

# THE COLUMBIAN.

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## THE COLUMBIAN.

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T. F. McELROY.

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### Extracts from Wilkes' Exploring Expedition.

(Continued.)

PUGET SOUND AND OKONAGAN.

1841.

During the day, they crossed the Stehna. In the evening, after making sixteen miles, they encamped at the junction of the Puyallup with the Uplhascap.

On the 22d, their route lay along the banks of the Uplhascap, which is a much wider stream than the Puyallup. A short distance up, they came to a fish-weir, constructed as the one heretofore described on the Gellahis, though much smaller.

This part of the country abounds with arbutus trees, some of which were found to be thirty feet in circumference at the height of four feet from the ground, and upwards of one hundred feet high. Notwithstanding the many difficulties encountered, they this day made about twelve miles.

On the morning of the 23d, just as they were about to leave their camp, their men brought in a deer, which was soon skinned and packed away on the horses. This was the first large game they had obtained, having previously got only a few grouse.

They had now reached the Smaloch, which runs to the westward, and is sixty-five feet wide; its depth was found to be four feet and a half, which, as it was also rapid, was too great for the horses to ford and carry their loads. The Indians now became servicable to them. Lieut. Johnson had engaged several that were met on their way, and they now amounted to, thirteen, who appeared for a time lively and contented. This, however, was but a forerunner of discontent, and a refusal to go any farther; but with coaxing and threatening they were induced to proceed.

The road or way, after passing the river, was over a succession of deep valleys and hills, so steep that it was difficult for a horse to get up and over them with a load, and the fall of a horse became a common occurrence. They were all, however, recovered without injury, although one of them fell upwards of one hundred feet; yet in consequence of his fall having been repeatedly broken by the shrubs and trees, he reached the bottom without injury to himself, but with the loss of his load, consisting of their camp utensils, &c., which were swept off by the rapid current of the river.

The route lay, for several days, through forests of spruce, and some of the trees that had fallen measured two hundred and sixty-five feet in length. One of these, at the height of ten feet from the roots, measured thirty-five feet in circumference; and at its end which had been broken off in its fall, it was found to be eighteen inches in diameter, which would make the tree little short of three hundred feet long when it was growing. The stems of all these trees were clear of branches to the height of one hundred and fifty feet from the ground, and perfectly straight. In many cases it was impossible to see over the fallen trees, even when on horseback, and on these, seedlings were growing luxuriantly, forcing their roots through the bark and over the body of the trunk till they reached the ground. Many spruces were seen which had grown in this way; and these, though of considerable size, still retained the form of an arch, showing where the old tree had lain, and under which they occasionally rode. As may be supposed, they could not advance very rapidly over such ground, and Lieutenant Johnson remarks, that although he was frequently

by desirous of shortening the route, by taking what seemed a more direct course, he invariably found himself obliged to return to the Indian trail.

Daylight of the 24th brought with it troubles;—a disaster that the horses had strayed,—a disaster that the Indians took quite coolly, hoping it would be the cause of their return. After a diligent search, the horses were found in places where they had sought better food, although it was scanty enough even there.

During the day, the route lay along the Smaloch, which runs nearly east and west, and they only left its banks when they were obliged to do so by various impassable barriers. This part of the country is composed of conical hills, which are all thickly clothed with pine trees of gigantic dimensions. They made nine miles this day, without accident; but when they encamped they had no food for the horses except fern. The animals, in consequence, seemed much overcome, as did also the Indians, who had travelled the whole day with heavy loads. Lieutenant Johnson, by way of diverting the fatigue of the latter, got up a shooting-match for a knife, the excitement of which had the desired effect.

The trees heretofore were chiefly the cotton wood, maple, spruce, pine, and elder, and some under growth of raspberry, the young shoots of which the natives eat with great relish.

On the 25th, they set out at an early hour, and found the traveling less rough, so that they reached the foot of La Tete before noon, having accomplished eleven miles. Lieutenant Johnson with the sergeant ascended La Tete, obtained the bearings, from its summit, of all the objects around, and made its height by barometer, two thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight feet; its latitude was fixed at 47° 08' 54" N. This mountain was entirely destitute of wood; but, having been burnt over, was found strewn with huge charred trunks, and the whole ground covered with ashes. The inclination of its sides was about fifty degrees.

The country around seemed one continued series of hills, and like La Tete had suffered from the fire. According to the natives, although the wood on the mountains was destroyed many years since, yet it was still observed to be on fire, in some places, about two years ago. Most of the tops of the distant peaks had snow on them. To the east was seen the appearance of two valleys, through which the two branches of the Smaloch flow.

On descending from La Tete, the river was to be crossed; this was found too deep to be forded, and it consequently became necessary to form a bridge to transport the baggage, by cutting down trees. The current ran was found to run 6.2 miles per hour.—They had been in hopes of reaching the Little Prairie before night, but in consequence of this delay, were forced to encamp before arriving there.

The Indians complained much of the want of food; many of the horses also were exhausted from the same cause, and exhibited their scanty nourishment in their emaciated appearance.

On the 26th, they reached the Little Prairie at an early hour, where, after consultation, it was determined to wait a day to recruit the horses, as this was the only place they could obtain food. It was also desirable to ascertain the practicability of passing the mountain with the horses, and at the same time to carry forward some of the loads, that the horses might have as little as possible to transport. Mr. Waldron and Pierre Charles were therefore sent forward with the Indians, having loads of fifty pounds each, to ascend the mountain, while Lieutenant Johnson remained with the camp to get observations. Dr. Pickering and Mr. Bank midge accompanied the party of Mr. Waldron to the snow-line. The prairie on which they had encamped was about two and a half acres in extent, and another of the same size was found half a mile farther east.

The 27th was employed by Lieutenant Johnson in determining the position of this prairie, which proved to be in latitude 47° 05' 54" N., and longitude 120° 13' W.—The variation was 19° 39' easterly. At sunset, messengers arrived from Mr. Waldron, who had reached the summit at noon, and was to proceed down to the snow-line to encamp. The snow was found to be about ten feet deep, and the party crossing sank about ankle-deep, for which reason opinions varied as to the possibility of getting the horses over; but it was determined to make the trial. Lieutenant Johnson, therefore, set out, leaving a supply of food with an old Indian and a horse, both of whom were worn out, and unable to proceed.

By eleven o'clock, they were met by Pierre Charles and the Indians, who gave some slight hopes of accomplishing the task of getting all over. Lieutenant Johnson determined to take only the strongest horses to the edge of the snow. At half past 5 p. m., they reached the best practicable encampment, being a mile beyond the place where Mr. Waldron had encamped two days before. The snow having melted so rapidly, Lieutenant Johnson, taking all things into consideration, determined, notwithstanding the forebodings of failure held out by the party that had gone before, to make the attempt. It now became necessary to push on, with as much haste as possible, on ac-

count of the state of their provisions; for what with the loss sustained in fording the river, and in consumption, they were obliged to adopt an allowance.

On the 28th, they departed at early dawn, in order to take advantage of the firmness of the snow, occasioned by the last night's frost. They ascended rapidly, and passed over the worst of the way, the horses sinking no deeper than their flanks. They just passed over a narrow ridge, and then a succession of small cones, until they reached the summit.

Mount Rainier, from the top, bore south south west, apparently not more than ten miles distant. A profile of the mountain indicates that it has a terminal crater, as well as some on its flanks. The barometer stood at 24,950 in.—five thousand and ninety-two feet. There was another, to the north north east, covered with snow, and one to the west appeared about two hundred feet higher than the place where the observations were taken. This latter had suffered from fire in the same way as La Tete, and showed only a few patches of snow.—To the eastward, a range of inferior height, running north and south, was in view, without snow.

On the west or ascent of this mountain, the pines were scrubby; but on the summit, which was a plain, about a mile in length by half a mile wide, they were straight and towering, about eighty feet in height, without any limbs or foliage, except at the top. The distance travelled over the top was about five miles. On descending the east side, the snow was much deeper and softer, but the horses managed to get along well, and without accident.

Lieutenant Johnson, in following the party, missed the trail, and lost his way for three or four hours. On discovering the camp of those who had gone before, on the opposite side of a stream, he attempted to cross it on a log, in doing which his foot slipped, and he was precipitated into the water. Although his first thought was to save the chronometer from accident, it was too late, for the watch had stopped; it was not, however, so far injured as not to be set a-going, and it continued to go during the remainder of the journey; the only use I have been able to make of his subsequent observations, was to obtain the relative meridian distances between the points visited, without the absolute longitude. It is needless to say, that I placed little or no dependence on them, in constructing the map.

Although the horses had, with one or two exceptions, reached the eastern side of the mountain, yet they, together with the Indians, were very much exhausted. The time had now come when the Indians, according to agreement, were to be paid off, and they had done much more than they agreed to do, having crossed the mountain twice.

Finding the necessity of retaining all the blankets that had been brought with them, in order to buy horses, Lieutenant Johnson proposed to the Indians to receive an order on Nisqually, in lieu of the immediate delivery of the blankets. This they readily assented to, and also willingly gave up those that had already been paid them, on receiving a similar order,—thus showing a spirit of accommodation highly praiseworthy.—Only two of them returned to Nisqually, to whom were entrusted the botanical specimens, and the care of the horses left upon the road.

The banks of the small streams on the eastern side of the mountain were bordered with the greatest variety of trees and shrubs, consisting of poplars, buckthorn fifty feet high, dogwood thirty to forty feet high, several species of willow, alder, two species of maple, and occasionally a yew. The undergrowth was composed of hazel, Vaccinium, Gaultheria, and a prickly species of Salix. The herbaceous shrubs were Goodenia, Neottia, Viola, Claytonia, Corallorhiza, &c. The latter, however, were not in flower.

The party on foot, after leaving the Little Prairie about half a mile, crossed the northern branch of the Smaloch, which was found much swollen and very rapid. Two trees were cut down to form a bridge. After this, the walking through the forest became smooth and firm, and they passed on at a rapid pace. The Indians, although loaded with ninety pounds of baggage, kept up with the rest. At nightfall they encamped at the margin of the snow.

On lighting their fires, they accidentally set fire to the moss-covered trees, and in a few moments all around them was a blazing mass of flame, which compelled them to change their quarters farther to windward. They had made eighteen miles. But few plants were found, the season being too early for collecting at so high an elevation.—The ground was covered with spruce-twigs, which had apparently been broken off by the weight of the snow. The summit was passed through an open space about twenty acres in extent. This glade was surrounded with a dense forest of spruce trees.—There was no danger in walking except near the young trees, which had been bent down by the snow, but on passing these they often broke through, and experienced much difficulty in extricating themselves, particularly the poor Indians, with their heavy burdens. The breadth of snow passed over was about eight miles.—At three o'clock they reached the Spinnen river, where they encamped; this camp was found to be two thousand five

hundred and forty-one feet above the level of the sea. The vegetation appeared to our botanical gentlemen a farther advanced on the east side than on the west, at the same height; the Pulmonarias and several small annuals were more forward. There were only a few pine trees, and those small, seen on the west side of the ridge; and on the east side, there was a species of birch, the barkmattak of the country. While they remained at this camp, they found the Pyrola, and some ferns.

(To be continued.)

THE GOOD OLD WINTERS.—In 1811 the Black Sea was entirely frozen over. In 1763, not only the Black Sea, but the Straits of Dardanelles were frozen over; the snow in some places rose fifty feet high. In 822 the great rivers of Europe, the Danube, the Elbe, &c. were so hard frozen as to bear heavy wagons for a month. In 804 the Adriatic was frozen. In 991 everything was frozen; the crops totally failed, and famine and pestilence closed the year. In 1067 most of the travelers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads. In 1133 the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; the wine casks were burst, and the trees split by the action of the frost, with immense noise. In 1236 the Danube was frozen to the bottom, and remained long in that state. In 1316 the crops wholly failed in Germany; wheat, which some years before sold in England at 6s the quarter, rose to £2. In 1839 the crops failed in Scotland, and such a famine ensued that the poor were reduced to feed on grass, and many perished miserably in the fields. The successive winters of 1432-3-4 were uncommonly severe. It once snowed forty days without interruption. In 1468 the wine distributed to the soldiers in Flanders was cut with hatchets. In 1683 the winter was excessively cold. Most of the hollies were killed. Coaches drove along the Thames, the ice of which was eleven inches thick. In 1709 occurred the cold winter; the frost penetrated three yards into the ground. In 1716 booths were erected and fairs held on the Thames. In 1714 and 1745 the strongest ale in England, exposed to the air, was covered in less than fifteen minutes with ice the eighth of an inch thick. In 1809, and again in 1812, the winters were remarkably cold. In 1814 there was a fair on the froz'n Thames.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT AND MOSES H. GRINNELL.—These are the names of two New York self-made millionaires. One of them builds, fits out and sails a ship across the Atlantic and in the seas of Europe, at an expense of a round million. The other builds, fits out and sends a ship to the Arctic seas, at a very great expense, though probably not so great as that which is incurred by the other. The one does it for private ostentation and pleasure, to make perhaps the judicious grievance and the vulgar stare. The other does it, not only to promote useful discovery—but to aid in the heaven-born work of rescuing from the jaws of death, if it be yet possible, one of the noblest of that noble class of men,—maritime discoverers. Which of the two makes the best use of his wealth? If the name of either will be surrounded by the brightest halo?—(St. Louis Intelligencer.)

PAYING FOR A PAPER.—The Georgetown Telegraph very truly says: "Except the cash system is exclusively adopted and rigidly observed, we know of no business in which its bills are so difficult to collect as subscriptions to a newspaper. This is not because subscribers are unwilling to pay, but is principally owing to pure neglect.—Each one imagines that because his year's indebtedness is so small a sum, the printer surely cannot be very badly in want of that, without thinking that the fruits of his entire business are made up of exactly such little sums, and the aggregate of all the subscribers is by no means an inconsiderable sum of money, and without which the publisher could not for a single month, continue the issue of his paper."

NEW THEORY.—Prince Madog was the first, according to the history of Wales, that discovered the New World. After his discovery, he returned to Wales for followers, and sailed again, but never afterwards returned. This was about the twelfth century, and this, added to the fact that a tribe of Welch Indians has lately been discovered in America, proves that these Welch adventurers were the discoverers of the New World.

NOTE.—The nearest way to honor is for a man to live that he may be found to be that which he would be thought to be.

### From an Occasional Correspondent.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY, July 16, '53.

MR. McELROY.—A few incidents of travel in an old settled country like Oregon may be of some interest to your readers, as it is very important for a young, inexperienced and growing community to keep posted up in regard to the fashions and customs of the world. In some respects, the new Territory of Washington will compare favorably with Oregon. As many patriotic citizens, in proportion to population, can no doubt be found who are willing to fill, or at least to take, any and all the offices in the gift of the Territory, as can be found in Oregon. This much all must concede to us.—But people here do say, that the fact is well authenticated, that there was frost last winter in our Territory. Yet so far as I have been able to learn, it was not so severe as to destroy fruit. And I have seen here in the valley, within a few days, peach trees with their fruit blasted, and their leaves changed to the color of autumn by the untimely frost. Such a thing is said never to have happened before within the memory of that respectable old gentleman—the oldest settler. In addition to that, the old women here do say, that Washington Territory is a slave Territory, for they have seen it in the papers.—But, Mr. Editor, I think you will agree with me that all these things are of trivial importance in comparison to the formation of correct and genteel habits among our people. In this respect, Oregon, in many important points, is greatly ahead of us. The ladies of Washington appear as yet to be entirely unconscious of the fact that a cigar case is now an indispensable requisite of a lady's toilet; and that in Oregon a lady, whether reclining upon the sofa or with broom or duster in hand, is not considered in good taste unless she has a cigar between her rosy lips, and a pinch of snuff between her fingers. And when I behold the easy, graceful indifference with which they appear, the cigar inclining downward at the angle of forty-five degrees, and the smoke curling gracefully around their heads, I feel mortified that the good ladies of Washington are so far behind the age. I do not now recollect of having seen but two ladies attempt to smoke in Washington Territory for the last year, and one of them had an old stub of a pipe; neither beautiful nor ornamental; and instead of courting observation, she tried to hide in the kitchen, as though it were disgraceful for a lady to smoke.

Washington Territory has now separate and distinct interests, and with the finest harbor on the coast, we shall certainly lead Oregon, in a commercial point of view; and if we hope ever to do as large a business in the tobacco line as Oregon, the ladies should use cigars and snuff freely; and more pains should be taken to teach boys to commence the use of tobacco early. I dare say, that at the present time, not over one half of the boys of ten years of age in Washington Territory, have learned to chew. It is true that I heard of one boy in Olympia, of five years of age, who could smoke five cigars before breakfast, and drink ten glasses of whiskey during the day. But such instances are no doubt rare. There are still many parents who seem not to feel the necessity of supplying their children with tobacco at an early day, any more than they do the spelling book. Some ladies may at first doubt the utility of the use of tobacco.—They may think it will greatly injure their speech; that it will make them appear coarsely; that it is undignified to make a dust pan of their delicate noses; mothers may object to teaching the habit to their children, because it renders the breath offensive; that it invariably causes a little filthy rivulet to issue from each corner of the mouth; that heaven never designed man's mouth for a tobacco press, else he would have provided it with screws, &c.; and that in the words of James the First, "the use of tobacco is a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, hurtful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and the black smoke that arises therefrom nearest resembles the smoke of the pit that is bottomless." But all these trivial objections must give way when habits of gentility are to be formed, and commercial pre-eminence acquired.

CIVIL.  
Freedom has enlarged her possessions, and is daily making new conquests from the territories of ignorance and bigotry.  
Hear twice before you speak once.

### Electricity—Curious Experiments.

Electricity, as widely as it is diffused, and powerful and active as its agency is in all the operations of nature, is yet scarcely any better known in its causes and effects than it was six thousand years ago. Modern science has penetrated a step or two into the acumen of its mystery, and the revelations have been as astonishing as they are beautiful.

When Morse harnessed the lightning, and made it travel with the speed of light, as a common courier, a great and important first step was taken in the task of reducing this wonderful agent to man's purposes, and making it a useful servant to his wants.—Much yet remains to be discovered, but the investigating mind sees in many of the manifestations of electricity the practical and useful purposes it may yet be applied to.—One of the most beautiful and curious experiments performed through its instrumentality which we have seen, is that of lighting gas with the tip of the finger. This experiment may be easily performed and has been done by James Swain, of this city, repeatedly, in connection with the beltings of the engine and shaftings of the press room, and it is far more astonishing than the spirit rappings, which are setting so many people crazy. Friction, it is well known, will produce electricity in certain substances, and the friction of a gutta percha or common leather working belt upon the fly-wheel or pulleys of a steam engine and shaftings produces it in considerable quantities. If a person will insulate himself by standing upon a board fixed upon glass insulators—common porter bottles would answer—and hold an iron bar or a number of iron spikes in his hand, their points almost touching the belt, he may, by extending the opposite hand to a gas-burner, light it with the tip of his finger as easily as with a match. He will feel a sensible shock pass through him, a pricking sensation in his finger joints, and see a brilliant spark pass off with a cracking sound to the gas-burner. The electric fluid will pass through several persons joining hands, the same as with an electric battery, and the last may fire the burner.—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

EFFECT OF TOO MUCH SPEAKING.—We find the following remarks in the autobiography of John Adams, which we commend to our public men who are so frequently in the habit of speech-making:

"From all I have read of the history of Greece and Rome, England and France, and all I have observed at home and abroad, eloquence in public assemblies is not the surest road to fame and preferment, at least unless it be used with caution, very rarely, and with great reserve. The examples of Washington, Franklin and Jefferson, are enough to show that silence and reserve in public are more efficacious than argumentation or oratory. A public speaker who inserts himself, or is urged by others, into the conduct of affairs, by daily exertions to justify his measures, and answer the objections of opponents, makes himself too familiar with the public, and unavoidably makes himself enemies. Few persons can bear to be outdone in reasoning or declamation in wit, or sarcasm or repartee or satire, and all these things are very apt to grow out of public debate. In this way, in the course of years, a nation becomes full of a man's enemies, or at least, of such as have been galled in some controversy, and take a secret pleasure in assisting to humble and mortify him."

DELICACY OF RIVERS.—A very slight delicacy suffices to give the running motion to water. Three inches per mile, in a smooth, straight channel, give a velocity of about three miles an hour. The Ganges, which gathers the waters of the Himalaya mountains, the loftiest in the world, is, at eighteen hundred miles from its mouth, only about eight hundred feet above the level of the sea—that is, about twice the height of St. Paul's Church in London, or the height of Arthur's Seat, near Edinburgh; and to fall these eight hundred feet, in its long course, the water requires more than a month. The great river Magdalena, in South America, running for a thousand miles between two ridges of the Andes, falls only five hundred feet in all that distance. About the commencement of the thousand miles, it is seen descending in rapids and cataracts from the mountains. The gigantic Rio de la Plata has so gentle a descent to the ocean, that in Paraguay, fifteen hundred miles from its mouth, large ships are seen, which have sailed against the current all the way, by the force of the wind alone—that is to say, which, on the beautifully inclined plain of the stream, have been gradually lifted by the soft wind, and even against the current, to an elevation greater than that of our tallest spires.

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

Saturday, August 6, 1853.

Society in the Territory.

Improvement in society is always desirable and gratifying, and that an improvement in the society of our Territory has been going on during the past two years, and is daily obtaining additional momentum is admitted with rejoicing by all who observe. The elevation of the public morals, the growing increase of intelligence and refinement, the close industrial application of men in their appropriate spheres of action, the constant ingress of all the ingredients of high character, the prevalence of an unfeigned sociability, and the multiplication of pure pleasures are ever reliable symptomatic evidence of the future success of our country. We need not cast about us, consider the past, view the present or peep into the future with an extraordinary searching investigation to satisfy us fully that ours is the case we have described. The proof is clear, and meets our almost every glance. There are of course exceptions to all rules, and ere we bring these remarks to a close, we intend to point to an exception or two, which we deeply deplore.

The elements congenial about us, and gradually blending together, will evaluate in a condition of things, of which we will have just cause to be proud. The social and intellectual delights of our old homes are daily and hourly being restored to us here in this land of promise. Woman's smiles and influence appear, supply most happily the dull vacuum that made life so burdensome among a tribe of desolate bachelors, and seems as a lovely sunshine in which the hearts of all true men bask with joy. Customs have varied. The manufacturer of lewd anecdotes, to whose vulgar conversation men in past days listened with a degree of patience akin to martyrdom, finds his "occupation's gone," society's advanced beyond his comprehension, that he is lost in a mist and not allowed to be among the number that compose any respectable circle. The resorts of men are not what they were. Their pastimes are widely different in character from the old fashioned carousal. Change, eternal change worketh here as elsewhere, and on almost every hand we see plumings and preparations for the future, the brilliant future of our matchless Territory.

In all communities are to be found men who, by the influence they exert, give tone, healthy or unhealthy, as the case may be, to the society in which they live and move. He whose practice is to propose, embrace and cultivate what is good, and despise and reject that which is bad, is a public benefactor. He who indulges in evil deeds, cruelties and crimes, is a dangerous fellow, but the law is the public shield and will snatch him from his field of offences. The creature, most to be dreaded, loathed and detested, with a fear, contempt and hatred indescribable: the wretch more dangerous than all others to the well being of society, the fellow from whom the human heart when properly tuned turns away sickened and disgusted, is the viper who, with straight sleek face, sinister smile, smooth oily tongue and mysterious manner whispers in your ear calumny, censure and suspicion. He smiles with all, that he may in the end better succeed in throttling all and reducing them to his own level in the dust, where, a wise Providence justly cursed all serpents, kind and commanded them evermore to creep. When a neighbor walks, talks, eats or breathes, the slanderer finds ready food and straightway masticates it, and coins vituperation to circulate in little gatherings of men. All men who desire to live happily in community, should be guarded when the slanderer comes among them. Have sufficient care against the evil of the slanderer, and there need be apprehended but little danger to the public welfare. Admit him not into your households, believe him not when circumstances compel you to listen to him, and have a care over your own words lest he catch them with his itching ear and use them as his stock in trade for retailing. Whilst giving this little piece of advice to others, we may remark that it is our policy, deemed and known to be safe and good. He who is anxious to detect a flaw in his neighbor's conduct will, we are quite sure, prove to be all flaws himself.—This is an old rule and will work.

The British Bark "Josephine," Capt. Harison, arrived at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on the 4th of May, 26 days from Vancouver's Island.

The Cascade Road—Cheering News.

We learn from a gentleman who has just come in from the White river region, that he met the party under the direction of E. J. ALLEN on Friday, 20th ult. They were all in fine spirits and felt confident that the road would be opened by the last of this month, if not sooner. He speaks of the White river country as being a choice portion of our Territory, and commends it in the highest terms its beauty and fertility. We venture the opinion that ere long an enterprising and intelligent population will make there a delightful scene of substantial thrift and most rapturous loveliness. From a note from Mr. ALLEN to A. W. MOORE, we have been permitted to glean that "the party are getting along well; have cleared out the old cut road for about six miles; have viewed out a road to escape the three worst hills on the whole route, which being heavily timbered, has been fired and will be opened on the return. This party consists of eighteen good men, and all are getting along finely. I have heard from Mr. KIRTLY, he is going it like fire; and from Capt. McLELLAN across the mountains. The Indians say he is coming through on this route."

We must conclude that the road will, without doubt, be soon completed, and as those engaged in doing the work have called for funds, it is hoped that those of our citizens who have subscribed, will lose no time in paying over to some member of the committee. We are assured that the friends of the road will require no further invitation. Think only for a moment of the benefits you can confer upon the emigration and the Territory, and the sure enhancement of the value of your property, and then—"call at the Captain's office and settle."

JAMES HALL, late Sergeant at Fort Steilacoom, from whom we have had the pleasure of receiving an interesting letter by last mail, we are happy to state has taken unto himself a bride, a lady fair of Baltimore, and may be expected here in the fall. He was a valuable friend to the COLUMBIAN in its first struggles for life, and we shall be glad to bid him a warm welcome back.—We give the following extracts from his letter. It is dated

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21, 1853.  
"The novel excitement consequent on my arrival in the States—engagements here and there, a perfect tumult of sensations, gaiety and depression of spirits, not a little embittered by the conviction of the distance which separates me from the ever to be loved, beautiful and happy Steilacoom, has not only prevented me from writing to you, but even now fills me with a thousand frenzied notions, which rob me of happiness, and makes me often heartily regret that business, or any other cause could induce me to venture so far from the land of my adoption—the land above all others 'flowing with milk and honey.'"

Alas! how true it is that he who has tasted the joys of life on Puget Sound, can never again be content with the artificial pleasure or (what to him is more than ever) "dull monotony" of life in the States.

I left Puget Sound on the 1st of March as you are aware, in the ship "Mason," accompanied by my friend R. M. HALL, and arrived in San Francisco after a pleasant run of nine days. We spent a few days in that city very pleasantly, and on the 16th embarked on the famous steamer "Golden Gate" for Panama. Not the pen of the greatest writer that ever wielded that mighty instrument could fully portray the characters or describe the daily scenes on that beautiful and grand ship, amidst a miscellaneous assemblage of people of all nations, numbering in the cabin more than three hundred, a fourth of whom were ladies. Every possible attention was given to the passengers—even their straggled wishes seemed to have been anticipated, which, with uninterrupted delightful weather combined to keep up a constant joyousness. No orders were heard on board—nothing but the hum of busy life and mirth met the ear. The day was generally spent in reading and conversation, and the evening in singing and promenading. In short, the whole made up an assemblage of the most brilliant and intellectual society, in which were singularly blended peculiarity of character, simplicity and intelligence.—The steamer averaged during her trip over 300 miles a day, so that we soon arrived at Panama. Nothing could exceed the oppressive heat and misery in crossing the justly dreaded Isthmus. Many die on the road, not a few are murdered, and people become so sick they will almost leave them to their fate. We were fortunate, however, and crossed without difficulty. Having no detention at Aspinwall, we were at sea again in three days after leaving Panama, and arrived in New York on the 9th of April, making the passage from San Francisco in 24 days and a few hours.

With the best regards to yourself and all my friends, in which R. M. HALL joins me, coupled with an earnest wish that we shall soon be with you again,  
I am, yours very respectfully,  
JAMES HALL.

The week has been very pleasant during the week, precisely to our taste as though it had been furnished to order.

Editor's Table.

Mr. S. D. REBELL placed upon "our table" this potato, and three mammoth turnips. They are splendid specimens of Washington Territory vegetables, and are well worth looking at.

We also acknowledge the receipt of a pail full of peas and cucumbers, and a head of cabbage weighing 15 pounds, from constant contributors.

OBLIGATIONS.—To Adams & Co.'s Express and J. W. SULLIVAN, Post Office Building, San Francisco, for very large supplies of late papers from all parts of the Atlantic States, California and Europe.

PARKER, COLTER & Co.'s Express for San Francisco and Portland will close this evening at 9 o'clock.

HARVEST.—Our farmers are now actively engaged in gathering their crops, which, we are told, fully meet their expectations. The yield is said to be large, and the specimens of what we have seen would attract attention at the Agricultural fairs in the east.—The general productions of the present year are superior to those of the past. The harvesters may sing their merry choruses at the top of their voices.

Col. ANDERSON, U. S. Marshal for this Territory, returned to our town on Wednesday last, after an absence of four weeks, attending to his official duties in taking the census. He has visited all the settlements along the Straits, Bellingham Bay, and the Sound. Col. A.'s health has much improved. He speaks in very flattering terms of the different places he has visited.

CHOWDER PARTY.—On Saturday last a number of ladies and gentlemen, our own happy self included, enjoyed a delightful sail on the Sound, in the sloop "Sarah Stone," Capt. SLATER, for whose kindness we are very grateful, and partook of all the luxuries peculiar to an aquatic picnic.—Such pleasures on this far north-west coast should be evidence to our friends in the States that we are not by any means without the pale of civilization.

PARKER, COLTER & Co. have removed to Sylvester's new building, one door above the Washington Hotel.

OREGON ALARMED.—False Reports.—A gentleman just from Oregon tells us the people of that Territory are both frightened and enraged at the certainty of an imminent road being opened to the Sound from Walla-walla. We presume he means the piratical speculators, the voracious sharks that play about Portland and the Dalles.—They have sent out reports to the immigrants saying that merely the eastern entrance on the route to the Sound has been opened, and that our plan is to get them started in this direction and then make them cut their way through. What a burlesque! How false, utterly false.

Schooner "Mary Dunn," built by Bolton & Wilson, Steilacoom, for a regular packet on the Sound, displayed her beautiful form to the people of Olympia during the early part of the week. She will undoubtedly sail fast, and we hope, make money for her owner, Capt. HIRAM H. McNEAR, who also commands her. All agree that her appearance does credit to her constructors.

PLEASURING.—On Sunday last, in company with a party of ladies and gentlemen, we partook of a sumptuous dinner on board Capt. W. T. SAYWARD's beautiful brig "Merchantman," and meanwhile had a delightful sail on the Sound. After landing the guests at Olympia, Capt. S. saluted the town with several guns, and the breeze being fresh at the time, she spread her wings and flew gently away oceanward.

ARMS FOR MEXICO.—The New York Herald of a late date says rumors are afloat that George Law is negotiating with Santa Anna for the transfer of those muskets which created such nervous anxiety among the Cuban authorities some months ago. It is hinted that if Santa Anna has the where-with to pay for the celebrated weapons he can have them. The same paper conjectures that Spain is fulfilling a contract with Santa Anna for the supply of ordnance, small arms and munitions of war.

CARPENTERS.—We fully believe that 25 or 30 good carpenters, in addition to those heretofore, would find immediate employment and good wages for building at this and other places on the Sound. We must have more house-room for the coming immigration.

We have had no mail from Oregon for two weeks.

We clip the following from the "Cotton Plant," a paper published in Louisiana:

A NEW ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.—We have just learned that a very important bill has been put through the Texas Legislature. The bill grants to the Barings, of London, the right of way from Houston, Texas, to El Paso. They ask for no land—nothing but the right of way. Their agent has pledged the faith of the Barings, and forty million of dollars, to carry out the matter at once. They intend carrying the road to the Pacific; and it is understood the Mexican Government are prepared to grant the right of way over their territory. If Congress does not favor the road, the Pacific terminus will be made more to the southward, and on Mexican soil.

This precious piece of bullia, though perfectly characteristic of the source from whence it comes, will have no sort of effect. The United States are not to be humbugged or alarmed by any such "do it if you dare" kind of argument. So far as the Pacific rail road is concerned, the country is in earnest, and determined to construct the great work upon the only true route, which of course leads directly to Puget Sound, the "harbor of harbors" for the shipping of all the nations of earth. In conclusion, we can say to the "Cotton Plant," that whilst the Pacific rail road will be constructed by the Government of the United States and upon its own soil, nobody will object to another road being made by whomsoever may undertake it. Brag will not win this time, of which important little fact, Texas should be informed. However, if she can accomplish the matter on her own responsibility, or with the aid of her Mexican friends and the faith of the Barings, she can do so with our free consent.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We received by last mail, a full file of the "Polynesian," published at Honolulu, from which we take the following:

"The natural resources of Washington Territory, fully justify the anticipations of the people, and the day is not distant when we shall have direct commercial intercourse with that part of the world. They want our products, and we want theirs, and necessities will doubtless soon lead to a cultivation of acquaintance."

Sloop "Sarah Stone," Capt. Slater, sailed from this port on Monday last, for Port Townsend and intermediate ports, with a quantity of freight and five passengers.

Schooner "Mary Dunn," Capt. McNear, sailed on Tuesday last for Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

The KENDALL Co. have extended their wharf eighty feet further into the bay.

Permit me through your columns to express my thanks to Dr. D. S. Maynard and Mr. Yesler for their liberal donation of land made to the M. E. Church for an institution of learning, to be called the Seattle Institute. The land donated by Dr. M. is 29 acres, and Mr. Yesler a beautiful strip joining. This land lies joining the town plot, and by removing some timber there can be had a fair view of the Sound. These donations are made upon condition that they are received under the patronage of this (Oregon) Conference, and a commencement made to erect suitable buildings thereon in two years from the date of the time of donation. These donations that thus speaks the liberality of the donors will. I have reason to believe, secure to that place an institution of learning that will speak to the interest of the place, and more especially to the interests of the rising and future generations. This enterprise will be presented at our next Conference for their consideration, and some action will be taken thereon, and no doubt in my mind but it will be favorable.

Seattle is rapidly improving. I found that in the last three months there had been erected and commenced about twenty frame buildings, and others are under contract.—Judging from present appearances, it will in a short time be a large as well as thriving village. The country back is fast being claimed and converted to farming purposes. B. CLOSE.

MINISTERS FOR THE OREGON CONFERENCE.—There are now on their way to the Oregon Conference of the M. E. Church, by way of the plains, Revs. Gustavus Hines and brother; and by way of the Isthmus, Revs. J. W. Hines and J. F. Devore. We learn by a friend that Rev. Mr. Hines has already arrived in Portland, O. T., and that Rev. Devore has taken passage on a vessel at San Francisco for this place, to receive his appointment from the Superintendent of Northern Oregon District. Seattle will probably be his field of labor. We also learn that the Rev. N. P. Heath, for the California Conference, had also safely arrived with his family. C.

A Washington despatch states that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has received despatches relative to the fishery and reciprocity questions, and urging the matter upon the attention of our government. Mr. Buchanan, the same authority asserts, is desirous of having the negotiations transferred to London, while Mr. Marcy considers they can be conducted with more advantage at Washington.

From our Steilacoom Correspondent.

STEILACOOM, July 29, 1853.

FRIEND McELROY:—I don't know how it is with you, away up there at the head of that almost interminable sheet of water, "Budd's Inlet," where some thousands of years ago "Old Neptune" was especially careful to deposit an incalculable amount of soft and yielding mud; but were you down here, I am certain that with me you would think that there is not a people inhabiting any portion of the earth, who enjoy more delightful weather than we have had for the last two months; or who would be more thankful and ungrateful than ourselves, did we fail to rejoice at the genial sky over our heads, and the almost universal good health that prevails among us. The weather is warm, decidedly; and there are a few hours in every day, when the sun has passed the meridian, in which a man actively at work, would perspire pretty freely; and feel somewhat uncomfortable; but then there is no necessity, whatever that men should work in them, for the days are long, and afford quite enough of sufficiently cool hours for men to work in; and when night comes and he retires to his "civitous straw," his sleep is always sound and refreshing, so that bright and early in the morning, before the God of day has lengthened the eastern horizon a hand-spike's length, or Chaucer has piped all hands with his shrill notes, he is again "up and doing" with renewed vigor of both body and mind. I cannot say half enough in praise of our Summer nights, for they are so deliciously cool, as one would say of an iced "Sherry Cobbler," that when one wraps the drapery of his couch around him, and lies down to pleasant dreams, his slumbers are soon to be undisturbed by the fever of heat, or the stealing in of a frosty atmosphere as morning approaches. I have not, like "old Robin-the-bow," traveled this wide world all over, but I have tarried for a season in many places, in both the Torrid and Temperate zones, without ever having found a place where a man with a clear conscience (an article I am proud to say, that is possessed by the people of Washington Territory on an eminent degree,) can lay himself out horizontally with a better grounded hope upon Puget Sound. In many places where I have been, the people are "pestered to death" (as our classical old ladies say) by that infernally annoying, buzzing, biting, bill-presenting, blood extracting little wretch, called mosquito, in such great numbers, that a person would no sooner think of retiring for the night, without having first thrown an imperious net-work around his couch, than he would of putting his wearing apparel snugly between the sheets, and hanging himself over the chair-back. Thank Heaven, we are not subjected to that plague here at Steilacoom.

I have been led to make the weather, &c., the subject of this communication, by having noticed a universal spirit of rejoicing at the many fine and beautiful days we have had this summer, and the cheering hope that animates all hearts of warm hope to come. During the inclemency of last winter, many and earnest prayers were offered up, that the summer would bring us a clear and unclouded sky, and our longings seem to have been heeded, and their object gained, for we are now daily basking in a genial sun shine; and those who, but a few months since, were almost ready to despair of ever seeing a perfectly clear day, and particularly loud in their denunciations of the very wet and disagreeable weather of our Territory, are now the most eager in their praise of our salubrious climate, and clear, sun-shiny days. In a few months the rainy season will again be upon us, when we can no longer recline at our ease in the cooling shade, or set by the open window, and feel upon our cheeks the grateful breeze that plays over the tranquil bosom of our unrivalled bay; but still, let us be grateful for the beautiful days that are so full of enjoyment to us now, and not forget that with the return of summer they will come to bless us again. B.

From our Cowlitz Correspondent.

COWLITZ LANDING, July 26, 1853.

TALL SHOOTING:—IN YOUR DUNE.  
FRIEND McELROY:—In our last paper you inform your readers that a "Mr. Vaughn, of Steilacoom, shot a Bald Eagle, with a pistol, at the distance of fifty-four yards, which measured six feet and eleven inches." Now, sir, please inform Mr. Vaughn that he will have to try his hand again at "tall shooting," or be left altogether in the shade, for Mr. John Lewis, connected with the surveying party, under the charge of Butler Ives, Esq., Deputy Surveyor, shot the other day, with a Colt's revolver, a Bald Eagle, from the top of a tall fir tree, at least one hundred and fifty feet from the ground:—distance to the root of the tree eighty yards, accurately measured with the chain. The Eagle was not weighed, but measured seven feet, one inch in advance of Mr. Vaughn's. I hope friend V. will not be discouraged but try again. TRYSERVE.

A NEW VEGETABLE DISCOVERY.—A plant has been recently discovered in this country which is capable of being applied to very useful purposes, in the manufacture of oil for illumination and all other to which the oil of olives is applied. The oil is expressed from the seed, which is capable of yielding nearly or quite one third weight, and the plant is produced in large quantities on the most arid soils. The oil is sweet and of a brilliant yellow. A full description of the plant is now being prepared which will be published at an early day.—San Francisco Times & Transcript.

Later from Mexico.

By the arrival of the California, we have

files of the Mexican papers up to the 23d June. Among the most important occurrences is the promulgation of the new tariff; for the present it is spoken of as an equitable decree, fixing, as nearly as possible, an equal tax upon all merchandises.

A decree has been passed which regulates the public finances, enumerates what belongs to the nation and what to the military service; what contributions should be reserved for the municipal corporations. It indicates to what uses the revenue shall be put, and in what manner administered,—creating certain general rules, the application of which cannot be other wise than profitable to the exhausted treasury. A uniform system of taxation is established upon property, establishments, occupations, etc., throughout the Republic. This tax was to have been enforced from the 1st of the present month. All other sources of revenue fixed by the different States have been abolished, with the exception of the municipal taxes.

The poll tax, which had been abolished throughout the Republic, has been resumed in the States of Yucatan, Oajaca, Tabasco, and Chiapas, as it constituted the only source of revenue in those places.

The army is to be reformed by the drawing of lots,—the male population of the Republic capable of bearing arms being estimated at 3,830,760.

A decree has been passed authorizing the exportation, upon payment of export duties, of all foreign coin; the circulation of which has been prohibited throughout the Republic.

There are nightly disturbances in the streets of Mexico between the military and the police.

Several measures have been adopted for promoting the ends of justice throughout the Republic, for repairing highways, protecting travel, and restoring peace and tranquillity to the land.

The revolution in Chiapas had hardly come to a close, when a troop of about a hundred and twenty men, the "Eco del Comercio" of Vera Cruz, announces that the hacienda of M. Eulalie Maldonado was attacked by a band of marauders, who met with a stout resistance: 19 were killed during the assault. The hacienda of Santa Rosalia was attacked in like manner, and three persons were killed.

The City of Mexico was almost completely inundated on the 20th ult., owing to a heavy fall of rain and imperfect drainage. All the central streets were navigable for boats.

GRAND RECEPTION OF SANTA ANNA AT MEXICO.—Santa Anna left the city of Tacubaya, on the 21st of June for Tacubaya, where he was received magnificently—the houses were ornamented with flags—triumphal arches were erected. All these preparations were made in the face of a violent rain. At night the whole city was illuminated.

FIRST STEAMER ON THE MEXICAN LAKE.—A steamer has been imported from the United States, and placed upon the lake near the city of Mexico. The trial trip was recently made in the presence of the whole Cabinet, and the steamer traversed the lake without difficulty, from La Viga to the Hacienda of Cuapala. The steamer has been named the Santa Anna.

THE SAVAGES.—The tales of the frontier States, are as lamentable as ever. We have the doleful story of murders, robberies, pillage, and imposture.

Santa Anna requires the civil employes to wear a uniform.

From the Singapore Free Press, April 1.

The American Japanese Expedition.

The United States steamer frigate Mississippi, Captain Lee, arrived here on the 25th ult., and left for China on the 29th. This is one of the fleet destined for the expedition to Japan. The result of this demonstration will be known before the close of the year. Should it be successful, it will exert a great influence on the commercial and political affairs of this part of the world. A large, populous, and comparatively civilized empire will be thrown open to commercial enterprise, and a new outlet will thus be made for European manufactures, which cannot fail ultimately to become extremely valuable to the commerce of Europe and America. But even should the first efforts of the United States government to establish relations with Japan prove unsuccessful, it is not likely that it will thereupon relinquish its purpose. Further measures will be adopted, and it may be assumed that the result desired will sooner or later be brought about. Having thus entered upon a different course of policy from that which has hitherto appeared to characterize the United States Government—viz: an abstention from interference in distant quarters—we cannot suppose that they will stop short, and content themselves with their operations in Japan. It is probable that they will endeavor to obtain a footing in China, and Chusan, which was so foolishly given up by the English, will probably ere many years elapse, be an American settlement. There will be no lack of occasion for a contest with the Chinese, if that is needed, for the accomplishment of the plans of the United States. They have a Plenipotentiary in China, and he must be ill versed in the business of his craft, if he cannot find cause for offence when the proper time has arrived.—In the Indian Archipelago, America has a wide and inviting field for the enterprise of her stirring and adventurous citizens, and in any operations which they may undertake in that locality, they will be free from the treaty engagements which have been found

retractive of English enterprise in the quarter. There is nothing to prevent the Americans from forming settlements, and endeavoring to develop the commercial resources of New Guinea, Borneo, Celebes, or any other quarter of the Indian Archipelago not in actual occupation of European powers. We should not regret seeing the Americans taking such a practical interest in the affairs of the Archipelago, as it is clear that the Dutch will not aid in opening the Archipelago to other nations, and the English government has for so many years persisted in a vacillating and inconsistent, but in general obstructive course of policy that it is evident we can little expect any effective assistance from it. To the enterprise of the Americans we must, therefore, look for those measures which shall extend the civilization and commerce of western nations amongst the islands of the Indian and Pacific Archipelago, whose rich and varied natural productions will well repay the labor which may be bestowed in making them available.

The American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries have sent out to Liberia, since 1820, in their various expeditions, seven thousand four hundred and fifty-seven persons. Of these, three thousand one hundred and twenty-three were born free, two hundred and forty-two purchased their freedom, and four thousand and ninety-two were emancipated in view of their emigration.

A New Motor.—Mr. R. L. Brisach, a gentleman well known in this city, has secured a patent for a new motive power, which promises to be of great utility. It is not intended as a rival to steam, but can be applied in many cases in which steam cannot, with the same cheapness, simplicity and advantage. The material used is even less costly than heat.—[New York Post.

From the San Francisco Whig, July 20.

**SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.**  
Flour.—There has been a large demand and considerable activity in the flour market to-day. About one half of the stock of Chile remaining in first hands has been sold at an advance. Sales 150 bbls Gallego at \$16; 100 bbls Haxall at \$15 75; 275 do Gallego and Haxall, in lots, at \$16; 350 bbls mixed brands at \$12. About the bulk of 7000 full sacks Chile, in lots, and subject to inspection, sold at \$15. The market is firm, with an upward tendency.

GRAIN.—Sales of 260 sacks Chile barley at 2c; 400 bushels Oats at 2 1/2c. Market dull and demand exceedingly limited.

Provisions.—A great deal of activity has been shown in most descriptions of provisions, and the demand large. Sales of 100 half bbls clear mess pork at \$16; 45 bbls clear at \$32; 52 bbls mess, private terms; about 6000 lbs clear bacon at 17c (an extreme price); 150 casks hams, in lots, at 18c; 200 bbls do, also in lots at 19c.—There has been much inquiry and large sales made of butter, at a slight improvement; 175 bbls at 26c; 180 do, in lots, at 26 1/2c; 300 do on private terms; 18 casks do, also on private terms; 22 hds no. 1 superior, at 39c. Sales of 100 cases lard, in tin, in small parcels, at 10c. The stock of pork in first hands is small.

**MARRIED.**  
In Baltimore, Maryland, on the 26th May, by Rev. Dr. Heiner, JAMES HALL, formerly of San Francisco, to Miss SALLIE J. QUINCY, of Baltimore.

**Olympia Lodge, No. 6,**  
Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, hold regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month.  
All be-thren of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. P. McELROY, W. M.

**RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.**  
COLLECTED BY PARKER, COLTER & CO.  
Olympia, Aug. 6, 1853.

Butter, per lb.	25	Pickles, per jar.	50
Flour, per 100 lbs.	8 00	Vinegar, per gal.	50 00
Flour, per bush.	2 00	Salt, per lb.	4
Butter, per lb.	75	Blankets, per pair.	68 00
Oats, per bush.	24 00	Blankets, per lb.	62 75
Tallow, per lb.	12 1/2	Lard, per lb.	2 09
Chickens, per doz.	1 1/2	Spermaceti, per lb.	75 00
Eggs, per doz.	1 00	Shot, per lb.	10 12
Beef, per bush.	3 50	Sheeting, 4 4 pr. yd.	14
Pork, per lb.	12 1/2	Drilling, per lb.	14
Coffee, per lb.	15	Axes, per lb.	1 75
Tea, per lb.	75 00	Hewing axes, per lb.	6 00
Molasses, per gal.	50 75	Brandy, per gal.	1 50 00
Whisky, per lb.	10 12	Whisky, per gal.	1 00 00
Gin, per lb.	20	Gin, per lb.	2 00
Chickens, per doz.	9 00	Hickory shingles, per doz.	1 09
Shaved lumber, per 100	80	Cedar, per 100	80
Shingles, per 100	25	M. piles, 5 to 8 cents	per foot
square timber, to 12 1/2	cts.	per foot.	

**LAMBERT & SMITH'S EXPRESS.**  
CLIPPER YACHT "FRANCIS ANN," will have Olympia for Alki every Friday, immediately after the arrival of the mail.  
For freight or passage apply on board.  
Aug. 6, 1853.

**For Sale or Rent.**  
I WILL SELL or RENT the Blacksmith Shop and lot, in Olympia, now occupied by John L. Clark. Also a set of Blacksmith's tools. Possession given on the first of November.  
L. H. GALKINS.  
Olympia, Aug. 6, 1853.

**HAY FOR SALE.**  
CART. G. WASHINGTON TYRRELL has on hand and for sale two hundred tons of first quality hay. Persons wishing to purchase had better apply as soon as possible, as it is going off rapidly. Capt. Tyrrell's object in advertising is to have the article fairly divided among the people. He proposes to herd and take care of cattle and horses during the rainy season.  
August 6, 1853 45

**Steellacoom Ship Yard.**  
BOLTON & WILSON,  
SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,  
STELLACOOM, PUGET SOUND.  
VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, masting, chandlery, &c., supplied on order. Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be dispatched to any part of the Sound whenever required. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, commanders and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited.  
Steellacoom, Aug. 6, 1853. 2m48

**Smith's Lath Cutting MACHINE.**  
THE above newly invented machine is capable of cutting two thousand laths a minute—Requires ten horse power and about ten feet square room. Applications for machines and right to use the same in the Territories of Washington and Oregon, and the State of California, made to the subscriber, care of Luffingwell & Co., San Francisco, California, will meet with attention.  
JAMES B. GODDARD.  
Aug. 6, 1853. 2m48

**FOUND.**  
BETWEEN the funds of the Newcomer and Skookum Chuck, in Lewis county, W. T., a pocket pistol, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Call on the subscriber at his residence or inquire of Mr. S. S. Saunders.  
H. J. HALL.  
Aug. 6, 1853. 48f

**SAYWARD'S LINE**  
OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Williamatic will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco.—All orders for goods will be promptly attended to.  
July 30, 1853. 47f

**W. T. SAYWARD**  
HAS ESTABLISHED himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, AND DRY GOODS.  
To be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large launch, clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.  
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853. 47f

**BLACKSMITHING AT PORT LUDLOW, W. T.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER has a large shop in connection with his steam machinery, with good 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 pipes made to order.  
W. T. SAYWARD.  
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853. 47f

**Henry Johnson & Co.,**  
Importers and Wholesale Druggists  
146, Washington Street, near Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines; French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.  
H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c., &c.  
Henry Johnson & Co., have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods.  
July 23, 1853—46f

**OREGON PRODUCE CO. RAINIER, O. T.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand and for sale at their New Store, a large variety of Goods which they offer for sale at Portland prices.  
Dry Goods, viz:  
Tea, Fruit, Prints, Domestic, Sugar, Window glass, Drills, Coffee, Manila rope, Coats, Beans, Linseed oil, Pantaloon, Molasses, Powder, Whistrets, Flour, Shot, Shirts, Cigars, Sweaters, Tobacco, &c.  
And a great variety of other articles, the whole comprising a complete assortment of all requisite for this market.  
TOOMY, HARPER & CO.  
July 1, 1853. 46f

**New Store!**  
WE, the undersigned, having taken the store of A. J. Moses, are desirous of establishing ourselves permanently in Olympia. We confide in the patronage of the public, and will endeavor to favor our customers as much as we are capable. As we receive our Goods from San Francisco at as low prices as any firm here, we will dispose of them accordingly.  
Our stock at present consists of a well selected assortment of Dry Goods Clothing, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Carpenters Tools.  
WATERMAN & GOLDSMAN.  
Olympia, July 18, 1853. 4f

**TIN SHOP!**  
G. GABLAGHER would respectfully inform the citizens of Washington Territory that he has just arrived in Olympia with a large stock of STOVES of the most approved patterns.—Also, a large assortment of Tin ware, Basting Spoons, Knives and Forks, Tomatoes, Table & T Spoons, Cow Bells, &c. Also a general assortment of Japanese ware. He is prepared to manufacture all articles connected with the Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Trade.  
Being the pioneer establishment in the Territory, he would respectfully solicit your patronage.  
Olympia, July 16, 1853. 4 0

**CABINET SHOP,**  
JUST opened in Olympia for the purpose of supplying the people with Washington Territory, with TABLES, CHAIRS, BED-STEADS, STANDBY BEDS, CUPBOARDS, &c. A few bench screws on hand. Turning done with neatness and dispatch, by  
D. C. BEATY.  
Olympia, July 23, 1853. 4f

**JUST RECEIVED**  
BY "LEONESA" the following large and desirable stock of new goods, to wit:  
Flour, Lord, Tea, Cornmeal, Sugar, Navy & Pilot Bread, Coffee, Butter, Molasses, Dried Fruit, Fresh Peaches, Hams, Wines and Liquors of all kinds.  
**DRY GOODS.**  
Clothing, Axes, Broad Axes, Boots & Shoes, Nails, assorted, Stoves, Grindstones & fixtures, Window Shades, assorted sizes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Brushes, SHIP CHANDLERY, Glass ware, Blank Books, Single and double barreled Guns, Rifles, Candles, Powder and Shot, Clocks, Tobacco and Pipes, Drugs & Medicines, &c. &c.  
The whole of which will be sold cheap for cash by the Leonessa Co.  
CHAS. C. TERRY, Agent.  
Alki, June 20, 1853. 43f

**For Cowlitz Landing.**  
PERSONS desiring of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowlitz Landing can be accommodated by leaving orders at the Columbian Hotel, Olympia, or calling at the farm of Judge Yanis.  
Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of  
F. A. CLARKE.  
Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43f

**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.

**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. 9w44

**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 axes, 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, syrup, tobacco, candles, soap, sardines, 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.—12f

**ALAN, LOWE & CO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
132 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.  
Refer to Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City, O. T., and Umpqua, O. T.  
June 2nd, '53. 42 6m

**PARKER, COLTER & CO.**  
—ON THE CASH SYSTEM—  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, LIQUORS, CIGARS, HARDWARE, &c., OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.  
Olympia, June 4, '53. 39f

**NOTICE.**  
"CHR. ROVER" having been taken out of our hands, we hereby give public notice that we are not responsible for any letters, papers, packages, or merchandise sent by said schooner Rover, or bills against her after this date.  
LAMBERT & SMITH.  
New York, June 4, '53. 41-f

**For Sale; To Arrive,**  
FIVE SIZES, 1 LARGE STEAM FLOURING MILL (5 run of stone) superior to any ever in the country, now out 100 days.  
A 2c Stag Hound, 1 LARGE STEAM SAW MILL, complete, now out 90 days.  
Plans of the same may be seen at the store of the subscriber.  
MILLS & VANTINE,  
Corner Front and Sacramento streets, July 2, '53—1m San Francisco.

**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 its session, this winter, on behalf of the Territory.  
M. T. SIMMONS.  
June 18, 1853. 41-f

**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 calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.  
Office at present at the Store of Bertman & Brand. G. A. LATHROP M. D.  
June 26th, 1853. 42 6m

**JUST RECEIVED.**  
BY BARK SARAH WARREN a large assortment of Provisions, Groceries, &c. which will be sold low at the Store of the Kendall Co. By JOS. CUSHMAN.  
Olympia, June 17, '53. 41-f

**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 twenty-fifth of each month, landing passengers and freight at all intermediate landings. For freight and passage apply on board, or to  
PARKER, COLTER & CO.  
Thurston co., W. T., June 4, '53. 4-f

**RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE!**  
THE UNDERSIGNED will sell his LAND CLAIM, situated one mile from Olympia, (the Capital of Washington Territory), together with crop, farming utensils, and all thereto belonging, at a great bargain to the purchaser—for CASH!  
ALSO,  
1500 feet of square timber, and 15000 shingles, put up in 4 bundles in good order. For terms and other particulars, inquire of  
L. H. GALKINS.  
May 21, 1853. 37f

**LOST!**  
LOST from boat "Mary Adams," one Yale Boat painted white, with "Mary" on the stern in lead letters pointed over. Any person returning the same will be liberally rewarded.  
ISSAC HARBING,  
Master Park Mastly Adams.  
July 9, 1853. 3-f

**G. H. GERRISH & CO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WEST INDIA GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, PICKLED FISH, SQUARE TIMBER, PILLS, &c., New Danzine, Washington Territory.  
Emigrants intending to locate at New Danzine will do well to call at their store where every information will be given them.  
May 14, 1853. 39f

**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.—29f

**PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,**  
First Street, (opposite the California House.) PORTLAND, OREGON.  
Turnbull, Monnette & Davis.  
ARE happy to inform the citizens of Oregon that they have just opened an Establishment at 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

**FOR WHIDBY'S ISLAND And Intermediate Ports.**  
THE fine A 1 sloop "S. K. Shepherd," Capt. J. Hill, now lying at Steellacoom, is ready to receive freight for any point upon the Sound, and will sail as soon as sufficient cargo is procured. Said sloop is staunch and strong and capable of carrying with perfect safety fifty head of cattle.  
May 14, 1853. 35f

**WILLIAM H. STOWELL, COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
No. 4, Maynard's Fire proof Store, SAN FRANCISCO.  
N. B. W. H. S. makes no purchases of any description of property on his own account, but generally has a large assortment of merchandise for sale on commission.  
He respectfully tenders his services to any persons in California or Oregon who may wish to employ him as agent for the sale of domestic produce or other merchandise.  
July 6, 1853. 41-f

**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.  
HERBERT HALL.  
Olympia, June 4, 1853. 30f

**JNO. M. MONROE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,  
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.  
WILL PRACTICE his profession in all the Courts held in the Territories of Washington and Oregon.  
July 6, 1853.

**H. C. MOSELEY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Steellacoom, Pierce county, Washington Territory.  
July 2, 1853. 4f

**COOPERS AT ALKI.**  
WE have established ourselves at this point, and intend to carry on the cooping business in all its branches. Salmon barrels constantly on hand, and contracts executed with dispatch.  
STH. WELLS & McILLEN.  
Alki, July 1, 1853. 43f

**Cowlitz Navigation!**  
THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared, at all times, to transport passengers and freight up and down the Cowlitz river.  
The mail comes 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 Henry Winsor or R. C. Smith.  
F. A. CLARKE.  
Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43f

**Piles, Square Timber.**  
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

**NOTICE.**  
PHILIP KEACH begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand at his NEW STORE in Steellacoom City, the following named articles:  
Flour, Dried Apples, Pilot Bread, Honey, Pork, Almonds, Cheese, Pepper, Beans, Ginger, Butter, Salsaparilla, Sugar, Candy, Coffee, Raisins, Tea, Sardines, Tobacco, Axes, broad and narrow, Pipes, Chains, Locks, Cigars, Hatchets clear, Knives and forks, and a variety of Dry Goods, such as Pant's Vests, Shirts, Boots and shoes, Hats and Caps, Prints, Sheeting, French Muslin, Ribbons, Silks, Window curtains, &c., &c., which he will sell as cheap as any other store North of the Columbian River.  
PHILIP KEACH.  
Steellacoom City, April 24, 1853. 33f

**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.  
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July 6, 1853. 41-f

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HERBERT HALL.  
Olympia, June 4, 1853. 30f

**BALCH & PALMER,**  
MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS,  
Steellacoom, Puget Sound, and San Francisco, California.  
CARGONS of piles, hewed timber, ship spars, sawed lumber, shingles, cord wood, salmon, whale oil, potatoes, grain, and Oregon produce generally, furnished at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates. The attention of ship owners is respectfully solicited.  
Their line of packets trading regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco, Schrs. "Damariscus," Capt. Hathaway, Brig "Geo. Emory," 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,  
Steellacoom, Puget Sound.  
CYRUS PALMER,  
California street Wharf, San Francisco.  
Oct. 9, 1852. 3f

**WASHINGTON HOTEL,**  
THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT, CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, W. T.  
THE undersigned having reopened this House of public entertainment for the accommodation of the traveling public, they will furnish man and beast with the best fare the market affords.—Olympia being the point where the main road from the Columbia river strikes the Sound, pleasure parties and others wishing to go down the Sound will find this the best point to start from, as suitable boats for that purpose can be furnished at reasonable rates.  
Private rooms furnished to those wishing them.  
EDMUND SYLVESTER.  
Olympia, April 19, '53. 11f

**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

**COWLITZ HOTEL.**  
A Great Disideratum!  
THE SUBSCRIBER having rebuilt 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, sept 11 f  
F. A. CLARKE.

**Timber, Piles, Shingles.**  
SHINGLES, PILES AND TIMBER kept constantly on hand at the claim of the undersigned, directly on his "point." Cargoes furnished at all times, and on reasonable terms.—He has now on hand  
100 cords wood;  
40,000 shingles, and two or three carloads of square timber and piles. Give him a call at Dover, 7 miles below Olympia.  
HERBERT JEAL.  
March 19, '53—28f

**ADAMS & CO. BANKERS,**  
Portland, Oregon.  
EXCHANGE AT SIGHT in sums to suit, on  
ADAMS & CO.  
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, Utes Bank, Syracuse, Bank of St. Louis, Auburn, Bank of Auburn, Buffalo, Rochester City Bank, Rochester, Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago, Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Michigan State Bank, Detroit, Commercial Branch Bank of Ohio, Cleveland, Clinton Bank, Columbus, O.  
We are always prepared to Purchase GOLD DUST and sell EXCHANGE at market rates.  
Jan. 15, 1853. 21f

**WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.**  
D. H. W. & 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 Timepieces; 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. 3f

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO! PORTER'S LINE.**  
THE Ship FERDIA and brig JANE are running regularly between Puget Sound and the above port. All orders for goods promptly attended to. Address  
WILLIAM PORTER,  
Sept. 11, 1853. 3f San Francisco.

