, lift up your leg till you can reach it, and the draw it on. Corpulent people can't always do this so easy. I can tell you. It always gives me the cramp, and takes away my breath. You will pity me if you could conceive, but you can't—nobody but a woman can tell what a woman suffers being confined in a berth at sea."

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

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

Must I be poor? I shall have company. Must I be banished? I'll think myself born there: the way to heaven is alike in all places.

Proud men never have friends—either in prosperity, because they know nobody, or in adversity, because then nobody knows them.

Good men generally reap more substantial benefits from their afflictions, than bad men do from their propensities.

Some good people are in every misfortune that befalls themselves a trial—in every one which happens to their neighbors, a judgment.

It were well if old age were truly second childhood: it is seldom more like it than the berry is to the rose-bud.

Pleasure may be aptly compared to many great books, which increase in value in the proportion they are abridged.

More pleasing than the dew-drops that sparkle upon roses, are the tears that pity gathers upon the cheek of beauty.

True greatness consists not in titles, or pride of wealth; it is the mind wherefrom greatness springs—not the mine.

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

There is a man in London who has a canary with such a delightful voice that he sweetens his tea with it.

Foreign Items.

The London "Mining Journal" of the 14th of September says: "Within the last quarter of a century we have made great progress in locomotion, but we were not prepared for the startling project of Mr. D. S. Brown, who proposes to reach America in forty-eight hours, and to make the voyage to India and back in a fortnight. Mr. Brown intends to put his theory into practice by vessels of quite different construction to those at present in use."

Madame Poitevin, who with her husband gained considerable celebrity in ballooning, at Paris, is alternately terrifying and delighting the Londoners, by her feats in aeronautics. Madame has already ascended into the clouds, mounted on a pony, and seated on a bull, and on Monday, 6th, came down, safely in a parachute, from the altitude of a mile.

A letter to the Times states, in one small burying ground in the densely populated neighborhood of St. John's Wood, London, from 2,000 to 4,000 corpses are buried annually, the whole soil being one festering mass of corruption.

An electric time ball is to be put up on a prominent spot on South Foreland Point, near Dover, which will act simultaneously with the electric clocks at the Greenwich Observatory. The falling of this ball, and the simultaneous firing of a gun by electricity, will enable all vessels within ten miles, and those in the Downs, to regulate their chronometers to a second.

A letter in the "Auswanderer Zeitung" states from South America, that German emigrants in Peru are articles of merchandise, and are advertised in the papers for sale on arrival; also that Flores bought 150 for the Equador expedition, and that the balance of the last consignment are still in market.

The government returns show the number of emigrants from Liverpool, during August, for America and Australia, was 21,907, about \$,000 over the corresponding month last year, and independent of passengers by private ships. To America the emigrants were mostly Irish and German, and Scotch to Australia.

The publisher of the Knickerbocker Magazine says he would rather sit up all night to enter the names of new pre-paid subscribers, than to write churning letters two hours a day. What a strange perversion of taste!

An analysis of the cucumber, by Prof. Salisbury, of Albany, shows that ninety-seven one-hundredths of the fruit are water! This is more than the watermelon, which contains ninety-four parts. The muskmelon contains ninety.

The Millenial Star, a Mormon paper published in London, states that Mormonism is making great progress in the Island of Malta. The same paper says many thousands of saints will leave England for Utah ere long.

Types make a man say awkward things occasionally. A writer who wished to praise the taste of a lady whose person was adorned with several diamonds, is made to say that her Lijourette exhibited superb taste.

A clever female French writer says, women should not sit beside the man they wish to conquer, but opposite him. "Attack a heart by full front, not profile," is her expression.

Freckles may be removed by the following ingredients made into a wash. One ounce rectified spirits of wine, a teaspoonful of muriatic acid, applied with a camel's hair pencil two or three times a day.

SYMPATHETIC PILL.—This is the name of a new pill got up by Dr. Francis, for the purpose of getting up an attachment between the sexes. It is composed of sighs and moonlight, and is taken through a flute.

The most influential man, in a free country, at least, is the man who has the ability, as well as the courage, to speak what he thinks when occasion may require it, and to think correctly.

The heirs of Robinson Crusoe have instituted a suit to recover the Island of Juan Fernandez, founding claim upon the ground that he was "monarch of all he surveyed."

The Russian Government has forbidden the admission of German mechanics, journeymen or apprentices, on any pretence whatever, into the Russian dominions.

The mining industry of Chili is in a high state of development. The yield of silver for 1852 is estimated at a sum equal to £2,400,000 sterling.

The Rev. Mr. Stewart advised three questions to be put to ourselves before speaking evil of any man. First, is it true? Second, is it kind? Third, is it necessary?

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

The impression of evil upon the mind of good men is like the transient reflection of a shadow in a mirror—it leaves no trace behind.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.—A young man of eighteen or twenty, a student in a University, took a walk one day with a Professor, who was commonly called the student's friend, such was his kindness to the young men whom it was his office to instruct.

While they were now walking together, and the Professor was seeking to lead the conversation to grave subjects, they saw a pair of old shoes lying on the path, which they supposed belonged to a poor old man, who had nearly finished his day's work.

The young student turned to the Professor, saying:

"Let us play this man a trick; we will hide his shoes, and conceal ourselves behind these bushes, and watch to see his perplexity when he cannot find them."

"My dear friend," answered the Professor, "we must never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor. But you are rich, and may give yourself a much greater pleasure by means of this poor man. Put a dollar in each shoe, and then we will hide ourselves."

The student did so, and then placed himself, with the Professor, behind the bushes, and through which they could easily watch the laborer, and see whatever wonder or joy he might express.

The poor man soon finished his work, and came across the field to the path where he had left his coat and shoes. While he put on his coat he slipped one foot into one of his shoes; feeling something hard, he stooped down and found the dollar. Astonishment and wonder were depicted upon his countenance; he gazed upon the dollar, turned it around, and looked again and again; then he looked around on all sides, but could see no one. Now he put the money in his pocket, and proceeded to put on the other shoe; but what was his astonishment when he found the other dollar!

His feelings overcame him, he fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven, and uttered a loud and fervent thanksgiving, in which he spoke of his wife, sick and helpless, and his children, who, from some unknown hand, would be saved from perishing.

The young man stood there deeply affected, and with tears in his eyes.

"Now," said the Professor, "are you not much better pleased than if you had played your intended trick?"

"Oh, dearest sir," answered the youth, "you have taught me a lesson now that I will never forget. I feel now the truth of the words which I never before understood—'It is better to give than to receive.'"

We should never approach the poor but with a wish to do them good.

AN ERECT POSITION.—A writer on health very justly condemns the habit of lounging, which a large number of persons indulge, as injurious to the health. He says:

"An erect bold bodily attitude is of vast importance to health than people generally imagine. Crooked bodily positions, maintained for any length of time, are always injurious, whether sleeping or waking. To sit with the body leaning forward on the stomach, or to one side, with the heels elevated to a level with the head, is not only in bad taste, but exceedingly detrimental to health. It cramps the stomach, presses the vital organs, interrupts the free motions of the chest, and enfeebles the functions of the abdominal and thoracic organs, and, in fact, unbalances the whole muscular system. Many children have become slightly hump backed, or severely round shouldered, by sleeping with the head raised on a high pillow. When any person finds it easier to sit, or stand, or walk, or sleep, in a crooked position than a straight one, such person may be sure that his muscular system is badly deranged, and the more careful he is to preserve a straight or upright position, and get back to nature again, the better."

Professor Boynton recently made a most successful experiment with the Fire Annihilator, on the public ground, west of the Capitol, in Washington city. A temporary frame building, two stories high, was erected, and filled with combustibles, to which a lighted torch was communicated. After the fire was got under thorough headway, and the flames were bursting through the windows and roof, a stream from the Annihilator was applied, which quenched the fire in less than a minute. An immense concourse was present, the spectators manifesting their decided approbation by loud plaudits.

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.—Henry B. Bell, the devoted candidate for Sheriff, in St. Louis county, Mo., has given notice that he will contest the election of John M. Wimer, on the ground that 414 persons, whose names he gives, voted who were not citizens of the United States; that 164 voted twice; thirty voted three times; nine voted four times, and eight voted five times; and gives the name of each individual. We should call some of that pretty tall voting.

The temperance men of Maine have adopted a new method of disseminating the principles of their cause. They use letter envelopes, on which are printed extracts from speeches and arguments by distinguished men, with various statistics, in favor of temperance, and thus distribute the most powerful appeals, by hundreds and thousands, to every quarter.

PERPETUAL LIGHT.—Mr. Payde may give up his scheme for making gas out of water, if the following, from an English paper, is true:

"A most curious and interesting discovery has just been made at Laugres, France, which, we have no doubt, will cause a searching scientific inquiry as to the material and properties of the perpetually burning lamps, said to have been in use by the ancients. Workmen were recently excavating for a foundation for a new building in a debris, evidently the remains of Gallo-Roman erection, when they came to the roof of an underground sort of a cave, which time had rendered almost of metallic hardness. An opening was, however, effected, when one of the workmen instantly exclaimed that there was light at the bottom of the cavern. The parties present entered, when they found a bronzed sepulchral lamp of remarkable workmanship, suspended from the roof, by chains of the same metal. It was entirely filled with a combustible substance, which did not appear to have diminished, although the probability is that the combustion has been going on for ages. This discovery will, we trust, throw some light on a question which has caused so many disputes among learned antiquaries, although it is stated that one was discovered at Viterbo, in 1830, from which, however, no fresh information was afforded on the subject."

CHRISTIANS AT JERUSALEM.—Bayard Taylor draws a sorry picture of the Christians residing at Jerusalem, of whom there are nineteen sects. These sects, he says, are so quarrelsome, that a Turkish policeman is always stationed in the Holy Sepulchre, to prevent bloody disputes. Mr. Taylor says:

"Whatever good the various missions here may accomplish, Jerusalem is the last place in the world where an intelligent heathen would be converted to christianity. Were I cast here, ignorant of any religion, and were I to compare the lives and practices of the different sects as the means of making my choice—in short, to judge of each faith by the conduct of its professors—I should at once choose Mahometanism."

MEXICO.—The late accounts from Mexico are fraught with significance. The general aspect of affairs in that distracted country is, if possible, far more serious and perplexing than ever. Although but little had been heard of Santa Anna for some time, it is now apparent that he is quietly but busily engaged in directing most of the insurrectionary movements against the government. He is literally the barometer of Mexican politics—rising with the clouds and disappearing with the storm. It is currently reported that some of the leading men in Yucatan are zealously endeavoring to secure the annexation of that territory to the United States.

A new plan for building steamers has been brought out in England, and an experimental boat built to run from London to Boulogne. This boat is 235 feet long, 20 feet beam, of 250 tons burden, and has an engine of 50 horse power. The bow and stern are filled with fixed air, like a life boat. If it meets the expectations of the inventor and builders, two immense vessels of 10,000 tons and 1000 horse power will at once be built on the same plan; they will run from London to the East Indies in 30 days, without stopping on the way.

HOME.—How pleasant is the thought of home! "The place of all places." It is sweet to think, and a blessing to all to be possessed of a little home, around which we can gather the sweets and pleasures of life uninterrupted.

Real fidelity may be rare but it exists—in the heart. They only deny its worth and power who never loved a friend, or labored to make a friend happy.

The mercantile shipping of the civilized world amounts to \$,000,000 tons, which is worth, new and old, \$30 per ton, and nets, clear of interest, insurance, etc., 10 per cent, or \$20,000,000 per annum. The appropriation of the British Navy, for the current year is \$33,620,200!

Tom Hood says there is no animal in Germany more inhumanly used than the Jew. He is wronged, pelted and hooted at—he is robbed, taxed and spit upon, and all for what? because he believes in the Old Testament, and won't eat pork sausage.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—Mr. Dickens, of Pendleton county, Kentucky, after three years study, is said to have discovered the principle of perpetual motion. It is also said that he has been offered five hundred thousand dollars for his discovery, but refuses to sell.

LONG-WINDED.—A Richmond paper, speaking of a party speech, says the orator held the audience breathless for nearly two hours! Those who composed it must have extraordinary lungs.

A man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances, and not a friend among them all. If you have one friend, think yourself happy.

INTERFERENCE IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The London Daily News, of a recent date, says:

"Another case in which the joint interference of the two leading European powers will probably be soon exercised, is that of Mexico, and very great benefits are to be expected, both commercially and politically, should the contemplated interposition be attended with a satisfactory result. In the Daily News of the 4th inst. we mentioned that the government of Louis Napoleon had it in contemplation to propose to the governments of England and the United States a plan for bringing about a firm and solid government in Mexico, with a view to raising that naturally magnificent country from the state of prostration to which it has been reduced by long continued mal-administration. We hear that it is further proposed to invite Spain, Belgium and Holland to take part in the measures that may be deemed necessary; so that, in fact, the project has the appearance of a general Congress of the chief commercial nations of the civilized world for the discussion of Mexican affairs."

THE WHITE HOUSE IN 1784.—A Mr. Wansey, whose published notes of a tour in this country in 1784 have recently been the subject of notice in the American papers, gives the following description of a breakfast at the White House. Will the breakfast in these days bear a comparison with this?

"Mrs. Washington herself made tea and coffee for us. On the table were two small plates of sliced tongue, dry toast bread and butter, but no boiled fish, as is the general custom. Miss Curtis, her grand daughter, a pleasing young lady of about sixteen, sat next to her brother, George Washington Curtis, about two years older than herself. There was but little appearance of form—no livery. A silver urn, for hot water, was the only expensive thing on the table. Mrs. Washington appears to be something older than the President, although born in the same year, in stature rather robust, very plain in her dress."

EDITORIAL LIFE.—The following remarks of Dr. Johnson, says the Journal of Commerce, gives an answer to many complaints of the present day:

"I know no classes of the community from whom so much disinterested benevolence and thankless labor are expected as from editors of newspapers. They are expected to feel for every one but themselves—to correct public abuses, and private ones also, without giving offence—to sustain the difficulties of others, without regard to their own—to condemn improper measures of every one, and not one at the same time. They are expected to note every thing that is important or extraordinary of men's opinions; their notices must be calculated to please every one, and at the same time offend no one."

CLOCK MAKING.—Some idea of the extent to which clock making is carried on in Connecticut, may be formed from the fact that in the town of Bristol alone, a capital of three hundred thousand dollars is invested in the manufacture of clocks. The number of this description of time pieces annually finished is one hundred and fifty thousand. One hundred samples of inside work, in addition, are turned out and sent to other factories for completion—that is, to be supplied with cases, and external embellishment. Between three and four hundred hands are employed in the different establishments, besides a large number of females who do the ornamental part of the work, such as painting, etc. Other flourishing factories exist in various parts of the State, equally worthy of notice; particularly of Terryville, Plymouth and Litchfield.

AN INCH OF TIME.—"Millions of money for an inch of time," cried Elizabeth, the gifted, but ambitious queen of England, upon her dying bed. Unhappy woman! reclining upon a royal couch—with ten thousand dresses in her wardrobe—a kingdom on which the "sun never sets," at her feet—all are now valueless, and she shrieks in vain for a single "inch of time." She had enjoyed three-score and ten years. Like too many of us, she had so devoted them to wealth, to pleasure, to pride ambition, that her whole preparation for eternity was crowded into her final moments, and hence she, who had wasted more than half a century, would barter millions for an inch of time.

A very excellent oil may be prepared from pumpkin seeds. The seeds are first peeled, and then pressed between iron plates or wooden blocks, with a screw press. The oil thus obtained is said to burn well, last longer, give a better light than any of the common oils, and emits very little smoke.

On the fifteenth of August an earthquake was felt in various parts of England. The latest news from the eastern part of the world states that the city of Erzerum had been swallowed up by an earthquake.

Ten cents is the price paid by some furnishing stores in New York, for making a shirt. "Men, 'tis not shirts you are wearing out, 'tis human creatures lives."

THE COLUMBIAN.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, O. T.

Saturday, November 27, 1852.

To the Farmers and Immigration.

The present prospect that there will be a large increase to the settlements in northern Oregon during the present winter and the next spring from the Willamette valley, and the probability that almost the entire immigration of next year will seek a future home within our borders, and be dependent for a time upon the production of our citizens for the means of subsistence, it should be the first and most important consideration with every farmer within our territory, to cultivate with the most productive and necessary crops, every acre of land which their means will permit.

What would have been the result, provided one half of this year's influx should have found its way at once into this part of the country? Does any person pretend to say that our farmers would have had produce sufficient to meet their necessities until they might have been enabled to raise a supply for themselves? or that anything like a competent amount for such a contingency, could have been found north of the Columbia river? Why, even the draught made upon our farmers by the comparatively small increase of consumers within the last few months, has already made a visible scarcity in the usual commodities of life, and prices have recently advanced almost one third over former rates. Such being the case, how could our citizens have supplied the demand created by 5,000 or 7,000 thousand additional consumers, until a future crop could have been cultivated and harvested?

That portion of our farming community who have resided in our territory for a number of years, and have large tracts of land which can easily be rendered subject to cultivation, and have an abundance of working animals, have a decided advantage over those who have recently arrived with exhausted teams, and should lose no time in the useful cultivation of every foot of ground which their facilities will justify. It is to them on whom the future immigration must mainly rely for six months or a year's means of existence; and unless our old, able-bodied, and energetic farmers provide for the emergency which will inevitably be created by next year's immigration, how else, or by whom is a competent provision to be secured?

To such of the present year's influx as have just made their appearance amongst us and design to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits, we would beg leave to remind them that now is the time to make a profitable commencement in the most lucrative branch of industry in which they could possibly engage. Of this fact, no further evidence need be required than a reference to the market tables of Oregon and California, to render the conviction irresistible, of the absolute certainty with which a magnificent reward attend the labor of the agriculturalist, in every branch of industry connected with that pursuit. So long as the gold mines of California and Oregon continue to yield a yellow harvest, such as is being continually gathered by the hard handed operators therein, so long will there be a demand at advantageous prices, for every thing the farmer may have to dispose of. The increasing importance of the lumber trade which the country on the Sound is rapidly attracting—the magnificent fisheries afforded by the Sound, Straits and Pacific coast—the development of inexhaustible fields of coal, which are being constantly discovered in various sections of our territory, independent of the demand which must be increased by future accessions of permanent residents in our territory, must continue to force a permanent home market for the supply of the shipping interests of the country, which is destined to be inferior to none in the world. How important and necessary it is then, that so much of the present immigration as design to become permanent tillers of the soil, should turn their attention, forthwith, to make the necessary preparations for putting in, to the fullest extent of their abilities every description of crops which can be raised to advantage.

To such of the immigration as are compelled by the force of circumstances, to winter their families and stock in the Willamette valley, but design to make northern Oregon their future home, we would suggest that the male portion thereof pay our country a visit sometime during the winter—select their claims, and have everything in readiness for a speedy cultivation of the same, early in the spring. Wheat will yield a moderate harvest if sown any time within the month of March; and oats, potatoes, and vegetables generally will amply reward the labor expended in their cultivation, if attended to at any time within the spring months. There is no country in the world, in which wheat arrives at a greater degree of perfection than Oregon, and certainly none in which a greater yield per acre is obtained, or a more lucrative or desirable market afforded for rewarding the producer, with as little labor, as our own. One crop, with thorough cultivation in the first instance, will produce two and three "excellent" successors, yielding at least annually, two-thirds of the original production. Oats, rye, buck-wheat, barley, and even corn, although but slightly cared for—all have been successfully produced, and have given evidence by the most substantial assurances, that their cultivation is not attended without an adequate reward.

Unless the farmers of northern Oregon turn their immediate attention to the cultivation of a sufficient amount of land to meet the inevitable future demand for breadstuffs, &c., we must expect to depend upon Chili or the Atlantic states for an adequate supply. Are not our present farmers, and those whose future design it is to become such, possessed of sufficient native pride, to induce them to prepare for any emergency? We shall see.

The Brig "Franklin Adams," Capt. Falker, will sail in a few days from Duwamish Bay for San Francisco, with 12,000 feet square timber; 8,000 feet piles; 30 cords wood; 10,000 shingles.

Brig "Leonissa," Capt. Howard, is now loading at the port of New York with square timber, piles, cord wood, shingles, salmon, cranberries, &c.

The editor of the "Pacific," printed at San Francisco, California, who has recently been on a visit to Oregon, discourses the most eloquent and flattering description of the native resources and future position of greatness of the northern portion thereof through the columns of that paper. The editor takes a liberal and extensive view of matters and things pertaining to our new and beautiful country, which we trust will be read by all who may seek to make this their future home.

The vast forests encircling the shores of the Sound, will long afford employment for the lumbermen, while the wants of the present population are such as to render more attention to agriculture a prime necessity in this part of the Territory. Flour is still brought from Chili, via San Francisco; butter from Portland by the mouth of the Columbia; and cheese and furniture from New York. A yoke of oxen at the Sound would bring twice their value in Portland at the time of my visit, and San Francisco seemed to the inhabitants a nearer neighbor than the former.

The fisheries which are springing into existence from this point along the Straits and far out into deep sea soundings, ought not to be overlooked in an enumeration of the resources of Northern Oregon. Oil to a very considerable amount has already found its way from this region to our markets in San Francisco. Oysters, clams, mussels, and other shell fish, abound; and in deep waters codfish of most excellent quality, among other varieties, are taken in large quantities as desired.

The Indians of this region are generally very friendly, though the Cape Flattery tribe are less so. I regretted to notice that intoxicating liquors were furnished them on the Sound, as well as on the Cowlitz, and at other places in the north of Oregon, a practice reprehensible not only in the eyes of good men everywhere, but in view of all those who would consult for the safety of themselves, or their fellow men. Despite the vigilance of Col. Moses, the Collector of this District, I understood that quantities of liquor were often smuggled ashore in the Straits of Fuca, to be distributed among the Indians of the neighborhood, whose frequent misdeeds they themselves attempt to point, by the fact that the natives of Vancouver's Island enjoy greater immunities still.

Several facts like this, convinced me that H. B. M. Sloop of war Thetis, which I left at anchor in our good harbor at San Francisco, a few days before, might find useful employment in these outskirts of civilization, where savages have learned to boast that a knife penetrates a "Boston man," as easily as it does the body of an Indian. A number of similar outrages were prevented along the Straits, I understood, this summer, by the opportune arrival of the U. S. Surveying steamer Active, Lieut. Alden, of whose labors and services in the employ of the government, I cannot speak in terms too flattering.

But I have dwelt long enough perhaps, in glancing at the North of Oregon. A GREAT country it truly is, quite ample enough for a State, which Byron says, "a thousand years scarce serve to form." Not so it is now, nor will it be with Northern Oregon. A large immigration is already pouring into it. Three thousand German families are said to be on their way thither from Pennsylvania, and the more western commonwealths of the East. Land is there in considerable extent, and timber in unlimited quantity. Be not surprised, reader, if one day ere long you shall read of the "Territory of Columbia," the precursor of a State in North Western Oregon, which though late formed, shall be the first to commemorate the name of the Great Discoverer of the Continent.

Magnanimity of the Post Office Department.

We have undoubted authority for making the statement, that the postal agent of the post-office department for Oregon, recently received a letter from W. H. DEXTER, second assistant in that department at Washington, and which letter has since been transmitted to a government agent in this part of the territory, making inquiry with regard to the necessity of the establishment of a mail route between Olympia and Steilacoom, and proposing to acquiesce in that necessity, provided a contract could be effected restricting the pay from the proceeds of the route to be contracted for between the above named places, to the manifest sum of ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY DOLLARS!!!

We are wanting in language to express the supreme contempt with which the citizens in the vicinity of the places referred to, look upon the aforementioned proposition of the post office department. Our government must be going into a decidedly rapid decline.

Is the post-office department aware that it is by the nearest route TWENTY-FIVE MILES from Olympia to Steilacoom?—That the government of the United States has at present a branch of its standing army at that place, to which they are daily looking for a large increase from Fort Vancouver?—that said army is virtually imprisoned, or might easily be thus situated by a foreign authority commanding the entrance of the Straits—where are our military roads—the means of exit or entrance within our territory if perpetually demanded? Who have been at the PERSONAL expense of carrying the mail between Olympia and Steilacoom for the last two years? We beg leave to inform the higher departments of government, that the brave and gentlemanly officers and soldiers at the fort referred to, have CONTRACTED and PAID for every LETTER and PAPER, which has been transmitted to them within the last two years, out of their PRIVATE FUNDS—drawn from government for services performed!

It is perfectly reasonable to infer that the government at Washington knows nothing in reference to the interests requiring attention between the Columbia river and the 49th parallel of north latitude, and the sooner a little knowledge is obtained with regard to what our country requires and demands from the home government, the sooner, no doubt, will a little regard and respect be extended to our citizens and territory.

Within the limits of a region of country sufficiently large to form a state of dimensions equal to Ohio, Indiana or Kentucky—with a soil of unsurpassing fruitfulness—a climate of the most desirable character, we are allowed through government liberality, about eighty miles of mail route, aside from that afforded by the Columbia river, for the accommodation of our entire territory! and now we are offered some thirty additional miles, provided the contractor is content to receive \$140 per annum for his services!—our most worthless and trifling Indians will earn that sum in a month's time by paddling a canoe for the accommodation of the travelling public up and down the Sound.

Aside from the fact that United States' government has a military station at Steilacoom, the commercial importance which is fast becoming attached to that locality, demands the immediate establishment of a mail route to connect it with the mail from the mouth of the Cowlitz river, which now terminates at Olympia, and which at present is continued to Fort Steilacoom, at the PERSONAL expense of that station.

Northern Oregon needs a mail route from the head of the Sound throughout its entire length, to connect with every settlement, and be continued to San Francisco, as much as ever did the Willamette valley; and suggests that insulting and disreputable propositions for carrying the same be forthwith discontinued.

In conclusion on this matter we would observe, that the present contractor for the only government mail route in northern Oregon, receives \$1500 per annum for carrying it 60 miles. Between Olympia and Steilacoom there is a ferry over Nesqueally river, that would, in one year, if the mail was only carried once a week, cost the contractor fifty-two dollars! The magnanimous home government can make its own calculation of the probable cost, for one year, of provisions, forage, &c., for carrying the mail between the places referred to.

The Bark "New World," owned by C. C. Terry and J. N. Low, will sail in a short time from the port of New York for San Francisco, with 10,000 feet piles; 5,000 feet square timber; 50,000 shingles; 100 barrels salmon; 35 cords wood; 5 barrels cranberries.

Editors' Table.

"Our table" has been furnished, during the last week with a turnip weighing fifty-four pounds—with some potatoes, ten and twelve inches in length, grown and presented by Mr. John Buckley of the Duwamish; with a shoulder of venison from Mr. Colkins; with a cheese from Mr. A. J. Moore, together with a variety of "OTHERS" too numerous to mention, for all of which a general return of thanks will please be accepted.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"No Jew" is inadmissible under our rules, and the circumstances connected with the subject treated of. We can conceive of no utility resulting from the strictures contained in the production. Personalities in communications intended for publication must be avoided.

Are the newspapers of San Francisco going to exchange with us or not? It is time they were coming to some conclusion on that subject.

We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express for San Francisco, and late papers from the Atlantic states.

We had really supposed that every available subscriber to the "Columbian" had been obtained some time since in the neighborhood of Steilacoom, but was most agreeably surprised last week by the receipt from our indefatigable agent, Mr. HALL, postmaster at the Fort, of the names of ELEVEN new subscribers, with the competent amount of "ono" to pay for the same for one year. We rejoice to learn from Mr. Hall that it is the determination of most of the soldiers at the expiration of their term of service to become permanent residents of northern Oregon.

We neglected last week to notice the seizure by the collector of customs for the district of Puget Sound, Col. S. P. Moses, of the ship "Thracian" for the alleged offense of procuring a fraudulent enrolment in the district of San Francisco. It seems that said vessel is owned by a foreigner, but has been engaged in coasting in the lumber business with papers made out in the name of an American citizen, contrary to the laws of the United States regulating commerce.

The schooner "Franklin," Capt. Pinkham, sailed from this port for San Francisco on the 18th inst., with 300 barrels salmon; 8650 feet sawed lumber; 14 logs.

Surveys in Northern Oregon.

From a recent examination of a skeleton map issued from the office of the Surveyor General, we are gratified to perceive that at least one party will be in the field in Northern Oregon during the next year.

The townships indicated by this map, as those proposed to be surveyed north of the Columbia in 1853, are four in range 1 east, commencing at Fort Vancouver, and the corresponding fractional townships in range 2 west. Then beginning 9 miles above the mouth of the Cowlitz, four townships in each of the ranges 1 and 2 west are to be surveyed. This brings us six miles north of the Cowlitz farms; the surveys are again to be taken up at the 4th standard parallel, in the small Butte prairie, and to embrace two townships west and one east of the meridian, with the fractional townships as far north as Steilacoom. It may be well to observe, that the meridian line runs about six miles east of Olympia, and four miles west of Nisqually. We repeat that we are gratified, and we are sure our readers are at the information, but we cherish the hope that the Surveyor General will be enabled to include the Chickadee settlement along, and for one range of townships west of the meridian, in his proposed surveys for 1853, for, though that section of our county is not marked for survey, we can assure him of its being eminently entitled to early attention.

EMIGRATION ACROSS THE PLAINS.—The gentleman to whom it was addressed has furnished for publication in the Cincinnati Commercial the following statement of the number of emigrants for California and Oregon, who passed Fort Kearny, up to the 14th of July, 1852. The list was accurately made out by a person engaged in the public service:

Men,	18,756
Women,	4,270
Children,	5,590
Horses,	7,793
Mules,	4,993
Cattle, including cows,	74,783
Wagons,	7,516
Sheep,	23,980
Hogs,	1

Four Germans, with wheelbarrows, and several with hand carts, and some on foot, carrying their packs on their backs.

DEFINITION OF ETERNITY.—"Just lend me your umbrella for five minutes."

For the Columbian.

OLYMPIA, Nov. 23.

MESSES. EDITORS.—Yesterday was a great day for Olympia. Not in the common parlance, a great festival, a great mass meeting, or a great celebration—but there was a school actually commenced in town, by means of which the children heretofore roaming about our streets, listless as the Indian, will begin to imbibe the knowledge requisite to make them good citizens, good republicans, good christians, and in short, prepare them to fill the position in which the death of their parents must soon place them.

The Pilgrim fathers, when they were struggling to obtain a sustenance from the sterile soil of New England, felt that they were settling a continent not for themselves alone, but for their descendants through all time. Hence they educated their children. A system of common schools was early adopted, and Cambridge College was founded by sacrifices of no common kind. Some contended silver spoons, some silver cups, handed down to them as heir looms, dear family relics, but the cause of education was still more dear. Thus was the first college in North America founded; and within its classic walls many of the master spirits of the revolution acquired the power of embodying thought and wielding the pen that enabled them to paint in such glowing colors the temple of liberty, and to depict with such effect the deep degradation of slavery. And there stands the time honored institution yet—a connecting link between the past and the present. The peaceful quiet of its shades was disturbed by the roar of cannon at the battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Cambridge and Dorchester. Those same spoons and silver cups contributed largely in forming a people too enlightened to be enslaved, too virtuous to be bought. Who can calculate the benefits and blessings conferred upon our nation and the world, by the sacrifices so early made to spread intelligence and education in New England? Think of it ye calculating men on this side of the continent, who let a few dollars (perhaps a single day's work), stand in the way of educating your children. Do you say there is less need of education now than two hundred years ago? will there be no need in the future of intelligent men and women? The world is, or should be, on the advance. After we have crossed a continent we should not be behind our forefathers when they commenced the journey. With our growing population we need good schools. In fact civilization can hardly be said to have begun until the school house and the church have a place among us. If Olympia, true to its interests and the country, maintains a good school and takes the lead in education, it will contribute greatly to give it supremacy in other things, for immigrants will cluster about the place where the best facilities exist for educating their children. This being a central point for Northern Oregon, we hope, in a few years, to see a University as one of our most conspicuous and useful public buildings. But if our citizens are careless and indifferent, other points will take the lead in intelligence, in character and respectability. And it will be right that success attend those who deserve it. We hope to see a spirit of rivalry on this subject.

It may not be amiss to mention, for the benefit of those sections of Thurston county not yet organized into school districts, that there is several hundred dollars of school funds now in the county treasury, and that every district, by organizing, can have their share, whether they have a school or not. They can keep the money at interest if they like, until they conclude to have a school. It is vastly better for every district to draw its money and have it in its own control, for it sometimes happens that the last served fare the poorest. Mr. A. W. Moore is now teaching the district school of Olympia. He is a man of experience, character, education and ability; and if any one not having a school in their section wishes to send scholars, they may rest assured that they are entering them in safe hands. Scholars by hiring a room, and two or three joining together in cooking their board, might make the expense but little more than living at home.

R. S.

For the Columbian.

OLYMPIA, Nov. 23, 1852.

MESSES. EDITORS.—I am much pleased with an article in the Columbian of last week in relation to the policy pursued by "masters of vessels" trading in the Sound, and would suggest, as a fair way of doing business, that the laboring men on the Sound who are engaged in the lumber, pile, and square timber business, should also be "decidedly sharp and shrewd" in their dealings with them, so that the profits of the business be a little more equally divided among us—for, when we get piles for 6 cents per foot that are worth from 35 to 75 cents, we do not get our share, and this shippers know. It is like the old story of the Indian and white man who went on a hunting excursion together. It so turned out that an owl and a turkey was all that was killed, and the Indian let the white man divide the game, he (the Indian) taking his choice. So the white man said he would take the turkey and give the Indian the owl, or the Indian might take the owl and he would take the turkey. "Ough!" said the Indian, "you no talk turkey to me once." So I conceive it to be in the present system of shipping carried on in the Sound. Let the laboring man look well to his own interest. Every thing is on the rise—let not labor be behind.

A LABORING MAN.

Eggs from China, put up pickled in large sized jars, are now retailed in San Francisco at one dollar per dozen.

For the Columbian.

Change.

How refreshing it is to the settler north of the Columbia river, especially on Puget Sound, to look back even so shortly as the last four years, and notice the gradual, tho' steady, "march of improvement."

Olympia, a place almost unknown, has since become an important commercial city. Steilacoom, known only to Indians, beautifully picturesque in its situation, has become a well known safe port and a military post. New York, Seattle, Whidby's Island, Port Townsend, and other places on Puget Sound, that were as "terra incognita," have become important commercial points. Settlements and flourishing farms are now seen around on every side, from Cowlitz to Cape Flattery, where before there were but comparatively few. Saw mills have been erected—valuable coal mines have been discovered—and, above all, a newspaper, to herald the resources of Northern Oregon to the world, has gained a strong footing; and yet the "march" of settlement, improvement, and discovery, has but begun.

Uncultivated thousands of acres of excellent land, present great incentive to the emigrant, a certainty of "rich harvests" for the farmer, and a life of happiness and contentment, situated as it is in a climate of surpassing healthfulness and amidst the most lovely scenery.

Assuredly, therefore, the natural advantages of Northern Oregon are such, that improvement must succeed improvement, and change succeed change, until even its greatness shall have faded, and it will be inquired of the cities on the Sound, as it may be asked:

"Where now is Rome? her Caesars, where are they? Her Senates, tribunes, her triumphs—all gone! A bigot monk supplies the Caesars throne Where now is Carthage? I desolate her walls, Where Babylon stood, the loathsome serpent crawls. Where now is Tyre? the rock on which it stood, In lonely grandeur, overlooks the flood."

As yet eternal in her once proud name, Rome still exists, surviving all her fame, And modern Rome, resembles Rome before, As much as Gregory's staff, the serpent Caesar bore. R. M. H.

WOMEN'S CONVENTION.—The Women's Convention assembled at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 8th of September. Lucretia Mott, President; Gerritt Smith, Vice President. The first business was a resolution declaring it their duty to examine the existing institutions and to ascertain which are worthy of being retained, and which should be set aside; and asserting the right of every woman holding property to resist taxation until she acquired the right to vote.

There was a great crowd present, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

A WELL HUSBANDED WOMAN.—The Lexington Sentinel says that there is now living in Holmes county, Miss., a woman who married her first husband in September, 1823. She subsequently parted with him; and from time to time married three others, with all of whom she separated. On the day twenty-five years from her first marriage, she parted with her fourth husband, attended the funeral of her second, was married to her first, and the marriage ceremony was performed by her third husband! She is now living with her fifth, or rather her first husband, and is doing well; and is some woman yet.

There are printed in the city of New York, 13 weekly religious papers, with a circulation of 108,900. The largest circulation is 29,000 a week, and the smallest 1,700. All but five have a circulation of over 6,000. In London there are but four or five, and in Paris but two or three. The circulation of the New York religious press surpasses that of any other city.

The whole number of Africans, or persons of African descent now on the western continent, is reckoned at 12,370,000. Of them about seven and a half millions are in slavery in the United States, Brazil, and the Spanish and Dutch Colonies. The remainder are free.

A PARENTAL GOVERNMENT.—The Grand Duke of Tuscany has enacted that all young men leading an irregular life, or having contracted habits of debauchery, shall be subject to military discipline.

When a tailor retires from business and takes to gardening, he don't change his occupation as much as some people imagine. He merely raises "cabbage" out of the ground instead of out of his customers.

A woman 33 years of age, is now living at Liege, Belgium, who has had during nine years, 24 children, all in good health, and of the female sex.

The arms of a pretty girl wound tight round the neck is wonderfully efficacious in cases of sore throat. It beats pepper tea all hollow.

A. A. DENNY, of Thurston County, is respectfully presented to the voters of Clarke, Lewis, Clatsop, Pacific and Thurston counties, as a most suitable person to represent them in the Legislative council of the Territory, to supply the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Lancaster.

MANY FRIENDS.

Messrs. Wiley & McElroy.—You would confer a favor on a large number on the voters of the counties of Thurston, Lewis, Clark, Pacific and Clatsop, by announcing D. R. BIGELOW, Esq. of Thurston county, as a candidate to represent the above named counties in the council of the legislature of Oregon territory, in the place of Hon. C. Lancaster resigned.

MANY VOTERS.

"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 properly conducted, in their vicinity,
the undersigned have been induced to engage in
the undertaking at the place above designated.

We deem it both unnecessary and inexpedient
to enter into a long list of promises, (as is too often
the case in prospectuses,) with regard to results to
be brought about by the establishment of a press in
a new and growing country, like that bordering on
Puget's Sound. Let it suffice to say, that if we
are adequately sustained, we will use every effort
to advance the interests of the people, and by a
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 ac-
cuse 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 diligent care from
no source in the discharge of our duty as journalists.
With a determination strictly to adhere to this po-
sition, we leave it with the intelligent people of
North Columbia to decide whether the publication
of a newspaper on the principles set forth will be
to their advantage or not.

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

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

PILLOW & DREW have
just received direct from
New York, a large and rich
assortment of **WATCHES**
and **JEWELRY**, consisting
of Gold and Silver Hunting
Watches, Plain do.,
Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold Rings with
setts; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases;
Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins;
Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders;
Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains;
Silver Tea and Table Spoons;
Silver and Silver plated Spectacles;
Gold Bracelets with setts;
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs;
Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk 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. 3d

CHEAP STORE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

THE undersigned having permanently located
himself at Olympia in the mercantile busi-
ness, 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 desiring 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 1st

Transportation.

Summer Arrangement.
THE NEW STEAMER
Lot Whitcomb,
J. C. AINSWORTH, Mas-
ter will leave Oregon City, or foot of the rapids,
every Monday and Thursday, at eight o'clock, in
the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the inter-
mediate points going down and returning.

The Lot Whitcomb will leave Portland for Oregon
City, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at seven
o'clock in the morning. Arrangements have been
made by which freight will be immediately for-
warded to Oregon City and Canemah, from the
foot of the rapids, during the low stage of water,
at the expense of the boat. Mr. Hatch will con-
vey passengers to and from the boat.

The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as
heretofore.

For freight or passage, apply to the captain on
board, or at the brick store, Oregon City.
sept 18 1st G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER
"Multnomah,"

WILL continue to run regularly between Ore-
gon City, Portland and Vancouver, as
follows:

Leaving Oregon City every day at eight o'clock
in the morning, and Portland at four o'clock in the
evening. On every Thursday the Multnomah will
run from Oregon City to Vancouver and back the
same day. This steamer is too well known to re-
quire an extended puff of her speed or accommo-
dations.

For freight or passage apply to
sept 18 1st T. G. GREY, Agent.

GENERAL ACCOMMODATION.

THE WELL KNOWN, FAST RUNNING STEAMER
"Washington,"
UNDER the command of her popular master,
Capt. MURRAY, will be prepared to com-
mence plying between Canemah and Cham-
poo, immediately—and being connected with a stage
at Cham-poo, will carry passengers through to Na-
lam with dispatch—making daily trips between
Canemah and Cham-poo on very reasonable terms.

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

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

MONTGOMERY ST., CORNER OF MERCHANT,
San Francisco.

WE invite the attention of Merchants, Tra-
ders, 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 Copper Ship, and one of the firm re-
siding in New York City will keep our stock well
supplied with every thing in our line.

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

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

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

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

GOLD PENS—Bagley's and Gresham'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, Manuscript Writers, Scrap Books, In-
voice Files, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Saunders' Series complete.
McCall's do.
Brown's, Smith's, Murray's Grammar.
Collins's, Davis's, Ray's, Thomson's, Stoddard's
and Pike's Arithmetic.
Olney's, Morse's, Mitchell's and Smith's Geo-
graphic, Primary and Quarto, with Atlases.
Willard's History of U. S., in English and
Spanish.
McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Gram-
mars.
Author's series of the Classics.
And a great variety of other School Books,
Webster's Quarto, octavo School and Pocket
Dictionaries.
Walker's and Cobb's School and Pocket tuck
Dictionaries.
 Worcester's Dictionary, octavo and 12mo.
Phillips's 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 followed by the ar-
rival of large invoices per Clipper Ships almost dur-
ing, 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, 2nd 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, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

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

LIVER COMPLAINT AND SALT RHEUM.

New York, July 27, 1849.
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Words
can but feebly express my feelings, in conveying
the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored
to perfect health by the use of your invaluable
Sarsaparilla. She was afflicted with a severe cu-
taneous disease that covered the whole surface of
the body, so that it would have been impossible
to touch any part that was free from the humor:
the head 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 effecting a
cure, or scarcely affording relief; and the best
medical skill was unavailing, until she happily
used your Sarsaparilla. The disease was pro-
nounced salt rheum, but her whole system, inter-
nally and externally, was altogether deranged; but
so complete has been the cure, after using the
Sarsaparilla for six weeks, and taking in 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 communica-
tion, is that all who have suffered as she has, may
know where and to whom to apply for relief (and
that not in vain), as a complete cure will be the
result. My wife unites with me in heartfelt thanks
—and believe me, gentlemen,
Yours sincerely,
FERRIER NAZER.

City and County of New York, ss.—Ferrier
Nazer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say,
that the foregoing statement, to which he has 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, 160 Pol-
litt 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. 1st

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

ONLY THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND
OREGON, via ASTORIA, NAVA JAR-
diot.

PER steamer EL DORADO, on Tuesday,
April 2nd, the GEORGIA, via Havanna, on
Saturday, April 25th. The splendid steamer

EL DORADO.
1,500 tons, H. K. Davenport, U. S. Navy Com-
mander, will sail on Tuesday, April 20th, at 2
o'clock, P. M., direct for Astoria, connecting at
Panama with the company's steamers; and the

GEORGIA.
3,600 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
Astoria, via Havanna.

Passengers by the Georgia will connect with the
well known, favorite United States Mail steamship,
PANAMA.
to sail for San Francisco on the arrival of the 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 steamer, 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;
steage, \$200.

The rates of fare to Aspinwall will be—1st cab-
in, \$95; 2d cabin \$45; steage, \$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 18 1st

**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 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, this 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 Company, 177 West street,
corner of Warren street New York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The steamship Columbia, A. V. St. LeRoy,
Commander, will leave Law's Wharf at San 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 Francisco
from Panama. A safe and commodious river
steamer will connect with the Columbia, taking
passengers for St. Helens, Portland, and Oregon
City. For passage or light freight, apply to
E. KNIGHT, Ag't, P. M. S. Co.,
Office, corner Sacramento & Leidesdorff streets
San Francisco, or to JOSEPH DUBROW,
Agent, Portland Oregon.

N. B. Passengers cannot be received on board
without tickets from the Company's offices.
sept 18 1st

New Stage Line!
Through by Daylight from Cham-poo
TO SALEM.

DEPUIS has just established a line of
stages from Cham-poo to Salem, which is
well stocked with superior American horses. This
being the daily line, the stages will leave Cham-
poo 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 1st W. H. REES, Cham-poo.

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

NEWELL & Co. at Cham-poo, are now
prepared to receive, store and forward goods
of all descriptions, to Salem, and other places
above, on the most reasonable terms. Apply to
Allen, McKinley & Co.—Oregon City.
Crawford's Wharf Boat, do do
Capt. Murray—on board the Washington,
R. Newell & Co.—Cham-poo,
Griswold & Co.—Salem,
Monteith—Albany,
W. W. Buck & Co. Marysville.
Cham-poo, sept 18 1st

THE WILLAMETTE HOUSE,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

Thankful for the liberal patronage already re-
ceived, he would respectfully solicit a continuance
of the same.
J. LOOMIS, Proprietor.

HORSES! GUITANS!!

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

EXPRESSES.
**GREGORY'S EXPRESS
TO OREGON.**

Touching Humboldt,
Trinidad, & Lamath,
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 sailing
vessels.

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

No connection with any other express company;
the subscriber having completed the most system-
atic and extensive express business in existence to
and from the following

Offices. Agents.
New York, Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock.
Liverpool, " John W. Hart.
Savannah City, " G. L. Clark.
Meraville, " Frank Russell.
Houolulu, S. I. " Mitchell & Hutchins.
Portland, Oregon, " Ran, Kunnell & o.
Oregon City, " W. B. Tway.
Astoria, " Allan, McKinley & o.
Puget Sound, " Leonard & Green.
Milton, " Crosby & Smith.
Salem, " do do.
Great Salt Lake City, " Wilson & o.

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

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

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

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

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

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

General Agent in California.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1st

**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.,
Sept. 18, 1852. 1st

**DUGAN & CO'S
Oregon Express.**

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

CALIFORNIA, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE.

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

TREASURE FORWARDED UNDER INSURANCE.

Collections made, and all Express business at-
tended to with promptness and dispatch.
sept 18 1st 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.
Knight, St. Helens.
sept 18 1st

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

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

THESE periodicals are the critical 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 civil-
ized 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 that 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
efforts 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 ecclesiastical, have contributed to the
pages of these works: among them might be men-
tioned some of the most resplendent names on the
scroll of fame. Among the regular contributors to
the London Quarterly Review were Southey, Scott,
Lockhart (its present editor), Apperson, Fergus-
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
McCauley; the first of whom during his long con-
nection with the Review actually wrote, on the av-
erage, one third of the articles that graced its
brilliant pages; while the universally admired essays
of the last, republished so extensively in our own
and the parent country, leave us in no manner of
doubt as to their great intrinsic merit.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

This able Journal was established under the pa-
tronage and support of the ultra-liberals, so styled,
of the British House of Commons; among whom
Rowland, 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 pages have been rich, it will be remembered, with
a series of powerful articles, tending to the reduc-
tion of Tory and exclusive privileges, hereditary
rights, kingly prerogatives, &c. The astounding
developments made a few years since, respecting
the wretched and, then, unheard of horrors of some
branches of the mining population of England,
first appeared in its pages. Not only have its ar-
ticles ever been directed against the afore-men-
tioned abuses; the work has also maintained an un-
flinching crusade against the alliance of Church and
State, thus virtually seeking to abolish the "Par-
liamentary Religion" of England, and eventually
to remove the still existing marks of feudalism,
which continue to afflict the British nation. It
has recently become the medium through which
Cobden promulgates his Free-trade doctrines,
which will give it increased interest to the num-
erous admirers here and elsewhere, of that great Re-
former. In many particulars the Westminster Re-
viewer 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
of 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 vi-
dicated in this able work, and in the same literary
metropolis.

Sustained, then, as these distinguished works are
and ever have been, by the highest order of schol-
astic ability and political sagacity, we need not be
surprised to find them occupying such a promi-
nent position among the literary production of the
world; and the neglect of their high claims upon
the consideration of all classes of the intelligent
community, would necessarily argue a correspond-
ing indifference to the great interests of the com-
mon weal. But a spirit of philosophical inquiry

is abroad among the people; and to the honor of
the age may it be stated, that ignorance is no longer
demanded a misfortune, but a fault; and assured-
ly the fruit is not lessened when we find such rate
science thus placed within our grasp; and
however true, also, may be the remark, it is not
the less true, that the cultivation of literature brings
its own reward, the neglect of it brings its own
punishment. With these views, therefore, the
American publishers respectfully beg to invite the
special attention of their fellow citizens to the Re-
prints of the several Periodicals here referred to,
feeling confident that in doing so they will not only
subserve the best interests of popular intelligence,
but will, at the same time, add to the general hap-
piness of the nation, by imparting to the public
mind a beautiful stimulus for a high order of in-
tellectual pursuit.

TERMS.—Payments to be made in Advance.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per year.
For any two " " 5.00 "
For any three " " 7.00 "
For all four of the Reviews, 8.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 "
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00 "
For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10.00 "

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

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The continued success of this Magazine pre-
sents the strongest motive to the Publishers to
make it still more worthy of the unprecedented fa-
vor with which it has been received by the public.
The present number is embellished with the por-
traits of the eminent American writers Irving and
Bryant, and a view of their residences, accompa-
nied with original sketches of their literary char-
acter. Others, names distinguished in letters and
science, will be made the subject of articles and
pictorial illustrations in subsequent numbers.

The circulation of the Magazine is now sixty
thousand, and is regularly extending in every part
of the Union. No effort will be spared to render
it a great National Work, both in regard to the
richness and variety of its contents, and its adap-
tion to the wants of the American mind. The
utmost care will be taken to present a faithful and
pleasing picture of current English literature, while
nothing will be admitted which can offend the most
fastidious taste or the nicest sense of morality.
As an agreeable and instructive publication for