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## THE COLUMBIAN.

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### An Act to Establish the Territorial Government of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all that portion of Oregon territory lying and being south of the 49th deg. of north latitude, and north of the Columbia river, from its mouth to where the 49th deg. of north latitude crosses said river, near Fort Walla-walla, thence with said 49th deg. of latitude to the summit of the Rocky mountains, be organized into and constitute a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Washington: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting the Indians of said territory, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never been passed: Provided further, That the title to the land, not exceeding 640 acres, now occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said territory, or that may have been so occupied as missionary stations prior to the passage of the act establishing the Territorial Government of Oregon, together with the improvements thereon, be, and is hereby confirmed and established to the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectively belong.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Washington shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside in said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of Superintendent of Indian Affairs; he may grant pardons and remit fines and forfeitures for offences against the laws of said Territory, and resists for offences against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, where, by law, such commissions shall be required, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a Secretary of said Territory who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall receive and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted; and all the acts and proceedings of the Governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within sixty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation or absence of the Governor of the Territory, the Secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the Governor during such vacancy or absence.

ence, or until another Governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in a legislative assembly, which shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of nine members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue three years. Immediately after they shall have assembled, in consequence of their first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the members of council of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, and of the second class at the expiration of the second year, and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one-third may be chosen every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the same shall be filled at the next ensuing election. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of eighteen members possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of office shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters: Provided, That the whole number shall never exceed thirty. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters, as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district or county, or counties, for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election, the Governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken, by such persons, and in such mode, as the Governor shall designate and appoint; and the persons so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the return thereof, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act; and the Governor shall, by his proclamation, give at least sixty days notice of such apportionment, and of the time, places, and manner of holding such election. The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said council districts for members of the council shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected to the council, and persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of representatives shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected members of the said house: Provided, That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall occur in either branch of the legislative assembly, the Governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place, and each day, within sixty days after such election, as the Governor shall appoint. But thereafter, the time, place and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular session of the legislative assembly: Provided, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of sixty days, except the first session, which shall not exceed one hundred days.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every white male inhabitant above the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage and holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and those above that age who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act: And provided further, That no officer, soldier, seaman, mariner, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote in said Territory, by reason of being on service therein, unless said Territory is, and has been for the period of six months, his permanent domicile: Provided further, That no person belonging to the army or navy of the United States shall ever be elected to or hold any civil office of appointment in said Territory.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of Legislation not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States. But no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the Legislative assembly shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States; and, if disapproved, shall be null and of no effect: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to give power to incorporate a bank or any institution with banking powers, or to borrow money in the name of the Territory, or to pledge the faith of the people of the same for any loan whatever, directly or indirectly. No charter granting any privilege of making, issuing, or putting into circulation any notes or bills in the likeness of bank notes, or any bonds, receipts, drafts, bills of exchange, or obligations, or granting any other banking power or privileges, shall be passed by the legislative assembly; nor shall the establishment of any branch or agency of any such corporation, derived from other authority, be allowed in said Territory; nor shall said legislative assembly authorize the issue of any obligation, scrip, or evidence of debt, by said Territory, in any mode or manner whatever, except certificates for service to said Territory. And all such laws, or any law or laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be utterly null and void. And all taxes shall be equal and uniform; and no distinction shall be made in the assessments between different kinds of property, but the assessments shall be according to the value thereof. To avoid improper judgments, which may result from intermingling in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all township, district, and county officers not herein otherwise provided for shall be appointed or elected in such manner as shall be provided by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly, and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of probate courts and justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: Provided, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any case in which the title to land shall in any way come in question, or where the debt or damages claimed exceed one hundred dollars; and the supreme and district courts respectively shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the courts may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district court to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error, and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court, shall be allowed and may be taken to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit court of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness shall exceed two thousand dollars, and in all cases where the constitution of the United States, or acts of Congress, or a treaty of the United States, is brought in question; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution of the United States, and the laws of said Territory, as is vested in the

circuit and district courts of the United States; writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory the same as in other cases. Writs of error and appeals from the final decision of said supreme court, shall be allowed and may be taken to the supreme court of the United States in the same manner as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, shall exceed two thousand dollars, and each of said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and also of all cases arising under the laws of said Territory; and otherwise. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of the Territory of Oregon receive for similar services.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and shall receive the same fees and salary as is provided by law for the attorney of the United States for the Territory of Oregon. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and shall receive the same fees and salary as is provided by law for the marshal of the Territory of Oregon, and shall in addition, be paid the sum of two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Governor, Secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney and marshal, shall be nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The Governor and Secretary to be appointed as aforesaid, before they act as such, respectively take an oath of affirmation before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of the said Territory duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws in force therein; or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, to support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oath, when so taken, shall be certified by the person before whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said Secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all judicial officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said Governor or Secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted, by the person taking the same, to the Secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such a manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of \$7500 as Governor, and \$1500 as superintendent of Indian Affairs. The chief justice, and associate justices, shall receive an annual salary of \$2000. The Secretary shall receive an annual salary of \$1500. The said salaries shall be paid quarterly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the treasury of the United States; but no such payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the session thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually traveled route. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, and door keeper, may be chosen for each house, and the chief clerk shall receive five dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the legislative assembly; but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: Provided, That there shall be but one legislative assembly annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the Governor shall deem it expedient and proper to call the legislature together. There shall be appropriated, annually, the sum of \$1500, to be expended by the Governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory, including the salary of a clerk of the executive department; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum to be expended by the Secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the Governor and Secretary of the Territory shall, in the discharge of all moneys intended to be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall, from annually, account to

the said Secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid sums of money shall have been expended; and no expenditure, to be paid out of moneys appropriated by Congress, shall be made by said legislative assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the laws now in force in said Territory of Washington, by virtue of the legislation of Congress in relation to the Territory of Oregon, which have been enacted and passed subsequent to the first day of Sept., 1818, applicable to the said Territory of Washington, enacted and passed prior to the passage of, and not inconsistent with, the provisions of the act, and applicable to the said Territory of Washington, be, and they are hereby, confirmed in force in said Territory of Washington until they shall be repealed or amended by further legislation.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory, at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by said legislative assembly. And the sum of \$5000 out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated and granted to said Territory of Washington, to be there applied by the Governor to the erection of suitable buildings at the seat of government.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as have been heretofore exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several Territories of the United States to the first election; but the delegate to the first election shall hold his seat only during the term of the congress, to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and place, and be conducted in such manner as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and the time, place, and manner of holding such elections, shall give at least sixty days notice by proclamation; and at all subsequent elections the time, place, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The persons having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. The delegate from said Territory shall be entitled to receive the same per diem compensation and mileage as is now allowed the delegates from the Territory of Oregon. Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That all suits, plaints, process, and proceedings, civil and criminal, at law and in chancery, and all indictments and informations, which shall be pending and undetermined in the courts established within and under said Territory of Oregon by act of Congress, equipped "An act to establish the territorial government of Oregon," approved August 14, 1848, wherein the venue in said cases is at law, or in chancery, or criminal proceedings, shall be continued within the limits heretofore declared, and established for the Territory of Washington, then, and in that case, said actions so pending in the supreme or circuit courts of the Territory of Oregon shall not be divided. All bonds, recognizances, and obligations of every kind whatsoever, valid under the existing laws, within the limits of said Territory of Oregon, shall be valid under this act, and all crimes and misdemeanors against the laws now in force within the said limits of the Territory of Washington may be prosecuted, tried, and punished in the courts established by this act, and all penalties, forfeitures, actions, and causes of action, may be recovered and enforced, under this act, before the supreme and circuit courts established by this act as aforesaid: Provided, That no right of action whatever shall accrue against any person for any act done in pursuance of any law heretofore passed by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Oregon, and which may be declared contrary to the constitution or laws of the United States.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That all justices of the peace, constables, sheriffs, and other judicial and ministerial officers, who shall be in office within the limits of said Territory of Washington when this act shall take effect, shall be in and they are hereby authorized and required to continue to exercise and perform the duties of their respective offices, as officers of said Territory, until they or others shall be duly elected or appointed, and qualified, to fill their places in the manner therein directed, or until their offices shall be abolished.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the sum of \$5000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, by and under the direction of the Governor of Washington, in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the Governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said Territory, and such other persons and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That until otherwise provided for by law, the Governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts, in the several counties or subdivisions (in each of the said judicial districts by proclamation, to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem expedient and proper. Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That all officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the Territory of Washington, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law of Congress now existing, or which may be enacted during the present session of Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be entrusted with them for disbursement, shall give such security, at such time and place, and in such manner, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That when the lands in said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, or otherwise disposing thereof, sections numbered 16 and 36 in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to common school lands of said Territory. And in all cases where said sections 16 and 36, or either of any other sections, shall be occupied by actual settlers prior to survey thereof, the county commissioners of the counties in which said sections are occupied as aforesaid are authorized, by and they are hereby, authorized, to locate other lands to an equal amount in sections, or fractional sections, as the case may be, within their respective counties, in lieu of said sections, so occupied as aforesaid. Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the House of Representatives be and they are hereby, authorized, to locate other lands to an equal amount in sections, or fractional sections, as the case may be, within their respective counties, in lieu of said sections, so occupied as aforesaid.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the laws now in force in said Territory of Washington, by virtue of the legislation of Congress in relation to the Territory of Oregon, which have been enacted and passed subsequent to the first day of Sept., 1818, applicable to the said Territory of Washington, enacted and passed prior to the passage of, and not inconsistent with, the provisions of the act, and applicable to the said Territory of Washington, be, and they are hereby, confirmed in force in said Territory of Washington until they shall be repealed or amended by further legislation.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory, at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by said legislative assembly. And the sum of \$5000 out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated and granted to said Territory of Washington, to be there applied by the Governor to the erection of suitable buildings at the seat of government.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as have been heretofore exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several Territories of the United States to the first election; but the delegate to the first election shall hold his seat only during the term of the congress, to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and place, and be conducted in such manner as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and the time, place, and manner of holding such elections, shall give at least sixty days notice by proclamation; and at all subsequent elections the time, place, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The persons having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. The delegate from said Territory shall be entitled to receive the same per diem compensation and mileage as is now allowed the delegates from the Territory of Oregon.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That all suits, plaints, process, and proceedings, civil and criminal, at law and in chancery, and all indictments and informations, which shall be pending and undetermined in the courts established within and under said Territory of Oregon by act of Congress, equipped "An act to establish the territorial government of Oregon," approved August 14, 1848, wherein the venue in said cases is at law, or in chancery, or criminal proceedings, shall be continued within the limits heretofore declared, and established for the Territory of Washington, then, and in that case, said actions so pending in the supreme or circuit courts of the Territory of Oregon shall not be divided. All bonds, recognizances, and obligations of every kind whatsoever, valid under the existing laws, within the limits of said Territory of Oregon, shall be valid under this act, and all crimes and misdemeanors against the laws now in force within the said limits of the Territory of Washington may be prosecuted, tried, and punished in the courts established by this act, and all penalties, forfeitures, actions, and causes of action, may be recovered and enforced, under this act, before the supreme and circuit courts established by this act as aforesaid: Provided, That no right of action whatever shall accrue against any person for any act done in pursuance of any law heretofore passed by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Oregon, and which may be declared contrary to the constitution or laws of the United States.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That all justices of the peace, constables, sheriffs, and other judicial and ministerial officers, who shall be in office within the limits of said Territory of Washington when this act shall take effect, shall be in and they are hereby authorized and required to continue to exercise and perform the duties of their respective offices, as officers of said Territory, until they or others shall be duly elected or appointed, and qualified, to fill their places in the manner therein directed, or until their offices shall be abolished.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That the sum of \$5000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, by and under the direction of the Governor of Washington, in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the Governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said Territory, and such other persons and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That until otherwise provided for by law, the Governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts, in the several counties or subdivisions (in each of the said judicial districts by proclamation, to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem expedient and proper. Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That all officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the Territory of Washington, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law of Congress now existing, or which may be enacted during the present session of Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be entrusted with them for disbursement, shall give such security, at such time and place, and in such manner, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That when the lands in said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, or otherwise disposing thereof, sections numbered 16 and 36 in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to common school lands of said Territory. And in all cases where said sections 16 and 36, or either of any other sections, shall be occupied by actual settlers prior to survey thereof, the county commissioners of the counties in which said sections are occupied as aforesaid are authorized, by and they are hereby, authorized, to locate other lands to an equal amount in sections, or fractional sections, as the case may be, within their respective counties, in lieu of said sections, so occupied as aforesaid.

### Extracts from Wilkes' Exploring Expedition.

On the 21st of May, finding that the small sloop which had been dispatched to Port Nelson had not returned, I determined to proceed towards that place without further delay. We therefore got under way at half past ten; and about one o'clock, I saw the land, which was Port Nelson (of Vancouver), which forms one side of the entrance into Admiralty Channel. Turning the point, we entered the inlet, and soon anchored in Port Townsend, on the northern side, in ten fathoms water.

Port Townsend is a fine sheet of water, three miles and a quarter in length, by one and three quarters in width. Opposite to our anchorage is an extensive flat land, free from wood, and which would afford a good site for a town.

The bay is free from dangers and is well protected from the quarters whence strong winds blow. It has anchorage of a convenient depth, and there is abundance of fresh water to be had.

In the afternoon, we landed and examined the flat land. The next day we were engaged in surveying the bay, which was completed at an early hour. Our base was measured on a straight and level beach, nearly a mile in length, upon the north shore. At the extreme west end of the bay, we found a lodge or two of Indians. In each of these, there were apparently three or four families; and they had a patch of potatoes growing.

vessels as far as a small cove on the west side of the inlet opposite to the south end of Whidby's Island. Here we anchored before sunset, and I named it Pilot's Cove, from the circumstance of having been here joined by the first officer of the Hudson Bay Company's steamer, commanded by Captain M'Neil, who on hearing of our arrival, kindly sent him down to pilot up the ship.

We were under way soon after daylight, taking advantage of the tide, and continued beating as long as it lasted. This was about two hours, by which time we reached another small cove. This was named Apple-tree Cove, from the numbers of that tree which were in blossom around its shores. This cove answers well all the purposes of a temporary anchorage. Before the tide began to make in our favor, we had finished the survey of the cove. We again sailed, and at dark anchored under the west shore, near a fine bay; which the next day was surveyed, and named Port Madison. This is an excellent harbor, affording every possible convenience for shipping.

The scenery of this portion of Admiralty Inlet resembles strongly parts of the Hudson river, particularly those about Poughkeepsie and above that place. The distant highlands, though more lofty, reminded us of the Kaatskills. There were but few lodges of Indians seen on our way up; and the whole line of shore has the appearance of having never been disturbed by man.

The wind proved fair the same afternoon, and we passed up the inlet, taking the passage to the right of Vashon's Island, and finally, towards evening, anchored just below the narrows leading into Puget Sound, within a few yards of the shore and under a high perpendicular bank, in sixteen fathoms.

The shores of all these inlets and bays are remarkably bold; so much so, that in many places a ship's sides would strike the shore before the keel would touch the ground.

On the 11th of May, the morning proved calm, of which I took advantage to survey this part of the sound, which we accomplished before the afternoon, when the tides served us. At 3 p. m. we again weighed our anchors, but had great difficulty in getting beyond the reach of the eddy winds occasioned by the high banks. The scenery about this pass becomes very fine: on all sides are high projecting bluffs of sandstone, rising almost perpendicularly from the water, with a great variety of shrubs along their base. The tide, which runs through the narrows with great velocity, causes many eddies and whirlpools, through which a ship is carried with extraordinary rapidity, while the danger seems to be imminent. The Porpoise succeeded in entering the narrows first, and in a few minutes was lost sight of; the Vincennes entered, and seemed at first to be hurrying to destruction, with her sails quite aback. We were carried onward wholly by the force of the tide, and had backed and filled only once before we found ourselves in as spacious a sound as the one we had just left. This narrow pass seems as if intended by its natural facilities to afford every means for its perfect defence.

Twelve miles more brought us to the anchorage off Nisqually, where both vessels dropped their anchors about eight o'clock. Here we found an English steamer undergoing repairs. Soon after we anchored, I had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Anderson, who is charge of the fort, and Captain M'Neil. They gave me a warm welcome, and offered every assistance in their power to aid me in my operations.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of these waters and their safety: not a shoal exists within the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet, Puget Sound, or Hood's Canal, that can in any way interrupt their navigation by a seventy-four gun ship. I venture nothing in saying, there is no country in the world that possesses waters equal to these.

The anchorage off Nisqually is very contracted, in consequence of the rapid shelving of the bank, that soon drops off into deep water. The shore rises abruptly, to a height of about two hundred feet, and on the top of the ascent is an extended plain, covered with pine, oak, and ash trees, scattered here and there so as to form a park-like scene. The hill-side is mounted by a well-constructed road, of easy ascent. From the summit of the road the view is beautiful, over the sound and its many islands, with Mount Olympus covered with snow for a background. Fort Nisqually, with its out buildings and enclosure, stands back about half a mile from the edge of the table-land.

In the morning I found that the ship lay opposite to a small run of fresh water, and finding the situation an agreeable one, the Vincennes was safely moored there, and boats hoisted out.

The Porpoise, with two of the Vincennes' boats, under Lieutenant-Commandant Ringgold, were directed to take up the survey of Admiralty Inlet. The launch, first cutter and two boats of the Vincennes were placed under the command of Lieutenant Johnson of the Porpoise. With him were associated Dr. Hieckerling, Mr. T. W. Waldron of the Porpoise, Mr. Brackenridge, Sergeant Stearns, and two men. Eighty days were allowed for the operations of this party, which it was intended should cross the Cascade range of mountains, towards the Columbia, proceed thence to Fort Colville, thence south to Lapwai, the mission station on the Kookookeo river, thence to Walla-walla, and returning by the way of the Yakima river, re-pass the mountains to Nisqually.

(To be Continued.)  
DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.—It has for some time been our serious intention to tell the whole story, and call the talented gentleman by name, as we certainly will, immediately after the election.

# THE COLUMBIAN.

Olympia, Washington Territory.

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

Saturday, May 21, 1853.

## Affairs in the Country—Settlers Rights.

"Take heed to thyself that thou offer not thy burnt offerings in every place that thou seest."—Deuteronomy, 12: 13.

This advice from the good book we commend to the serious consideration of the new comers in Washington Territory. It is a serious evil to the interests of our Territory for men to roam and wander "from pillar to post," from prairie to prairie, from up the Sound to down the Sound, hither and thither, to and fro, with unsettled minds, taking here a claim and there a claim, deserting one, squatting upon another and changing again and again, and thereby defeating the laudable objects of men of enterprise and industry. Now, we oppose this practice for various and important reasons, all of which we would not undertake to give in a single article proportioned to our columns. It must be obvious to every mind, that the true course for men to pursue is to examine the country until satisfied with a particular spot, and if determined to locate, do so at once, in right down earnest, and there remain. We would not tolerate claim jumping as a system, or in particular cases where so doing would be an invasion of the indisputable rights of any citizen, but our hope is to see the country become settled, and as that is the object, and the only object of the donation law, claiming land without actual residence thereon, and all other shams, subtleties and circumlocutions, should be popularly disapproved. The citizen who bona fide complies with the law, whether he be rich or poor, wise or foolish, enterprising or otherwise, his rights should be sanctioned and defended by his neighbors. But the man whose fancy being pleased with a certain piece of land, merely makes his shanty tabernacle there until better pleased somewhere else, should not be upheld in his course by anybody. The land claimed by him—his residence being elsewhere, or he a roamer—should be considered lawful prize for any man who, by taking it, would add to the population, society and prosperity of the country. No popular mamby-pamby sympathy for the unfruitful pretended occupant should keep him in possession, to the exclusion of one whose intentions are sincere, and whose efforts would be for the development of the resources of the country. These views are our own, and we throw them before our readers that they may take them for what they are worth.

Cases of hardship have occurred, and perhaps are occurring frequently, and we would establish no rule however severe but that we would be willing to admit special exceptions thereto. We do not preach to have examples made of any particular persons, but rather do we argue against the evil consequences of the system. It is in fact but part and parcel of the abominable land speculation prevailing with such rapacity throughout the western States. It should never find friends among the people of WASHINGTON. The few hundred dollars that the new comer has would enable him to own cattle, and be your thrifty and happy neighbor, if the fishish speculator were not to insist upon getting his last penny before permitting him to enter into possession of the soil. The entire policy of the Government is thus set at naught, valuable tracts of land are occupied only in name, the interests of whole neighborhoods are damaged and kept depressed, the speculators have merely squatted temporarily—making no improvements and looking only to an advantageous sale to a new immigrant, who unable to give the price, roams and wanders, making his offerings in every place he sees.

The evil should be remedied. We desire to see every family and individual comfortably established, and the only course appearing plainly to our minds as the one to be pursued, is for old settlers to define their boundaries with accuracy, claim no more land than they are entitled to, for speculators to abandon their occupation or expect to receive but little merciful consideration; and for the new immigrants, knowing their rights, to insist upon and obtain them. When they shall have correctly concluded that the donation act confers no bounties whatever, but promises to grant in exchange for the settlement of the country, a portion of the land to each settler who shall have resided thereon in good faith, and actually cultivated the same for the specified length of time, we hope and believe they will not hesitate to establish themselves wherever the voice of justice proclaimed by their neighbors may sustain them. We say then in conclusion to the new immigrants, look to your interests and your rights. Lose no precious time.

"Take heed to thyself that thou offer not thy burnt offerings in every place that thou seest."

## Editors Table.

"Our table" is fast becoming a favorite of the LADIES. This week we have to acknowledge the receipt, from an esteemed lady friend, of a delicious mince pie and a large loaf of excellent fruit cake.

We bow with our most elegant grace and thankfulness to the lady who honored "our table" on Tuesday last with that love of a bouquet. Beautiful, magnificent, deliciously fragrant wild flowers gathered with excellent judgment and arranged with superior taste.

PRIDE.—There are many queer notions about pride, and as many kinds of pride as there are diseases prevalent in the States. For our part, we take pride in three things: the prosperity of our Territory, the success of our paper, and in having something good for dinner. Gentlemen, come down on our table. Anything, no matter what. We are not at all particular in our pride on this point. We can starve on turkey and plum pudding as patiently as aldermen. If you doubt the qualifications of our French cook, you may try him any day.

PLEASURING.—The ladies of Olympia, Steilacoom, Nisqually and elsewhere in this vicinity, are enjoying pleasure trips this spring, visiting each other by sail-boats and on horseback. A few gallant bachelors share the honors with the married gentlemen.

IMPROVEMENTS.—John M. Swan's new house in Olympia is now finished; and Weed & Hurd's on Main street will be commenced on or about Monday. E. Sylvester is to build very soon. His materials are now being brought to the spot.

STRAWBERRIES.—Whilst on the prairie the beginning of the week, we gathered (the first of the season) and luxuriated upon an abundance of delicious red-ripe strawberries, vying in size and flavor with those cultivated in the best gardens along the Atlantic slope. In about two weeks the supply will be bountiful for all purposes. Berries of all kinds (straw, ras, sallah, salmon, black, whortle, goose, &c., &c., and currants) are all very forward, and the only expense attached to them is either the gathering them yourself or employing a young Indian to do so for you. We do not expect to have much time to spare for this purpose, and therefore we are providing ourselves with a LARGE BASKET to contain the contributions that will of course be made by all of our friends. They will not neglect the poor printers, for they know it is recorded that "charity shall cover the multitude of sins."

IT IS TIME TO BE AT WORK.—Will some one who knows, inform us why the \$1300 or \$1400 in the hands of the county treasurer are permitted to remain unexpended? Now is the time to be at work. Roads should be made, bridges built, county buildings erected—public improvements should be going on, and the people be able to see some little good effect from the heavy taxes they have been paying.

SMALL CRAFTS.—The snug all-a-taunto little craft, the schooner "MARY" and sloop "SARAH STONE," have been at anchor in our bay during the past week attracting public attention. The former is fresh from Bolton's ship yard, and is intended to be employed in the fishery, for which purpose she has been licensed by the Collector. The latter has also been licensed. She is a regular packet between Olympia and Port Townsend, and the public can always rely upon her being ready at the time advertised, and upon receiving gentlemanly treatment at the hands of Capts. Weber and Slater. (See advertisement.) The schooners "ROVER" and "WHATCOM" are also regular packets, and doing good business.—There is room for a few more of the same sort. Let a half-dozen ten ton sail boats be either brought to the Sound or built here during the coming summer, and the owners will be profited whilst the people will be accommodated.

THE INDIAN DOGS about town have been playing havoc with our neighbors' poultry. We would prescribe a little raw beef, seasoned well with—arsenic or strychnine.—Try it. If successful, you will have the proof on table during the summer and fall.

ANOTHER SAW MILL.—Saw mills multiply as surprisingly as do sugar plums in the magician's hat. Delin & Co.'s mill at the mouth of Puyallep river, on the Sound, is now up and will be in operation in a few days. Ethridge & Taylor were the constructors, and Adam Boles, millwright.—Business is on the rush.

The gentleman who wished "— for a lodge in some vast wilderness  
Some boundless contiguity of shade," can be accommodated on Vashon's Island.

## "Wilkes' Narrative of the U. S. Exploring Expedition."

We learn that many of our subscribers are taking good care of their papers containing extracts from the above work. We offer another portion to-day, and intend continuing the republication from week to week until we shall have given to our readers every word either important or interesting to them. But few persons have had an opportunity to peruse the voluminous work itself, though no doubt all in this region would be glad to get possession of such parts of it as relate to our Territory. This they can now do economically, by subscribing for the "COLUMBIAN,"—the only paper in Washington Territory. Terms, \$5 a year, in advance.

The ship Persia has arrived, making the trip in 16 days from San Francisco to Steilacoom. She is as regular as clock-work, and Capt. G. W. Brown, her commander, is always attentive to his friends. He possesses keen perceptive faculties which enable him to know a gentleman at first sight. He will accept our hearty thanks for late files of San Francisco papers.

## Back Again! Late News.

The clipper Captain, D. J. Gove, in command of the Kendall Co.'s fast sailing brig "G. W. Kendall" arrived in our harbor on Wednesday last, fourteen days from San Francisco. She brings fine assortments of provisions, to our merchants, but not half enough to meet the demand. Also a large amount of dry goods. Capt. Gove's quick trips entitle him to the distinction of the Clipper Captain, and his frequent opportune arrivals with supplies should place him at home in the hearts of the people of Puget Sound. Capt. G. will accept our grateful acknowledgments for late papers, from which we take the following items:

FROM WASHINGTON.—The Cabinet have long sessions, trying to harmonize the conflicting demands of the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore aspirants.

The nomination of Judge Mason as Commissioner of Patents, has caused surprise, and some other emotions not destitute of a moral character. Neither of the Iowa Senators recommended it.

The Switzerland Treaty is under discussion in the Senate. One article provides that foreigners unaccustomed may hold real estate.

Senator Rusk has been dangerously ill, but is reported better now.

The following confirmations are officially published:

John A. Campbell, Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice John McKinley, deceased.

Edward Lander, (Ind.) Chief Justice of the Territory of Washington.

Victor Monroe, (Ky.) Associate Justice of the same Territory.

A report is prevalent in Washington that Gen. Pierce will at once countermand the expedition to Japan as useless and inexpedient, for the reason that it is not sufficiently strong to compel the Japanese to open their ports, and that the force of mere moral suasion will be wholly ineffectual. The exploration of Behring's Straits will be postponed.

There has been another outrage committed by a Spanish cruiser, upon the schooner Manchester, of Baltimore, who boarded her and demanded her papers, broke open the hatches, and took out about one-third of the cargo; but not finding any guns or ammunition, put the cargo back again. They then threatened to take the vessel into Havana, but after keeping her 24 hours they decided to allow her to depart.

MEXICO.—The dates are to the 9th April. Santa Anna has issued to the country, from Vera Cruz, his first proclamation. It is such a paper as will "take" with the Mexican people, and is very Mexican War-ish in its tone.

The "Kendall" brings us a stock of paper, of good quality, too late for this issue, but with which our readers may expect to be hereafter regularly served. We would have been happy to have received it before a portion of this edition was printed on the colored article, for which we hereby apologise. We were entirely out of white paper prior to the K.'s arrival, and our unwillingness to fail to appear on our usual publication day, forced us to adopt whatever material we could obtain as a substitute.

It is our happiness to inform the readers of the Columbian that we have made arrangements for a regular correspondence from a highly intelligent gentleman of Steilacoom. We give his first communication to-day.

The brig Merchantman, Capt. Boyling, sailed for San Francisco on Wednesday last, with a full cargo of square timber, piles and cord-wood.

The Kendall Co.'s Store has become vastly popular under the gentlemanly management of our excellent friend Capt. S. W. PERCIVAL.

The brig Kingsbury, Capt. Cook, was advertised to sail from San Francisco for Coveland, Whidby's Island, on the 10th instant.

## Correspondence of the Columbian.

OLYMPIA, W. T., May 15, 1853.

Messrs. McElroy & Beebe: Having recently returned from a lengthened and extensive trip down the Sound, and having been surprised and gratified at the manifold improvements and enterprises going on at various prominent points, I have thought it would not be uninteresting to give you and your readers a slight inkling of some of them.

We first landed at New York—this no longer presents the deserted appearance it did at my first visit, but the presence of two good stores, and vessels loading with lumber, the erection of new houses, and the pervading activity of the inhabitants are a sure harbinger of much further improvement.—The ownership of this place has recently been transferred to Mr. C. C. Terry, who, I suggest, might further improve it by a change of its name. From this place we crossed the Duwamish bay to Seattle. This is also a fine location, with plenty of fine farm lands in the rear, and a neat steam single circular saw-mill in full operation.—The proprietor of the town site, Dr. MAYNARD, we found busy in having it surveyed and laid off into lots preparatory to selling, but he found ample time to receive and extend to us his usual hospitality.

From Seattle we traveled in our canoe by easy stages to Coveland, the residence of Dr. Lansdale, and the county seat of Island county. It is beautifully situated at the head of Penn's Cove, on the east side of Whidby's Island, and presented a very lively appearance, as the brig "J. C. Cabot" had just arrived with a full complement of immigrants, many of whom were actively engaged in landing their household goods, preparatory to a settlement, probably for life, on that famed Island. After remaining here two days, and exchanging, or rather receiving, the hospitalities of our old acquaintances in the neighborhood, we wended our way further north, with the view of reaching Port Townsend by passing through "Deception Passage" at the northern extremity of Whidby's Island. This passage is about 300 feet wide, lined on either side with rock bluffs, and receives an immense volume of water direct from the Straits of Fuca, into which it opens. The rushing and roaring, the rumbling and tumbling of these waters were apparently terrific, but by the steady and skillful management of our Indians, and a propitiatory offering to their Deity—the observance of profound silence—we passed through with perfect safety and arrived at Port Townsend without accident.

This place possesses probably the finest harbor on the Sound, has a considerable extent of excellent prairie land, is fast filling up with enterprising settlers, and will most probably eventually be the entrepot to the commerce of our Territory. While at this place we witnessed the trial of a white man accused of murdering an Indian chief at Dungeness. Rum was, as usual, the cause of this sad affair, and the progress of the testimony in the case, more than ever convinced us of the utter inadequacy and inapplicability of the United States Indian laws to this Territory. This is not an Indian country, and all the statutes of Congress cannot make it such, hence the perfect imperfection of the present system of laws regulating intercourse with savage tribes, as applied to us. Would it not be decidedly preferable to transfer to our Legislature the authority to make all necessary laws on this subject, in order that minor offences between the white and red man may be cognizable by a Justice of the Peace, authorized to fine or imprison to a limited amount?

While at Port Townsend, enjoying the courtesies of its kind inhabitants, the joyful news arrived that Oregon had been divided, and that the late residents of Northern Oregon had, in reality, a Territory of their own, named after the immortal WASHINGTON! Every face was wreathed with smiles, and every heart throbbled with delight. We felt ourselves emancipated from unnecessary shackles, and that with the aid of a Legislature wisely chosen, the great elements of our future happiness and success, the great causes of education and internal improvements, would be duly fostered and protected.

Our next stopping place was Port Ludlow, at the western entrance to Hood's Canal. This is a charming little harbor, with plenty of water and sufficient prairie for a considerable settlement. Mr. SAWYER, the proprietor, is actively engaged, surrounded by workmen of every description, in erecting an extensive system of steam and water power saw-mills, and will, beyond all doubt, from his position, energy and resources, be enabled to do a flourishing business, and from his kindness to us, we should be inclined to say he deserves it.

Leaving Port Ludlow we touched in at Apple Cove and took a flying examination of Mr. J. J. FELL's steam saw-mill; he has a powerful engine, an excellent site, and will shortly have several circular saws, a planing and lath machines, &c., in full blast.

Owing to the absence of Mr. DELIN, and bad weather, we did not visit his saw mill at the mouth of the Puyallep, but we heard very favorable accounts of it.

Our next visit was to the saw-mill of Messrs. McALLISTER & WELLS, located on a stream running through the claim of the former near the mouth of the Nisqually.

This mill has just commenced running, appears to be well put together, has a substantial dam, can be easily provided with logs, and will doubtless do a most excellent business. From thence we took a cursory look into Henderson's Inlet, to examine the mill privilege of A. J. SIMMONS & Co.,—found him hard at work and full of energy and spirit, the sure precursors to success. The same day we arrived at Olympia, somewhat jaded and fatigued it is true, after a twenty-four days' canoe expedition, but yet delighted with every thing we saw, and proud that we were citizens of the Territory of WASHINGTON. Yours respectfully, G.

## From our Steilacoom Correspondent.

STEILACOOM, May 16, 1853.

Messrs. McElroy & Beebe: As public journalists, and the only ones in fact, in Washington Territory, you are doubtless anxious to acquire all the information possible relative to the advantages possessed by the different sections of it, and the favor with which the most important questions are received, that you may publish them to the world through the medium of your paper. Your duties compel you to remain almost constantly at home, and consequently you must depend, in a very great measure, upon the settlers in the different sections of the Territory for a correct knowledge of the whole country. My mite I am perfectly willing to contribute, and promise that when anything of interest transpires, or is about to come off in our county, that you shall be duly advised of the same at the "earliest opportunity."

The present great topic of the day, and most general subject of conversation amongst us, is the contemplated road from the Sound to Fort Walla-walla. All consider this an enterprise of vital importance to both settler and immigrant, and with joyful hearts cry Amen! to the request that appeared in the last number of the "Columbian" for the people from all parts of the Territory to meet at Olympia on the 21st inst., for the purpose of taking measures to open a road across the Cascade mountains. There is but one feeling here in relation to this matter, for all are in favor of the "good work," and stand ready to go into it with heart and soul. There is not a white man in Pierce county who will not come readily and cheerfully forward, and with a hearty, manly "good will" place his "shoulder to the wheel," and with all his might assist in "putting the thing through." This is a long talked of and much desired object, and there is no reason "under heaven" why it should not be accomplished in time for this year's immigration. Our people are eminently energetic and persevering, and when they firmly resolve to open this road, the work will be half completed. In the minds of some there may be doubts existing whether a practicable route can be found, but among us there are none whatever, for all concur in saying that one can be found, not only practicable, but highly so. Of the immense importance that this road would prove to the Territory generally, and the great amount of good that, by it, we should confer upon the immigration, there cannot possibly be any diversity of opinion, for there is not a man in Washington Territory possessed of a single talent, who cannot see that the addition of TEN THOUSAND people to our present, sparse population, and as many cattle to our very limited stock, would enhance in an amazing degree, the value of property already owned here, give a great impetus to trade, and in one year, more than double the amount of business that is done at present. These are results most devoutly wished by all of us, and may be easily and quickly consummated by the determination of the whole people to contribute to the amount of their ability, either in labor or money. There is another fact, and an interesting one too, that has a close affinity to the subject under consideration, and which appears to be well fixed in the minds of the people generally, that is, that a large majority of the immigration of last year into Oregon, now residents of the "Willamette Valley," do most decidedly, in their hearts, give the Puget Sound country the preference, and would, at this very day, be citizens of Washington Territory, had the road now under contemplation been opened last year. This is not only a truth, but one that should be well considered, for the regrets that were felt by us all last year, will be more than doubly keen this, if we foolishly neglect to prepare the way for the thousands who are already en route from the States to Washington Territory. It is not my intention to speak disparagingly of Oregon Territory, and I presume I shall be pardoned for saying that ours possesses much greater natural advantages than does it; and that in the great race for wealth and high rank which both have fairly entered upon, the younger sister is destined to soon take the lead and EVER AFTER MAINTAIN IT!

Again let me assure you that the heart of the people in this section of the Territory are warmly enlisted in this good cause, that they heartily approve the call for a meeting, will cheerfully respond to the means that may be devised for the promotion and speedy completion of the road, and at no time be found wanting in bestowing "material aid" for the accomplishment of the enterprise.

We are informed by Capt. Brown of the ship Persia, that Governor STEVENSON arrived in San Francisco on the 27th ult. in the steamer Oregon. We may look for his arrival here next week.

BRICK YARD.—Conrad Saylor, Esq., preparing to establish a brick yard in Olympia. Materials for brick are close at hand.

"Ho! ye that hunger," call at the store of Bettman & Brand. They have received a large assortment of almost everything. See their advertisement.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

#### PORT OF STELLACOOM.

**SAILED.**  
May 10—Sloop S. E. Shepherd, Bills, Chambers' mill, ballast.  
**ARRIVED.**  
May 11—Sloop S. E. Shepherd, Bills, Chambers' mill, sawed lumber to master.  
**SAILED.**  
May 12—Sloop S. E. Shepherd, Bills, Chambers' mill, ballast.  
**ARRIVED.**  
May 14—Sloop S. E. Shepherd, Bills, Chambers' mill, sawed lumber to Balch & Palmer.  
16—Ship Persia, Brown, San Francisco, merchandise to Balch & Palmer.  
Schooner Damariscove, McNear, 21 days from San Francisco, merchandise to Balch & Palmer.

#### Masonic.

**Olympia Lodge, U. 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.

### WEBBER & SLATER'S EXPRESS.

THE A 1 fast sailing sloop "Sarah Stone," running between Olympia, Port Townsend and Whidby's Island, leaves Olympia the first, tenth and twentieth of each month. Returning, leaves Port Townsend the fifth, fifteenth and twentieth of each month, landing passengers and freight at all intermediate landings.  
For freight and passage apply on board.  
May 23, 1853. 3w37

### 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,  
15000 feet of square timber, and  
15000 shingles, put up in 1 bunches in good order. For terms and other particulars, inquire of  
L. H. CALKINS.  
May 21, 1853. 37if

### EX G. W. KENDALL

AND SHIP PERSIA. The undersigned have just received  
Flour, Pork, Hams, Pilot Bread, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Sardines, Tin plates, Pans, Coffee pots.  
Drawing Knives, Mill files, Augurs, Chisels, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, and a general assortment of Clothing and Dry Goods, &c.  
BETTMAN & BRAND.  
May 21, 1853. 37if

### ARRIVED AT KENDALL CO'S STORE!

EX brig "G. W. Kendall," Capt. D. J. Gove, 100 barrels Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Syrup, Pork, Butter, Corn Meal, Rice, Beans, &c., &c., all of which will be offered at the lowest market price.  
Olympia, May 19, 1853. 37if

### LOOK HERE!

JUST RECEIVED per brig Kendall, a choice assortment of Goods, comprising every variety needed in this country. They are too numerous to mention, but consist in part of a large supply of  
Molasses,  
Rice,  
Cheese,  
Corn meal,  
Tea,  
Coffee,  
Sugar,  
Spices,  
Beans,  
Candles,  
Starch,  
Dried Apples,  
Raisins,  
A large assortment of Dry Goods.  
LADIES' SADDLES,  
Bridles, &c. Flow, Hoes, Axes, Saws, Grindstones, &c., &c.  
For sale by  
WRIGHT, COLTER & CO.  
Olympia, May 21, 1853. 37if

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

Will practice in the various courts of the Territory.  
April 28, 1853. 37if

### SHEEP!

THERE will be offered for sale by private bargain at Fort Nisqually, Puget Sound, Washington Territory, on or about the 25th June, 1853, One thousand Wether, and two hundred Ewe sheep or thereabouts, of the Leicester, Southdown, Cheviot and Merino breeds. For further information, apply to W. F. Tolmie, Fort Nisqually—if by letter, address "Care of Postmaster, Olympia, Washington Territory."  
May 14, 1853. 1w

### Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a partnership under the name of Holderness & George for the purpose of transacting a general mercantile and shipping business between the ports of San Francisco and Duwamish Bay.  
New York, Duwamish Bay, April 28, 1853.  
S. M. HOLDERNESSE,  
Duwamish Bay.  
ROBERT GEORGE,  
San Francisco.

### FOR SAN FRANCISCO! PORTER'S LINE.

THE Ship PERSIA and brig JANE are running regularly between the ports of Puget Sound and the above port. All orders for goods promptly attended to. Address  
WILLIAM PORTER,  
Sept. 11, 1852. 10 San Francisco.

### G. H. GERRISH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WEST INDIA GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, PICKLED FISH, SQUARE TIMBER, PILLS, &c., New Dungeness, Washington Territory.

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

### FOR WHIDBY'S ISLAND And Intermediate Ports.

THE fine A 1 sloop "S. E. Shepherd," Capt. L. Bills, now lying at Steilacoom, is ready to receive freight for any point upon the Sound, and will sail as soon as sufficient is procured. Said sloop is staunch and strong and capable of carrying with safety fifty head of cattle.  
May 14, 1853. 36if

### Horses to Hire.

ISAAC TEBO would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has again established a Livery Stable in Olympia, where good fat horses can be obtained at any time, for a trip to the Cowitz or for pleasure parties. Good saddles, bridles, &c.  
Olympia, May 14, 1853. 36if

### ALBERT PETTINGILL, SUPPOSED to be a native of Maine, will hear of something to his advantage by calling at this office, or addressing Henry C. Wilson, Fort Townsend, Washington Territory.

### COOPERS WANTED!

2 or 3 coopers wanted to make one thousand barrels for the undersigned, at Coveland, on Whidby's Island, as soon as possible after this date, for which the cash will be paid. The materials for the barrels are all ready to work.  
D. SHOW.  
Coveland, May 3, 1853. 4w36

### 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, Cheating 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, Hdkfs., Drilling, Ticking, 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. 33if

### WATCHES & JEWELRY! G. COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER, (LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

TAKE 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. 33if

### Shoemakers Wanted.

TWO or three shoemakers, good workmen can have 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 skins of sole and harness leather on hand and for sale.  
JOHN W. BALLANCE,  
April 23, 1853. 9w33 Nisqually.

### 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,  
Pains, 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 "Leonora," 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. 32if

### 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  
" 6 " " 20 " " 1,900  
" 8 " " 16 " " 1,660  
BOILERS—plain cylinders; double flue, tubular and locomotive, at from \$75 to \$100 the horse power.  
On hand and for sale:  
A propeller engine of 125 horse power.  
An English beam engine of 65 horse power.  
Three " of 20 " "  
Two " of 15 " "  
A tubular boiler of 65 horse power;  
" of 30 " "  
" of 15 " "  
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.  
MESTIN STEINBERGER, Agent at Portland.  
LEONARD & GREEN, Astoria.  
April 23, 1853. 3m31

### 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. 1f

### NEW ARRIVAL!

JUST RECEIVED per ship "Sarah Parker" and brig "Leonora," 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, Saleratus,  
Soap, Hats, Caps,  
Pants, Vests, Coats,  
Also an assortment of Wooden ware, consisting of  
Tubs, Buckets,  
Washboards,  
Sugar and Flour boxes,  
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 Spikes received in exchange for goods.  
New York, April 9, 1853. 31if

### 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,  
Axes, broad and narrow,  
Pipes,  
Cigars,  
Knives and forks,  
And a variety of Dry Goods, such as Pants, 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 Columbia River.  
PHILIP KEACH.  
Steilacoom City, April 20, 1853. 33if

### EX BARK "SARAH WARREN."

JUST RECEIVED, another lot of New Goods, such as Sugar, Molasses, Vinegar, Ham, Tea, Tobacco, Rice, Pickles, Fruit, Pickles, Fancy crackers in tins, Pilot Bread, Table Salt, Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Ship's Garden Seeds, Grindstones, Nails, Rope, Cook Stoves, Medicines, Stationery, Log and Oil Chains, Liquors, &c., at store of Kendall Co., by  
JOS. CUSHMAN.  
Olympia, April 9, '53. 31if

### 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 " "  
30 half boxes Kirby's tobacco;  
75 " Dill & Mulchaney's tobacco;  
100 cases peach " "  
80 " Twin Brothers' " "  
90 " Virginia " "  
75 " Aromatic " "  
100 " Mills & Ronalds' " "  
251 firkins GOSHEN BUTTER;  
125 brls. hams, 25 cases butter, in kegs;  
500 mats No. 1 sugar, 100 kegs lard;  
600 half brls crushed sugar, 65 cases lard;  
650 mats Carolina rice, 175 brls C. rice;  
675 bags C. beans, 25 cases R. W. matches;  
450 boxes Ad candles, 20 cases Clark's matches;  
175 brls clear and mess pork, 75 brls pork;  
825 tins cheese, prime, 129 doz yeast powders;  
200 bags Rio coffee, 25 bags pepper;  
570 cases tea, 1 and 2 lb cads;  
160 half chests black tea;  
120 brs brown soap, 50 brs S. W. soap;  
125 brs brn corn meal, 100 brs mackerel;  
175 cases E. Wright's tobacco;  
125 kegs pickles, 285 cases pickles;  
400 boxes bunch raisins;  
90 boxes vermilion, 75 boxes starch;  
75 cases Lewis' oysters;  
125 boxes ground coffee;  
390 reams wrapping paper;  
50 bales Cigarito paper,  
125 brls cotton twine;  
200 dozen 2 and 3 hooped buckets;  
165 cases Kennett's fresh peaches;  
175 cases preserved peaches;  
125 cases preserved beef;  
75 cases preserved veal;  
75 cases mutton, 50 cases green peas;  
60 cases green corn, 32 cases tomatoes;  
65 cases preserved peaches, 25 cases caps;  
100 kegs lard, 50 cases leaf lard in tins;  
65 cases sardines, 225 kegs sardines, assorted;  
175 kegs nails, assorted, 350 doz ax handles;  
150 cases brandy peaches;  
130 cases Lewis' pie fruits;  
190 cases pickles in glass;  
80 cases L. syrup, 55 cases salt, in bags;  
75 cases green tea, 75 bales Cigarito paper;  
150 doz pick handles, etc. etc.  
For sale by  
Wm. T. COLEMAN & CO.,  
Corner California and Front streets,  
San Francisco, march 1, 1853.—31if

### WASHINGTON HOTEL, 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.  
E. SYLVESTER & Co.  
Olympia, April 19, '53. 11f

### MEDICAL NOTICE.

J. R. JOHNSON, M. D., ABOUT Fifteen miles below Olympia, on Puget Sound, has opened for the benefit of the sick and afflicted a  
HOSPITAL  
at his "point," where he will be in readiness at all times to attend with counsel and medical assistance all who may make application.  
March 26, 1853.—29if

### 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.  
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. 32if

### PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

First Street, (opposite the California House.) PORTLAND, OREGON.  
Turnbull, Monasties & Davis, ARE happy to inform the citizens of Oregon that they have just opened an Establishment of the above description, and are now prepared to execute with dispatch FORGINGS and CASTINGS of every description.  
Orders from all parts of the Territory will be promptly attended to.  
April 9, 1853.—31if

### 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  
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.—28if

### ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS!

OUR EXPRESS leaves PORTLAND, Oregon, semi-monthly, by Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steam-ship "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. 24if

### 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 decoyed 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. 29, 1853. 21if

### 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, 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,  
Schr. "Damariscove," Capt. Hathaway.  
Schr. "Geo. Emery," Capt. Driggs  
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. 9, 1852. 54f

### 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. Halls and Parties furnished on the shortest notice.  
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.  
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 11f

### COWLITZ HOTEL.

A Great Discontent!  
THE SUBSCRIBER having retired 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 if 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,  
Utica 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. 25if

### ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS!

OUR EXPRESS leaves PORTLAND, Oregon, semi-monthly, by Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steam-ship "California, the Atlantic States and Europe.

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

PILLOW & DREW have just received direct from New York, a large and rich assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY, consisting of Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Plain do. do.  
Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold Rings with sets; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases;  
Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins;  
Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders;  
Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains;  
Silver Tea and Table Spoons;  
Silver and Silver plated Spectacles;  
Gold Bracelets with sets;  
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs;  
Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk 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.  
All of which will be sold at Low Prices.  
Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 3uf

### 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. 19if

### W. C. Holman, Woodford C. Holman & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING, Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansome) San Francisco, California.  
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.  
REFERENCES:  
F. G. Burnett, }  
Maj. William L. Smith, } San Francisco.  
Page, Bacon & Co.  
Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon Territory.  
F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend.  
David Shelton, }  
A. M. Poe, } Olympia.  
N. B. Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce.  
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

### 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 1 o'clock, for the Cowlitz Landing.  
WARRAS & TOWNSEND  
Monticello, Dec. 15, 1852. 164f

### THE KENDALL CO., OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND, & SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DEALERS IN OREGON PRODUCE AND LUMBER SHUTTERS, AND GENERAL TRADERS,  
HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving by their line of Packet Ships, viz:  
Sloop Sarah Warren, Capt. A. B. Gove.  
Sloop 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 floor from California street.  
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

### 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. 1y1

### 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. 11f

### 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 31if

### 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. 11f

### 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 partners of said Co. for the States.  
KENDALL CO.  
By JOS. CUSHMAN, Agent.  
Olympia, April 9, 1853. 31if

### 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 if G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

### Winter Arrangements. THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER "MULTNOMAH,"

CAPT. FOURTERRY, 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. 1f

### ROUTES

And distances, (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, 12 m  
" Forks to Warburton, Cowlitz landing, 12 m  
" Warburton 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 Olympia 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 Whidby's Island, 30 m  
" Seattle to Port Townsend, 55 m  
" Port Townsend to New Dungeness, 18 m  
" New Dungeness to Cape Flattery, 84 m  
" Head of Whidby's Isl. to Pean's Cove, 25 m  
" Cal. Ebey's to Victoria, Vancouver's Isl., 28 m  
" Olympia to Cape Flattery, direct, 190 m  
Total from Portland to Cape Flattery, 419 m

THE CHERRY MAN.  
The peach's sunny side—  
Is from the glance of a blooming maid  
As bright as a drop of the morning dew  
Was the rich, warm soil where it grew.

And fit for the cheeks from which they sprang  
Were the stolen hours that dimly hung  
In wavy lines round the dispersed stars  
And covered the hole where the clouds went in.

That human lawn, by nature sown,  
By the barber's hand had never been mown.  
But the virgin growth, by the warm blood fed  
Was very soft, and a beautiful red.

So the maiden thought, when in loving sport  
Lip unsealed lip, with sharp report,  
Or their delicate hands had dared to press  
The curling waves with fond caresses.

A favored man with the sex, was he,  
Though he passed no proud ancestral tree,  
And he and Plutus had never struck hand,  
In the bargain where souls sell for money or land.

For he could dazzle in parlor or hall  
And flirt with the prettiest girl at the ball,  
And boast of his triumphs with careless grace,  
For he had the rare charm of an unshaven face.

O! if I had, after this life of pain,  
Metamorphosed, and sent back to earth again,  
One favor I ask of the god—if they can,  
To make me just like the unshaven man.

**Foreign News.**  
Some stir had been created in political circles by the publication of a letter from Mazzini, regarding Kossuth's proclamation to the Hungarian soldiers in Lombardy, which he declares was written by the ex-Governor in Kutayah. Nettled at the sarcasm which Mazzini deals him, Kossuth has replied, and declares that the proclamation was garbled.

It is reported that the petition for a charter from a London and Liverpool and American Steamship Company, has been refused by the British government.

A vessel has arrived in England from Melbourne, with a million of pounds sterling.

The news from France is unimportant. There were reports that the Emperor was expected in Paris to crown the Pope, and that his Holiness will stay two months at Compiègne. Mr. Bushbeck had received an assurance from the Emperor that the imperial manufactures should be worthily represented at the New York exhibition. An unsuccessful attempt was made by an incendiary to burn the Toulon arsenal, on the 25th ult. Typhus fever had been very prevalent in Paris, but it was gradually abating again.

From Spain we learn that Narvaez has appealed to his peers against the harshness of the government.

Advices from Austria state that Lelency who attempted to assassinate the Emperor, was executed on the 20th ult. His Majesty was recovering, but slowly. Reports were rife that the British ambassador had been mobbed, but the fact had been carefully contradicted. However that may be, it is certain that the Austrians bear an ill-feeling to the English, in consequence of the hospitality shown to Kossuth and Mazzini; for the Britishers in Vienna have been "sent to Coventry" by general society.—The conspiracy recently discovered among the prisoners at Comorn had been effectually put down. Conspirators were, however, snot in other parts of the Austrian dominions.

The news from Germany is to the effect that Saxony, Hesse, and other minor principalities, have given their adhesion to the Austro-Prussian commercial treaty. The Duke of Oldenburg died on the 27th April. A new company has been established at Hamburg for a line of steamers to Valparaiso.

In Italy the Austrian authorities were still revenging themselves on the people for the late insurrection, and arrests continued to be the order of the day.

Mazzini is said to have eluded his enemies, and got safe on board the English frigate at Genoa. The Jesuit College at Rome has been in a ferment, in consequence of the late expulsion of several of its members from the South American republics, and obtained a promise of active interference from the Pope.

From Russia we have received intelligence that Poland was being filled with imperial troops; and that a demand had been made on Turkey for indemnity for the late intervention, and a settlement of the Holy Sepulchre question was insisted upon.

In Turkey itself affairs had again assumed a pacific feature. The reported rupture between Austria and Turkey turns out to be untrue. The relations between the two countries are most friendly, and both have agreed to smooth away all difficulties by a congress at Paris in May. In the meantime the war with Montenegro has ceased.

Dates from the Cape of Good Hope to the 24th of January had been received, and the report of a battle having taken place between the British and the Basutos is confirmed. The British lost forty men, and the savages five hundred.

Accounts from Australia to the 14th December state that the yield of gold had rather diminished. Provisions were lower, railors were easily obtained, and emigration was undiminished.

Allow a man to have wit and he will show you to have judgment.  
Every act is best taught by example; good deeds are productive of good friends.  
When religion is made a religion, nothing more intricate when made a duty, nothing more easy.

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For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Disease, Rheumatism, Catarrhus Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Consumption, Fever Sore, Venereal Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

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

LIVER COMPLAINT AND SALT RHEUM.  
New York, July 27, 1849.  
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Words can but feebly express my feelings, in conveying the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored to perfect health by the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. She was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease that covered her whole surface of the body, so that it would have been impossible to touch any part that was free from the scum; the head face and body were covered with scales like those of a fish; the hair fell out in large quantities, and walking caused the most excruciating agonies, as it affected the joints more severely than any other part. She suffered also a long time from an affection of the liver, connected with general debility, and a prostration of the nervous system. Physicians, both in Europe and America, had exhausted the usual remedies, without effecting a cure, or scarcely affording relief; and the best medical skill was unavailing, until she happily used your Sarsaparilla. The disease was pronounced salt rheum, but her whole system, internally and externally, was altogether deranged; but so complete has been the cure, after using the Sarsaparilla for six weeks, and taking in all less than one dozen bottles, that she now enjoys better health than for years previous to taking the Sarsaparilla. The object in making this communication is, that all who have suffered as she has, may know where and to whom to apply for relief (and that not in vain), as a complete cure will be the result. My wife unites with me in heartfelt thanks—and believe me, gentlemen,  
Yours sincerely,  
FERRIER NAZER.  
City and County of New York, &c.—Ferrier Nazer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the foregoing statement, to which he has subscribed his name, is true and accurate; to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn and subscribed this 27th day of July, 1849, before me,  
C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor.

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When any of the above are sent from the office of publication, they will be charged half the above rates.

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Portland Square, San Francisco  
November 6th, 1852. 91

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Sept. 18, 1852.

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A JOINT STOCK COMPANY—Capital \$3,000,000—Office in St. Brannan's new fire-proof block, Montgomery street, between California and Sacramento.

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B. G. & S. are sole agents for, and receiving per every mail, the Boston Journal, N. O. Picayune, Louisville Courier, Cincinnati Commercial, Portland Transcript, New Bedford Mercury, Baltimore Sun, St. Louis Reveille, &c., &c., besides which they receive the New York Herald, New York Tribune, London Illustrated News, Wisner & Smith's European Times, Weekly Dispatch, Dublin Nation, London Punch, La Cronica, La Presse, La Constitutionnel, all Illustration, and other papers generally from all parts of the world. One of the firm resides in New York, and will attend to the filling of all orders that we may receive with promptness and dispatch.

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**PROSPECTUS.**  
**BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.**  
RE-PUBLICATION OF THE  
LONDON QUARTERLY, THE NORTH  
WESTMINSTER REVIEWS, AND  
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,  
AND  
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THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, whereby to counteract that influence which its powerful rival exerted against their measures. The two great political parties thus made strenuous efforts through their respective organs, for the promulgation of their antagonistic principles; and during a long series of years, these leading Periodicals have concentrated the labors, the talent, and the influence of the adherents of the Whig and Tory parties of Great Britain.

Men of the highest literary rank, as dignitaries civil and ecclesiastic, have contributed to the pages of these works; among them might be mentioned some of the most regular contributors to the London Quarterly Review were Southey, Scott, Lockhart (its present editor), Apperson, Ferguson, Wordsworth, Lord Mahan, Dr. Hillman (whose articles on Oriental literature have been highly esteemed) and that wonderful woman of science, Mrs. Somerville, with many others scarcely less celebrated. Then again in the Edinburgh Review, it is enough to mention the following names, any one which it might be associated with—we refer to Jeffrey, Napier, Brougham, Mackintosh, and McCulloch; the first of whom during his long connection with the Review actually wrote, on the "age," one third of the articles that graced its brilliant pages; while the universally admired essays of the last, republished so extensively in our own and the parent country, leave us in no manner of doubt as to their great intrinsic merit.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW  
This able Journal was established under the patronage and support of the ultra-liberals, styled the British House of Commons; among whom Rowbuck, Mill, Bowring, Professor Long of the London University, Miss Martineau, and others names need not be quoted, conspicuously figured. It was for some years under the editorial supervision of Jeremy Bentham, for which fact it obtained the sobriquet of the month-piece of Benthamism.—This work has ever been especially devoted to the great topics which interest the mass of the people; its pages have been rife, it will be remembered, with a series of powerful articles, tending to the reduction of Tory and exclusive privileges, hereditary rights, kingly prerogatives, &c. The ascending developments made a few years since, respecting the wretched and, then, unheard-of horrors of some branches of the mining population of England, first appeared in its pages. Not only have its articles been directed against the afore-mentioned abuses—the work has also maintained an unrelenting crusade against the alliance of church and State, thus virtually seeking to abolish the "Parliamentary Religion" of England, and eventually to remove the still existing marks of feudalism, which continue to afflict the British nation. It has recently become the medium through which Cobden promulgates his Free-trade doctrines, which will give it increased interest to the numerous admirers here and elsewhere, of that great reformer. In many particulars the Westminster Review espouses a political faith closely allied to that of our own country; and therefore we may, without cherishing it as an exotic worthy of being engrafted into our more genial soil. It has recently been united with the Foreign Quarterly Review, the more attractive features of the two Reviews being now combined in the Westminster, and thus adding greatly to its value as a literary periodical.

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW  
is the exponent of the Whig party in Great Britain, having from its commencement advocated freedom and the rights of the people. When the war, apparently of extermination, was waged against France by British rulers, and during which occurred the second great struggle of England with our own country, this Review first uttered the flag of resistance, made by its unimpaired and eloquent appeals in behalf of inalienable rights the halls of legislation and even the throne itself tremble. The graphic and stirring delineations of those events, presented in the pages of that distinguished Journal, exhibit the truest portraits of those perilous days to be found, perhaps, in the language. Its influence was becoming so apparent, that at length the leaders of the Tory party, at whom the thunders of its eloquence were especially directed, found it too powerful an instrument to be resisted by ordinary means, and hence they established the "Quarterly," or as it is distinguished among the American Reprints.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, whereby to counteract that influence which its powerful rival exerted against their measures. The two great political parties thus made strenuous efforts through their respective organs, for the promulgation of their antagonistic principles; and during a long series of years, these leading Periodicals have concentrated the labors, the talent, and the influence of the adherents of the Whig and Tory parties of Great Britain.

Men of the highest literary rank, as dignitaries civil and ecclesiastic, have contributed to the pages of these works; among them might be mentioned some of the most regular contributors to the London Quarterly Review were Southey, Scott, Lockhart (its present editor), Apperson, Ferguson, Wordsworth, Lord Mahan, Dr. Hillman (whose articles on Oriental literature have been highly esteemed) and that wonderful woman of science, Mrs. Somerville, with many others scarcely less celebrated. Then again in the Edinburgh Review, it is enough to mention the following names, any one which it might be associated with—we refer to Jeffrey, Napier, Brougham, Mackintosh, and McCulloch; the first of whom during his long connection with the Review actually wrote, on the "age," one third of the articles that graced its brilliant pages; while the universally admired essays of the last, republished so extensively in our own and the parent country, leave us in no manner of doubt as to their great intrinsic merit.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW  
This able Journal was established under the patronage and support of the ultra-liberals, styled the British House of Commons; among whom Rowbuck, Mill, Bowring, Professor Long of the London University, Miss Martineau, and others names need not be quoted, conspicuously figured. It was for some years under the editorial supervision of Jeremy Bentham, for which fact it obtained the sobriquet of the month-piece of Benthamism.—This work has ever been especially devoted to the great topics which interest the mass of the people; its pages have been rife, it will be remembered, with a series of powerful articles, tending to the reduction of Tory and exclusive privileges, hereditary rights, kingly prerogatives, &c. The ascending developments made a few years since, respecting the wretched and, then, unheard-of horrors of some branches of the mining population of England, first appeared in its pages. Not only have its articles been directed against the afore-mentioned abuses—the work has also maintained an unrelenting crusade against the alliance of church and State, thus virtually seeking to abolish the "Parliamentary Religion" of England, and eventually to remove the still existing marks of feudalism, which continue to afflict the British nation. It has recently become the medium through which Cobden promulgates his Free-trade doctrines, which will give it increased interest to the numerous admirers here and elsewhere, of that great reformer. In many particulars the Westminster Review espouses a political faith closely allied to that of our own country; and therefore we may, without cherishing it as an exotic worthy of being engrafted into our more genial soil. It has recently been united with the Foreign Quarterly Review, the more attractive features of the two Reviews being now combined in the Westminster, and thus adding greatly to its value as a literary periodical.

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Sept. 6, 1852. 117

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is abroad among the people; and to the honor of the age may it be stated, that ignorance is deemed a misfortune, but a fault; and advantages thus placed within our grasp, however true, also, may be the source of the less true, that the cultivation of literature is its own reward, the neglect of it brings its punishment. With these views, therefore, the American publishers respectfully beg to invite the special attention of their fellow citizens to the contents of the several Periodicals here referred to, being confident that in doing so they will be but will at the same time, add to the general progress of the nation, by imparting to the public mind a healthful stimulus for a high order of intellectual pleasure.

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