

THE COLUMBIAN.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

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AGENTS.

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- JOHN R. JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie, Lewis county.

Extracts from Wilkes' Exploring Expedition.

[Continued]

At the Cascades, during the fishing season, there are about three hundred Indians, only about one-tenth of whom are residents—they occupy three lodges; but there was formerly a large town here. Great quantities of fish are taken by them; and the manner of doing this resembles that at the Willamette Falls. They also construct canals, on a line parallel with the shore, with rocks and stones, for about fifty feet in length, through which the fish pass in order to avoid the strong current, and are here taken in great numbers.

There are two portages here, under the names of the new and the old. At the first, only half of the load is landed, and the boats are tracked up for half a mile further, when the load is again shipped. The boats are then tracked to the old portage. A strong eddy occurs at this place, which runs in an opposite direction; and here it is necessary to land the whole of the cargo; after which, the empty boats are again tracked three quarters of a mile beyond.

To a stranger, unacquainted with the navigation of this river, the management of these boatsmen becomes a source of wonder; for it is surprising how they can succeed in surmounting such rapids as all the Cascades. Their mode of transporting the goods and the facilities with which they do it, are equally novel. The load is secured on the back of a voyager by a band which passes round the forehead and under and over the hair; he squats down, adjusts his load, and rises with ninety pounds on his back; and other places ninety pounds more on the top and off he trots, half bent, to the end of the portage. One of the gentlemen of the company informed me, that he had seen a voyager carry six packages of ninety pounds each on his back (five hundred and forty pounds); but it was for a wager, and the distance was not more than one hundred yards. The voyagers in general have not the appearance of being very strong men. At these portages, the Indians assist for a small present of tobacco. The boats seldom escape injury in passing; and in consequence of that which they received on this occasion, the party was detained the rest of the day repairing damages.

On their starting next morning, they found that the boats leaked, and put on shore again to gum them. This operation Mr. Drayton describes thus. On landing the goods, the boats are tracked up and turned bottom up, when they are suffered to dry; two flat-sided pieces of firewood, about two feet long, are then laid together, and put into the fire, until both are well lighted and the wood burns readily at one end and in the space between; they then draw the lighted end slowly along the gummed seam blowing at the same time between the sticks; this melts the gum, and a small spatula is used to smooth it off and render the seam quite tight. The common gum of the pine or hemlock is that used; and a supply is always carried with them.

A short distance above the Cascades, they passed the locality of the sunken forest, which was at the time entirely submerged. Mr. Drayton, on his return, visited the place, and the water had fallen so much as to expose the stumps to view; they were of pine, and quite rotten, so much so that they broke when they were taken hold of. He

is of opinion that the point on which the pine forest stands, has been undermined by the great currents during the freshets, and that it has sunk bodily down until the trees were entirely submerged. The whole mass appears to be so united to either by the roots, or by the same undermining process, were observed to be going on continually in other parts of the river.

On the 7th of June, they had a favorable wind, but it blew so hard that they were obliged to reef their sail, and afterwards found the waves and wind too heavy for them to run without great danger; they in consequence put on shore until it abated. In these forty miles of the river, it usually blows a gale from the westward in the summer season, almost daily.

In the evening they reached within seven miles of the Dalles, and four below the mission. Here the roar of the water at the Dalles was heard distinctly.

The country had now assumed a different aspect; the trees began to decrease in number, and the land to look dry and burnt up. Before pitching their tents, the men were beating about the bushes to drive away the rattlesnakes, a number of which were killed, and preserved as specimens.

In the morning they were again on their route, and reached Little river, from which the station of the Methodist mission is three fourths of a mile distant. Here they were met by Mr. Perkins, who was waiting for his letters and some packages of goods the brigade had brought. Mr. Drayton accompanied Mr. Perkins to the mission, while the brigade moved on towards the Dalles. Mr. Daniel Lee, the principal of the mission was found near the house, engaged in reaping his wheat.

At this station there are three families, those of Rev. Mr. Lee, Mr. Perkins, and a lay member, who is a farmer. Their reception of Mr. Drayton was exceedingly kind.

The mission consists of two log and board houses, hewn, sawed, and built by themselves, with a small barn and several out-houses. The buildings are situated on high ground, among scattered oaks, and immediately in the rear is an extensive wood of oaks and pines, with numerous sharp and jagged knolls and obelisk-looking pillars of conglomerate, interspersed among basaltic rocks; in front is an alluvial plain, having a gradual descent towards the river, and extending to the right and left. This contains about two thousand acres of good land, well supplied with springs, with Little river, and other smaller streams passing through it. The soil is made up of decomposed conglomerate, and in places shows a deep black loam. Around this tract the land is high, devoid of moisture, and covered with basaltic rocks or sand.

They here raise wheat and potatoes by irrigation; the latter grow in great perfection, and wheat yields twenty to thirty bushels to the acre. They had just gathered a crop of two hundred bushels from land which they irrigate by means of several fine streams near their houses. They might raise much more, if they were disposed. The summers here were much hotter than at Vancouver, and consequently drier; the spring rains cease here earlier, and the people harvest in June.

There are only a few Indians residing near the mission during the winter, and these are a very miserable set, who live in holes in the ground, not unlike a clay oven, in order to keep warm. They are too lazy to cut wood for their fires. The number that visit the Dalles during the fishing season, is about fifteen hundred; these are from all the country round, and are generally the outlaws of the different villages. The missionaries complain much of their insolent behavior, and of the thieving habits, both of the visitors, and those who reside permanently at the falls. They are, therefore, very desirous of having a few settlers near, that they may have some protection from this annoyance, as they are frequently under apprehension that their lives will be taken.

It is not to be expected that the missionaries could be able to make much progress with such a set, and they of course feel somewhat discouraged, though they have succeeded in obtaining a moral influence over a few.

The river, between the Cascades and the Dalles, a distance of forty miles, has no rapids, and is navigable for vessels drawing twelve feet of water. It passes through high rocky banks of basalt.

The missionaries informed Mr. Drayton, that the salmon fishery at the Dalles lasts six months, and that sturgeon are taken during the greater part of the year.

The mission is three miles from the Dalles. On Mr. Drayton reaching the lower point of the portage, he found Mr. Ogden encamped, and a boat load of packages spread out to dry. It appeared that one of the boats had bilged in passing up, and required repairs. The place was luckily fitted for these operations, as it had but one entrance to protect against about a thousand Indians, on the look out for whatever they could pick up, and who required the whole force of the brigade to keep them in check.

The Dalles is appropriately called the Billingsgate of Oregon. The diversity of dress among the men was greater even than in the crowds of natives I have described

in the Polynesian islands; but they had the decency and ease of their persons which the Islanders exhibit. It is only necessary to say that some forty or fifty live in a temporary hut, twenty feet by twelve, constructed of poles, mats, and cedar bark, to give an idea of the degree of their civilization.

The men are engaged in fishing, and do nothing else. On the women falls all the work of skinning, cleaning, and drying the fish for their winter stores. As soon as the fish are caught, they are laid for a few hours on the rocks, in the hot sun, which permits the skins to be taken off with greater ease; the fish is then stripped off the bones, mashed and pounded as fine as possible; it is then spread out on mats, and placed upon frames to dry in the sun and wind, which effectually cures it; indeed, it is said that meat of any kind dried in this climate never becomes putrid. Three or four days are sufficient to dry a large matfish, four inches deep. The cured fish is then pounded into a long basket, which will contain about eighty pounds; put up in this way, it kept dry, it will keep for three years.

During the fishing season, the Indians live entirely on the heads, hearts, and offal of the salmon, which they string on sticks, and roast over a small fire.

The fishing here is very much after the manner of that at Willamette Falls, except that there is no necessity for planks to stand on, as there are great conveniences at the Dalles for pursuing this fishery. They use the hooks and spears, attached to long poles—both the hook and the spear are made to unship readily, and attached to the pole by a line four feet below its upper end. If the hook were made permanently fast to the end of the pole, it would be liable to break, and the large fish would be much more difficult to take. The Indians are seen standing along the walls of the canals in great numbers, fishing, and it is not uncommon for them to take twenty to twenty-five salmon in an hour. When the river is at its greatest height, the water in the canals is about three feet below the top of the bank.

(To be Continued.)

SUPREME COURT, U. S.—The Supreme Court of the United States, at its session of 1853, has decided the following points:

1. **COPY-RIGHT.**—A sale by the Sheriff of an engraved plate of a map, does not subject the copy-right. This is not a subject of levy on an execution.

2. **PATENTS.**—Any person has a right to demand a copy of a patent from the Commissioner of Patents, on a tender of the fee required by law; and an action will be sustained against the officer who refuses it. The officer is not, however, compelled to comply with such a demand when accompanied with personal insult and abuse; but if another demand be made by the same party in a proper manner, the officer cannot withhold a copy till an apology be made for the prior insult. Ill temper and bad manners do not work a forfeiture of a man's civil rights, even if he be uncivil. (Case of Bayden vs. Burke.)

3. **COLLISION AT SEA.**—In the case of accidental collision at sea, when neither is in fault, each party bears his own loss. (Case of ship Washington vs. ship Mary Francis.)

JOHN WESTWORTH FOREVER.—No one but the editor of the Chicago Democrat could perpetrate the following. It is in his best vein. The clergy of Chicago should give him the hat:

"We never, intentionally, alluded to dogmatical religion, but we cannot forbear the expression of the opinion, that it would be an improvement in all religious denominations, if their members would surrender to their clergymen their ill-gotten gains, for them to return to the proper persons.—All who have damaged us in this respect, can pay it over to any clergymen in this city, and no questions will be asked. And we will allow such clergymen fifty per cent. for bringing the sum to due reparation."

NEW DESCRIPTION OF STEAMER.—A new description of steamer has commenced to ply on the Clyde, between Glasgow and Dumbarton. The peculiarity of her construction lies in her compactness, her paddles being much lower than her hullworks; and as her engine is on the rotatory principle, it likewise occupies very little space. The inventor, Mr. David Napier, says:—

"The advantages these engines have over others, are that they are more compact, consume about one-fourth less fuel, and require no engineer; the steersman by a peculiar valve, moves the vessel ahead or astern, without communicating with any one. The furnace bars contain water, consequently the hot ashes, which are destructive to the common furnace bar, in this case tends to the production of steam. There is also a simple application of the fan to assist combustion."

The Northern Route to the Pacific.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The following letter from Gov. Doty, of Wisconsin, to the President, presents considerations worthy of notice. We stated a day or two since, that Gen. Stevens, who was lately appointed over the new Territory of Washington, had been directed to survey a Northern route to the Pacific, and now we learn that the route proposed by Gov. Doty is that over which Gen. Stevens is to pass; thus its feasibility will soon be known. The Milwaukee Wisconsin says that there is no doubt that it is near the best route for emigrants from the Northern States to the Pacific, taking their departure from the Mississippi at the Falls of St. Anthony. The Wisconsin is informed that the Legislature of Minnesota has granted a charter to Gov. Doty and his associates, to construct a railroad on the route, and that a company under the charter will be organized during the ensuing Summer. It strikes us that the valley of the lakes have a deep interest in this route:

To His Excellency, Franklin Pierce:
SIR:—An appropriation having been made by Congress to enable the President to cause explorations and reconnoissances to be made of routes for railroads to the Pacific, I beg leave to suggest, as one of those worthy of examination, the route from Lake Superior to Puget Sound.

It is five hundred miles shorter than any other route. It passes over a country, every mile of which can be settled; and is highly desirable for settlement, there being an abundance of timber, water, and prairie. It crosses no large rivers; but passing the upper branches of the Mississippi, where the main stream is not navigable, it touches only the smaller branches of the Missouri, and, striking the east branch of the north fork of the Columbia River, follows that stream to its most western curve, which is within one hundred miles of Bellingham Bay.

There will be less snow in the mountains upon this route than upon one further south. Commencing at the head of Lake Superior, the point of termination in the centre of the continent of the channel of communication formed by nature, from the Atlantic Ocean westward, this route is a continuation of that line and must inevitably become the thoroughfare—the highway of nations—for the trade and travel between England, her Provinces, the northern part of the United States, and China and the East Indies.

In this view, and directly connected with the question of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, I have thought it might with propriety become the subject of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

I am authorized to say, that capitalists are prepared to construct a railway upon this route, with or without governmental aid, if the permission of Government can be obtained. Respectfully, your most obed't s't,
JAMES DUANE DOTY,
Washington, March 9, 1853.

DROMEDARY RIDING.—Bayard Taylor in a recent letter from Southern Nubia, published in the New York Tribune, in which he describes a ride across the great Nubian Desert, thus speaks of the pleasures and peculiarities of dromedary riding:

"I found Dromedary riding not at all difficult. One sits on a lofty seat, with his feet across over the animal's shoulder, or resting on his neck. The body is obliged to rock backward and forward, on account of the long swinging gait, and as there is no stay of fulcrum, except a blunt pommel, around which the legs are crossed, some little power of equilibrium is necessary. My dromedary was a strong stately beast, of a light cream color, and so even-gaited that it would bear the Arab test; that is one might drink a cup of coffee while going on a full trot, without spilling a drop. I found a great advantage in the use of the Turkish costume. My trousers, which contain eighteen yards of muslin, though they only reach to the knees, allow the leg perfect freedom of motion, and I have already learned so many modes of crossing those members, that no day is sufficient to exhaust them. The rising and kneeling of the animal is hazardous at first, as his long legs double like a carpenter's rule, and you are thrown forward and backward again, but the trick is soon learned. The soreness and fatigue of which many travellers complain I have not experienced. I ride from eight to ten hours a day, read and dream in the saddle, and am as fresh and unwearied as when I began the journey."

"A young lady of 'sweet sixteen,' with blue eyes and dark brown hair, advertises in the Louisville Courier for a husband. She speaks French and plays the piano. A young man who is handsome and agreeable is all she wants. Money is no object, as she desires to live on love altogether.

She certainly ought to be allowed the privilege. We fancy she would prefer peck and potato before she had tried her aerial diet many days.

Wit and Sentiment.

Nature has sown seeds of knowledge, but they must be cultivated to produce fruit.

It is meditation, and studies that, that gives goals as even to the best genius.

Strength is ever light, and it does not fall; it leaps down, and rebounds.

He who has once done a base thing is never again wholly reconciled to honor.

Men who make money rarely saunter; men who save money rarely swagger.

The first interests of a country is the honor of her public men.

The cunning never forgive those who refuse to be duped by them.

A wrinkle is the line by which time generally travels.

An old maid is like an old boot—of no use without a fellow.

The progress of the world is continually converting virtues into vices.

Some showy quality often screens a number of unsightly ones.

Never believe the world is base; if it were so, no society could hold together for a day.

We carry our neighbor's crimes in sight, and throw our own over our shoulders.

Fishermen, it is said, possess extraordinary medical powers, for they never attempt to cure a fish until it is dead.

Why is a horse half way through a gate like a half penny? Because there's a head at one side and a tail at the other.

Never despise humble services; when large ships run aground, little boats may pull them off.

Ticked to death. Boys when they arrive at age, and girls the first time they lay their heads against a vest pattern.

Why is a handsome young lady like a locomotive? Because she scatters the sparks, draws a train, and transports the mails.

Alas! in strong natures, if resistance to temptation is of granite, so the passions that they admit are of fire.

Ever since there has been so great a demand for type, there has been much less lead to spare for cannon balls.

There are many doublings in the human heart; do not think you can find out the whole of a man's real character at once.

Things should not be done by halves, if it be right, do it boldly; if it be wrong, leave it undone.

Passion has its foundation in nature; virtue is acquired by the improvement of our reason.

I know nothing that more moves us to tears than the hearty kindness of a dog, when something in human beings has pained or chilled us.

One thing is quite clear, that whether Fortune be more like Pluto, or an angel, it is no use abusing her; one may as well throw stones at a star.

The longer we live, the more our experience widens; the less prone are we to judge our neighbor's conduct—to question the world's wisdom.

There are no songs comparable to the songs of Zion, no orations equal to those of the Prophets, and no politics like those which the Scriptures teach.

All clouds of sorrow are but the voices of angels, which are attuned to the deaf in ear and the hard in heart, that they may touch and make vibrate the chords of the innermost soul.

We may glean knowledge by reading, but the chaff must be separated from the wheat by thinking. Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much—Wisdom is humble that she knows no more.

Success in Life.

There are some persons who proverbially "never get ahead in the world." If they are born rich they manage to become poor, and if they begin poor they have a knack of always remaining so. In the race for fortune or fame, they are continually being passed by others, less favored by circumstances originally, or less endowed by nature. Yet they never admit that their want of success is the fault of themselves. They attribute it to their hard luck, to the roguery of men they have confided in, or to the improper organization of society; but never to their own insolence, folly, or deficiency of brains. To believe them, no beings were ever so unfortunate. A constant subject of irritation to them is the success of their neighbors. In their judgment, nobody prospers through merit. If a friend makes a fortune, it is his good luck. If an old school-fellow becomes a man of mark, they express their wonder that one, who was such a stupid boy, has humbugged the world so completely. If an acquaintance moves into a fine house, or sets up a carriage, they whisper everywhere "that a fool and his money is soon parted." In short they can no more forgive others for rising than they can rise themselves.

Yet such persons invariably owe their want of success to some radical defect in their characters. In one man it is indolence, in another lack of shrewdness, in a third, it is some other vice of education or inheritance. Frequently, failure in life is to be traced to a mistaken calling. A man, who might have been a good farmer, happens to be born of ambitious parents, who think, erroneously, that it is more honorable to have their son a doctor; accordingly, he is sent to college, learns Latin, attends lectures, gets a diploma, and then settles down to kill people till his incapacity is found out, when he starves. Or a lad is forced, by equally ill-judging parents, to become a merchant, when he should have been left to become a lawyer. Or an engineer, instead of a mechanic. In short, there is no end to the mistakes which are made, by ignorant or foolish parents, in starting their children in life; and the worst of these sort of errors is, that they are the least easy of remedy, because a business, once adopted, is not easily laid aside. To spend a year at college, in a store, or at the piano, and find at twenty-one that the vocation is a wrong one, is disheartening to all but men of the hardest stamp. The discovery plunges even minds of ordinary strength often into despair. It shipwrecks the feeble invariably, and, as it were, in sight of the port they are leaving.

But the great bulk of those who fail in life are ruined by their own demerits. Not that industry, energy, and capacity always command an immediate return; for frequent and fierce are often the buffets which the best men have to encounter. But, in the long run, enterprise, economy, knowledge of business, assiduity, and an honest policy, will carry the day. A man with these sterling qualities is like cork; he may be submerged for awhile, but he cannot be kept down. Just in proportion to the perfection, in which he enjoys these attributes, will also be the completeness of his success. If he joins to them unusual fitness for his pursuit, his triumph will be both earlier and prouder; for in every business there are opportunities which a sagacious mind of this sort will see; and to detect those turns in the tide, which "leads on to fortune," requires talent peculiar to the particular profession rather than that which is universal. So true is this, that while all know "geniuses" who never succeed, no one knows a man with a special faculty, and in position to exercise it, who fails in life; while all can point to those who have risen without general ability, no one can point to those who have thus risen, unless they were adepts at their trade. It would seem to require no talent to make candles, yet a rich tallow-chandler, if he has earned his wealth, is never a dunce. An ordinary tailor stitches all his life; a great tailor "cuts his way" to opulence. And vice versa a fool, if bred to a profession, sinks into a pauper.

A brave man will never give up, however much fortune, for a while, goes against him. A hopeful man will never even be disheartened. A generous man will never envy his more successful neighbor. Finally, a wise man will wait patiently for his turn, sure that it will come some time, and determined, when it happens, to be wide awake, so that he may avail himself of it. "Life is too short to waste its moments in deploring bad luck," said a shrewd thinker, "we must go after success, since it will not come to us, and we have no time to spare."—Philadelphia Ledger.

EARLY IMPRESSIONS.—The old Monks of the Middle Ages had a way of erasing the ancient writings from parchment, that they might substitute the legend of a saint for a Book of Ivey. But there is no art of monks, no device of chemists, no tears of repentance even, which can blot from the child's mind the early impressions received in the school room. They strike through like the red letters on our bank bills.

If a body see a body carrying off his wool, should a body whale a body—if a body could.

Those that wish for what they have not, forfeit the enjoyment of what they have. Set a just term to your wishes, and when you have touched it, make a stand; happiness only begins when wishes end, and he that batters after more enjoys nothing.

It is in the power of every man to preserve his probity; but no man living has it in his power to say, that he can preserve his reputation, while there are so many evil tongues in the world ready to blast the fairest character; and so many open ears ready to receive their reports.

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

Saturday, July 9, 1853.

March of Improvement.

We are gratified with having so often to record the completion of mills and other improvements. As public journalists we take especial pains to obtain information concerning the improvement of the country, for the purpose of laying it before our readers. Our Territory, our Territory, being the all engrossing topic, every item of improvement, however diminutive in itself, contributes to the accomplishment of the great desideratum.

We have the satisfaction of stating this week, that DELIN & Co.'s saw mill on the Sound, at the mouth of Payallop river, is now in operation, with a prospect of doing good business.

The KENDALL Co.'s saw and lath mill opposite Olympia, is rapidly progressing. It will be a superior affair, and may be expected to commence supplying the popular demands in ten or twelve days.

SIMMONS, GOSSELL & Co.'s saw mill on Skookum Bay, about fifteen miles below this place, is now complete and doing business.

NATHAN EATON is building a saw mill on his claim, eight miles east of this place, the particulars of which we have not learned.

The valuable property at New Market is no longer ensnared in vexatious chancery. Capt. CROSBY is actively engaged in repairing the mill, which will no doubt be sawing again in a very short time. The Shutes river neighborhood will soon be alive with enterprise and bustle.

A few rods above the mouth of the river, HAYS, WARD & Co. are about to erect a large flouring mill. The farmers may feel assured of its ability to grind all the grain they may produce this season.

At the thriving town of Alki, (late New York) a large steam saw mill is going up. We believe Capt. WM. RENTON is the projector and proprietor.

We doubt very seriously whether any other country, with a population not more numerous or wealthy than our own, can display so favorable an account of its enterprise and energy.

We notice the arrival in our place of Col. J. PATTEN ANDERSON, the recently appointed U. S. Marshal for this Territory. Col. A. will proceed immediately to take the census, so as to be ready to make his report to Gov. STEVENS as soon as he arrives in the Territory.

In order that Col. ANDERSON may be delayed as little as possible, we hope the people will be prepared to give him such information as he may desire, without causing him to be detained unnecessarily at any house. We subjoin an abstract of the information he desires to obtain, as correct as we are able to make it:

1. The name, age, sex, occupation and place of birth of every person in the house on the 5th day of July, 1853; the number who have married within the last year; the number who attended school within the last year; and the persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write; the value of each man's real estate.

2. The number of acres of land—number cleared, and the number of acres not cleared; the number of bushels of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, peas, beans, &c., raised within the last year; the number of head of cattle, horses, mules, hogs, &c., &c., on the place within the last year.

3. The name, age, sex, &c., of every person who died within the last year—their place of birth—the month they died—their disease, and the number of days they were ill.

Then follows some questions in relation to the schools, churches, &c., but the above comprise the most important questions which he will ask, and we hope the farmers will be ready to answer them when he calls.—Those questions in relation to the mortality within our Territory are very important.

Independence day passed off well and to the satisfaction of everybody. The ladies turned out en masse, and by participating equally with the gentlemen, contributed largely to the enjoyment of the day. May our celebrations of all future anniversaries be as pleasing as has this.

The brig "George Emery," Capt. Driggs, arrived at Steilacoom on the 3d inst., 18 days from San Francisco, with merchandise to Capt. L. Balch, and five passengers. Thanks to Capt. D. for his San Francisco papers.

Editors Table.

We thank our friend Capt. SLATER, of the ship "Sarah Stone," for the rich treat he placed on "our table" on Thursday last. Delicious *hullab'oo!* We got out our fish machine, and to have seen the bones fly one way and the fish another, would have astonished Apicris himself.

Mr. ANDREW MEIR, our agent at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, is informed that his remittance of sixty dollars, and the names of three new subscribers have been received. We now have forty subscribers on the Island, and have every reason to expect a large increase from that quarter.—Our hearty thanks to you Mr. MEIR. We would be very glad to have a few more such agents as yourself.

THE LAND SURVEYS.—JOHNS P. STON, Esq., informs us that in this immediate region, the lines of twelve townships have been run, and three of them subdivided.—Upon this latter branch of duty three parties will soon be actively engaged. Messrs. PRESTON and HYDE are giving good proof of their entire fitness for the important service with which they are charged.

JUDGE MONROE, one of the associate justices for our Territory, arrived at Portland, Oregon, last week, and may be expected here in a few days.

CAPT. McCLELLAN and party, for the opening of a military road across the Cascade mountains, now at Vancouver, may be daily expected here.

MUSIC.—We are pleased to see that our citizens are disposed to cultivate their musical talent. The class now being taught by Mr. A. N. HAMM, will, no doubt, be able to form a choir equal to any at present on the Pacific coast. The taste for refinement, and zeal of those engaged in this elegant enterprise are indeed commendable.

The Praises of the Most High should be sung understandingly and with all the ability with which He has so graciously endowed us. The charms of music are only equalled by its power, and that can scarcely be estimated.

"By music, minds an equal temper know," and hearts estranged are brought near together. That by which the savage may be soothed, can in civilized man develop those inner, hidden, better traits of character, which when brought to view will obtain for him the meed of esteem and confidence to which he may be justly entitled; and then the delightful gratification denied in social intercourse from "concord of sweet sounds" should induce every one to learn and practice the Orphean art.

We are gratified to learn that our old friend S. D. RUELLE, Esq., has been appointed county Assessor.

Bark "Success," Capt. Coup, arrived in Penn's Cove, on the east side of Whidby's Island, on the 26th ult., 13 days from San Francisco. Capt. C. will accept our thanks for papers up to the date of his sailing. The bark passed through Deception Passage, at the north end of the island, which has heretofore been considered unsafe for large vessels. We extract the following from a letter received by us from Captain Coup:

"I came through Deception Passage, which I can recommend as good. There is plenty of water, and no difficulty whatever. This is my second time through, and I shall always come in that way in summer, and out in winter, as the north-west wind is good for coming in, and south-east winds for going out."

DROWNED.—On Saturday, the 11th ult., two men named Edward Shooter and Daniel Thomas, left Victoria, V. I., for Esquimalt in a canoe. The wind was blowing fresh at the time, and they not being acquainted with the management of a canoe, it was capsized and Shooter unfortunately drowned. He was a worthy young man, and has left a wife and child to lament his untimely end. Thomas succeeded in reaching the shore. The body of Shooter was found on the 13th and taken to Victoria, where an inquest was held and verdict rendered agreeable to the facts stated above.

The British man-of-war "Ticonderoga" arrived at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on the 26th ult., 76 days from Valparaiso.

FLOUR, PORK AND CHEESE.—Our market is again almost bare. It seems almost impossible to induce our merchants to keep a sufficient supply of these articles on hand.

CAYUSE CLAIMS.—WARRANTS in favor of Nathan Eaton for \$118,50; Joseph Bost for \$168,75, and others for various amounts have been received by the acting Governor of Oregon.

Brig Kingsbury and bark Mary McMillan are loading in Penn's Cove.

Proceedings on the Fourth.

The heavy cannonading at sunrise called the people of Olympia and the surrounding country to unite in commemorating our great day. They came in unusual numbers from every convenient locality, and by noon the Methodist Chapel was thronged with people, including a goodly proportion of the fair sex. "America," the "Star Spangled Banner," and "Hail Columbia" were sung by the choir. After a prayer by Rev. B. CROSS, and the Declaration of Independence being read by Col. S. P. MOSES, the procession was formed by Chief Marshal HANSEN, and marched to the altar where a feast prepared by Mrs. TAYLOR was enjoyed. JESSE CUSHMAN, Esq., President of the Day, (to whom we are indebted for collecting and preparing the several toasts and responses), read the following regular toasts:

- 1. The day we celebrate—the 77th anniversary of American Independence.
- 2. Washington.
- 3. The President of the United States.
- 4. The Judiciary of the United States—A Marshall, a Jay, a Story and a Kent have honored the cradle in America.
- 5. The Army and Navy of the United States.

Lieut. Kautz responded, and offered the following:—"The citizens of Olympia—may they always have high tides, so that like clams they may be ever happy."

The choir responded by singing "Hail to our beautiful land."

7. The extension of the area of freedom: From Nova Zembla's ice bound coast To the Spanish land of flowers—From Eastern shore to Western wave, The continent is ours.

To this sentiment a response was asked for, and Col. S. P. MOSES being called upon, said:—"Your sentiment announces a known fact: 'From Eastern shore to Western wave, the Continent is ours.' By rapid and brilliant progress we have reached this dazzling, astonishing success. The nations of the Earth are amazed, and we ourselves are enraptured. To the old powers of Europe we are a wonder most jealously regarded. But we heed not their jealousies; we are firmly fixed, of stately stature and wide extended form. Embracing a Continent, 'from eastern shore to western wave,' willing to share with all men the blessings we enjoy, our tree of Liberty strikes its roots deep into the heart of our loved land and shades abroad to the uttermost recesses of the globe. Other important Republics have existed, but they were mere shallow, flitting, pompous, extravagant and empty deceptions, mockeries and by-words; the laughter of fools and tyrants and the scorn of all. We view the late French Republic as a painful burlesque and a detested shame. Whilst the name of our own WASHINGTON will ever be the most resplendent upon the record of fame, that of Louis Napoleon, when his gorgeous dream shall have passed, will only be repeated with pleasure in the haunts of the vicious to be echoed through the abyss of despair and damnation. His sacrifice of Roman and French liberty completed the stigma to which his character seemed all entitled.

With us, all are rulers, all are watchful of our liberty, all are eager for the extension of our principles unto every human being, and all are resolved that no tyrant at home shall check, or power abroad roll back the happy current now so freely flowing. The entire world may participate directly in our happiness if it so desires. That happiness we feel assured will be perpetual.—No storm can disturb us whilst the grace of God, the unsullied glory of our fathers, the might of a free people and the purity and dignity of our intentions are our shield and protection. It is true, we have differences among ourselves, but how delightful the contemplation that our only variance is as to the means by which the greatest good may be conferred upon the greatest number. We are but one people, and we are the Government. We have but one dialect, and that is the honest, substantial English. Whilst learning it at our mother's lips, we received those maternal lessons of virtue, wisdom, liberty and public justice by which we have been enabled to establish ourselves in so firm a position above and beyond the reach of all ambitious rivals. The smiles of Heaven are visible in all the past; they were upon the men of our Revolution and have been throughout to this very hour upon us and our fathers. Oh! may they continue to beam upon us and our posterity, in all the vicissitudes through which our nation may have to pass. And may gratitude in the American character ever be an abiding trait, and its patriotic fires never be extinguished or diminished. Let us ever, at least once a year, on every 4th of July, abandon our dwellings, lay aside all employment, and men, women and children, old and young, of every condition and degree, come with our unfurled banners and unite as one family in singing praises to the immortal names of '76, and rejoice o'er our unexampled and unparalleled prosperity. Let the remembrance of the weakness of our infancy, as thirteen thinly populated States along the Atlantic sea-board, be distinct and durable, that we may appreciate the more the growth to which we have attained. Having already spread o'er the entire width of the Continent from one great ocean to the other, the query now is: who knows how soon we shall be called upon to incorporate additional contributions of territory from our neighbors? Santa Anna's policy will give us another slice, if not all of Mexico. Upon this you may depend, and I submit whether

the prospect is not that we shall in course of time and extend still further our area of freedom by spreading our lap to receive Cuba, the Sandwich Islands, and perhaps the Canadas. With these matters in our mind, an important duty devolves upon us. A study to be worthy of all our success under Providence, and to receive whatever enlargement of our country we may have to accept, with comeliness among ourselves and a strict regard to the true principles of our Government. Upon our faithful keeping of the spirit of freedom, and adherence to the text of our fathers, will depend the perpetuity of our harmony, power and prosperity.—Permit me, in conclusion, to offer a sentiment:

The repository of the spirit of Liberty.—May we continue true in the faith and earnest in the good work, that the talisman may remain with us forever.

8. The Mothers of the Revolution.—To their virtues and moral courage we are indebted for a Washington, a Jefferson and an Adams. They are enshrined in our memories. May their daughters emulate their example.

9. The surviving heroes of the Revolution.—As their numbers diminish, our veneration increases.

10. The signers of the Declaration.—They hung together and not separately.

11. The new Territory of Washington.—May its career be as glorious and successful as that of Washington himself.

12. Our Diplomacy and Commerce.—In intercourse with Japan established, and our circle of friendly relations will be complete.

13. The Pacific railroad.—In peace the world's great commercial highway; in war our country's means of prompt defence.—Both in peace and war its benefits are incalculable.

Of the volunteer sentiments offered, we regret that many were not sent to the head of the table. We give, however, all that we have been able to obtain.

By THE PRESIDENT:—We gained a Territorial government without a struggle at Washington—may the same harmony exist between them and the people of Washington.

For a response to this toast, the President called upon COL. ANDERSON who did not happen to be present at the moment.

By MR. EDWARD J. ALLEN:—"The Bachelors.—If they cannot acquire the *chickadees* with which to return to the States for the girls they left behind, may they be able to supply their demand from among those present."

By COL. S. P. MOSES, (prefaced with a few remarks upon the success of the American Merchant marine, and the recent astonishing speed of the "Sovereign of the Seas" in actually out sailing the Sun's time):—"Our Yankee Clipper-ships.—They have distanced the fleets of the world, and left the Sun himself in the rear."

To this, the President responded with much interest. He concluded with:—"The 'Free Press,' and its pressure upon oppression."

Messrs. J. W. WILEY and U. E. HICKS being called upon to respond, did so in a very happy manner, stating that while we rejoice in the 'freedom of the Press,' it was to be hoped that we would not oppress the 'Printer' by neglecting to pay his 'bill.'

E. A. BRADFORD Esq., being called for, sang "My mother did so before me," to the great amusement of all present. Whereupon Mr. Allen offered the following:

Here's to the health of that most inestimably lady, "Mr. Bradford's Mother."

The choir sang "the Pilgrim fathers" with fine effect.

Mr. A. N. HAMM was called for, who said the peculiar circumstances under which he was placed, with the ladies about him, brought wife and little ones, now far away, near to his view. He offered the following:

The ladies of Olympia.—Lovely portions of Heaven's first, best gift to man—like Oliver Twist, we ask for more.

By CHARLES E. WEED:—"Bread.—With the assurance that I will continue to dispense *sapient* to the multitude."

Mr. HURD, being called upon, made a few miscellaneous remarks about ox driving, and offered the following:

"The completion of the Cascade road in time for the emigration of 1853"

To the toast—"Vancouver's Island"—Capt. Thomas Cooper, of the schooner *Alice*, responded with a few brief and appropriate remarks.

Mr. HAMM closed the exercises of the day by singing "The Pope and the Sultan"

RELIGIOUS PAPER.—The Methodists are about to commence the publication of a weekly paper at Portland, Oregon, to be edited by REVS. BUCHANAN, PLARKE and KINGSLY. These gentlemen are well qualified for the task.

The British Iron Schooner "Alice," Capt. Vine, arrived in our harbor on Saturday evening last, four days from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, with merchandise to the Hudson Bay Company.

Brig "G. W. Kendall," Capt. D. J. Gove, sailed from San Francisco on the 21st ult. for this port.

Our Oregon Correspondence.

SALIM, Oregon, June 21, 1853. MESSRS. EDITORS.—I have no idea that this epistle, my first appearance in your valuable "Columbian," will have ought to commend it to the attention of your numerous readers, than its truth and brevity. The present popular shout with us of gold! gold!! has quieted down into a faint whisper, and but few express it audibly.

Many of our citizens have returned from the new mines reported to have been discovered on the south fork of the Santiam river, and have brought back reliable news relative to the same. They had been induced to believe that there was some truth in the report, but are now compelled to admit that they have been badly hexed.—They say that if there is any gold on the south, middle or north fork of the Santiam that would justify laboring for, it has not yet been discovered.

It has cost some of our citizens from \$75 to \$100 to ascertain these facts, which I take occasion to present to the public free of all expense, save that of subscription to the "Columbian." Your readers should take warning and not allow themselves to be "humbogged" as we have been by the Santiam gold cry. I would be happy to have them profit by the information we have obtained at an expenditure of money and time. We were very silly in being so heedless of the admonition of Franklin: "avoid paying too dearly for the whistle." Should anything of the humbug kind be started in your region, your timely advice will be taken in return for this as a fair balance of accounts, by your friends hereabouts. "So mote it be."

DOW THE 30.

ROAD MELTING.—A meeting was held pursuant to call on the 4th inst., to take into consideration the report of the exploring party, &c., but adjourned till to-day. The proceedings in full of both meetings will appear in our next.

Sleep on "Sarah Stone," Capt. Slater, arrived on Thursday last, 2 days from Port Townsend. The ship is as regular as clock work, and should be liberally patronized by the people on the Sound.

ANOTHER GREAT CONFLAGRATION!!—Shasta City, California, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 14th ult. Loss estimated at \$227,500!

Schooner "Damariscove," Capt. L. Balch, arrived at San Francisco on the 18th ult., 10 days from Steilacoom.

QUICK TRIP.—The clipper "Irene," C. C. Terry, Commander, arrived at this port on Wednesday last, 23 hours from Alki with flour and pork to master.

An interesting communication from an occasional correspondent will appear next week.

Ship "Sarah Parker," Capt. Gardiner, arrived at Port Ludlow on the 3d inst., 15 days from San Francisco.

Brig "Leonesa," Capt. Howard, sailed from the port of Alki on the 6th inst., with a cargo of piles and timber.

Bark "Sarah Warren," Capt. A. B. Gove, sailed from this port on Tuesday past for San Francisco, with a cargo of piles and square timber.

TROUBLE FOR JOHN BULL.—The N. Y. Express says that the English papers just received, commenting on the state of things in Australia, regret the democratic feeling which was steadily growing up in the Colony, (Australia.) The troops are insulted, and have little or no influence in the preservation of order.

"Everything done by the Government seemed to be unpopular. The people at large were impatient at being trammelled by laws imposed by authorities, 16,000 miles off; and it is mentioned as a significant circumstance that portraits of her Majesty were almost unobtainable."

There is no doubt that trouble will be encountered by the English government, and of a very serious character, in the future management of Australia. The flocking thither of the adventures of all nations, not excepting a strong infusion of free born Yankees, is not favorable to any but republican rule.

EX-PRESIDENT ARISTA IN FAVOR OF ANNEXING MEXICO TO THE UNITED STATES.—Gen. Arista, Ex-President of Mexico, was in New York at last accounts. In answer to the letter of the Minister of War, informing him of his banishment, he protests against the injustice done him, and intimates that he is indebted to it in consequence of his sympathy with the North American States. He further says that he sees no road to happiness for his country except through Federal Institutions, and if desired, annexation to the United States, in which Mexico will meet an inexhaustible fount of riches, notwithstanding she may lose that grand enigma—that squaring of the circle—called by Gen. Santa Anna "Nationality."

The day will arrive when this event will happen. Meantime, he protests against his banishment as an act of tyrants, and declares that in due time he will demand reparation.

Never ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem as such, however absurd it may appear to you.

From our Steilacoom Correspondent.

STEILACOOM, June 22, 1853. MESSRS. McELROY & BURE: I have just returned to my sweet home, from a very pleasant trip to Port Townsend, and other prominent places 'along shore,' and I am rather inclined to the opinion that by 'over-hauling' a range of my memory, to use a nautical phrase, and calling out a few remarks from the many that I find scattered in my 'journal,' I may possibly impart something of interest to you, as well as the many readers of the "Columbian." We left Steilacoom at 9 A. M. of the 11th inst., in a canoe manned by three Indians. The tide was in our favor, and we should have made most excellent time to Point Defiance, at the entrance of the 'Narrows,' had we not 'rested our oars' so often, as 'blaze away' at the bald-headed Eagles, that we saw watching their prey at intervals of every two or three hundred yards. Four ineffectual shots were made by Lieut. Slaughter, with Col. Starling's 'crack' fowling piece, but the fifth one brought a noble bird to the ground. He was only wing broken, however, and twenty minutes were applied, were consumed in killing him quill. At Point Defiance we purchased from the natives three Salmon, just caught, and still 'alive and kicking.' At 3 P. M. we ran our canoe ashore upon a beautiful beach to 'Vashon's Island,' and immediately went to work to cook dinner. Mrs. Slaughter, the Lieutenant's wife, superintended this branch of our arrangements, and with good appetites we soon sat down to a most excellent repast. At 8 o'clock P. M. we landed upon Blake's Island, cooked and partook of a first rate supper, pitched our tents and 'turned in' for the night. By the way, the Lieut. shot a blue grouse hen. Bright and early we were 'up and doing' again, and after partaking of breakfast, of which the above mentioned grouse formed a part, we again embarked in our Cockle-shell of a canoe, and made a 'straight wake' on our course. The wind was fair, and we glided along right merrily. At 1 P. M. we stopped again in the vicinity of 'Point-no-Point,' when in days not 'Lang syne,' a Bear was killed by a band of heroes' from Steilacoom. Here we cooked and ate a most glorious God-fish Chowder, 'got up' in the good old 'down East' style. I am certain that Capt. Howard even, who is deemed excellent authority in the matter of Chowders, would, had he been present, have pronounced it as good as he ever partook of, even in Diamond Cove. The next place that we grounded our craft at, after traveling all night, was Port Townsend. It was then three in the morning, and of course, all hands were asleep, but at the 'first call,' friend Plummer responded and soon threw open his hospitable doors.

Before coming to Puget Sound, I had attentively read Wilkes' very lucid description of it, and had conceived a pretty strong partiality for Port Townsend. I did not find here, however, at this, my fourth visit, so many improvements as I hoped there would be, or enough even, to indicate that people have yet learned to appreciate the great advantages and many beauties that it certainly possesses. However, the first opinion that I formed, I have seen no good reason for changing, and feel just as certain now as ever, that there must eventually be, at this point, a town of great importance to the whole of Washington Territory. My highly esteemed and very hospitable friend A. H. Sumner Esq., who took a class here a some thirty months since, and who has clung to it with commendable perseverance through many dark days and disheartening circumstances, sustained only by an unswerving faith in its future greatness, is now about to reap the rewards of his patient and good judgment, in the realization of his most sanguine hopes. People of the right sort are now coming in, and business is taking a start. In the person of Capt. W. Webster, who is most emphatically an ahead business man, Port Townsend has just received a great acquisition. Although but a few days there, he is already known by his works, in the shape of a good carriage road, gently inclined, from the beach to the top of the bluff—a neat dwelling house on the hill, beautifully situated with palms around it, and a store near the beach well filled with goods. He is also engaged, with some twenty hands employed, in getting out a cargo of Ship's spars, for the Bark Mary Adams, a branch of business that he perfectly understands, and proposes to carry on largely. A "new store," also, has just been opened by the "Puget Sound Trading Company." During my tarry I became acquainted with the different members of the firm, and proved them to be gentlemen, and the truest sons of the term. May success attend them.

From Capt. Harding of the Bark Mary Adams, we received a very cordial invitation to make his vessel our home during our tarry. We availed ourselves of his kindness, and to him and his very gentlemanly first officer, Mr. Hart, our most grateful thanks will ever be due. Messrs. Hastings & Pettigrove we found busily engaged in getting out a cargo of Piles for the Brig Wallaby, the sixth vessel they have loaded at this place.

They evidently have not forgotten that "in the way of farming, they have done but little. Their gardens, however, are very fine, and quite as forward as any in the neighborhood. Owing to indisposition, I did not visit Whidby's Island, as I promised doing when I left home, but from Lieut. Slaughter and Capt. Harding, who were over there and tarried three days, looking well about them all the while, I learned that the Island is fast being settled by intelligent and thrifty Farmers, Merchants and Mechanics; that the soil is universally good.

VARIETY.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE CHINA SEAS. AND NORTH AND SOUTH PACIFIC OCEANS. - Our last N. Y. Herald says: "The expedition formed by the United States Government to survey the vast regions of land water from the coast of China as far north as Behring's Straits, and from which so much useful information for the navigator and man of science will be produced, is about ready, and will shortly start for the scene of their interesting labors, under the command of Captain C. Ringgold."

The expedition originated under a special act of the last Congress, which appropriated one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose, and is in any way connected with the expedition to Japan, under Commodore Perry. The vessels composing the expedition are the sloop-of-war Vincennes (the flag ship), the brig Porpoise, the propeller John Hancock, and the schooners J. Fenimore Cooper, and the John P. Kennedy, the latter two acting as tender and storeship to the squadron.

The Vincennes carries 20 guns, Porpoise 12, John Hancock 3, and the schooners one each—making 37 in all. The act authorizing the expedition says, it is for prosecuting a survey and reconnaissance for naval and commercial purposes of such parts of Behring's Strait, of the North Pacific Ocean, and the China seas, as are frequented by American whalers, and by trading vessels in their routes between the United States and China."

This will embrace the ocean, and many islands that lie in the track of vessels trading between our Pacific States and China, and which will occupy a large portion of the labors of the expedition. The Gulf of Corea; the Karill islands, which extend from the coast of Japan to Kamachka; the sea of Ochotsk; the Aleutian islands, forming the southern boundary of the sea of Kamachka; the Japan islands; the China, Celebes, and Sooloo seas; the Gulf of Tartary, with all the many islands and straits, &c., that abound there—all of which will be thoroughly examined and surveyed; and correct charts made, based upon these researches.

The expedition will be accompanied by an extensive and efficient scientific corps, the gentlemen composing it being allowed every facility to prosecute researches in their own peculiar branch of science, that will not interfere with the legitimate objects of the expedition.

The expedition will probably be absent from three to four years, and much benefit is expected to accrue to commerce, science and natural history, from its labors. Many of the islands that will come under notice, though lying in the direct track of vessels trading from the United States to China, are but very little known, and will be thoroughly examined, not only as to their exact position, but as to their commercial resources and advantages.

The expedition, it is understood, will transmit to the government from time to time, the result of its labors, and all information of a useful and interesting character it may obtain, so that the least delay possible may occur in its availability by all interested."

The Savannah (Geo.) News gives an account of the rapping spirits in that city, and of turning tables with a vengeance. A party had collected in a circle around a table, and were breathlessly waiting for the arrival of the spirits, when, sudden as the lightning's flash, the table was hurled thro' the air, and as if the legions of the infernal world had been shot from a volcano, the room was filled with sulphurous flame, followed instantly by suffocating darkness. There was no mistaking the smell of the brimstone. With headlong haste all rushed from the apartment, leaving, as they supposed, the table dancing a jig with the infernal spirits whom they had conjured up. The experimenters, however, became measurably composed on being informed that their surprise had been occasioned by the introduction of a large paper cartridge of powder through a hole in the floor under the table, which had been ignited with a candle in the hands of parties in the cellar.

JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.—The Emperor of the French recently granted an audience at Paris to a deputation of the English company who propose joining the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean. The Ambassadors from Peru and New Grenada joined the deputation, and were also received by the Emperor.—Sir Charles Fox, the president of the company, stated the object which the shareholders have in view, and solicited the patronage of his Majesty for the completion of this grand undertaking. The Emperor assured the deputation that he would give them all the support which their noble efforts so richly deserved. "I am happy," added his Majesty, "to have received your honorable deputation after the deputation from the merchants of London, who yesterday expressed the strongest sentiments in favor of the maintenance of peace. Those sentiments have at all times been mine own."

Kind words are the brightest flowers of earth's existence, they make a very paradise of the humblest home that the world can show. Use them, and especially round the fireside circle. They are jewels beyond price, and more precious to heal the wounded heart than, and make the weighed down spirit glad, than all other blessings of earth can give.

Spare when young and spend when you are old.

The Kanawha (Va.) Republican says of the plan of employing girls in setting type: "We once tried the plan of employing girls in setting type. It succeeded well. They learned rapidly and made good compositors—but we could not keep them—they would get married—and all, we believe, got good husbands."

Well! suppose they did; where is the harm? The remedy is a good one. Get other girls, and when they marry, get others and so on. We approve the plan and would try it ourselves, if we could, but the trouble is—where's the girls?

A treaty has been concluded at Washington between the United States and Belgium, for regulating the right of inheritance and acquiring property. The treaty provides that Belgian subjects shall enjoy throughout the United States the right of acquiring property, with or without will, on the same conditions as citizens of the United States. In like manner citizens of the United States shall enjoy in Belgium the right of acquiring and transmitting property with or without will, on the same condition as Belgian subjects.

A man that has nothing to do generally does wrong. If you would keep out of debt, therefore, have as little to do with idleness as possible. Give a boy a holiday, and in less than an hour a brindle dog will have him by the collar for robbing an apple orchard.

A writer in the National Intelligencer complains of the names given to new cities, towns, &c., in this country, and says that he himself is a citizen of Dresden, close by Vienna, on the road to Naples, between Antwerp and Corinth, in Indiana.

Summer Arrangement.

THE NEW STEAMER Lot Whitcomb, J. C. AINSWORTH, Master, will leave Portland every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the intermediate points going down and returning.

Arrangements have been made by which freight for Oregon City will be forwarded by steamer Multnomah. The Multnomah will convey the Whitcomb's passengers to Oregon City.

Passengers for the Whitcomb will leave Oregon City Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Monday morning at half past seven, on the Multnomah.

The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as heretofore. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or at the brick store, Oregon City, sept 18 if G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

Summer Arrangement.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER "MULTNOMAH," CAPT. R. HOYT, 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. tf

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 \$3,500 " 12 " " 36 " " 2,500 " 10 " " 30 " " 2,300 " 9 " " 24 " " 2,100 " 8 " " 20 " " 1,900 " 8 " " 16 " " 1,600

BOILERS—plain cylinders; double flue, tubular and locomotive, at from \$75 to \$100 the horse power.

On hand and for sale: A propeller engine of 125 horse power, An English beam engine of 65 horse power; Two engines of 40 horse power; Three " of 20 " " Two " of 15 " " A tubular boiler of 65 horse power; " of 30 " " " of 15 " " One flue " of 45 " " Two flue " of 25 " "

Saw mill machinery for muley, circular, gang or upright saws; Flooring mill machinery: Burr stones, bolt cloth, &c.

GEORGE GORDON & STEEN, Mining, marine and general engineers, Vulcan Iron Works, San Francisco. JUSTIN STIMBURGER, Agent at Portland. LEONARD & GREEN, " Astoria. April 9, '53. 3m31

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date I will keep a register of names of all persons arriving in our new Territory, and I simply suggest to those now here to place their names upon the same book, in order hereafter when any person desiring to know of the place of residence of any relative or friend who may live in this section of Oregon, they may know where to find them. And at the same time shall be ready to facilitate transportation to those who may desire going down the Sound.

ANDREW J. MOSES, Main Street, Olympia. Feb. 5, 1853. 22tf

GEORGE H ENSIGN, OREGON LAND AND LUMBER OFFICE 276 Montgomery Street, San Francisco Will receive Oregon lumber and produce, on commission, and make cash advances on the same. Also will sell land claims or town lots, on liberal terms.

Refer to Geo. Gaines, Salem; T. J. Dryer, Esq. Portland; Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver, and H. M. Knighton, St. Helens. sept 18 if

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH, CIVIL ENGINEER SURVEYOR, AND DRAUGHTSMAN. sept 18 if ST. HELENS, O. T.

LAFAYETTE BALCH, CYRUS PALMER, BALCH & PALMER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c., OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND. Sept. 5, 1852. 1tf

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

PILLOW & DREW, Watch Makers & Working Jewelers, Front, between Stark and Oak sts., NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE, PORTLAND, O. T. Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and Warranted. Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold. Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 2tf

D. R. BIGELOW, Quincy A. Brooks, BIGELOW & BROOKS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY, Washington Territory.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY, French Physician and Surgeon, Office—Portland Hospital Front street, PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY. Dec. 11, 1852—14ly

G. S. McCONAHA, J. W. WILLY, McCONAHA & WILEY, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

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

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

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

L. B. HASTINGS, F. W. PETTYGROVE, ALFRED A. PLUMMER, L. B. HASTINGS & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE, FORT TOWNSEND, Washington Territory. Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Sept. 25, 1852. 3tf

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

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

P. A. MARQUAM, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Having located permanently in the city of Portland, will practice his Profession in the various Courts of Oregon Territory. Office—in Coffin's Block, opposite the Columbian Hotel. Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

WM. SETON OGDEN, COMMISSION MERCHANT, PORTLAND, O. T. Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

Law Notice. E. HAMILTON, will PRACTICE LAW, in the several Courts of the Territory of Oregon.

Office in Morrison's Building, MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY. sept 18 if

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

GEORGE H. FLANDERS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE, sept 18 if PORTLAND, OREGON.

Gen. Abernethy. Hiram Clark. J. R. Todd GEO. ABERNETHY & CO. MERCHANTS, OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY. Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

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

NOTICE. THE store of the subscriber will be closed every evening at 8 o'clock, and on Sundays—positively no business done on Sunday. JOS. GUSHMAN. Olympia, June 15, 1852. 15tf

A Large Assortment of Groceries. THE ATTENTION OF THE OREGON trade is invited to the following: 275 cases nectar TOBACCO; 150 " grape " 150 " W. Price's " 30 half boxes Kirby's tobacco; 75 " Bull & Mulchany's tobacco; 100 cases peach " 80 " Twin Brothers " 80 " Virginia " 75 " Aromatic " 150 " Mills & Ron-Id's " 51 firkins GOSHEN BUTTER; 1-5 bbls. hams, 2-1 casks butter, in kegs. 5-0 mts No. 1 sugar, 100 kegs lard; 600 half bbls crushed sugar, 93 cases lard; 630 mats Carolina rice, 175 bbls C. rice; 625 bags C. beans, 25 cases R. W. matches; 450 boxes Ad candles 20 cases Clarks matches; 145 bbls clear and mess pork, 75 lb bbls pork; 125 tins cheese, prime, 120 doz yeast powders; 200 bags Rio coffee, 25 bags pepper; 270 cases tea, 1 and 2 lb cads; 150 half chests black tea; 1-0 box brown soap, 50 box S. W. soap; 125 lb bbls corn meal, 100 lb bbls mackerel; 170 cases E. Wright's oysters; 125 kegs pickles, 285 cases pickles; 400 boxes bunch raisins; 90 boxes vermicelli, 75 boxes starch; 75 cases Lewis' oysters; 125 boxes ground coffee; 390 reams wrapping paper; 20 bales Cigarito paper; 125 bbls cotton twine; 200 dozen 2 and 3 hooped buckets; 165 cases Kenett's fresh peaches; 175 Kenett's fresh strawberries; 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 capers; 100 kegs leaf lard, 50 cases leaf lard in tins; 65 cases sardines, 225 kegs pickles, assorted; 175 kegs nails, assorted, 300 doz ax handles; 150 cases brandy peaches; 135 cases strawberries; 130 cases Lewis' pie fruits; 190 cases pickles in glass; 80 cases L. syrup, 95 cases salt, in bags; 75 cases green tea, 75 bales 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.—31tf

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GREAT CHEAP BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND STATIONERY DEPOT.

This is the oldest establishment of the kind on the Pacific Coast.

WE have on hand, and are constantly receiving shipments of all of the latest cheap publications, standard works, law books, mechanical works, school books, works in the French and Spanish languages, and also other languages; paper of all kinds, wafers, ink, inkstands, quills, gold and steel pens, lead-pencils, drawing-pencils, crayons and chalk, letter stamps, folders and cutters, cash and deed books, copying and notarial presses, and in fact every thing appertaining to the stationery business.

H. G. & S. are agents and will receive subscriptions for any of the following magazines or newspapers at the following prices per annum: MAGAZINES.

Harpers Monthly, 6 dollars. Graham's Magazine, 6 do. God's Lady's Book, 6 do. The National Magazine, 4 do. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 10 do. The Whig Review, 6 do. The Democratic Review, 6 do. Little's Living Age, 12 do. Knickerbocker Magazine, 6 do. Eclectic Magazine, 10 do. The Banker's Mag. and Staist'l Reg. 10 do. The Horticulturist, a journal of art, &c., 10 do. The London Lancet, 10 do. American Journal of Medical Sciences, 10 do. Blackwoods Magazine, 6 do. For the London, Edinburgh, North British and Westminster Reviews, each, 5 do. For two Reviews \$8; three, \$12; four, 16 do. For Blackwood and the four Reviews for a year, 20 do.

NEWSPAPERS. Boston Journal for California, 5 dollars. New York Herald, 5 do. New York Weekly Herald, 5 do. New York Weekly Tribune, 6 do. New York Weekly Tribune for Calif., 5 do. New York Spirit of the Times, 10 do. Philadelphia Saturday Courier, 6 do. Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, 6 do. Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, 3 do. Baltimore Weekly Sun for California, 5 do. Portland, Maine, Weekly Transcript, 5 do. Uncle Sam, Weekly, 4 do. Waverly Magazine, 4 do. Boston Museum, 3 do. Boston Carpet Bag, 5 do. Boston Investigator, 5 do. Gleason's Pict'l Drawing Room Comp., 5 do. Louisville Ky., Courier for California, 5 do. Cincinnati Commercial, 5 do. New Orleans Picayune, 5 do. New Orleans True Delta, 5 do. New York Lantern, or Am. Punch, 5 do. New York La Cronica Spanish, 10 do. New York Staats Leitend, 5 do. New York Courier des Etats Unis, 6 do. London Illustrated News Weekly, 20 do. London Weekly Dispatch, 20 do.

When any of the above are sent from the office of publication, they will be charged half the above rates. Subscriptions received also for any other magazine or newspaper published in the United States or Europe.

One of the firm resides in New York and will attend to the filling of all orders that may be entrusted to our care. Country merchants, book-sellers, peddlers and the trade generally will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Portsmouth Square, San Francisco November 6th, 1852. 9tf

WILLIAM H. STOWELL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 4, Maynard's Fire proof Store, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B. W. H. S. makes no purchases of any description of property on his own account, but generally has a large assortment of merchandise for sale on consignment.

He respectfully tenders his services to any person in California or Oregon, who may wish to employ an agent for the sale of domestic produce or other merchandise. Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

Marler & Hitchcock, BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS. PIONEER BOOK STORE. MONTGOMERY ST., CORNER OF MERCHANT, San Francisco.

WE invite the attention of Merchants, Traders, Teachers, and Families throughout Oregon, to our Counting House Stationery, and Miscellaneous School Books, &c. Our goods we import direct from New York per every Clipper Ship, and one of the firm residing in New York City will keep our stock well supplied with every thing in our line. ACCOUNT BOOKS of every different size, from Cap to Super-Royal, of the best quality of paper and binding, manufactured to our order. MEMORANDUMS, Pass Books, Miniature Account Books, in every variety.

MERCANTILE STATIONERY. Counting House and Desk Furniture of every description. FINE CUTLERY, of Rodgers', Westenhofen's, Crookes, and Barnes' best manufacture. Also Wild's American Cutlery—300 doz. selected in New York expressly for our trade. GOLD PENS—Bagley's and Greaton's make, the finest assortment ever offered, of all sizes, with and without extension cases, and warranted perfect points.

LETTER AND SEAL PRESSES. Copying Books, Manifold Writers, Scrap Books, Invoice Files, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS. Saunders' Series complete. McGuffie's do. Brown's, Smith's, Murray's Grammar. Colburn's, Davis', Ray's, Thomson's, Stoddard's and Pike's Arithmetics. Olney's, Morse's, Mitchell's and Smith's Geographical, Primary and Quarto, with Atlases. Willard's History of U. S., in English and Spanish. McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Grammars. Anthony's series of the Classics. And a great variety of other School Books. Webster's Quarto, octavo School and Pocket Dictionaries.

Walker's and Cobb's School and Pocket Dictionaries. Worcester's Dictionary, octavo and 12mo. Phillips' and Sampson's edition of the Poets. Shakespeare, Byron, Moore, and Burns octavo edition in Morocco, Cloth, Gilt and Sheep binding. Smaller editions of all the Poets in finest binding.

Prescott's Histories and Miscellanies, complete. Exploring Expedition, McCulloch's Gazetteer. A good selection of Agricultural works. Ollendorf's Spanish and French Grammars. German, French, and Spanish Dictionaries. German, French, and Spanish Books.

The above will shortly be added to by the arrival of large inventories per Clipper Ships almost due, and we invite the attention of the public to our stock and solicit orders which will be promptly attended to. MARVIN & HITCHCOCK, Sept. 18, 1852. 2tf San Francisco.

SAND'S SANSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cataneous Eruptions, Stubbard Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Bites, 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 disease, but requires the aid of a stimulant, alterative, 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 improves the appetite. Its alterative tendency 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 Sansaparilla. She was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease that covered the whole surface of the body, so that it would have been impossible to touch any part that was free from the humor: the head face and body were covered with scales like those of a fish; the hair fell out in large quantities, and 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 affording a cure, or scarcely affording relief; and the best medical skill was unavailing, until she happily used your Sansaparilla. 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 Sansaparilla 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 Sansaparilla. 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, ss.—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.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

For sale at Oregon City by our agents, GEO. ABERNETHY & CO. Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

EXPRESSES. ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS!

OUR EXPRESS leaves PORTLAND, Oregon, semi-monthly, by Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamers to California, the Atlantic States and Europe. We have our own offices in all the principal cities and towns of California, and forward money 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 person. 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. 24tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC EXPRESS.

A JOINT STOCK COMPANY—Capital \$300,000—Office in S. Brannan's new fire proof block, Montgomery street, between California and Sacramento. DIRECTORS. Henry Wells, William G. Fargo, Johnson Livingston, James McKay, Elijah P. Williams, Phelps Reynolds, Edwin B. Morgan, Alexander M. C. Smith, Henry D. Rice. EDWIN B. MORGAN, President, JAMES MCKAY, Secretary.

This company having completed its organization as above, is now ready to undertake a general EXPRESS FORWARDING AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS; the purchase and sale of Gold Dust, Bullion and Bills of Exchange; the payment and collection of Notes, Bills and Accounts; the forwarding of Gold Dust, Bullion and Specie; also Packages, Parcels and Freight of all descriptions, in and between the city of New York and the city of San Francisco, and the principal cities and towns in California, connecting at New York with the lines of the American Express Company; the Harnden Express; Pullen, Vigil & Co's Northern and Canada Express; and Livingston, Wells & Co's European Express.

They have established offices and faithful agents in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Eastern, Middle and Western States; energetic and faithful messengers furnished with iron chests for the security of treasure and other valuable packages, accompanying each Express upon all their lines, as well in California as in the Atlantic States.

They will immediately establish offices in all the principal towns in California, and run messengers on their own account for the purposes of doing a general Express business. As soon as such arrangements are completed, notice will be given. S. P. CARTER, General Agent in California.

CHEAP BOOKS AND NEWSPAPER BY THE CART LOAD!

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Portsmouth square, San Francisco, wholesale and retail dealer in cheap publications, standard books, blank books, stationery, fancy articles, and AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS! B. G. & S. continue to supply all orders for cheap books and newspapers, and other articles in their line, in advance of all others, and at the lowest market price. Country merchants, agents, the trade, pedlers, canvassers, and the public generally are invited to call and examine our extensive collection of publications, where they will be enabled to find all the latest works published in this country or elsewhere.

B. G. & S. are sole agents for, and receive 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.; books which they receive the New York Herald, New York Tribune, London Illustrated News, Wilson & Smith's European Times, Weekly Dispatch, Dublin Nation, London Punch, La Cronica, New York Staats Leitend, New York Schnellpost, La Presse, La Constitutionnel, L'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.

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Portsmouth square, San Francisco

Winn's Fountain Head. Steam Candy Manufactory.

Fancy Confectionery, 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 of 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 interesting legends, 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 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. 22, 1853. 21tf