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MISCELLANEOUS.

Interesting Memoir of Gen. Washington.

The Savannah Courier has some interesting facts in regard to the life and habits of General Washington, which have never before appeared in print. Those facts are taken from the manuscript copy of an autobiography of Gen. Wm. McWhir, D. D., and left by that highly beloved and venerated gentleman, in his last will and testament to his grandson, Hon. Edward J. Harden, of Savannah. Dr. McWhir, as is well known, was a native of Ireland, and educated at Belfast and Glasgow. He was one of the most accomplished scholars and the most successful teachers in the nation. He was, soon after his arrival, chosen principal of the Academy of Alexandria, which post he filled for ten years. His advantages of frequent and familiar intercourse with General Washington, gave him an ample opportunity of speaking with the utmost accuracy in regard to his character and habits. The extracts which we give below will be read with the deepest interest. Dr. McWhir arrived in Alexandria in November, 1784. In his biography, he says:

"A few days after I reached Alexandria, a meeting of the citizens was called to take into consideration the establishment of the Academy, and at this meeting I was chosen teacher. They insured me a competent living, to be increased with the prosperity of the school. At people flocked into the country from all quarters after the war, it was with difficulty that we could hire rooms for the accommodation of the pupils.

Within a year another meeting was called, at which they determined to erect a building of brick for an Academy. Trustees were appointed, and General Washington, who had now returned to Mount Vernon, was elected President of the Board. The building was speedily erected, and in consequence of General Washington being President of the Board of Trustees and sending two of his nephews to the school, George and Lawrence Washington, and the teacher being a regularly bred scholar from the old country, the school suddenly rose in public favor. General Washington gave to the Academy the interest of £1,000 annually, which was designed to support twenty indigent scholars. The sons of men of distinction and wealth, chiefly from Maryland and Virginia, were sent in considerable numbers, so that I was under the necessity of employing three or four assistants.

It was during the first year of my residence in Alexandria, that I first saw and obtained an introduction to General Washington. I preceded him but a few days of my journey to Alexandria. The whole country was upon tiptoe. A thousand questions were addressed to me: "Where is he? Did you see him? When will he be here? I partook of the general enthusiasm and admiration, for General Washington was as great in Ireland as he was in America, and words cannot express the admiration and wonder, and reverence, with which I had contemplated his character before I came to America.

A few days after his return to Mount Vernon, then as he was, and as he ever will be, in all human probability, the greatest man in the world, in company with a countryman of mine, Col. Fitzgerald, one of

Washington's aids, I visited him. At the dinner table, Mrs. Washington sat at the head, and Major Washington at the foot. The General sat next Mrs. Washington on her left. He called upon me to ask a blessing before meat. When the cloth was about to be removed, he returned thanks himself. Mrs. Washington with a smile, said, "My dear, you forgot that you had a clergyman dining with you to-day." With equal pleasantness, he replied, "My dear, I wish clergyman and all men to know that I am no 'a good man'."

I was frequently at Mount Vernon, and saw him frequently at Alexandria; nor did I ever see any person, whatever might be his character or standing, who was not sensibly awed by his presence, and by the impressions of his greatness. The vivacity and grace of Mrs. Washington relieved visitors of some of that feeling of awe and restraint which possessed them. He was uniformly grave and smiling, but seldom, but always agreeable. His favorite subject of conversation was agriculture, and he scrupulously avoided, in general society, topics connected with politics, or war, or his own personal actions. As all the world knows, he was most regular in his habits. He went into his study, it is said, about 4 o'clock in the morning. He continued there until breakfast, which he took with his family, and then visited his plantations. He returned at noon, and his dinner hour was 3 o'clock. He was then open to the calls of his friends and to the society of visitors. No one acquainted with his habits thought of calling upon General Washington in the morning. He took the liveliest interest in our Academy, and in the cause of education generally, and uniformly attended our exhibitions.

General Washington visited his neighbors and friends but seldom, in consequence of his numerous engagements, and the multitude of visitors which he received from all countries. He sometimes went to Spring parties, a kind of barbecue, and all the river parties. He occasionally attended public worship in Alexandria, but his regular place of worship was a church in the vicinity of Mount Vernon of which he was a vestryman and a contributing member. I was at the public meeting of the citizens of Alexandria, called to receive General Washington, and take farewell of him, when he was called to the Presidential chair. The large hotel was crowded to overflowing, and as great a multitude surrounded the doors and windows. The address to General Washington was written by Col. Henry Lee, delivered by the Mayor of the city. The reply of Gen. Washington was longer than the address. His style of oratory was grave and commanding, nor was it possible, when he spoke, to deny the most fixed and earnest attention. His sentiments fell upon the people like oracles. During the delivery of Col. Lee's address, and especially during the reply of Washington, a breathless silence pervaded the multitude, and in common language, "you might have heard a pin drop." He closed his reply with these words—"My kind friends and good neighbors, I bid you an affectionate farewell." There was not a dry eye in the assembly.

EFFECT OF LIGHT.—Dr. Moore, the celebrated metaphysician, thus speaks of light on body and mind: "A tadpole confined in darkness would never become a frog; and an infant being deprived of heaven's free light will only grow into a shapeless idiot, instead of a beautiful and reasonable being. Hence, in the deep dark gorges and ravines of the Swiss Valais, where the direct sunshine never reaches, the hideous prevalence of idiocy smites the traveler. It is a strange, melancholy idiosyncrasy. Many citizens are incapable of any articulate speech: some are deaf, some are blind, some labor under all these privations, and all are misshapen in almost every part of the body." I believe there is in all places a marked difference in the healthiness of houses, according to their aspect with regard to the sun, and those are decidedly the healthiest, other things being equal, in which all the rooms are, during some part of the day, fully exposed to the direct light. Epidemics attack inhabitants on the shady side of the street and totally exempt those on the other side, and even in epidemics, such as ague, the morbid influence is often thus partial in its labors.

PERSEAN PROVERBS.—The man who returns good for evil, is as a tree which renders its shade and its fruit even to those who cast stones at it.

A man passes for a sage when he seeks for wisdom; but if he thinks he has found it he is a fool.

The diamond fallen into a dunghill, is not the less precious; and the dust raised by high winds to heaven, is not the less vile.

An ass which bears its burden, is of more worth than a lion which devours men.

Patience is a tree whose roots are bitter, but the fruit is very sweet.

Ten poor men can sleep tranquilly upon a mat; but two kings are not able to live at peace in a quarter of the world.

STATESMEN.—Gentlemen who secure the respect of other people by losing all respect for themselves. There are few great men in this or any other country, where knowledge of this world was not purchased by losing all hopes for the next.—Punch.

Laying Spoon-Fashion for a Wife.

"Yes, you're right," observed the Doctor, as he drew close up to the lar-room door. "There's a variety of curious incidents connected with the marriage of most people, that would excite the risibles of quite a number, were they generally known."

"I've heard that your marriage grew out of some funny circumstances or other," said Fanchon, as he favored the glowing atmosphere before him with a copious exhalation of the Virginia leaf. "Out with it, Doctor, and let's have a chance to laugh a bit. 'Till the bomb there's a joke somewhere, or the twink of your eye-bellies you add."

"Perhaps there was a joke previous to, and accessory to our marriage, in fact but I'm not quite sure that my good lady would care about having it repeated," said the Doctor.

Nearly a dozen years ago I was on my return to the old homestead in the good State of Connecticut, having just completed my studies as a student of medicine. In company with a goodly number of people, I stopped for the night at a country inn in the town of B—, not being able to resume my journey till a late hour on the following day. Having always been an admirer of the country, I was not at all dissatisfied with the arrangement, and my pleasure was further enhanced by finding at the well laid supper table two ladies of surpassing loveliness, the younger of whom I thought the most bewitching little creature in existence.

The ladies were accompanied by a young gentleman about my own age, with whom I could not but feel exceedingly annoyed, he not only engrossed all their attention, but lucky dog as he was, seemed determined that no other person should participate in the amusement. An offer of some little delicacy by myself to the younger of the two ladies was met by an icy sort of politeness on his part, that effectually chilled any further attempts at intimacy. I soon left the table, but I could not drive the image of the lovely being I had just left from my mind. Something whispered me that we should become acquainted at some future time, but in the interim I felt more than usually uneasy. I longed to be not only an intimate acquaintance, but an accepted lover, and had I been possessed of all the wealth of Croesus, I would have unhesitatingly poured it in her lap.

In the excitement under which I was then laboring, I thought a walk might do me good, but on opening the door for that purpose, I found the night had set in as dark as Erebus, and being an entire stranger, there was no knowing what mischiefs I might encounter, so I made up my mind to compromise the matter by taking my candle and going to bed.

I retired, but for a long time I rolled and tossed about sadly, now one plan by which I might make the acquaintance of the young lady would suggest itself, and then another, until at last I found myself in a state of dreamy languor, neither fairly asleep or quite awake.

I fancied I had heard for the last few moments a sort of light bustle going on near my bed, but it gave me no uneasiness until suddenly some one sprang into the bed, and clasping her arm about me, whispered, "Oh! how dreadful cold it is to be sure! Easy, Julie we shall have to lay spoon fashion or else we shall freeze!"

Here was an incident. What to my or how to act was a question not easily solved. At last I mustered courage enough to ejaculate, "Dear madam, here is some mistake, I'll—"

The lady did not wait for me to say more. With a sharp, quick scream, she sprang from the bed and bolted from the apartment. I was wondering what the deuce it could all mean, when a servant brought a lamp into my room, picked up what ladies' apparel he could find about the premises, and left the apartment. You can well believe, gentlemen, that my slumbers that evening were far from quiet.

In the morning, I know not how it was, but I was vividly impressed with the idea that my nocturnal visitor was one of the two ladies who had supped with me the evening previous, but which, I could not conjecture. I resolved, however, to a certain, on the first favorable opportunity which might present itself, and satisfy myself beyond the doubt.

On taking my seat at the breakfast table the next morning, I placed myself opposite the ladies, and was revolving in my mind the incident of the previous evening, when the younger of the two passed her plate, and begged me to favor her with the preserves near me.

"Certainly, ma'am," said I, and as the thought sprang into my mind that she might be the lady in question, I added, "Will you take them spoon fashion?"

Eureka! what an explosion. The lady's face instantly assumed the hue of a crimson dahlia, while her companion seemed so cold and passionless as I could desire. I was satisfied she had kept her own counsel—scrapped an acquaintance—fell deeply in love, and when I reached home I had the pleasure of presenting to the old folks my estimable lady, the present Mrs. Maddox."

"The best snuff is a snuff of the morning air."

Wit and Sentiment.

"A man is valued as he makes himself valuable."

City people appear to know more than they do; country people less.

An aristocratic lady in Providence refused to read newspapers, magazines, tracts, &c., as they are made of rags.

Is it not better for your friend to tell you your faults privately, than your enemy to talk of them publicly?

The laborer, who by the work of his hands, adds to the nation's wealth, is a true patriot and a benefactor to mankind.

As we go on in life we find we cannot afford excitement, and we learn to be parsimonious in our emotions.

Never condemn a friend unheard, or without letting him know his accuser or his crime.

A taste for useful reading is a fortune to any young man. It is a wonderful self-guard.

A man's true prosperity often begins when he is said to be ruined, and his ruin, when he is said to be prospering.

A FAST MAN.—A fastman is like a glass of champagne; directly he begins to settle he gets flat.

Somebody says with truth, that a man's advertisement in a newspaper is a locomotive sign that travels about and is seen daily by thousands.

Secularism is described as being the little, narrow prejudice, that makes you hate your neighbor because he has his eggs roasted, and you have yours boiled.

In all waters there are fish which love to swim against the stream, and in every community persons are to be found who delight in being opposed to everybody else.

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

A young lady refused recently to get out of her bed, because a copy of the *Salem Observer* lay in her room. She had no objection to the *New York Mirror*.

Never suffer your children to require service from others which they can perform for themselves. A strict observance of this rule will be of incalculable advantage to them in every period of life.

One of the saddest things about human nature is, that a man may guide others in the path of life without walking in it himself—that he may be a pilot, and yet a cast-away.

There is a genius on Lake Champlain who takes a pair of skates and writes a promissory note on the ice with such perfection, that in less than an hour the sun liquidates it.

The people of the United States pay as much for imported cigars as they receive for exported wheat; and drink in the form of French Brandy the whole proceeds of the Indian corn. How truly ridiculous.

Women delight in horrors. Who ever knew one to write a poem, the heroine of which did not fall a victim to "the seducer's wiles," or the fumes of newly kindled charcoal? We pause for a reply.

Burns was the true man, as well as the true poet. His simple expression of human feeling that captivates us. Art is completely concealed in his ease, because he wrote as they naturally rose and came, and not with any secondary view to effect.

All a man wants to make him happy in this world, are health, sunshine and contentment. The two former may be had gratis, while the latter may be purchased for less than half the sum that we often spend to make our neighbors envious.

Friends are queer things. It is an old saying that they are always absent when you need them, but as soon as you can do without them they swarm about you like bees about a hog-head of sugar. Lucky are you if misfortune does not convert them into enemies.

A fellow coming out of a tavern one icy morning, rather *luc*, fell on the door step. Trying to regain his footing, he remarked, "if, as the bible says, 'the wicked stand on slippery places,' I must belong to a different class, for it is more than I can do."

There is no book like the newspaper, none so interesting, because it consists of a variety, measured and in suitable proportions as to time and quality. Being new every day or week, it invites to habits of reading, and it affords an easy way of acquiring knowledge, so necessary to the individual and the community.

There are three kinds of men in this world—the "Wills," the "Wonts," and the "Cauts." The former effect everything, the others oppose everything. "I will," builds our railroads and steamboats. "I won't," don't believe in "experiments and nonsense," while "I can't," grows weeds for wheat, and commonly ends his days in the slow digestion of a court of bankruptcy.

Gleanings.

Perhaps it is not generally known, as it should be, that salt put into the mouth will instantly relieve the convulsive movements in fits, either of children or animals.

Be slow to make a friend and slow to change him; cautious to all; intimate with few; soon a man for his meanness, nor humor any for their wealth.

Of all the best low-chaining is that of a firm and good friendship. It weans our cares and softens our sorrows, and assists us in extremities—it is a sovereign antidote against calamities.

The triumphs of truth are the most glorious, chiefly because they are the most bloodless of all victories, deriving their highest lustre from the number saved, not of the slain.

It was well remarked by an intelligent old farmer—"I would rather be taxed for the education of the boy than the ignorance of man; for the one or the other I am compelled to pay."

Deep learning will make you only acceptable to the learned; it is only an easy and obliging behavior, and entertaining conversation, that will make you agreeable in all companies.

FRIENDSHIP is more firmly secured by lenity towards failings, than by attachment to excellencies. The former is valued as a kindness which cannot be claimed, the latter is exacted as the payment of a debt of merit.

A widow lady in New Orleans is the fortunate possessor of two letters, the one written by the immortal Washington, and the other written by Lafayette. Washing to dispose of these valuable relics, she proposes to put them up at a raffle, fifty chances at two dollars each.

MORAL SEASONS.—With many persons the early age is passed in sowing in their minds the vices that are most suitable to their inclinations, the middle age goes on in nourishing and maturing these vices, and the last age concludes in gathering in pain and anguish the bitter fruits of these most accursed seeds.

There is a good deal of truth in the following aphorism which we find in the *New York Mirror*:

SELF-SACRIFICE often invites unkindness. A man who shows any desire to do good is at once made a pack-horse; and those who cannot use him call him a hypocrite."

A CURIOUS FACT.—The blubber on a fat whale is, sometimes, in its thickest parts, from fifteen to twenty inches thick, though seldom more than a foot; it is of a coarser texture, and much harder than pork. So very full of oil is it, that a cask closely packed with the clean raw fat of the whale will not contain the oil boiled from it, and the scraps are left besides; this has been frequently proved by experiment.

Col. BENTON speaking recently in conversation of his vigor and health, remarked:

"Until I was thirty, I drank nothing but water, sir. Since then I have drunk only what circumstances made it fit I should drink. Temperance and moderation keep me in health and strength. Besides I adopt the Roman Regimen—bathe with cold water and rub dry. That's exercise. None of your common flesh brushes, but what they rub horses legs with."

BEN BROS.—There is a long article in the *Valley Farmer* by which it is established beyond question that sweet oil occasionally rubbed over beards, chairboards, &c., will effectually prevent the appearance of bed bugs. We think it unnecessary to publish the evidence of the efficacy of this cheap and agreeable preventative of the nuisance in question. The reader will take our word that it is conclusive.

CONSUMPTION OF AIR.—An ordinary candle consumes as much air while burning as a man in health does while breathing; the same may be said with regard to gas, oil lamps, &c., bearing a proportion to the amount of light evolved. One hour after the gas of London is lighted, the air is de-oxygenated as much as if 500,000 people had been added to its population. During the combustion of oil, tallow, gas, &c., water is produced. In cold weather, we see it condensed on the windows of ill-ventilated shops. By the burning of gas in London during twenty-four hours, more water is produced than would supply a ship laden with emigrants on a voyage from London to Adelaide.

ALLIGATOR SKINS.—Mr. J. W. Benedict, of Galveston, has manufactured some of the most beautiful boots and shoes that we have ever seen, with leather made of Alligator skins. The skins are tanned and prepared, so that they resemble the finest calfskin in pliability, and are beautifully mottled, like tortoise shell. He intends to send a pair of boots to the World's Fair in New York. He certainly merits a premium for changing the skins of these huge ugly monsters to forms of beauty and usefulness.—[Houston Telegraph.]

Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition.

We learn with great pleasure that the organization of Dr. Kane's expedition is now nearly complete, and that it may be expected to sail by the middle of April. In addition to the brig *Advance*, the expedition will carry out a smaller vessel in frame ready to be put together when necessary. It takes also five whale-boats, two boats made of cedar, by Mr. Fish, of New York, and four gutta-serena boats, which can also be used as sledges. On the upper coast of Greenland forty-eight dogs will also be added to the party. The scientific corps will consist of three gentlemen besides Dr. Kane himself, who will not only discharge the duties of commander of the expedition, but will share in its scientific observations and labors. There will be an astronomer, who will co-operate with Dr. Kane in all matters relating to general physics; a zoologist, who will pay particular attention to the observation of radiata and lower orders of marine life, the products of the dredge being especially cared for; and a general draughtsman. The expedition takes out a transit instrument, and will, it is hoped, be able to establish a permanent observatory at the head of Smith's Sound during the whole time that the *Advance* remains in that region. The sailing officers will be Messrs. Brooks, McGeary, John Ward Wilson, and Amos Bousall, all volunteers. Mr. Brooks was the boat-wain of the former expedition. Mr. McGeary has been in Baffin's Bay on whaling expeditions, has been wrecked there, and knows the coast thoroughly.—Messrs. Wilson and Bousall are sailors by taste and habit, but gentlemen of position and fortune, who go out from a love of adventure. The crew consists of eleven picked men, stalwart fellows from Maine. Each man has one of Marston's rifles, with a due supply of ammunition, as they will have to rely on hunting for fresh meat for themselves, and food for their dogs, during the whole time of their stay in high northern latitudes. The supply of food taken out will consist of Borden's meat-biscuit, and pemmican. The Navy Department has ordered Dr. Kane to receive on board any articles of diet that victuallers or others may desire to send for trial, and on his return to report the result of the experiment made with each article.

Dr. Kane has also been directed by the Department to prepare a detailed report of the scientific observations and results of the expedition, for publication by the Government on his return. Among the great subjects to which his attention is particularly directed by his orders, is the distribution of magnetism, and the question of the existence and extent of an open sea about the pole.

We must here once more express our profound regret that Dr. Kane has not a steam propeller at his command for the purposes of this expedition. If ever a savior and a brave adventurer deserved every aid and every facility, here is the case.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

THE BEAUTIFUL EFFECT OF PAIN.—One of the most beautiful effects of pain is its tendency to develop kind feelings between man and man; to excite a friendly sympathy on the part of others towards the one immediately afflicted. No sooner is a person attacked with illness, than a corresponding degree of interest is excited in his behalf. Expressions of solicitude for his welfare are put forward, offers of assistance are made, old friendships are revived, new ones developed; and this, it is to be remembered, is essentially connected with the sufferings of sickness. Were it not for this, there would be no occasion for this sympathy, and there would be no manifestation of it. Every man would be left to battle with the attacks of illness as best he could; and no kind voice would be raised to cheer him in his hours of solitary gloom; no tender hands put forth in offices of kindness; no midnight watches volunteered to attend his bedside. In contemplating the uses of pain that a gracious God has attached to our constitution as a necessary part of our existence, is there any one that calls for louder admiration than this, which unites the family of Adam into one universal brotherhood, which gives exercise to the noblest charities of our nature, and which is the means of securing to us, at the very moment when we most see their value, the tenderest assistance of the best and kindest feelings of our nature?

COMFORT.—Of the peculiar baseness of the vice of covetousness we need no other proof but this; for as the prime and more essential property of goodness is to communicate and diffuse itself, so in the same degree that anything encloses and shuts up its plenty within itself, in the same it recedes and falls off from the nature of good. If we cast our eyes over the whole creation, we shall find every part of the universe contributing something to the other, either to the help or ornament of the whole. The great business of Providence is to be continually issuing out fresh supplies of the divine bounty to the creature, that lives and subsists like a lamp fed by continual infusions, and from the same hand which first lights and sets it up. So that covetousness is nothing so much as a grand contradiction to Providence, whilst it terminates wholly within itself.—[South.

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

Saturday, May 7, 1853.

Our New Territory—Past, Present and Future.

The recent enactment of the law to establish the "Territory of Washington," has given a new, gallant, dashing, sparkling, and ponderous momentum to the march and swagger of "progress" hereabouts. During our poor dependency upon the cold charities of Oregon, we crept, as weak and puny infants creep; and like the wretched heathens when tickled, we habitually chuckled and giggled over a pitiful gain of one miserable inch of snail-like advancement. We were crowded, cramped, crushed and imposed upon in every possible way and on all occasions. The shipping of the great Puget Sound consisted of one little schooner and three dilapidated old brigs. They brought us our only supplies,—the most intolerable trash from the San Francisco auctions. Our representation in the Oregon Legislature was but a pittance of what we were entitled to. We had no Territorial roads; and of the many public buildings provided for by Congress, not one was given to our northern half of the then Territory. No charter could be obtained by our enterprising citizens to concentrate their means and efforts for the public welfare. Our limited population was kept small by the desperately hostile measures of our neighbors. Every conceivable bug-bear, mud mountains, barren lands, etc., etc., was conjured up to disgust or frighten the would be settler north of the Columbia. Our condition, to some, would have seemed hopeless, but there was no despairing. Our faith, defined in the good book as being "the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen," kept us comforted and strong. "The winter of our discontent" is passed and gone.

The play is changed. No longer in the hands of go-betweens, we have become "a people" within ourselves. "Progress" is our watchword. Our destiny is in the keeping of God, the National Government, and our own judgment. Nature has performed prodigies for our benefit, and by the exertions being made, we are fast securing fortune and happiness for ourselves and a proud and ennobling future for posterity. In our present embry condition our parts are credibly performed, and passing as we are through a probation leading to a great career as a State, everything about us promises the utmost prosperity and grandeur. We have two steam and three water-power saw-mills, one lath, and one flouring mill all in operation. We have a semi-monthly mail communication with the States, a weekly with Oregon, a line of sail-boats between the head and the mouth of Admiralty Inlet, and a military Express between Olympia and Fort Steilacoom via Fort Nisqually. Our Indians are perfectly docile, and of great service to the community both as boatmen on the Sound, and laborers on shore. Fine flourishing farms by hundreds are being established in all directions. Our rich prairies are being ploughed, fenced, and planted. The wheat sown last fall exhibits a luxuriant thriftiness, and seems to smile assurance of heavy purses after harvest. The commerce of the Sound has increased many fold in the past year. We have just cause to be proud of our fine fleet of ships, barks, brigs and schooners, driving a brisk trade, alike beneficial to the country and themselves. Our towns are springing forward with bustling alacrity. Houses are erected as though a magician bade them rise. Merchants with well assorted stocks are placing themselves at all points convenient to the people. Families are thronging into the country and making their permanent abodes. Society is improving. The many little flocks of children here and there are being provided with good schools. Ministers are amongst us, churches are organizing, and Divine services are regularly performed. Verily! our affairs are wondrously and advantageously changed. Vulgarity is odious, and mental sentiment is the ruling influence. An energetic activity prevails. In imitation of Mr. Dombey, our people are disposed to "make an effort," and surely they will succeed. We have full faith in their good fortune in proportion as they strive, "measure for measure."

The future of our Territory is to our mind's eye so gorgeously panoramic and arrayed, as to do it justice would require so much of our space, we propose to lay it upon the table and make it the special business in our next issue. So, news readers.

Goods go off rapidly. Stocks are ill-assorted. New arrivals are looked for.

LATEST NEWS!!

Just as we are going to press, a gentleman who came passenger in the steamship "Columbia" from San Francisco, informs us that Mr. STEVENS, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Governor of Washington Territory.

Gov. LANE, Governor of Oregon. JACK HAYS, Surveyor General of California. Maj. HAMMOND, Collector of San Francisco.

Latest dates from Cuba say that Vice-President KING is slowly sinking, and but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

Flour was selling at \$9 per barrel in San Francisco. Potatoes 9 cents per lb.—Square timber 41 cents per foot; piles 40 cents. Lumber was falling rapidly. The market completely overstocked with everything.

The Cascade Road Again.

Our article last week on this subject is having good effect. The people are responding. They know that the early construction of the road is indispensable to our growth, strength and prosperity, and are ready to give their money freely, and labor with determination for the accomplishment of the object in view. This is just as it should be. Whilst the fit is on, let us push. Let there be no lagging now. Onward! onward!! let us make the road, and we shall get the immigrants by thousands.—Hear one of our neighbors, IRA WARD, Esq., now on a visit to the States to bring his family home. He wrote from Toulon, Illinois, on the 23d of February, to his partner in business here, saying:

"Give liberally for the cutting of a road across the Cascade mountains into Washington Territory. If the road is opened early it will be the means of bringing at least ten thousand immigrants into our country. The emigration across the plains this year will be double that of last."

Yes, "give liberally," that is the expression, and we thank friend WARD for it. The road can and must be made, and to raise the necessary amount of funds, every citizen should "give liberally."

OREGON.—We have dates from this Territory to the 23d ult. There is no news of interest. The papers are filled principally with personal abuse. There is to be an election for delegate to Congress on the first Monday in June. Gen. Lane appears to be the only candidate as yet upon the political "race course."

PACKWOOD'S ferry across the Nisqually river is very favorably spoken of by persons passing between Steilacoom and Olympia. Mr. Packwood's arrangements are ample, his attendance prompt, his demeanor gentlemanly and hospitable, and his charges moderate.

WELLS, McALISTER & Co.'s new saw-mill on the Nisqually river is now in successful operation, and will doubtless do a flourishing business.

Cattle are in great demand. Cows and oxen command very high prices.

Our roads from Olympia to the surrounding country are in shocking order.—We hope there will be a general turn out to work on them this season.

Brig "Franklin Adams," Captain Felker, arrived at Seattle on the 26th ult., 20 days from San Francisco. Merchandise to master, and five passengers.

The brig "Cabot," Capt. Dryden, has arrived in the Sound, making the trip in eight days from Columbia river. She had light winds.

SHOAL-WATER BAY.—This locality is attracting much attention. Fifty claims were taken thereabouts during the last month. There is room for many more, and good success for all.

A New York paper mentions a rumor, for which it does not vouch, that another expedition is being organized in New Orleans, with the design of invading the island of Cuba. A Colonel of the late Hungarian army is to have command of the expedition, which already, it is said, numbers a force of fifteen hundred men, from Cincinnati and elsewhere.

FLORA.—Our woods and prairies are most profusely and elegantly decorated with thousands of wild flowers of matchless beauty and splendor, and of indescribable variety. The bouquets we have seen surpass the productions of the best gardens in the States.

GOOD MUSIC.—The sounds from early morn till late in the evening, proceeding from CLARK'S blacksmith shop and Wood & Sons' cooper shop, keep the upper part of our town incessantly enraptured. It is indeed good music, and—pays well, of course.

Editors Table.

Owing no doubt to the joyful intelligence of the establishment of the Territory of Washington, "our table" has been entirely neglected during the past week.

THE WEATHER, &c.—During the latter part of this week, we had lovely weather. Our light northern breezes, pure atmosphere and genial sun are exceedingly refreshing and invigorating. The crops look highly promising. The way the farmers will whistle, sing and crack jokes during next harvest, will be nobody's business but their own.

DRAY No. 1 has made its appearance in our city. It is the property of our worthy Postmaster, A. W. MOORE, who deserves a large share of credit for his zeal in behalf of the citizens of Olympia. There is only one reason that we can conceive of why the enterprise will not succeed, and that is the long-eared, high strung, double-bass singer attached to the dray is so stout that nothing can be found to withstand the purchase he applies to a load. However, anything in the line of draying will receive prompt attention by leaving orders one door south of the M. E. Church.

We learn that a Surveying party, under the charge of Mr. Hyde and a brother of Surveyor General Preston, are now on their way to the Sound to commence operations. We would state for the benefit of claimants in this part of the country, as the impression has gone abroad that their labors would be of no avail now that the Territory is divided, that everything they do will receive the countenance and sanction of the General Government, as though there had been no division. Now is the time to have your lines run, and claims recorded, which will, in future, prevent any difficulty.

PERSONAL.—We are happy to notice the return of Rev. BENJ. CLOSE, from his visit down the Sound. He will resume his ministerial labors to-morrow, at the usual hour, in the Methodist Episcopal Chapel.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The brig "George Emery," Capt. Driggs, arrived at Steilacoom on Friday, the 20th ult., 15 days from San Francisco. She brings three days later advices than was received by the mail. We have been unable to obtain any papers.

Col. S. P. Moses will accept our thanks for the loan of "Wilkes' Narrative of the Exploring Expedition," in five large volumes. Our readers may look for extracts from it in our next paper.

Correspondence of the Columbian. STEILACOOM, April 28, 1853.

Messrs. McELROY & BERKE: Please inform the citizens of Washington Territory, through the columns of your invaluable paper, that our enterprising fellow citizen, Capt. L. BILLS, at present located upon the claim of L. BALCH, Esq., at Steilacoom, is actively engaged in building, and will soon complete, a large and very fine sloop, which he purposes running upon the Sound and Admiralty Inlet, for the convenience and accommodation of the public generally; and also that the entire arrangements of his craft will be quite as conducive to the comfort and convenience of the passengers as would be an A 1 steam boat or first class hotel.

Said sloop is sixty feet in length, sixteen in breadth, six in depth, and will be capable of carrying, with perfect safety, some hundred and twenty-five tons weight. At the after end of the sloop, there will be a neat frame house, or cabin built, of sufficiently large size to accommodate handsomely, some twenty passengers, and which will be neatly and comfortably furnished. The table will be supplied with "the best that the market affords," and the bar with the choicest of wines, liquors and cigars—and what is of far greater moment than all, a cheerful, obliging and attentive Captain will always be found "on hand" to administer to the wants of his passengers. To facilitate the passage of the sloop, large "leechboards" are to be furnished, which will enable her to make "straight wake" in "beating to windward," and also with a large main-sail and jib. As soon as practicable, if the enterprise proves successful—and who can doubt it?—it is the intention of the Captain to provide his craft with a small steam engine of some 20 horse power.

This experiment of Capt. Bills is certainly a new feature in the business that is being done upon the Sound, and he, as the originator of it, certainly deserves and will receive, from a discriminating and grateful public, a large amount of credit.

Mr. Kenney writes from Genoa, Italy, concerning Dr. Corozio's plan of propelling, thus:—"The reports of the success of the calorific ship Ericsson, in New York, attract much attention in this quarter. But great as that enterprise is, the recent invention of Dr. Corozio of this city, to which I have before referred, promises to supersede it. The Doctor and his friends, who are numerous and wealthy, think he has completely succeeded in devising a substitute for the steam engine, fire, &c., and that electro magnetism will henceforth be the motive power of all machinery.

Awful Destruction of Life!!

From the San Francisco Herald, April 12.

Our city was yesterday thrown into consternation by the intelligence received from San Mateo, by express, of a dreadful disaster which occurred in our bay opposite the Pulgas ranch. Yesterday morning the steamer Jenny Lind took about one hundred and twenty-five passengers on board at Alviso, and started on her trip to this city. About half-past 12 o'clock, when opposite the Pulgas ranch, the company on board were just about being seated to dinner in the after cabin, the steamer proceeding at moderate speed, when the back portion of the connecting pipe was blown asunder, and the steam swept into the crowded cabin dealing death and destruction around. The terror, the agony of the scene as described by eye witnesses, baffles all description, and surpasses almost the power of conception. Men, women and children assembled together within a contracted space, unconscious of danger and preparing for a pleasant meal, were suddenly writhing in volumes of the terrible vapor, stricken with death in its most dreadful form, or surviving awhile only to endure the most exquisite torture to which the human frame is susceptible.

Those in the forward part of the boat, with the exception of a fireman who was standing in front of the furnace door, escaped; the latter, a powerful, fine looking man, was struck in the head by the flying open of the furnace door, so that the skull was laid open and the brain exposed; persons came to his assistance, but he motioned them away, saying, "No, I'm a dead man, go help others," and soon after breathed his last. But in the after part of the boat but few escaped unhurt; many standing near the guards, were either blown overboard or leaped into the water in their sudden alarm; of these but one was picked up, the balance, as many as twelve we are told, meeting a watery grave.

Immediately upon the occurrence of the disaster the anchor was let go, and Mr. Peter Smith, a passenger on board, swam ashore in the marsh and gave information of the calamity. Shortly afterwards a schooner and one or two small craft came out from Pulgas Rancho; but before use could be made of them, the steamer Union, Capt. Mastern, came out from Ataneda Creek and observing a steamer anchored with the flag set upon down in signal of distress, made for her and took off her passengers.

Immediately upon receiving intelligence of the disaster, his honor, Mayor Brenham, set about making preparations for the relief of the sufferers. He was on the point of chartering the steamer Georgia, or any other that might be procured, but was not put to the necessity, as Capt. Young, the owner of the Jenny Lind, immediately proceeded to make arrangements, chartering the Kate Kearney. However, Capt. Johnson, of the latter boat, insisted upon proceeding with her to the wreck on his own responsibility, and with most commendable kindness and activity, made every preparation for getting immediately under way, with such articles as could be procured that might be of service to the wounded.

At about half-past nine p. m., the Kate Kearney started, and proceeded to the wreck, to render what assistance might be in their power, or to relieve or confirm their apprehensions for the safety of friends; but upon the request of Coroner Gray, who represented the annoyance that would result from lack of room, the greater portion returned on shore. The Kate Kearney proceeded on her way with a good head of steam and the tide in her favor; mattresses and blankets had been provided for the wounded, together with quantities of lint, oil, and such medicines as might tend to relieve their anguish. After about an hour's steaming, a steamer was seen ahead, coming down; it proved the Union, Capt. Mastern, who, upon being hailed, stated that the passengers of the Jenny Lind were all on board, and that there were some thirty-six wounded and ten dead. She was immediately put alongside, and the physicians and a few others went on board.

The above are all the particulars we could learn in relation to the sufferers; we have heard the number of dead, exclusive of those drowned, rated as high as 20; several died after the Union was hailed by the Kearney.

The owners of the Jenny Lind had but a few days before expended the sum of \$4000 dollars upon the boiler; the boat was new, and considered safe in every respect.

ONLY THINK OF IT!—The United States own, now, ready to be put into market, one billion three hundred and eighty-seven million, five hundred and thirty-four thousand acres of land, which at \$1.25 per acre amounts to one billion seven hundred and thirty-four million, four hundred and seventeen thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars! And is not this a prize indeed? What nation ever had the like? Every question of the day sinks into insignificance by the overwhelming one of what shall be done with such a vast public domain?—[Exchange.]

Grant it, in small quantities, say one hundred acres, to ACTUAL SETTLERS.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.—Rev. J. J. Roberts, an American missionary, resident in China, writes to a friend in California that the chief leader of the Chinese rebellion is a man named Saw Chuen, surnamed Hung, who, some five or six years ago, studied christianity in Canton; and now, instead of purposing to upset the Government, he seems rather struggling for religious liberty, and against idolatry. Mr. Roberts says that, whilst in Canton, he applied himself to the memorizing of the Scriptures, and maintained a blameless deportment.

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS.—A correspondent

of the National Police Gazette enquires of its editor whether he does not think the spirit rappings and all the apparently inexplicable phenomena connected with these delusions can be explained by electricity. He replies thus:

"We have little doubt that electricity is at the bottom of the matter; but the nature of this subtle fluid is as yet but little known. Probably philosophers are less acquainted with the nature of electricity than they are with any other known science. In our opinion it is the source of all vital action. The human body abounds with it. A curious and simple philosophical experiment, as regards the electricity of the human body, may be thus performed: Take a common iron key or bunch of keys, and attach a piece of twine to the ring. Hold the end of the twine between the thumb and finger of the right hand with the key depending from it until it hangs perfectly still; then hold the open palm of the left hand an inch or two beneath the key, and it will commence to vibrate like the pendulum of a clock, extending its vibrations by degrees the entire length of the hand. Let some person place the forefinger and thumb of his left hand against those of the hand beneath the key, merely touching the finger and thumb gently, and the key will commence a circular motion, following the electric current of the hands thus joined; then let the same person place his right hand gently upon your shoulder, and the electric circle being complete, the motion of the key will almost immediately cease. This experiment will of course succeed better when tried by persons of a nervous, excitable temperament, than it will when tried by others who are of a less excitable nature; but it will partially succeed with all. In some instances the circular motion of the keys will be exceedingly violent, where both experimenters are of a nervous temperament."

DISCOVERY OF VALUABLE SILVER MINES.

It is stated that great excitement has been created in the towns on the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso, by the discovery of some very valuable silver mines on the eastern slope of the mountains, about sixty miles northeast of Donna Anna. The ore is found in immense quantities directly on the surface of the ground, and several tons have already been gathered. The Houston Telegraph says:

"One mine is so rich that the silver is extracted readily by melting it with a common log-fire of pine. Lead ore is also found in extensive veins, traversing the rocks in every direction. We are informed that thousands of tons of lead ore, similar to that obtained at the lead mines near Galena, can be gathered on the surface of the ground, on the mountains east of El Paso. There is a large hill near the silver mines, that might with propriety be styled the lead mountain, as it seems to be an immense mass of galena or lead ore. If we may believe the accounts of persons who have visited these mines, they must be far more extensive and valuable than any of the mines in Illinois or Wisconsin."

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.—The following is an extract from the Toronto, Canada, correspondence of the New York Tribune, March 5:

"Some apprehension is felt in these Provinces at the announcement that the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company has been at Washington in treaty with the American Executive, for the surrender of certain British properties on the Pacific.—That corporation has shown that it would readily sell its country if it could make money by the operation. Strong suspicions have been expressed here that the company are desirous of effecting a transfer of Vancouver's Island to the United States for their own selfish ends. The company took care to secure its prospective interests by a stipulation with the Crown that whenever the Island should be resumed they should be reimbursed all the expenditure on the island; that the "establishments" should be paid for; in short, that they should be bought out, lock, stock and barrel, at those enormous rates which, on the settlement of the Oregon question, they were enabled to obtain.

"The Company's license of occupation does not yet expire for some years; but they have taken the plumbs out of the cake, and would no doubt be very glad at once to handle the amount of the valuation they will be enabled to put on their "establishments." That is to say, the lodgings of the company's officers and servants which have ceased to be useful, since they have picked the mineral riches from the surface of the island. In pursuance of their right to all minerals on the island, the company have, as appears from a return to the House of Commons, collected, by Indian labor, 1,315 tons of coal from the surface seams. Whatever could be picked up without trouble they have obtained, and would now doubtless be most happy to see the island transferred to any foreign power, that they might at once claim of the British Government the round sum which they will obtain whenever the island passes from their occupation.

WHAT MAKES A MAN?—The longer I live the more certain I am that the great difference between men, the great significant, is energy, invincible determination, an honest purpose once fixed, and then victory. These qualities will do anything that can be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunity, will make a two-legged creature a man without it.—[Goethe.]

ROME IN 1853.—A private letter from a well-informed American to the editor of the Tribune, dated Rome, Jan. 18, gives the following somber picture of the present condition of the Eternal City:

"Rome is in a wretched state. Supported by France and Austria, the Government is proscriptive and cruel in the extreme. What with fines, imprisonments, expulsions, &c., &c., scarcely a family high or low, that has not been subjected, within the last two years, to some severe punishment for participation, no matter how slight or indirect, in the revolutionary proceedings of 1848. The authorities have announced their determination to eradicate everything like republican sentiment, and every day witnesses the execution of painful and rigorous measures, notwithstanding the publication of two amnesties of the Pope.

"There is a scheme in contemplation which, if carried into execution, will bind the poor Romans hand and foot, and consign them to slavery forever. The plan originates with Spain, as such a project should unite in forming what is called a common Protectorate over the Roman States constituting them neutral hereafter in all cases of war, and guaranteeing to preserve the integrity of the Pope's temporal government against all enemies, external and internal. An arrangement like this, which would connect the integrity of this government with the guaranty of foreign powers, would be infamous in the extreme, and certainly, so far as it tended to curtail the inalienable right of the Roman people to modify their form of government at pleasure, would be null and void by maxims of public right, which no international combinations, no treaties, can override or overturn. I fear, however, from all I hear, this infamous scheme will be carried out."

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

—A sojourner in Washington, who recently visited the Supreme Court of the United States, remarks:

The Supreme Court of the United States is certainly a very impressive tribunal, both to look at and reflect upon.

The Chief Justice, with eight associates, "robed ministers of the law," constitutes the full bench, over whose public duties, dignity and order hold an undisputed reign.

No colloquial garrulity among the judges breaks in, to mar the just expectation of being attentively heard. No catechizing of counsel, for the appearance of superior judicial sagacity, at the expense of transparency and dislocating an elaborate and well-written argument—a practice observed and complained of, in some of our State courts.—Here, counsel feel, that while subjected to the ordeal of having their reasonings tested by a number of powerful intellects, under whose scrutiny nothing ungrounded can escape detection—they are sure that a solid argument is receiving all that is required from such listeners—profound attention.

AN INTERESTING SERAP OF HISTORY.

The Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvania states that during the proceedings at the Colonization Meeting, Hon. Charles F. Mercer stated, as an extraordinary fact, that the act of Congress of 1807, in relation to the slave-trade, provided that recaptured Africans, whenever our Navy might overtake them, should be taken into the nearest port of this country, and there disposed of according to the legislation of the State. Georgia passed a law that the captives should be sold; one half of the money to go into the State Treasury, and the other half to the captors. And this, too, under the pretext of abolishing the slave-trade.—Georgia was asked to abate the law, but she refused. Subsequently, however, a law was passed by Congress to return such captives to their native land, and one hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for carrying the law into effect. Mr. Monroe was then time President of the United States, and employed a gentleman to superintend this humane plan; thus, in effect, relieving the Colonization Society of the expense of an agent. So, Mr. Mercer insisted, that Mr. Monroe, in fact, established the first Colony on the coast of Africa—Liberia—and in honor and acknowledgment of this, the Capital was called Monrovia.

OHIO STATE CAPITOL.—A comparison of

14 different State Capitols is given, showing that the Ohio State House will far surpass any other in the country. In round numbers the ground covered by the Capitol at Washington is 61,000 square feet; of Ohio, 56,000; of Tennessee, 32,000; of North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Indiana, each 14,000; of Massachusetts and New York, 10,000; of Michigan, 5,000, etc. The legislative halls and library will be larger than at Washington. No estimate is given of the probable total cost of the structure, but it will approach a million, and be finished in three or four years.

THE TABLE EXPERIMENT.—The Weekly

(N. Y.) News has the following: "We have before heard or read of tables being raised from the floor entirely by the attractive force of the hands of the operators, but we thought the scene was laid too far off.—We are informed, however, by several eyewitnesses of an experiment made in New-Berne, a short time since, that it was certainly done. Each of the legs of the table was placed in a glass tumbler, and after the table had been well magnetized, the operators stood up, and raised their hands clear of the table, commanding it at the same time to rise. It rose an inch or two, every leg being observed to be clear of the bottom of the glasses at the same time."

This is not the first time we have heard of spirits rising "an inch or two" from the bottom of tumblers.

MARRIED.
On the 23d ult., at the residence of Col. I. N. Eby, on Whidly's Island, by the Rev. Benjamin Cline, Mr. R. L. DOYLE and Miss CHLOE ANN TERRY.

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

Beef, per lb.	14 1/2	Pickles, per jar.	50
Pork, "	20	Vinegar, per gal.	50 1/2
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	10 00	Salt, per lb.	4 1/2
Flour, per bush.	3 00	Blankets, per pair.	8 00
Butter, per lb.	1 00	Candles, per lb.	6 2 1/2
Onions, per bush.	2 4 00	Lard, per lb.	2 50
Tallow, per lb.	1 2 1/2	Sperm oil, "	1 50
Cheese, "	40	Tobacco, per lb.	2 1/2
Eggs, per doz.	1 00	Soap, "	12 1/4
Bees, per bush.	3 50	Sheeting, 4 1/2 pt. yd.	16
Sugar, per lb.	12 1/2	Drilling, "	15
Coffee, per lb.	30	Axes, "	2 00 1/2
Tea, "	70 1/2	Hewing axes, "	8 50
Molasses, per gal.	50 1/2	Brandy, pr. gl.	1 50 1/2
Salmon, per lb.	1 1/2	Whisky, "	1 2 1/2
Sardines, "	25	Gin, "	2 50 1/2
Chickens, per doz.	7 00	Hickory shingles, "	1 00
Sawed lumber, fir, \$25 per M; cedar, \$30 per M; shingles, \$50 to \$6 per M; piles, 6 to 10 cents per foot; square timber, 1 to 16 cts. per foot; wood, \$5 per cord.			

Masonic.
Olympia Lodge, F. D., Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month.
All brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
C. H. HALE, Secretary.

EX BARK "SARAH WARREN."
JUST RECEIVED, another lot of New Goods, such as Sugar, Molasses, Vinegar, Hams, Teas, Tobacco, Rice, Pickles, Fruit, Pickles, Fancy crackers in tins, Pilot Bread, Table Salt, Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Slippers, Garden Seeds, Grind-stones, Nails, Rope, Cook Stoves, Measuring, Stationery, Log and Ox Chains, Liques, &c., at store of RANDALL CO., 408 CUSHMAN.
Olympia, April 9, '83. 31 1/2

NEW GOODS
AT
Wholesale and Retail.
THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform the citizens of Olympia and vicinity, that one of the partners has just arrived from San Francisco per ship "Rowena" with a well selected stock of goods, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, dried Apples, Candles, Cheesing and Smoking Tobacco, Collins' chopping and Broad Axes, Hand-saws, Powder Shot, Candy, Walnuts,
MENS' & BOYS' BOOTS, BROGANS, Ladies Shoes, Gingham,
Coats, Pants, Shirts, Socks, Hdks., Drilling, Tickings, Kossuth, straw and Panama Hats, &c., which they offer for sale at San Francisco prices. Intending to make Olympia their permanent seat of residence, the undersigned have made arrangements to receive with every vessel a new supply.
Merchants and Farmers will find it to their interest to look at our goods before making their purchases.
BETTMAN & BRAND.
Olympia, April 20, 1853. 33 1/2

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 Base below the Columbian Hotel.
April 28, 1853. 33 1/2

Shoemakers Wanted.
Two or three shoemakers, good workmen, can find plenty of work, large profits, and all materials found, by applying to the undersigned. Cash or produce given for deer, calf, wolf and other skins.
Fifty sides of sole and harness leather on hand and for sale.
JOHN W. BALLANCE,
April 25, 1853. 9w 33 1/2

NEW YORK
Wholesale & Retail Store, and
SHIP CHANDLERY.
LAMBERT & SMITH have recently received direct from the Atlantic States and San Francisco, the largest and most extensive stock of goods ever brought into Puget Sound. Their stock consists of the following:
A large quantity of Flour,
Groceries and Provisions of all kinds,
Paints, Oils, Glass,
Powder, Lead, Shot,
Single and double barreled guns, percussion caps.
Hardware, Cutlery, Iron and Nails.
A splendid assortment of clothing,
Blankets, Boots and Shoes,
Hard bread and crackers, &c., and a great variety of articles not here enumerated, all of which will be sold very cheap.
All orders for goods from any part of the country promptly filled and delivered at the nearest landing, free of charge, by our Express boat kept for that purpose.
We are constantly receiving goods from San Francisco by the clipper brig "Leonesa," which makes the quickest trips of any vessel coming into Puget Sound.
We keep a letter box at our store for the reception of letters of strangers and residents, which will be forwarded by our Express boat every week. We also keep a register, for travelers and others to register their names.
LAMBERT & SMITH.
April 19, 1853. 32 1/2

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 to 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. 11

NEW ARRIVAL!
JUST RECEIVED per ship "Sarah Parker" and brig "Leonesa," a large and desirable assortment of

GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS,
consisting of the following articles:
15,000 lbs California seed barley.
Flour, Tea, Sugar,
Coffee, Rice, Beans,
Pork, molasses,
Tobacco, Salseters,
Soap, Hats, Caps,
Plants, Vests, Coats,
Also an assortment of Wooden ware, consisting of
Tubs, Buckets,
Washboards,
And a great variety of other articles which I will sell as cheap as can be bought in Oregon. Orders for goods filled with dispatch. Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Timber and Spiles received in exchange for goods.
C. C. TERRY.
New York, April 5, 1853. 31 1/2

NOTICE.
PHILIP KEACH begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand at his NEW STORE in Steilacoom City, the following named articles:
Flour, Pilot Bread,
Pork, Cheese, Beans, Butter, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Pipes, Cigars,
Knives and forks,
And a variety of Dry Goods, such as Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots and shoes, Hats and Caps, Prints, Sheetings, 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,
Steilacoom City, April 20, 1853. 33 1/2

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!
THE A 1 staunch ship "ROWENA,"
Capt. C. Thomas, jr., now loading in Henderson's Bay, will sail for the above port on or about the 10th of May. She has superior accommodations for passengers, and from her well known sailing qualities a quick passage may be expected.
For passage apply to the Captain on board or to PHILIP KEACH, Steilacoom City.
April 25, 1853. 3w 33 1/2

A Large Assortment of Groceries.
THE ATTENTION OF THE OREGON TRADE is invited to the following:
275 cases nectar TOBACCO;
125 " grape "
150 " W. Price's "
50 half boxes Kirby's tobacco;
75 " Dill & Mulchane's tobacco;
100 cases peach "
80 " Twin Brothers' "
60 " Virginia "
75 " Atomic "
100 " Mills & Ronalds' "
254 cases GOSHEN BUTTER;
125 lbs. hams, 25 cases butter, in kegs;
650 mats No. 1 sugar, 100 kegs lard;
600 half bbls crushed sugar, 65 cases lard;
650 mats Carolina rice, 175 lbs C. rice;
675 bags C. beans, 25 cases R. W. matches;
450 boxes Ad candles, 20 cases Clark's matches;
175 bbls clear and prime pork, 75 hf bbls pork;
825 tins cheese, mimes, 120 doz yeast powders;
260 bags Rio coffee, 25 bags pepper;
570 cases tea, 1 and 2 lb cad's;
150 half chests black tea;
120 bxs brown soap, 50 bxs S. W. soap;
175 hf bbls corn meal, 100 hf bbls mackerel;
125 cases E Wright's oysters;
125 kegs pickles, 285 cases pickles;
400 boxes bunch raisins;
90 boxes vermicelli, 75 boxes starch;
75 cases Lewis' oysters;
125 boxes ground coffee;
390 reams wrapping paper;
50 bales Cigarrito paper,
125 bbls cotton twine;
200 dozen 2 and 3 hooped buckets;
150 cases Kennet's fresh peaches;
175 Kennet's fresh strawberries;
175 cases preserved beef;
75 cases preserved veal;
75 cases mutton, 50 cases green peas;
60 cases corn corn, 32 cases tomatoes;
65 cases preserved peaches, 25 cases capers;
100 kegs lard, 50 cases leaf lard in tins;
65 cases sardines, 225 kegs pickles, assorted;
175 kegs nails, assorted, 370 doz ax handles;
150 cases brandy peaches;
135 cases strawberries;
130 cases Lewis' pie fruits;
190 cases pickles in glass;
80 cases L. syrup, 95 cases salt, in bags;
75 cases green tea, 75 bales Cigarrito paper;
150 doz pick handles, etc., etc.
For sale by Wm. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
Corner California and Front streets,
San Francisco, March 1, 1853.—31 1/2

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
" 12 " " 36 " " 2,500
" 10 " " 30 " " 2,300
" 9 " " 24 " " 2,100
" 8 " " 20 " " 1,900
" 6 " " 16 " " 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 55 horse power;
Two engines of 40 horse power;
Three " of 20 "
Two " of 15 "
A tubular boiler of 55 horse power;
" of 30 "
" of 15 "
" of 10 "
One flue " of 45 "
Two flue " of 25 "
Saw mill machinery for muley, circular, gang or upright saws;
Flouring mill machinery: Burr stones, bolt cloth, &c.
GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Mining, marine and general engineers,
Vulcan Iron Works San Francisco.
JUSTIN STEINBURGER, Agent at Portland.
LEONARD & GREEN, " Astoria.
April 2, '53. 2w 31 1/2

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 78 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 six o'clock in the morning, till twelve o'clock at night; so that gentlemen who are unable to obtain seats at regular meal hours, may get refreshments between times, when the crowd is not so great.
M. L. WINN.
Jan 25, 1853. 21 1/2

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

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.
E. SYLVESTER & Co.,
Olympia, April 19, '53. 11

MEDICAL NOTICE.
J. R. JOHNSON, M. D.,
A Bout 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.—29 1/2

Blacksmithing.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by A. J. Baldwin, and is now prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing in a superior manner, and at the lowest rates.
Plows—I have also commenced the manufacture of plows, and in a short time will be prepared to furnish the farmers with as good an article as can be found in any country.
JOHN L. CLARK.
Olympia, April 16, 1853. 32 1/2

PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
First Street, (opposite the California House),
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Turnbull, Monuments & 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 FORGING and CASTINGS of every description.
Orders from all parts of the Territory will be promptly attended to.
April 9, 1853.—31 1/2

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 cargoes of square timber and piles.
Give him a call at Dover, 7 miles below Olympia.
HERBERT JEAL.
March 19, '53.—28 1/2

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.
Our small PACKAGE EXPRESS, is in charge of our regular Special Messengers, who by constantly traveling the Isthmus have information and facilities not possessed by any other persons.
Having our own offices and express lines in all parts of the
Eastern, Middle, Southern and Western States,
with our extensive connections completed for OREGON, we can guarantee to our patrons unrivalled facilities.
NEWELL & CO., Agents.
Portland, Oregon, Jan. 15, 1853. 24 1/2

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.
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Jan 25, 1853. 21 1/2

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Jan 25, 1853. 21 1/2

BALCH & PALMER,
MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS,
Steilacoom, 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,
Schr. "Damarisco," Capt. Hathaway,
Brig "Geo. Emery," Capt. Briggs,
may be relied upon for safe carriage of goods, freight and comfortable accommodation of passengers.
For particulars apply to the Masters on board, or to
LAFAYETTE BALCH,
Steilacoom, Puget Sound.
CYRUS PALMER,
California street Wharf, San Francisco.
Oct. 2, 1852. 5 1/2

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.
WEEK & HURD,
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 11 1/2

COWLITZ HOTEL.
A Great Disideratum!
THE SUBSCRIBER having retitled 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 1/2
F. A. CLARKE.

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,
City Bank, Utica,
Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse,
Bank of Auburn, Auburn,
Bank of Utica, 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.
Deposits received on special or general account.
We are always prepared to
Purchase GOLD DUST and sell
EXCHANGE
at market rates.
Jan. 15, 1853. 24 1/2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
PILLOW & DREW have just received direct from New York, a large and rich assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY, consisting of Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Plain do. do.
Gold and Silver Trimbles; Gold Rings with setts; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases;
Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins;
Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders;
Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains;
Silver Tea and Table Spoons;
Silver and Silver plated Spectacles;
Gold Bracelets with setts;
Shell, Slide and Tuck Combs;
Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Purses;
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. 31 1/2

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. 13 1/2

W. G. Holman, Wm. M. Carpenter
Woodford C. Holman & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING
Sacramento Street, (between Sansome and Sansone)
San Francisco, California.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
REFERENCES:
F. G. Burnett, }
Maj. William L. Smith, } San Francisco.
Pope, Bacon & Co., }
Geo. Abernethy & Co., } Oregon Territory.
F. W. Pettygrove, } Port Townsend.
David Shelton, } Olympia.
A. M. Poe, }
N. B. Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11 1/2

COWLITZ RIVER.
THE UNDERSIGNED have Bateau and Canoes running constantly on the Cowlitz River, and are now prepared to forward passengers and freight for the Sound without delay. The mail boat leaves regularly every Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, for the Cowlitz Landing.
WARBASS & TOWNSEND,
Monticello, Dec. 10, 1852. 16 1/2

THE KENDALL CO.,
OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND, &
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Dealers in Oregon Produce and
LUMBER SHIPPERS, AND GENERAL
TRADERS.

HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving by their line of Packet Ships, viz:
Brig Sarah Warren, Capt. A. B. Gove,
Brig G. W. KENDALL, Capt. D. J. Gove,
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. 11 1/2

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. 4 1/2

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
THE undersigned, agents for and owners of town lots in Olympia, and other growing towns on Puget's Sound, are prepared to sell or purchase Real Estate as above. As property throughout the Sound is rapidly growing into importance and value, they invite early applications from capitalists desirous of profitable investments. All communications requesting information as to the value of property, &c., in this district, should be addressed to
SIMMONS & GOLDSBOROUGH,
Olympia, Sept. 11, 1852. 11 1/2

ENGINEER'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned offers his professional services to the public as a Civil Engineer and general Conveyancer in all matters touching land claims, deeds, &c., &c.
For further particulars apply to
H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 1 3/2 1/2

FOR SALE OR RENT.
A LARGE two story house on the corner of Water and First streets, in Olympia. The house is well calculated for a wholesale store. For terms apply to
M. T. SIMMONS,
Olympia, Sept. 1, '52. 11 1/2

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS owing or having accounts against the Kendall Co. are requested to have the same settled immediately, as said Company are about to settle up their affairs previous to the departure of two of the parties of said Co. for the States.
KENDALL CO.
By JOS. CUSHMAN, Agent.
Olympia, April 9, 1853. 31 1/2

Winter Arrangements.
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.
sept 18 1/2
G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

Winter Arrangements.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER
"MULTNOMAH,"
CAPT. FOUNTAINERY, having been completely overhauled and refitted, will hereafter run daily between Portland and Oregon City, leaving Portland at 10 o'clock a. m., and Oregon City at 2 p. m.
The Multnomah will hereafter connect with the steamer Lot Whitcomb running to and from Astoria, touching at intermediate points.
For freight or passage apply to the captain on board or
J. M. BRECK, Agent.
Dec. 4, 1852. 11 1/2

ROUTES
And distance, (as established by common consent) from Portland, southern Oregon, to Cape Flattery—the junction of the Straits with the Pacific—northern Oregon—via the Columbia, Cowlitz rivers, Puget Sound, &c.
From Portland to Ranier, (on Columbia) 45 m
" Ranier to Monticello, (on Cowlitz) 3 m
" Monticello to forks of Cowlitz river, 19 m
" Forks to Warbassort, Cowlitz landing, 12 m
" Warbassort to Eq. J. R. Jackson's, 10 m
" Jackson's to Eq. S. S. Ford's, 20 m
" Ford's to Olympia, 30 m
Total from Ranier to Olympia, 84 m
" From Portland to Olympia, 129 m
From Olympia to Steilacoom, by the Sound, (Balch's passage), 25 m
From Olympia to Nesqueally beach, 19 m
" Nesqueally to Steilacoom, 7 m
" Steilacoom to New York, 27 m
" New York to Seattle, 5 m
" Seattle to Whidly's Island, 30 m
" Seattle to Port Townsend, 55 m
" Port Townsend to New Dungeness, 18 m
" New Dungeness to Cape Flattery, 81 m
" Head of Whidly's Id. to Penn's Cove, 25 m
" Cal. Eby's to Victoria, Vancouver's Id., 28 m
" Olympia to Cape Flattery, direct, 190 m
Total from Portland to Cape Flattery, 419 m

BALCH & PALMER,
MERCHANTS,
STEILACOOM, PUGET'S SOUND,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Sept. 5, 1852. 11 1/2

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND.
Sept. 1852. 11 1/2

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers & Working Jewelers,
Front, between Stack 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. 5 1/2

D. R. Bigelow, Quincy A. Brooks
BIGELOW & BROOKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,
Washington Territory.
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. 5 1/2

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,
French Physician and Surgeon,
Office—Portland Hospital Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.
Dec. 11, 1852—14 1/2

G. N. McCOONAH,
McCOONAH & 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 Pleas, Times and Transcript, San Francisco.
Olympia, Oct. 23, 1852. 7 1/2

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
COWLITZ FARMS, O. T.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11 1/2

L. B. HASTINGS, F. W. PETTYGROVE
ALFRED A. PLUMMER
L. B. HASTINGS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND 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. 3 1/2

WARBASS & TOWNSEND,
GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE,
GENERALLY,
Shipping supplied at short notice.
MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11 1/2

ANDREW J. MOSES
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Merchandise.
Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 11 1/2

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 Coffin's Block, opposite the Columbian Hotel.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11 1/2

WM. SETON OGDEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PORTLAND, O. T.
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.
sept 18 1/2

HENRY TOOMY, JOHN REID
HENRY TOOMY & CO.
LUMBER AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
Corner of Sansome and Merchant Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Sept. 1, 1852. 11 1/2

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,
sept 18 1/2
PORTLAND

