

# THE COLUMBIAN.

VOL. 2.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1853.

NO. 5.

## THE COLUMBIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY  
Mat. K. Smith.

### Terms—Invariably in Advance.

For one year, when sent by mail, or taken at the office, \$5.00; for six months \$3.00. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISING.  
One square, (twelve lines or less,) three insertions, \$5.00; for every additional insertion, \$1. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin, otherwise they will be continued till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

### AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for "The Columbian":  
F. A. CLARKE, Cowlitz Landing;  
WILEY CHAPMAN, Salem, Oregon;  
J. L. BROWN, Shoal Water Bay, W. T.  
HON. ROBERT THOMPSON, Portland, O.;  
BALCH & PALMER, Steilacoom;  
CHAS. C. TERRY, Alki;  
A. A. DENNY, Seattle;  
A. BENTON MOSES, traveling agent.  
ANDREW MOIR, Victoria, Vancouver's Island;  
GEO. B. GOUDY, Lafayette, O. T.  
W. S. CALDWELL, Hillsborough;  
JAMES C. STRONG, Cathlamet;  
HENRY C. WILSON, Port Townsend;  
ISAAC N. EBEY, Whidby's Island;  
S. S. FORD, Sen., Chickadees;  
S. S. SAUNDERS, Gehalis, Lewis Co.  
S. D. HOWE, Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island;  
JOHN R. JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie, Lewis county.

### Grey's Harbor Correspondence.

CHEHALIS, GREY'S HARBOR,  
September 15, 1853.

DEAR COLUMBIAN:—To your recent request I hasten to comply. In reference to this portion of our Territory, it is passing strange that so desirable and fine a portion, which may well be considered the garden spot of the country in beauty and fertility, should so long have been unknown and unexplored. But large in extent, it must assuredly ere long, figure extensively, and be one of the strong holds of the Territory, when its many excellent qualities, localities, mineral and lumbering facilities, fisheries, and its navigable waters are known. Its commercial position must in the future, make it the richest and best portion of the country. Two unfortunate circumstances have prevented its settlement—first, Wilkes' exploring expedition was here, he says, in very unfavorable weather—wind and rain—was much perplexed to get the Indians to move at all, and they made no survey, but passed on and only made a note of what they could see at a distance. It was only guess-work, and unfortunately that was very incorrect; I will therefore give you a description of the main features of the bay. The Willimantic getting ashore through bad management, has also been used to the damage of this place by those whose interests are antagonistic to ours.

There are two good channels leading into Grey's Harbor, the largest running almost E. and W. through the breakers, near the western extremity of Willimantic island; the other from the S. W. There is always an open space of considerable width free from breakers. In either channel, probably from one to two miles in width, making a junction some three miles or less inside the breakers, and forming a spacious channel of from two to three miles wide into the main bay. Just at the southern point of this island, another small channel comes in from the N. N. W. This island is about six miles in length. As soon as you come into the main harbor, the channel expands forming a large space of deep water of sufficient capacity for the largest ships; and this island and the main shore on the south side of the bay forms a complete protection from any heavy seas or surf, while the land is sufficiently low to have the free use of the wind from any quarter; and there is three good channels further in should there be a gale of wind, to run to the leeward of the timber. The largest channel runs up through the centre of the bay about half the length of it, then spreads into small channels of shoal water at low tide. One long sand bar runs along the south side of this channel, and another channel south of this bar to the mouth of the Chehalis river, and near the shore on the south side of the bay—upon which is situated a magnificent location for a city, overlooking the whole harbor—the full length from which, we frequently see vessels passing from the Sound to San Francisco. The third channel spoken of, ex-

tends from the entrance to the south, a fine, deep, broad one for a few miles into a river coming in from a lake and cranberry marsh. The Indians tell me there is a small fall, a good mill site up this river. Opposite this arm of the bay, on the north side, the bay expands in the shape of a horse shoe, which gives it a considerable extent from north to south, while it is only some ten or twelve miles from west to east to where, on either side, the fine bold shore compresses it to about six miles, and then it extends about fifteen or eighteen miles to the N. E. to the mouth of Chehalis river. There are five rivers besides double that number of smaller streams, pouring their beautiful clear waters into the salt chuck. Those five rivers, and one emptying into the Chehalis river near its mouth, are navigable streams for steam-boats. The Wishcar, navigable about 25 miles, is a beautiful stream, has a great fine falls, and splendid prairies in the immediate vicinity of them. Also on the Humptlaps, the Indians assure me there is a fine fall, and many fine prairies along the stream. Around the bay is an immense quantity of magnificent grazing. Two miles below my claim is a small river, upon which there is five or six thousand acres of grazing land. These lands are called tide-land, and is extremely fertile and dry except in the winter, when high tides will occasionally rise over it a few inches in depth for about two hours; but they are free from mire-holes. I consider this land well adapted to agricultural purposes, and is certainly the best place for rearing stock that I ever saw in my life.

The uplands are thickly studded with excellent timber, the soil is extremely fertile, and lays beautiful for agriculture—a fine, loose black loam with a clay subsoil. The land around this harbor as far as you can see back, is not bluff or mountainous, as is generally the case in this country, but looks beautiful and smooth; whilst the many streams rushing through our forests afford numerous mill privileges for the consumption of the magnificent forests of unsurpassed beauty and wealth. These streams also abound in the finest of salmon-trout and various other kinds of fish; whilst the bay is thronged with multitudes of the different kinds in their turn; first in the spring is the herring in great profusion, then sardines, sprat, haik, sunfish, and perch of different kinds. A short time since the Indians bro't me some of the finest mackerel. The salmon is just now making its appearance, and will be as plentiful as delicious. Flounder and sturgeon are abundant the year round, and I was informed by the captain of the Willimantic that he has seen the Indians have some splendid cod fish, at the point near the entrance of this harbor. Shell fish of many kinds are in abundance, also porpoise and seals. In the fall, the feathered tribe is no less prolific either in number or kinds. As you ascend the Chehalis river, you will find several fine small streams and creeks, affording good mill seats, and upon their banks are numerous prairies, beautiful rich, dry, high land, some entirely free from gravel, are covered with magnificent grass, and many of them are near tide water, some immediately on it. On the Wynoosha, between it and the Satsop river, and upon most of the streams on the north side of the Chehalis, are large beds of coal, which I have no doubt is of the same strata as the Skookum Chuck coal. These coal beds afford several chances for claims that will be fortunes to those who procure them. Four streams come into tide water that have coal mines upon them.

As to settlements and improvements in this section, I will only state facts. There is only about one hundred inhabitants about this harbor and country. At this time there is only myself and family, and five other men that expect to remain here; but I expect several families here in a few days. I am building a stall-frame house, seventeen by twenty feet, with a good cellar under it, which I will rent to any one for a store. This is a good point for a man to establish himself, as he could do well trading with the Indians. I will give a lot to any one who will build upon it. I expect a considerable settlement here this season. There is a settlement at the mouth of the Wynoosha, and some claims taken below on the river, at one of which will be built a steam saw-mill. And at the mouth of the Satsups is a house (Brunn's Fishery)—the head of tide water. Above is Mr. Armstrong's saw-mill, now in successful operation, and he intends

putting in a run of burrs ere long. He will commence to run rafts down here as soon as the river raises, for the vessel which he has engaged to be in this harbor in October. Above Mr. Armstrong's, the country is more settled. There is a trail down the Chehalis river to the mouth of the Wynoosha, which the immigrants can drive their cattle along, and there is a large scow or flat boat at that point in which the stock can be carried as far down as desired.

When we consider that there is a vastly large scope of country embraced between this harbor and river and the Cape Flattery range of mountains south and west of Puget Sound—from the best information I can gather, a large portion of it is prairies—and the forests of timber, beds of coal, minerals, and fisheries, which will have to come to this harbor for a market by the three navigable rivers, and also the large section of country south between this and the Cowlitz, we are compelled to the belief that this will be a rich and populous section of our territory. And vessels running to this point will save from ten to fifteen days each voyage, which may be considered a no small item in a year's business. These things all combined, cannot fail to make a city of importance at Grey's Harbor, and Chehalis is undoubtedly the point where it must be built. Those wishing to get new homes will do well to look for themselves before they settle down; and consider those future advantages which will quickly spring up in our midst of which we may be unmindful and disappointed.

Yours with great respect,  
J. H. ROUNDTREE.

### Wreck of the Bark Oriole.

From the Portland Times, Sept. 24.

The Bark Oriole, Capt. Lentz, having on board the materials for the Light House on Cape Disappointment, together with the hands (some twenty) necessary for its erection, was wrecked on Columbia river bar on Monday afternoon last, the 19th, under the following circumstances: She waited eight days outside for a pilot—took on a pilot Sunday evening, and was being taken in by the new, or middle channel. After entering a short distance, the tide changing, and the wind lulling, forced the ship into shoal water among the breakers, which were running high, and struck—and in five minutes was found to be filling fast, and the ebb tide carrying her into deep water—assisted by the sails—they having been set to bring her into the channel again, immediately after she first struck.

The order was then given to man the boats, which was done with safety, dispatch and coolness. The boats were two in number, and nearly all got in, excepting a few who remained and cut the lighter loose, which floated as the ship sunk, and was taken in tow by the life boat and the yawl. It was thought advisable to retain the lighter for the following reasons: So as not to overload the other boats, and to have its use when landing, it being safer and capable of safely carrying a very heavy burden; but after twelve hours hard rowing in the night, it was found that the tide was taking them all out to sea.—All hands left the lighter and went into the boats, and the lighter was cut adrift. In the morning the pilot boat, which had been in search of the wreck, was discovered outside the bar, and the boats made for her, and the crews taken on board, and brought to Astoria. No lives were lost.

There were five vessels which crossed the bar in the same channel that day; and the Matthew Vassar, Capt. Dodge, was in company at the time of the disaster.

Capt. Flavel, the bar pilot, was cool and vigilant, when dangers thickened, and as soon as he found the vessel wrecked, set about saving the lives of those on board.

The Bark Oriole has been used for about eight months in transporting materials for the four Light Houses which have been constructed down the coast. She had at this time a full freight of very heavy and solid materials, consisting of hewn stone, paints, oils, &c., used in constructing Light Houses.

We are indebted to Mr. F. X. Kelly, one of the contractors for putting up these Light Houses, for the above information, and he assures us that this accident will not delay the construction of this Light House further than after the rainy winter weather.

The following we append with pleasure:

ASTORIA, Sept. 22, 1853.

EDITOR TIMES:—Dear Sir:—We the undersigned, on behalf of the crew and passengers of the Bark Oriole, of Baltimore, beg to return thanks to the pilots of the Columbia bar for their kindness in their endeavors to save us after the wreck, and supplying us with clothes, &c.; and we also wish to testify to the skill, seamanship, and coolness of Capt. George Flavel, the pilot, in the moment of danger, and that he from his knowledge of the bar and coast was instrumental in our being landed safe.

We also return our sincere thanks to the citizens generally of Astoria, who upon our arrival displayed a degree of kindness never surpassed by any community under similar circumstances.

LEWIS H. LENTZ,  
On behalf of officers and crew.  
FRANK X. KELLY,  
On behalf of passengers.

### The Great Balloon Ascension.

From the San Francisco Pacific, Sept. 2.

On Sunday, the 28th instant, according to previous announcement by Mr. Kelly, the aeronaut, he attempted an ascension in his large balloon, from the village of Oakland, on the Contra Costa shore of the Bay of San Francisco. From some difficulty which occurred in inflating the balloon, it was not until 3 o'clock, P. M., that Mr. Kelly attempted to ascend, when he found the buoyancy insufficient for his purpose, notwithstanding he had detached his car, in which he had placed ballast and provisions to meet an emergency, if he should be forced to make a descent in the mountains at a distance from human habitation. Several persons tried their weight and were all too heavy, when a lad named Joseph Gates, aged sixteen years, but of small stature, volunteered and was permitted to take his position astride a piece of rough board which was adjusted in the net work attached to the balloon. He had scarcely adjusted himself, when without proper instruction, the balloon was cast loose and instantly and gracefully commenced its flight. The now alarmed spectators called upon him to pull upon the valve rope, and thus adjoined only, this bold lad commenced an aerial voyage which casts into dim shade all previous flights, from the time of Montgolfier to this ever-to-be-renowned feat.

The balloon immediately after commencing its ascent, was wafted some two miles or more to the southward, during which time it continued gradually to rise, when it was caught by a counter current and carried to the north east, rising until lost to sight.—The consternation of the immediate spectators of this scene can be better imagined than described; and when the facts became known in the city, by almost every denizen of which the flight of the balloon had been anticipated, although so distant, it sent a thrill of horror and compassion through every fibre and nerve of the human frame. Universal and loud was the denunciation poured forth at the recklessness which permitted this act of temerity, while not a few were savage in their expression of the necessity which existed of some condign punishment for the principal actors in the affair.

During the whole of Monday the utmost anxiety was manifested by all, and rumor upon rumor was circulated, but without foundation; nor was it until after the arrival of the Sacramento boat on Monday evening, that the public mind became quiet, when the news flew from mouth to mouth that the "Boy aeronaut" had safely returned upon the steamer Antelope. Intense fears had been entertained, that the boy, being entirely ignorant of the proper mode of working the balloon, must necessarily leave it to take its course, and that it would attain such an altitude as to carry him into the region of extreme cold, and that becoming benumbed and unconscious, he would lose his hold; or, that the rarefaction of the atmosphere would cause such an expansion of the gas as to burst the balloon, and unprepared with a parachute he would thus be dashed to atoms in his descent; or that if he possibly could escape these dangers, that he would probably land in some wild mountain region, where hunger, exhaustion and death would end his days, or that he might more tragically fall a victim to the beasts of prey. But happily these well grounded fears gave way to rejoicing in his safety.

We quote from the Herald, which says: "He stated that for two or three minutes after he shot up, his head grew dizzy, and he had to cling convulsively to the cords and shut his eyes to avoid falling. This soon wore off, and he proceeded to look around him perfectly self-possessed. He enjoyed his ride wonderfully—somewhat cramped from straddling the narrow board. The scene presented from his lofty perch, he represents as magnificent. The mountains, bay, ocean and plains, all extended in one grand panorama before him. Several times the plank, which was but loosely resting upon the hoop, seemed disposed to tilt, while at other, the balloon, propelled by a gust of wind, would swing to and fro, rendering it somewhat difficult to keep his seat. He preserved his presence of mind, however, and managed to keep things in position.—He sailed leisurely along for some miles before a gentle breeze, until he struck the counter current of air, when the course of the balloon was changed to the north east, and he was swept along at a much more rapid pace. As he moved with the wind, he was only conscious of his progress by the rapidity with which he passed over objects upon the earth below. As he continued to ascend, he began to experience a chilly sensation, although at no time did he suffer severely from the cold. To use his own expression, "he enjoyed himself first rate," and his only fear was that he might land in some remote place in the mountains away from the settlements, and be exposed to the attacks of the "grizzlies." When he had gone as far as he thought agreeable, he took hold of the valve rope to let off the gas, in order to descend. He pulled it with all his force, but it would not work; it appeared to have got entangled in the cords extending from the globe of the balloon to the hoop upon which his seat was resting.—This somewhat alarmed him. He tugged and jerked at the rope, and it broke! Im-

agine now the condition of the gallant boy, floating miles above the earth upon a frail unsteady plank, in a balloon over which he had lost all control. The fate of the ship in the vortex of the maelstrom, could not have seemed more hopeless. When his last party started with the rope, he clung for a few moments to his seat, and collected his thoughts. Was he to float forever in the air, a wonder to the birds and a spectacle to men, or was he to be precipitated from that fearful height upon the mountains beneath? Finally, the conviction forced itself upon him, that he must puncture the body of the balloon in some manner, if he would ever descend in safety. He therefore determined to climb up to the ropes which extended from the hoop to the balloon, and cut it—and this he actually attempted, but owing to the small size of the cords, found impossible to effect, and with some difficulty regained his position.

He then very sagely concluded the best course he could pursue was to remain quiet and await the issue of his voyage. Shortly after attempting this exploit, the balloon was caught by two currents of air, which caused it to whirl round until it produced severe dizziness, upon recovering from which he found he was gently descending on the great plain above, and some fifteen miles from Benicia, upon which he safely landed with but a slight sprain of one of his ankles, between six and seven o'clock in the evening—distance from San Francisco, upward of fifty miles.

It was in attempting to secure the balloon that he received the slight injury which he experienced; for finding in his efforts to grapple with it that it was carrying him up again he let go his hold at an elevation of some eight or ten feet from the earth, and thus his hurt. On letting go his hold, the balloon resumed its voyage and was soon lost to his sight. Thus providentially terminated one of the longest, and the most adventurous and hazardous of all aerial voyages on record.

It is stated that this balloon, which was of large size and superior in all respects, had been designedly injured by the punctures of a sharp knife in upwards of two hundred places, and that although carefully repaired it is more than probable it sprang a leak from the compression of the opposing currents, and its gradually leaking, permitted its favorable descent. It is really to be hoped that this balloon may be recovered as an interesting trophy of the miraculous escape of its navigator.

### Mrs Grumble's Soliloquy.

"There's no calculating the difference between men and women boarders. Here's Mr. Jones, been in my house these six months, and no more trouble to me than my grey kitten. If his bed is shook up once a week, and his coats, cravats, love-letters, cigars, and patent leather boots left undisturbed in the middle of the floor, he is contented as a pedagogue in vacation time.

"Take a woman to board, and (if it is perfectly convenient) she would like drapery, instead of drop curtains; she'd like the windows altered to open at the top, and a wardrobe for her flounced dresses, and a few more nails and another shelf in her closet, and a little rocking chair, and a big looking glass, and a pea-green shade for her gas-burner.

"She would like breakfast about ten minutes later than your usual hour; ten minutes earlier, and the gong, which shocks her nerves so, altogether dispensed with.

"She can't drink coffee, because it is exhilarating; broma is too insipid, and chocolate too heavy. She don't fancy cocoa.—'English breakfast tea' is the only beverage which agrees with her spindster organization.

"She can't digest a roast or fried dish, might possibly peck at an egg, if it were boiled with one eye on the watch. Pastry she never eats, unless she knows from what dairy the butter came, which enters into its composition. Every article of food prepared with butter, salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, or oil; or bread that is made with yeast, soda, milk or saleratus, she decidedly rejects.

"She is constantly washing out little duds of laces, collars, handkerchiefs, chemisettes and stockings, which she fastens up to the front windows, to dry, giving passers by the impression that your house is occupied by blanchesuse; then jerks the bell wire for an hour or more, for relays of hot smoothing irons, to put the finishing stroke to her operations.

"She is often afflicted with interesting little colds and influenzas, requiring the immediate consolation of hot lemon-ole or ginger tea; choosing her time for these complaints when the kitchen fire has gone out and the servants are on a furlough. Oh! nobody knows, but those who've tried, how immensely troublesome women are. I'd rather have a whole regiment of men boarders. All you have to do is to wind them up in the morning, with a powerful cup of coffee, give them carte blanche to smoke, and a night key, and your work is done."

FANNY FERN.

GOOD REMEDIES.—For drunkenness, drink cold water; for health, rise early; to be happy, live honest; to please all, mind your own business.

That anger is not warrantable; which has won two suits.

### The President and his Cabinet.

The reporter of the New York Commercial, in his account of the banquet to the President at Metropolitan Hall, thus sketches the personal appearance and bearing of the President and those members of the Cabinet who accompanied him to New York:

"The current portraits of President Pierce give a very fair representation or idea of the man. Perhaps he appears somewhat younger than the majority of them represent him. His bearing is dignified when in repose, less so when engaged in conversation, and especially when receiving persons presented to him. At such moments his countenance is lighted up with wreathed smiles, or in more homely phrase, is "all over smiles," but they are transient, and have somewhat the appearance of being stereotyped. The eye is fine, brilliant, intelligent. The forehead is rather low and receding; the facial features angular. His figure is slight, active, and graceful; his gestures in speaking are abundant, perhaps to surplussage, but easy and natural. He carries to excess the habit of jerking out the conclusion of his sentences, bending forward and suddenly springing up and throwing back the head as the closing word falls from his lips.

The next toast was 'Mr. Guthrie, the Secretary of the Treasury,' to which of course that gentleman responded. The Hon. James Guthrie is a man to attract observation anywhere. Of good stature and stalwart frame, he is plain, almost rustic in his attire, and sits erect and firmly. The countenance is strongly marked, and would indicate, even to the most superficial observer, high personal integrity, great energy of purpose and power of will, and generally almost rigidity of character. The first impression of harshness, however, rapidly subsides as one continues to study that noble, frank, clear countenance. The stronger lines become more manifestly but the traces of thoughtfulness and a habit of reflection. The inner man shines forth, and you feel that with strength of character is blended a genuine benevolence, that ever and anon beams from the eye and plays around the mouth. The impression instantly made by this happy blending of elements of character is most pleasing. Before you are aware how deeply your feelings are interested in the gentleman, you detect yourself divining that Mr. Guthrie is just the man you would like to have for a friend; that he must be an excellent neighbor, and judicious adviser; that to a young man especially his counsel and over-sight would be invaluable; and your faith in the man grows as you study him, until you almost wish you had occasion for reposing confidence in him. Nor is this feeling at all abated, but rather increased, when he speaks, for the voice is much less rigid than the features.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, next responded to a toast complimentary to himself. The honorable gentleman is in almost every attribute, physical and mental, a contrast to Mr. Guthrie. There is little that is prepossessing, and nothing that is commanding in his appearance. He might mingle with the crowd, and none would point him out or select him for any special mission. Least of all would he be rated as a warrior. As a speaker he disappointed us. He does not lack fluency in any remarkable degree, but is greatly wanting in force. His style is inflated. He indulges in very transparent rhetorical tricks, and works no conviction in the minds of his hearers. He labors under the misfortune, or has the fault, as the case may be, of seeming to lack sincerity—of desiring to tickle the ears rather than affect the heart or judgment of his hearers.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing was the next speaker. He sat next to Mr. Guthrie, and as we looked at the twain, thoughts passed through our mind that we are not disposed wholly to commit to paper. Why is it that few have confidence in Mr. Cushing as a public man? His antecedents are certainly not such as to invoke trust or reliance.—But then other men, as well as he, have performed political somersaults, without entirely losing the popular confidence. There sits the gentleman, under the shadow of the massive honesty of the Secretary of the Treasury. The face is smooth, beardless, whiskerless; oval in form, and slightly angular in profile. Underneath those half-drooping eyelids are the windows of his soul. Look in. You cannot. The glass is not clear, or there is no light within.—There is the difficulty. The gentleman is not willing that you should see into those 'chambers of imagery.' The curtain is studiously drawn, and you strive in vain to read Mr. Cushing through his eyes. This you soon feel; and the next thought is, that his ability of concealment is more than equal to his other abilities, which are confessedly great."

THE IMMIGRATION.—We learn from several persons who have just arrived across the plains, that the great bulk of the immigration are yet behind, and that there is a large amount of stock on the way. Thus far there has been but little sickness among the immigrants, and but little loss of stock. Those who have arrived generally think there will be considerable suffering unless relief is afforded to those yet far behind.—[O. J. GONIAS.]

# THE COLUMBIAN.

Olympia, Washington Territory.

"It is not always safe or wise  
To judge of matters by their size."

Saturday, October 8, 1853.

## Great Mass Meeting.

The citizens of WASHINGTON TERRITORY are requested to meet in Olympia, on SATURDAY, October 15th, 1853, to celebrate the arrival of the first immigrant train over the People's road. "Keep the ball in motion," and let every one come and join in giving them such a welcome as only WASHINGTON TERRITORY CAN GIVE.

**THE PEOPLES ROAD.**—The "CASCADE ROAD COMMITTEE" desire all those who subscribed to this road to come forward with the amount of their subscriptions, at an early day as possible, so that the committee may be enabled to make a final report to the mass meeting, to be held in Olympia on the 15th inst.

Those who have not heretofore subscribed anything, ought now to do so. The road is now a reality—a fixed fact—THIRTY-FIVE WAGONS HAVE PASSED OVER IT—and you are as much benefited by it as any one else, and now is the time to reward the untiring perseverance and industry of those men who have accomplished the GREAT WORK.

## Distinguished Arrivals.

Hon. Chief Justice LANDER, Hon. Judge MUNROE, Hon. Mr. MASON, Sec'y of the territory, and Hon. Mr. CLENDENIN, District Attorney, have all arrived in this place.

Col. ANDERSON, U. S. Marshal, has nearly finished taking the census of the territory, and will be here in a day or two. We now only await the arrival of Gov. STEVENS, when the organization of the territorial government will be speedily accomplished.

We are happy to notice that two of our new officers, Mr. CLENDENIN and Col. ANDERSON, are accompanied by their ladies—the best recommendation they could possibly have brought with them.

## Apologetic and Amendatory.

We regret having reported the ship ANSON as a bark last week, for the mistake gave an excuse for a long, loud bark from a Barker—we are truly glad to know that Sundays are not the only days when oysters and clams can be had in Olympia—we do not think 'Charley' quite justifiable in tossing a sixteen pound turp into our humble self, for the remarks made about the 'tapering chimney'—we regret to have bro't Parker, Colter & Co.'s express "all up a standing" at Rainier, when in truth it goes smack through to California—neither can we do less than say that one night when the noise of the tin shop was hushed in repose, we, (by the bright glare of the burning stumps which the public spirited individual seems determined to blot from the streets,) were enabled to make out Lightner, Roseau & Co., as the name of the new firm in the new building, exactly opposite to the house on 'other side of the street—we equally regret having entirely overlooked the new blacksmith shop, plenty large for a foundry and machine shop, which no doubt it will be—some of these days—but what we most regret is that there is neither a shoemaker nor tailor in all the country around, and that we have not space to-day to finish our rambling panorama with a picture of the rural suburbs. Next week we may resume the subject—in the meantime, Barnes' new building, the best one in Washington Territory, will be finished.

From the Utilla correspondence of the Oregonian, we learn that up to Sept. 7th, the number of immigrants—men, women, and children, inclusive—is 4210; oxen 5728; cows 4295; horses 1400; mules 250; wagons 849. The back emigration is said to be in a suffering condition, and "unless assisted from the valley many must die of want."

There is a rumor about town that Gov. STEVENS had reached White River valley, on this side of the Cascade mountains. If this be true, he may be expected here in a day or two.

We learn from a private source that a vessel, (name unknown) was wrecked in Shoalwater bay recently. The Captain and six of the crew were lost.

We learn that our old friend, U. E. Hicks has been appointed County Clerk of Thurston county, in place of A. M. Poe, resigned.

Also, that Daniel R. Bigelow, Esq., has been appointed Justice of the Peace for Olympia precinct.

## INDIAN HOSTILITIES!

One white man wounded.

Four Indians killed and wounded.

&c., &c., &c.

Below will be found a lengthy account of a battle between the whites and Indians at New Dungeness. We hope the Indian agent for this Territory will proceed at once to the scene of hostilities, and make an effort to settle the difficulty without farther bloodshed. It is high time that not only the Indians be made to behave themselves, but that certain nefarious practices, which in some cases out of ten are the sole causes of these troubles, should be stopped. In a future number we intend to go more fully into particulars than we have room for to-day—contenting ourselves for the present with the insertion of our correspondent's letter:

NEW DUNGENESS, Sept. 24, 1853.

MR. EDITOR:—At the request of my fellow citizens, I have taken up my pen to give you an account of a skirmish that took place yesterday between us and a large body of the McKay Indians, who arrived here on Tuesday last, numbering 32 canoes and about fifty warriors. The circumstances were as follows:

Information was received by Mr. McAlmond from an Indian of the Clalut tribe, that the Indian named Wat-ser-ce-me who murdered an American, Albert Pettigall, last spring near Port Townsend, was among the tribe of McCals, camped on the spit near the entrance to the harbor, on the main land side, and near the mouth of the river. Mr. McAlmond came immediately to my house, the greater portion of the citizens at once assembled, and expresses were sent to that a distance to meet at the house of Mr. McAlmond, as soon as possible. On Friday morning at daylight, the citizens commenced assembling, but unfortunately several of our best citizens and neighbors were absent on business and could not be sent for in time to render us any assistance—the whole number of white men present was only six. Their names were E. McAlmond, C. M. Bradshaw, T. Abernethy, E. Cline, D. F. Brownfield, and G. B. Moore.

We considered for sometime what was best to be done; in the meantime received several challenges to fight from the Indians, which from the weakness of our force and the advantages of their position, we thought prudent to decline. We were at the time in momentary expectation of an reinforcement. About noon we perceived a general bustle in the camp, the whole of the tents were struck, and the Indians took to their canoes, sending their women and children away. Our party then moved over to my house. In passing the Indian village, Mr. Brownfield ascended the hill to reconnoitre, and after advancing as near to the enemy as prudence would permit, he met an Indian, had some conversation with him from which he determined to visit the Indians, and on his arriving at my house, and considering the matter it was agreed that we should go unarmed to the camp. In about an hour he returned bringing the account that he had seen the murderer and knew him well; that he openly confessed the crime; that his party would defend him to the last, and they would give us their bullets and knives, but not the man. During Mr. Brownfield's absence they sent word to Mr. McAlmond that they would pay us ten blankets and a canoe to settle the affair, which of course we refused. Between two and three o'clock P. M. J. C. Brown, H. W. Watkins, and Wm. Fallings arrived, increasing our number to nine. We now considered our force strong enough to make an attempt to take the murderer.

We accordingly proceeded across the river, sending a message to them by one of our Indians, demanding the murderer; but before we could prevent them, they had shoved off in their canoes to the opposite spit, taking all their canoes with them. We had now to retrace our steps towards the river, when a well directed shot from the enemy whizzed amongst us but did no harm. This was the first firing done. The Indians perceiving our movements, crossed over to the main land and took up their position in a point of timber and thick brush adjoining the river, thinking that we would launch a canoe and descend the stream, and from their position would be able to give us a deadly fire without our striking a blow, but our Indians kept us advised of their movements, and we were able to avoid the ambush.

We proceeded by land as near the ambush as possible, to ascertain their position, when thinking to obtain possession of their canoes to prevent their return by water, we proceeded towards my house. The Indians perceiving our intention took to the canoes and we launched ours to give chase, our Indian furnishing us with paddles. They having the start by some distance, landed on the point of the spit to which we had fired at them. We landed a short distance off, and made a dash towards them when they again shoved off and fired, one shot passing near the head of Mr. Fallings. On account of the strange conduct of the Indians in one canoe, in which they appeared to be hiding some one, we concluded to try and take it, for which purpose we again launched our canoe and gave chase.

The main body had landed on the opposite point, and our pursuing this canoe caused it to turn her course along the land which brought us broadside to the shore, and only about 60 yards from the spot occupied by the Indians, who were firing. Their shots were well directed, and they being hid in the grass and behind some drift

were in perfect safety. Their bullets fell among us thick and fast, but without doing us much mischief. Mr. Cline was slightly wounded in the neck. Finding it impossible to intercept the canoe, we retreated towards the point we had left; the Indians keeping up a well directed fire without our being able to return a shot.

After stopping on the point under cover of some logs and drift, we thought it best to return to my house, as it was impossible to make our appearance without being a target for the enemy. Accordingly, Mr. McAlmond and myself got into the canoe to pull around the point out of reach of the enemy's fire, the rest of the party covering us with their rifles—the Indians at the same time keeping up a fire until the canoe was out of reach. About 5 P. M. we returned to my house, when the Indians sent 'Jord Jim' to sue for peace, informing us of the death of two warriors, one badly and one slightly wounded, which has since been confirmed by all the Indians here. As night was approaching, and the rain had dispersed the enemy, we knew not where to find the murderer, and so concluded to let him go until a better opportunity should offer.

I remain, sir, your humble servant,  
G. B. MOORE.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have information from a reliable source, that the Indian who assisted in the murder of Pettigall and shared in the robbery, is now at Port Townsend, and could be obtained with but little trouble.  
G. B. M.

## The Puget Sound Expedition.

From the Memphis Eagle.  
We have been favored with the following private letter from Major Stevens, who is conducting the survey of the northern route to the Pacific Ocean:

CAMP NEAR LIGHTNING LAKE,  
June, 1853.

"We are now over one hundred and fifty miles from our starting place, Camp Pierce, which was named in honor of the President, and is beautifully situated on Lake Amelia, about ten miles south of St. Paul, and over three from Fort Snelling. My force is well organized, and my means of transportation as efficient as I need. I feel highly encouraged, thus far, as to the result of our labors, and my preparations, I think, are a good guarantee of success.

"Of the objects of the Expedition you are well aware. As for myself, my mind is unprepared, in regard to fixing any particular line of road for the great inter-oceanic rail road communication. My determination is to collect facts, learn the geography and topography of the country over which we pass, and develop the resources of this hitherto unknown region. Should a good line for a rail road be found connecting the head waters of the Mississippi and Puget's Sound, I trust the day will not be far distant when the rail road will be built.

"After a careful study of this question, I have come to the conclusion that if the routes be practicable, two roads must at an early date be built; one connecting San Francisco with the Gulf and Central States, and the other Puget's Sound with the valley of the St. Lawrence. I have no doubt as to the southern line, and I trust no delay will occur in commencing it. When I consider the growing importance of our Pacific possessions, the concentration of the commerce of China, Japan, and the Indies, on that coast, making our country the centre of the world, I cannot but be convinced that two great roads will prove insufficient to supply its wants, and we shall need these and probably more roads.

But apart from the rail road survey proposed, other great advantages will flow from this expedition. I have made it a special point of interest to secure the friendship of the Blackfoot Indians, through whose country we are to pass. To do this, I have engaged the services of Alexander Culbertson, Esq., whom I have appointed, by the authority of the Indian Bureau, a special agent. He has lived among the Blackfoot for more than twenty years, he knows every adult male of that tribe, and possesses unbounded influence over them. I made his acquaintance at St. Louis, and found him to be a steady, intelligent, and reliable man. He joins the expedition at Fort Union, which I expect to reach about the 15th of July, and accompanies me to the base of the Rocky Mountains. By means of express sent by Mr. Culbertson through the country, a council will be convened at Fort Benton, about four hundred miles west of Fort Union. This distance has a good wagon road the whole way, and over it the Fur Company's heavily laden wagons make the journey in twenty days. For myself, I expect to be in the Territory in the early days of September. I presume this will be the last opportunity of sending letters back until our arrival in the Territory of Washington. I am very truly yours,  
ISAAC J. STEVENS.

**THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN KENTUCKY.**—It appears that Thomas E. Bramlette, the whig candidate in the Fourth Kentucky District, is beaten fifty-eight votes, by Christian, (democrat) notwithstanding the district is capable of giving from 2,000 to 2,500 whig majority. But Bramlette was a son of temperance, and as such was prejudicially associated with the Maine Liquor law, and that is the way his fall rose. We expressed our opinion some time ago that the latitude, the climate, and the antecedents of "Old Kentucky" were not suited to the Maine law. When Mr. Bramlette runs again for Congress in the Fourth District, he must treat and be treated, or else be defeated. The time has not yet arrived for the introduction of the Maine Liquor law into Kentucky. Wait for the wagon!—N. Y. Herald.

## NEWS BY THE MAIL!

By the last mail from the States, we have dates to August 20th from New York.—We give below such items as will interest our readers.

From Oregon we have dates to Sept. 17. The only item of particular interest from that section is an account of the wreck of the bark Oriole—which will be found on our first page. This is the vessel incorrectly reported last week as the "Oro."

We compile the following from our exchanges.

We will have to exercise our patience for some time longer with regard to the solution of the Eastern question. Although the complexion of the affair was decidedly more warlike, no definite result had been come to. Delay seemed to be the chief object of the Emperor Nicholas, and his every day acts were at total variance with his professions of peace. The uncertainty arising from this delay was producing the most serious agitations in various portions of the Turkish territory. Our London correspondent assures us that "a war is fully expected in England, and that the people, at least, wish for it."

Late advices from El Paso, Mexico, state that a serious encounter recently occurred at that place, between a party of Americans and a guard of Mexican troops, in which the District Attorney of El Paso county, Texas, was killed, and another person severely wounded. The cause of the outbreak was an attempt by the Americans to rescue a returned Californian from prison, where he had been placed by the Mexicans for some offence. The Mexicans were reported to be armed and drilling near the American town of Paso, which was considered in the greatest danger.

The statement that Col. Gadsden, our new Minister to Mexico, had been instructed to consent to the relinquishment of the Garay claim to the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, is doubted in well informed circles in Washington, as is also the assertion that this government is willing to accept, as an equivalent, a free route for a rail road along the thirty-second parallel. The general impression is that the administration will await the reception of the official information collected by the different parties engaged in exploring the country for a rail road route to the Pacific, prior to committing itself to any particular line, either in our own or Mexican territory.

Great excitement was created among the colored population of Cincinnati, on Tuesday last, by the arrest of a fugitive slave claimed by Mr. Mills, of Kentucky. A hearing was had before Judge McLean.—The evidence was strongly in favor of the claimant, the negro having himself acknowledged that he was the property of Mr. Mills. The attorneys for the defence based their arguments upon the unconstitutionality of the law; but it was of no avail. The Judge upheld the law, and ordered the slave into the custody of his master, by whom he was conveyed to Kentucky.

It is reported that information has been received from Judge Sharkey, the American Consul at Havana, which corroborated to the fullest extent the statements published in this journal concerning the recent arrangements between England and Spain for the abolition of slavery in Cuba. This matter has not yet been acted upon by the Cabinet.

The details of late advices from Mexico are given elsewhere. It is said that the government of that country were taking active measures to protect their frontiers from the Indians, the United States government having failed to comply with the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in the matter. The subject is to be submitted to the cabinet at Washington. The rumors of an alliance between Mexico, Spain and England are positively denied. An epidemic resembling yellow fever was committing fearful ravages in the capital of Guerrero.

The accounts of the ravages of the yellow fever at New Orleans are still frightful to contemplate. One hundred and seventy-four persons died of the disease on Monday, and one hundred and ninety-eight on the day following. During the same period thirty-nine deaths were reported from other causes. The fever also prevailed at Mobile, but the Board of Health of that city declare that it is not an epidemic. Subscriptions for the relief of the New Orleans sufferers, it is gratifying to learn, are being raised in all the principal cities and towns throughout the country.

It appears that other gentlemen than Mr. Dix are now talked of for the vacant post to France, although Mr. Dix's prospects overshadowed all others till within a short time ago. Recent developments, it is thought have materially tended to induce the administration to look about for some other representative.

Our special correspondent at Washington writes that George Sanders, on Wednesday, received his commission as Consul at London. This will be gratifying information to the friends of Young America.

Great interest is manifested by the administration, says our correspondent, in the case of Captain Gibson, who yesterday laid before the State Department information of an additional outrage committed upon him by the Dutch authorities in India, in having intercepted and retained correspondence destined for him, and forwarded by the acting American Consul at Batavia. This fresh discovery will tend to strengthen the case, and make the demand from this government for reparation far more explicit.

Our special correspondent writes that President Pierce is determined to leave the subject of the proposed rail road to the Pacific an open question, for settlement by Congress, the different State Legislatures, and the people. In his message to Congress next December he will merely give the result of the labors of the different exploring expeditions so far as known, without advocating any particular route or even the road itself. General Pierce coincides in the opinion expressed in this journal at the time the debate was going on in Congress, relative to the imposition upon the President of the extraordinary duties of attending to the surveying of rail road routes. He is of the opinion that he was elected President of the United States, not President of a rail road, by the people. As to the Cabinet, it is understood that the members are opposed, upon the ground of unconstitutionality, to any project which will grant more than the mere right of way to the road. Under any circumstances, however, the people have determined that the road must be built. The only real difficulty in the way is the fixing upon the route.

The democratic candidate for Governor of Tennessee has been elected by a majority of over twenty-two hundred. The whigs will have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and the Congressional delegation stands four democrats to five whigs. One fireman was killed and two others badly scalded, by the collapsing of a flue on board the new steamboat Mississippi, when twenty-five miles out from Buffalo, bound for Sandusky, last Wednesday night. The disaster is supposed to have been produced by a flaw in the iron composing the flue.

We learn from Philadelphia that General Bennett, who was a captain in the Pennsylvania volunteers during the Mexican war, and lately employed in the Assayer's office of the United States Mint, was a victim on Saturday of the intense heat, which, it appears, was prevalent in the room in which he was located. Five others, in different parts of the city, shared his fate.

Theodore L. Crafts died in New Orleans on the night of August 20th. The Pica-yune says: "At 1 o'clock P. M., yesterday, we saw him walking in Chartres St.—This morning at 1 o'clock he died. Most truly in the midst of life we are in death."

Hon. J. M. Steele, an eminent Marylander, died at his residence in Cokebridge, on the 15th August.

## Interesting from Mexico.

Our correspondence from the City of Mexico published this morning will be found to contain much instructive and interesting matter as to the social and political condition of Mexico, as to the several parties into which the people are divided, and as to the various questions which now agitate public opinion in that republic. First among those questions is that of a Spanish and Mexican alliance, or protectorate, originating in the idea that this is the only mode of warding off the war with the United States which the Mexicans seem to consider as likely to break out at any moment. To show with what seriousness the matter has been discussed and considered in all its bearings, we give translations of some articles published on the subject by the government organ, 'The Universal,' which declares itself in favor of the league.

It appears, also, that Santa Anna has matured his favorite scheme of appropriating to the necessities of the nation a portion of the enormous wealth of the priesthood; and his minister of the treasury has reported a plan—supposed to be the Dictator's own—for hypothecating or pledging the property of the church for seventeen millions of dollars. The liberal organs agree in lauding this scheme, while the Universal, and other papers on the government side, but which are still more influenced by the sacerdotal power, oppose it. But Santa Anna must have money to defray the enormous expenses of the government, and this is the only feasible way to raise it; so that in all probability the coffers of the clergy are doomed to depletion.

Our correspondence also confirms what we have learned by way of New Orleans in regard to the popularity of Col. Ramsey's mail company, which has adopted the route from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, from thence by express, overland, to Acapulco, and from that port by steamer to San Francisco. Santa Anna has not been slow to recognize the great advantages to be derived by Mexico herself from this contract going into active operation, and so he approves of it, as Arista did, has promised it his best support, and has issued decrees to the Governors of the several States through which the route passes, directing them to afford the company and its employees every facility in their power. Colonel Ramsey seems to possess the same influence with Santa Anna as with the previous administrations.—Colonel Ramsey, in the programme of departures and arrivals which has been laid down for his steamers and expresses, shows the time from New Orleans to San Francisco to be only seventeen days. The saving of time thus effected in our business and other relations with California is a matter of great consequence to our citizens, and entitles the enterprising company who have established the line to the thanks and warmest support of the government and people of the United States.—[New York Herald.

Judge LANDER, late of Indiana, the newly appointed chief justice for Washington Territory, arrived here on the last steamer en route for Olympia. Judge L. appears to be an affable and intelligent gentleman, well calculated to be useful in a new country; and we congratulate the people of Washington upon their having received gentlemanly and competent men for their judicial officers.—[Oregonian.

## Editor's Table.

G. A. PARNES sent up a box of very fine cigars for our table, a few days since. If folks should chance to see a great smoke pouring out of the Tabernacle window, they needn't think that it is on fire.

WEED & HURD are again down on our table;—this time, with a monster turp weighing sixteen and a half pounds. 'Charley' certainly thinks we are a 'hungry multitude,'—quite a mistake indeed, for 'Mac' has gone 'down sound,' and we, individually, "get our eating done" at the hotel. But never mind, 'Charley,'—if you get one that is TWICE as large, fetch 'er along.

Capt. VINCENT, of the schooner 'Rover,' placed a bucketful of real A. No. 1 morphys on our table, last Wednesday. We'll have to keep 'bach' again.

Schooner ROVER, Capt. Vincent, arrived from down Sound on Tuesday last.

Sloop SARAH STONE, Capt. Slater, arrived from Port Townsend on Thursday.

CAPTAIN INGRAHAM AND OUR FOREIGN RESIDENTS.—We have recently informed our readers of the design entertained, and about being acted on, by the French, Italian, Swiss, German, and other exiles now in New York, of presenting to Captain Ingraham, of the St. Louis, some testimonial of their admiration of his gallant conduct in the matter of the Hungarian Kosza. The following is a translation of the circular (in French) convening a meeting of those desiring to participate in the demonstration:

Gentlemen—The members of the French Democratic Committee desire to have the honor of meeting with you, for the purpose of determining, according to the desire expressed by a great number of democrats, a manifestation in favor of Captain Ingraham, who, by his noble conduct at Smyrna, has so faithfully interpreted the hospitable sentiments of his countrymen, and has entitled himself to the profound gratitude of all European exiles.

The members of the French Democratic Committee therefore request you, gentlemen, to meet them on Saturday evening, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the Shakespeare Hotel, William street.

(Signed) CAMBORAS, CAUSSIDIÈRE, MARTINACHE, MOREL, QUESENE.

To-night, therefore, there will be a large re-union of the republican exiles of Europe to do honor to our gallant countryman.—We are glad to see such a manifestation on the part of our foreign residents.—[N. Y. Herald.

GOVERNOR STEVENS'S EXPEDITION.—Several persons who were engaged by Governor Stevens in his exploration having returned dissatisfied, efforts have been made, in which the St. Anthony Express is disposed to join, to create a prejudice against the Governor as being unreasonable, arbitrary, &c. Now we know nothing of these individuals, but would caution any persons against allowing themselves in any way to censure Governor Stevens, until they hear the other side of the story. It would be singular if a party organized with as little time for preparation as was afforded in this case, should not contain many persons who were entirely unsuited to perform the arduous duties for which they were employed. Many persons engaged for the expedition, anticipating no doubt, that they would have a lengthy, but pleasant and romantic ride across the prairies, and that their greatest hardships would be confined to sleeping on the ground and shooting buffalo. But the romance of such an expedition soon vanishes, and the fatigue incident to the campaign, such as crossing rivers, extricating wagons from the sloughs, and guarding the teams nightly, from the encroachments of marauding Indians, becomes to be viewed in any other light than that of pastime. Governor Stevens was himself fully impressed with the arduous nature of the undertaking, and remarked to us whilst here, that it would be anything but a pleasant excursion, that he expected himself to undergo the most incessant fatigue and hardships, and that no drones would be allowed in his camp.

We have always regarded the selection of Governor Stevens as the chief of this expedition, as most fortunate for the interests of the "great northern route." His extensive scientific acquirements, his eminent administrative talents, as manifested in the late laborious and responsible service in which he has been engaged, and above all, the indomitable spirit of energy and perseverance for which he is distinguished, mark him as pre eminently THE man to conduct this great enterprise.—[St. Paul Democrat.

A DROLL MISTAKE.—A gentleman in London, wishing to obtain some pets for his children, wrote to a friend in Borneo, to send him 2 or 3 monkeys. Judge of his surprise, a few months afterwards, on being notified that a whole cargo of monkeys swarmed his order on shipboard at the dock. At the same time a letter from his friend, informed him that he had duly received his order for 203 monkeys, but could then send only 197. The other six would be forwarded per next vessel!—Ez.

"We wish," says the Presbyterian Quarterly Review, "that Mr. Dickens could be persuaded for once, if only for the sake of variety and truth to nature, to become acquainted with one decent minister of any denomination, and give us his portrait as an offset to the disgusting hypocrites he delights to paint. Is there nobler thing as an honest man in England preaching the Gospel?"



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

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

Their line of packets trading regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco, Schrs. "Damariscove," Capt. Hathaway, Brig "Geo. Emery," Capt. Driggs, may be relied upon for safe carriage of freight and comfortable accommodation of passengers.

For particulars apply to the Masters on board, or to  
LAFAYETTE BALCH,  
Stellacoom, Puget Sound.  
CYRUS PALMER,  
California street Wharf, San Francisco.  
Oct. 9, 1852. 51f

**COWLITZ HOTEL.**  
A Great Disideratum!

THE SUBSCRIBER having refitted and greatly improved his House at the COWLITZ LANDING, is now prepared to accommodate the public with the best the country affords.

SADDLE HORSES,  
Can at all times be had upon reasonable terms.  
F. A. CLARKE.

**Cowlitz Navigation!**

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared, at all times, to transport passengers and freight up and down the Cowlitz river.

The mail canoe leaves the Cowlitz Landing every Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock, for Rainier, and leaves Rainier every Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock for the Landing.

For freight or passage at Monticello or Rainier, apply to R. C. Smith.  
F. A. CLARKE.  
Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43f

**FOR SALE!**

I WILL SELL the Columbian Hotel (the best property in Olympia) and a cottage on the corner of Franklin and Third streets, also my land claim, on which there is a splendid Oyster bed, and a good dry dock for shipping, situated seven miles and a half below Olympia, at a very great sacrifice for ready money. For terms and other particulars inquire at my house on the claim.

MERBERT JEAL.  
Olympia, June 4, 1853. 39f

**Just Received,**

EX Brig "Jane," by the undersigned,  
BEANS, RICE, &c., &c., and a full assortment of Hardware and clothing.  
BETTMAN & BRAND.  
Aug. 13, 1853. 1f

**Lightering**

DONE BY THE SUBSCRIBER at Stellacoom, upon the most reasonable terms. Always on hand to execute orders with promptness and dispatch.  
LEMUEL BILLS.  
Stellacoom, Aug. 11, 1853. 50f

**Regular Packet.**

SCHOONER "ROYER," Capt. L. Vincent, will run regularly between Seattle and Olympia. For freight or passage apply on board.  
Aug. 20, 1853. 1m

Per Bark Sarah Warren,  
FINE FRESH FLOUR, Pork, Beans,  
Do Apples, &c.,  
Crushed Sugar in 1/2 barrels, at  
Olympia, Aug. 27. BARNES'

YOUNG HYSOON, Hysoon, Imperial, Gunpowder and Black Tea at BARNES'  
Olympia, Aug. 27, '53. 1f

**W. T. SAYWARD**

HAS ESTABLISHED himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of PROVISIONS, AND DRY GOODS, GROCERIES.

to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Lanch, clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.  
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853. 47f

SIMPSON F. MOSES. ELWOOD EVANS.  
MOSES & EVANS,  
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,  
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,  
AND  
Proctors in Admiralty,  
OLYMPIA, W. T.  
August 13, 1853. 49 f.

**OLYMPIA BAKERY**

AND  
**BEEF MARKET!**

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and Parties furnished on the shortest notice.  
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.  
WEED & HURD.  
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 11f

**To the People of Washington Territory.**

FELLOW CITIZENS:  
At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends who seem deeply convinced that I can be of essential service to our Territory, I have at length consented to allow my name to be used as a candidate for Delegate to Congress at our approaching election. Being personally known to a large majority of you, I deem it unnecessary to say more at this time, than simply to state that my course of conduct hereafter, as heretofore, will be open and independent, and that if elected, my most untiring exertions shall be given to the best interests of our Territory, without regard to sections or localities.

M. T. SIMMONS.  
Olympia, W. T., May 27, 1853.

**BLACKSMITHING AT**  
PORT LUDLOW, W. T.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large shop in connection with his steam machinery, with skilled workmen, and all materials for mill and ship work, and every thing in that line; and will guarantee all work to give satisfaction. Cast steel plows made to order.  
W. T. SAYWARD.  
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853. 47f

**ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

132 CLAY STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Allan, McKinley & Co., Oregon City O. T.  
June 25th, '53. 42 6m

**IN STORE**  
And now Receiving,

At the Fire-Proof Brick building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of Hardware, Groceries, Paints, Oils, Wines and Liquors; among which are—nails, horse shoes, horse shoe nails, bar lead, steel and iron squares, try squares, board rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, hand saws, buck saws, draw knives, spirit levels, hand saw files, mill saw files, bench planes, and a fine assortment of cutlery. Also, sugar, coffee, tea, rice, ayup, tobacco, candles, soap, saleratus, dried apples and peaches, starch, beans, &c. Wine glasses, tumblers and bar decanters. Wines and liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages. White, black and red lead, raw and boiled oil, spirits turpentine, sperm oil, window glass, sash, &c.

W. S. LADD & CO.  
Portland, June 20, 1853.—43f

**NOTICE.**

PHILIP KEACH begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand at his NEW STORE in Stellacoom City, the following named articles:

- Dried Apples,  
Honey,  
Alspice,  
Pepper,  
Ginger,  
Saleratus,  
Candy,  
Raisins,  
Sardines,  
Azes, broad and narrow,  
Chisels,  
Locks,  
Hatchets claw,  
And a variety of Dry Goods, such as Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots and shoes, Hats and caps, Prints, Sheetting, French Muslin, Ribbons, Silks, Window curtains, &c., &c., which he will sell as cheap as any other store North of the Columbia River.

PHILIP KEACH.  
Stellacoom City, April 30, 1853. 33f

**G. H. GERRISH & CO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WEST INDIA GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, PICKLED FISH, SQUARE TIMBER, FILES, &c.,

New Dungleess, Washington Territory.  
Emigrants intending to locate at New Dungleess will do well to call at their store where every information will be given them.  
May 14, 1853. 36f

**MEDICAL NOTICE.**

J. R. JOHNSON, M. D.,  
ABOUT Fifteen miles below Olympia, on Puget Sound, has opened for the benefit of the sick and afflicted a

**HOSPITAL**

at his "point," where he will be in readiness at all times to attend with counsel and medical assistance all who may make application.  
March 26, 1853.—39f

**PORTLAND**  
**IRON FOUNDRY**  
AND  
**MACHINE SHOP,**

First Street, (opposite the California House.)  
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Turnbull, Monnatts & Davis,  
ARE happy to inform the citizens of Oregon that they have just opened an Establishment of the above description, and are now prepared to execute with dispatch FORGINGS and CASTINGS of every description.  
Orders from all parts of the Territory will be promptly attended to.  
April 9, 1853.—31f

**WATCHES & JEWELRY!**

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,  
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,  
(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to

REPAIR ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY.  
G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.  
Front street, next door to Ladd & Co.'s Third Door below the Columbian Hotel.  
April 23, 1853. 33f

**Piles, Square Timber.**

R. BRUNN having located at Gray's Harbor, is now prepared to receive orders for piles and square timber, at reasonable rates.  
He is also prepared to furnish a superior article of SALMON and HERRING prepared for family use.  
Orders from the interior promptly attended to.  
N. B. Four or five Coopers can obtain employment at the highest wages. Apply at my office in Dr. Roundtree's Establishment. R. BRUNN.  
Gray's Harbor, May 26th, 1853. 40 f

**TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS**

WILL be given by the subscriber for the best specimen of native granite or stone; suitable for a block in the Washington Monument.— Said block to be presented by our Legislature, at said session, this winter, on behalf of the Territory.  
M. T. SIMMONS.  
June 18, 1853. 41-f

**CHEAP STORE!**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

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

**Dry Goods, Groceries,**  
HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES,  
TIN WARE, CUTLERY,  
CLOTHING &c.

All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest."  
Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.  
"A word to the wise is sufficient."

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

**THE KENDALL CO.,**  
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, &  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Dealers in Oregon Produce and LUMBER SHIPPERS, AND GENERAL TRADERS.

HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving by their line of Packet Ships, viz:

Brig Sarah Warren, Capt. A. B. Gore.  
Brig G. W. KENDALL, Capt. D. J. Gore.  
A good assortment of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY WARE, HARD WARE, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., Which will be exchanged at low prices for Oregon Produce or for Cash.

For freight, passage or other business, apply to JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Agent,  
Corner of 2nd and Main streets, Olympia, or DR. S. MERRETT, San Francisco,  
Montgomery, 2d door from California street.  
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

**SCHICTWOOT!**

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below this city. She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water-tight. Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to. At the lowest rates.

EDMUND SYLVESTER.  
Olympia, April 23, 1853. 1f

**W. C. HOLMAN.** Wm. M. Carpenter  
**Woodford C. Holman & Co.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING, Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansome) San Francisco, California.

CONSIGNEES SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:  
Ex-Gov. Burnett, }  
Maj. William L. Smith, } San Francisco.  
Page, Bacon & Co. }  
Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon Territory.  
F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend.  
George A. Barnes, Olympia, W. T.  
N. B. Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce.  
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

**MEDICINE.**

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any call in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

Office at present at the Store of Bettman & Brand.  
G. A. LATHROP, M. D.  
June 25th, 1853. 42 6m

**Thomas M. Hammond,**  
**COOPER,**  
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

500 NEW fish barrels now on hand for sale. Parties wishing to contract for barrels another season can be supplied on reasonable terms.  
Port Townsend, June 22, 1853. 9w43

**Notice**

NOW is your chance to buy CHEAP—call at my store before purchasing elsewhere. I intend closing out the stock on hand.  
ANDREW J. MOSES.  
Olympia, Jan. 10, 1852. 19f

**NOTICE,**

BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE DALLIES OF THE COLUMBIA, OREGON.

EMIGRANTS, and other white persons, are hereby warned not to settle in the Indian country East of the Cascade mountains, in the Territory of Oregon and Washington. The Indian title has not yet been extinguished by treaty. Congress by the act of 5th June, 1850, authorized negotiations for the lands West of the Cascade mountains, but no act of congress has yet authorized the President to commence any act on the East of those mountains. Therefore it is not proper for settlements to be made there. The same act of Congress extended "the act of 30th June, 1834, to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes," over this territory. By the 10th and 11th sections of that act it is my duty to warn off settlers from the Indian country.

No assent or consent, of any kind, has been given by any of the organized and powerful Indian tribes, to any settlement being made. The government alone, according to the act of 14th August, 1848, has power to treat for the extinguishment of the Indian title; and it becomes all good citizens to wait the action of the government.

BENJ. ALVORD,  
Capt. 4th Infantry, Bt. Maj. U. S. A., Com'g.  
Head Quarters, Fort Drum,  
Dallies of the Columbia, O. T. April 19, 1853.

**I. N. EBEL,**  
Attorney & Counselor at Law,  
AND  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office at the Custom House.  
September 30, '53. 11f.

**BALCH & PALMER,**  
MERCHANTS,  
STELLACOOM, PUGET'S SOUND,  
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Sept. 5, 1852. 11f

**G. A. BARNES,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,  
HARDWARE, &c.,

OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND.  
Sept. 1852. 11f

**H. C. MOSELEY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Stellacoom, Pierce county,  
Washington Territory.

July 9, 1853. 1f

**DAVID LOGAN,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,  
Portland, Oregon.

Will practice in the various courts of the Territory.  
April 23, 1853. 37f

**PILLOW & DREW,**  
Watch Makers & Working Jewelers,  
Front, between Stark and Oak sts.,  
NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE,  
PORTLAND, O. T.

Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and Warranted.  
Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.  
Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 31f

**DOCTOR L. C. BROY,**  
French Physician and Surgeon,  
OFFICE—Portland Hospital Front Street,  
PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.

Dec. 11, 1852—14f

**McCONAHA & WILEY,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and  
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

Will attend the several Courts of the Territory. Their special attention will be given to causes in the District and Supreme Courts. They will attend to criminal cases throughout the Territory.

THEY REFER TO  
Hon. Thomas H. Benton, St. Louis, Missouri.  
Hon. John B. Weller, U. S. Senator from California.  
Hon. Judge Ralston, Sacramento City, Cal.  
Hon. J. Neely Johnson, "  
Hon. T. Butler King, San Francisco.  
Hon. Thomas Ewing Ohio.  
Hon. John McDougal, Ex-Gov. California.  
Hon. P. H. Burnett, "  
Hon. John Welch, M. C. from Ohio.  
Editors of Placer Times and Transcript, San Francisco.  
Olympia, Oct. 23, 1852. 7f

**F. D. WARBASS,**  
DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,  
COWLITZ FARMS, O. T.

Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

**L. B. HASTINGS & CO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE,  
PORT TOWNSEND,  
Washington Territory.

Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles, and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms.  
Sept. 25, 1852. 31f

**WARBASS & TOWNSEND,**  
GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE  
GENERALLY.

Shipping supplied at short notice.  
MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River.  
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

**P. A. MARQUAM,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Having located permanently in the city of Portland, will practice his profession in the various courts of Oregon Territory.  
Office—in Collin's Block, opposite the Columbian Hotel.  
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

**WM. SETON OGDEN,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
PORTLAND, O. T.

Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

**ANDREW J. MOSES**

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Merchandise.  
Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 11f

**Law Notice.**

E. HAMILTON, will PRACTICE LAW, in the several Courts of the Territory of Oregon.  
Office in Morrison's Building,  
MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.  
sept18 1f.

**GEORGE H. FLANDERS,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,  
sept18 1f

**Geo. Abernethy, Hiram Clark, J. R. Robb**  
**Geo. ABERNETHY & CO.**  
MERCHANTS,  
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.  
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

**F. A. CHENOWETH,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.  
Cascade City, Dec. 14, 1852. 15f

**ADAMS & CO.**  
**BANKERS,**  
Portland, Oregon.

EXCHANGE AT SIGHT in sums to suit, on  
SAN FRANCISCO, PHILADELPHIA,  
NEW YORK, BALTIMORE,  
BOSTON, PITTSBURG,  
NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS,  
WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI,  
LONDON.

Also payable at the following banks:  
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany,  
Utica City Bank, Utica,  
Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse,  
Bank of Auburn, Auburn,  
Rochester City Bank, Rochester,  
Geo. Smith & Co., Rochester,  
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Chicago,  
Michigan State Bank, Milwaukee,  
Commercial Branch Bank of Ohio, Cleveland,  
Clinton Bank, Columbus, O.

Deposits received on special or general account. We are always prepared to  
Purchase GOLD DUST and sell  
EXCHANGE  
at market rates.  
Jan. 15, 1853. 23f

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

PILLOW & DREW have just received direct from New York, a large and rich assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY, consisting of Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Plain do. do.  
Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold Rings with sets; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases;  
Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins;  
Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders;  
Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains;  
Silver Tea and Table Spoons;  
Silver and Silver plated Spectacles;  
Gold Bracelets with sets;  
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs;  
Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Parasol;  
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. 31f

**WEBBER & SLATER'S**  
**EXPRESS.**

THE A 1 fast sailing sloop "Sarah Stone," running between Olympia, Port Townsend and Whidby's Island, leaves Olympia the first, tenth and twentieth of each month. Returning, leaves Port Townsend the fifth, fifteenth and twentieth of each month, landing passengers and freight at all intermediate landings. For freight and passage apply on board, or to  
PARKER, COLTER & CO.

**LAMBERT & SMITH'S**  
**EXPRESS.**

CLIPPER YACHT "FRANCIS ANN," will leave Olympia for Astoria every Friday, immediately after the arrival of the mail.  
For freight or passage apply on board.  
Aug. 6, 1853

**Summer Arrangement.**

THE NEW STEAMER  
Lot Whitcomb,  
J. C. AINSWORTH, master  
will leave Portland every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the intermediate points going down and returning.  
Arrangements have been made by which freight for Oregon city will be forwarded by steamer Multnomah. The Multnomah will convey the Whitcomb's passengers to Oregon City.  
Passengers for the Whitcomb will leave Oregon City Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Monday morning at half past seven, on the Multnomah.  
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.  
sept18 1f G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

**STEAM ENGINES,**  
**BOILERS, AND MILL WORKS.**

THE undersigned are prepared to furnish at fifteen days notice, engines of the following sizes:  
Cylinders 20 inch bore, 48 inch stroke at \$3,800  
" 14 " " 48 " " 2,800  
" 10 " " 20 " " 2,500  
" 9 " " 24 " " 2,100  
" 8 " " 20 " " 1,900  
" 8 " " 10 " " 1,650  
BOILERS—plain cylinders; double flue, tubular and locomotive, at from \$75 to \$100 the horse power.  
On hand and for sale:  
A propeller engine of 125 horse power.  
An English beam engine of 65 horse power;  
Two engines of 40 horse power;  
Three " of 20 " "  
Two " of 15 " "  
A tubular boiler of 65 horse power;  
" " of 30 " "  
" " of 13 " "  
One flue " of 45 " "  
Two flue " of 25 " "  
Saw mill machinery for muley, circular, gang or upright saws;  
Flouring mill machinery; Burr stones, both cloth, &c.  
GEO. GORDON & STEEN,  
Mining, marine and general engineers,  
Vulcan Iron Works, San Francisco.  
JUSTIN STEINBURGER, Agent at Portland.  
LEONARD & GREEN, " Astoria.  
April 9, '53. 3m31

**Winn's Fountain Head**  
Steam Candy Manufactory.

Fancy Confectionary, Pie and Cake Bakery, AND REFRESHMENT SALOON,  
Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery Sts. SAN FRANCISCO.

I WILL, just say to my patrons for their special benefit, some of whom have been frequently deceived by the near imitations of tables, chairs, &c., (as well as my system of tickets), by a house in close proximity to the Fountain Head, (and been as often taken in), that with a little more attention they can avoid the like occurrence for the future, by just noticing the numbers on the candy windows, 47, 49, and 79 and 80 on the doors.

**THE FOUNTAIN HEAD**

Was first established on Jackson street, and destroyed by fire in September 1850, reopened on Clay street, the same month, then again consumed by the same devastating element on the memorable 4th of May, 1851, and was again opened where it now stands, in July following, and was the first public refreshment saloon ever started upon the coast of the Pacific, without intoxicating liquors, not even a glass of beer has ever been sold upon the premises, neither shall be.

My friends advise me to introduce the sale of liquors into my business, as they thought it would add much to my profits; my reply was, I have hands to labor and produce what sustains life, but not to deal out that which will destroy it. The FOUNTAIN HEAD, as usual, is open from 6 o'clock in the morning, till twelve o'clock at night; so that gentlemen who are unable to obtain water at regular meal hours, may get refreshment (taken in time, when the crowd is not so great)

Jan 22, 1853. 21f  
M. L. WINN

**EXPRESSES.**

**ADAMS & CO'S**  
**EXPRESS!**

OUR EXPRESS leaves PORTLAND, Oregon, semi-monthly, by Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamers to

(California, the Atlantic States and Europe. We have our own offices in all the principal cities and towns of California, and forward matter to all parts of the State, always accompanied by Faithful Messengers.

The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other house with the same security.

We also dispatch an Express semi-monthly to ENGLAND, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamers to Panama, and from Chagres by the West India mail steamers.