

Health and Re-
well to Wash-
ted, the names

to the trade between
ogue River valleys,
ritory, and will con-
ecture of one section
e mines, and will be
ough the Wallamet
which river steamers
most incredulous that
e only to look at its
nd its resources.

cultural resources of
f the Rocky Moun-
e head-waters of the
nd reaching from the
River and its lately
being an extent of
l miles long, or seven
e, and as yet almost

The Catholic Mis-
ndians at the farthest
d grain necessary for
w mining settlements
go a vast, unbroken
now contains not less
wns, saw-mills, quartz
industry. And from
g shipped down the
n exchange for flour,
e yield of gold will
to two and a half or

nd maintenance of a
for building ships—
roductions, a harbor
the direct line of that
th the nations of the
the ports of Russian
west coast of Mexico,
and Patagonia on the

American Continent, and on the Eastern ports of the Russian Empire, India, China, Japan, Australia, the Islands of Oceanica, the Sandwich Islands, and the whale fisheries. The ports of all these countries are much nearer to the Columbia River than they are to any of the ports of the Atlantic States. They are all of easy access, and there is no reason why Oregon should not commence competing for their trade. In the year 1860 the United States exported to the above named ports domestic produce amounting to the sum of \$19,645,998, and imported from the same places, in exchange, the produce of said countries amounting to, \$19,551,186. The imports from China alone amounted to \$13,566,587. But we are told that the Pacific Coast cannot compete with the Atlantic States for this trade. The custom-house exhibit shows that the Pacific Coast can and does compete for this trade already, and not only this, but also the trade to Liverpool."

Then follow quotations from the "Market Review" of the *San Francisco Bulletin* which show that the export trade from the port of San Francisco for 1864, amounted to \$6,337,090.38; an increase of two millions over the year 1862.

"How much of this produce exported from San Francisco should be credited to Oregon, we are unable to say, but that a large portion of it is Oregon produce, we know from the fact that the steamers and sailing vessels plying between San Francisco and the Columbia River, always return to California freighted with Oregon produce. We simply give this report to show what has already been done in foreign exportation from San Francisco, and even admitting that it is all California produce, we know very well that what will pay a California farmer to ship abroad, will also pay an Oregon farmer, with equal advantages.

The only matter which should now prevent the merchants of the Pacific Coast from becoming importers to the United States of the teas, coffee, spices, barks, dye-woods, cotton, sugar, rice, Japanese ware, matting, gold and silver of the above named countries, is, that we have not yet got the ships, or money to do this business. For the year ending June 1st, 1864, Shanghai, China, exported more than \$25,000,000 worth of cotton, and now we should endeavor to exchange our produce for this cotton of China, and manufacture it here in Oregon, and build up a Lowell on the Pacific.

This golden harvest of trade is not yet ours, but when the Northern Pacific Railroad shall have been completed, it will become ours from the necessity of the case. What we want most now is a line of ships running direct from New York to the Columbia River, bringing out our merchandise, and carrying back *via* China and the East Indies, our produce, lumber, spars, &c. We are now paying an immense annual tax to California capitalists by receiving and shipping everything through the San Francisco warehouses. All our wheat, wool,