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THE COLUMBIAN.

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T. F. McELROY.

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Extracts from Wilkes' Exploring Expedition.

[Continued.]
WALLA-WALLA.

The Dalles is one of the most remarkable places upon the Columbia. The river is here compressed into a narrow channel, three hundred feet wide, and a half a mile long; the walls are perpendicular, flat on the top, and composed of basalt; the river forms an elbow, being situated in an amphitheatre, extending several miles to the north-west, and closed in by a high basaltic wall. From appearances, one is led to conclude that in former times the river made a straight course over the whole; but, having the channel deeper, is now confined within the present limits. Mr. Drayton, on inquiry of an old Indian, through Mr. Ogden, learned that he believed that in the time of his forefathers they went up straight in their canoes.

Besides the main channel, there are four or five other small canals, through which the water passes when the river is high: these are but a few feet across. The river falls about fifty feet in the distance of two miles, and the greatest rise between high and low water mark, is sixty-two feet. This great rise is caused by the accumulation of water in the river above, which is dammed by this narrow pass, and is constantly increasing, until it backs the waters, and overflows many low grounds and islands above. The tremendous roar arising from the rushing of the river through this outlet, with the many whirlpools and eddies which it causes, may be more readily imagined than described.

The boat was repaired by the afternoon, and an express was despatched up the river to Wallawalla, in order to prepare the post for the reception of the brigade, and inform the gentleman who had charge of it that he would be required to move to the north with the brigade. The officers of the Company have but little time allowed them to attend to their comforts; so completely are they under the control of accident, that they are liable to be called upon at any moment. Their rights, however, are looked to as much as possible, and the great principle adopted as the incentive to action, is the advancement they may obtain by their own merit, through which alone they can get forward. In consequence of adhering to this principle, the Hudson Bay Company are always well served. The discipline that is preserved is the very best, and site lightly upon all. Those who do not meet with advancement have some great fault in a trader's eyes. The enterprise and energy required to serve this Company well is of no ordinary kind, and few men exhibit more of both these qualities than those I met with in its employ.

On the morning of the 4th July, they began to pass the portage, which is a mile in length. It is very rugged, and the weather being exceedingly warm, many of the Indians were employed to transport articles on their horses, of which they have a large number. It required seventy men to transport the boats, which were carried over bottom up-wards, the gunwale resting on the men's shoulders. By night all was safely transported, the boats newly gummed, and the encampment formed on a sandy beach. The sand, in consequence of the high wind, was blown about in great quantities, and every body and thing was literally covered with it.

From the high hills on the southern bank of the river, there is an extensive view of the country to the south. The distant part

of this prospect was made up of rolling, barren, and arid hills. These hills, as well as the country nearer at hand, were covered with a natural hay or bunch-grass, which affords very nutritious food for cattle.

The missionaries have been stationed at the Dalles since 1828. The primary object of this mission is, in the first place, to give the Gospel to the Indians, and next to teach them such arts of civilization as shall enable them to improve their condition, and by degrees to become an enlightened community. There are many difficulties that the missionary has to contend with, in first coming among these people, none of which are greater than the want of knowledge of their true character. The missionaries, after a full opportunity of knowing these Indians, candidly covetousness as their prevailing sin, which is exhibited in lying, dishonest traffic, gambling, and horse-racing. Of the latter they are extremely fond, and are continually desirous of engaging in it. This sport frequently produces contentions, which often end in bloodshed. Stealing prevails to an alarming extent; scarcely any thing that can be removed is safe. The missionaries have several times had their houses broken open, and their property more or less damaged. The stealing of horses in particular is very common, but after being broken down they are sometimes returned. There are but few chiefs to whom the appeal for redress can be made, and they can exercise but little control over such a lawless crew. Those who gather here are generally the very worst of the tribes around.

The number of Indians within the Dalles mission is reckoned at about two thousand; in but few of these, however, has any symptom of reform shown itself. They frequent the three great salmon-fisheries of the Columbia, the Dalles, Cascades, and Clutes, and a few were found at a salmon-fishery about twenty-five miles up the Chutes river. The season for fishing salmon, which is the chief article of food in this country, lasts during five months, from May to September. The country also furnishes quantities of berries, nuts, roots, and game, consisting of bears, elk, and deer; but, owing to the improvidence of the native inhabitants, they are, notwithstanding this ample supply of articles of food, oftentimes on the verge of starvation.

After the fishing and trading season is over, they retire to their villages, and pass the rest of the year in inactivity, consuming the food supplied by the labours of the preceding summer; and as the season for fishing comes round, they again resort to the fisheries. This is the ordinary course of life among these Indians, whose dissipation has been already spoken of, and will claim more attention hereafter.

Here again some others demanded their annual token from the brigade for past services. The country about the Dalles is broken, and the missionaries report that this is the case for some miles around. There are, however, also some plains and table-lands, which are considered as very valuable, being well watered with springs and small streams; excellent for grazing, and well supplied with timber—oak and pine. The soil varies in quality, and portions of it are very rich. Garden vegetables succeed, but require irrigation. Potatoes also must be watered, by which mode of culture they succeed well. Corn and peas can be raised in sufficient quantities. Wheat produces about twenty-five bushels to the acre: this is not, however, on the best land. They sow in October and March, and harvest begins towards the end of June.

The climate is considered healthy; the atmosphere is dry, and there are no dews. From May till November but little rain falls, but in winter they have much rain and snow. The cold is seldom great, although during the winter preceding our arrival the thermometer fell to—18 deg. Fahrenheit. The greatest heat experienced in summer was 100 deg. in the shade; but, even after the hottest days, the nights are cool and pleasant.

At daylight, on the 3d July, the goods were all embarked. When they reached the Chutes, they again made a portage of their goods for a quarter of a mile, and in an hour and a half they were again on their way. During very high water, the fall, whence the place takes its name, is not visible, but when it is low, there is a fall of ten feet perpendicular, that occupies nearly the whole breadth of the river. It is impossible to pass this fall at low water, but when the river is swollen, boats shoot it with ease and safety. The Columbia, from the Chutes as far as John Day's river is filled with rocks which occasion dangerous rapids.

After passing the Dalles an entirely new description of country is entered, for the line of woods extends no farther. The last tree stands on the south side of the river, and is named Ogden's tree on our map: it is about 6 miles above the Dalles. The woods terminate at about the same distance from the coast in all parts of this region south of the parallel of 48 deg. N.

The country between these places is decidedly volcanic, and the banks on either side are rocky and high. In this part of the country it is very hot when there is no wind. Mr. Drayton had no thermometer, and therefore was unable to ascertain the exact degree of heat.

The brigade, as usual, set out early, and with the sun there arose a fine breeze, which carried them briskly onwards. About 8 miles above their encampment they came to the Hieroglyphic Rocks. These are about twenty feet high, and on them are supposed to be recorded the deeds of some former tribe.

After passing John Day's river, the country becomes much lower and more arid, and the current comparatively less. The weather was exceedingly hot, and the drifting sands were in greater quantities than before, so much so that whole islands were passed entirely composed of the sand. They now arrived at the long reach just below Grand Island; the country becoming sandy and so flat as to give a view of the Grand Rapid Hills. It has the appearance of having been, at no very remote period, the bed of an extensive lake.

At their encampment, Mr. Drayton found a large burying-place, from which he was desirous of getting a skull; but, to the surprise of the party, several Indians made their appearance and prevented it. The corpses were placed above ground, in their clothing, and then sewed up in a skin or blanket; and the personal property of each individual was placed near the body: over all were laid a few boards of native construction, placed as a kind of shed to protect them from the weather.

All along this river, from the Dalles up, there is not a piece of wood growing, and except occasionally a drift log, there is nothing larger than a splinter to be found. All the wood used for cooking is hough from the Indians, who follow the brigade for many miles with a long pole or piece of a log, which they sell for a small piece of tobacco.

The Indians also brought for sale several hares, which were large and of extremely fine flavor.

The country continues to be, as far as can be seen on every side, a barren and sterile waste, covered with a white sand mixed with rounded and washed pebbles. All that it produces is a little grass, some wood, and a species of small cactus, filled with long white spines, so hard and sharp that if trodden upon they will penetrate the leather of a boot.

On the 6th of July the brigade reached the foot of the Grand Rapids, up which the boats were tracked. They afterwards passed along the foot of Grand Rapid Hills, which are composed of basalt, old lava, and scoria. These hills are steep on the river side, and are fast crumbling away and falling into the stream.

Eighteen miles below Walla-walla they passed the Windmill Rock, about which are a number of curious basaltic peaks. On approaching Walla-walla the scenery becomes grand: the country is broken into volcanic peaks, forming many fantastic shapes, resembling figures and colossal heads: many of them are seen either insulated or in groups; some of them are known under the name of the Nine-pines. Through this pass of volcanic rocks the wind rushes with great violence in summer, to supply the rarified portion above. The brigade reached the fort about sunset.

Fort Walla-walla is about two hundred feet square, and is built of pickets, with a gallery or staging on the inside, whence the pickets may be looked over. It has two bastions, one on the southwest and the other on the northeast. On the inside are several buildings, constructed of logs and mud; one of these is the Indian store: the whole is covered with sand and dust, which is blown about in vast quantities.

The party under Lieut. Johnson had passed by about a week previously, on their return to Nisqually.

Many years back, Mr. Ogden, while on his route, was attacked at the place where the fort stands, by the Walla-walla tribe, and was obliged to take refuge on the island near the fort, where he made a stand and completely routed the Indians. This occurrence took place twenty-three years before, and was the cause of this post being occupied; since which time, no attack has been made.

The brigade, after remaining at Walla-walla till the 5th, took their departure. In taking leave of Mr. Ogden, I must express the great indebtedness I am under, for his attentions and kindness to Mr. Drayton, as well as for the facility he offered him for obtaining information during their progress up the Columbia. I am also under obligations to him for much interesting information respecting this country, which he gave without hesitation or reserve. He was anxious that Mr. Drayton should accompany him to Okonagan; but as this route had just been traversed by another party, it would have been a waste of the short time he had to spend about Walla-walla. Mr. Ogden is a general favorite; and there is so much hilarity, and such a fund of amusement about him, that one is extremely fortunate to fall into his company.

After the departure of the brigade, Mr. Drayton set out to visit Dr. Whitman, in company with Mr. McLean, who was to proceed to Okonagan with horses, to join Mr. Ogden. They rode about twenty miles before dark, and passed over some of the pastures of the horses belonging to the Company. An alluvial bank, one hundred feet in height, was pointed out, over which the wolves had driven part of a band of the horses of the Company, by surrounding

them just before dark. This took place some months before, and the horses were killed and eaten by these voracious animals. The wolves are very numerous in this country, and exceedingly troublesome.

The country passes over or the banks of the Walla-walla, and within half a mile of it, was green and fertile. This will also apply to the banks of the small tributaries falling into the Walla-walla. To the north and south are extensive prairies, covered with the natural hay of the country, on which the cattle feed; here these grasses spring up in the early spring rains, grow luxuriantly, and are afterwards converted into hay, by the great heat of the month of July. Thus dried, they retain all their juices. Of this hay the cattle are exceedingly fond, and prefer it even to the young grass of the meadows bordering the stream.

The party reached the mission about dark, and were welcomed by Dr. Whitman and Mr. and Mrs. Gray, of the American Board of Missions. This station was established in 1837, with three others, and is known by the name of Waiilatpu. The second station, called Lapwai (clear water) is at the mouth of the Kooskooskee, under the Rev. Mr. Spalding. The third was about sixty miles up that river, and was called Kamia, where the Rev. Mr. Smith was stationed for two years; finding, however, that he had no Indians to teach, or within reach of his station, he abandoned it. The fourth, called Chimikaine, is near the river Spokane, under the direction of Eels & Walker, sixty miles south of Colville.

(To be Continued.)

The Cowlitz Celebration.

Messrs. Editors.—Herewith I send you an account of a celebration held at the Cowlitz Landing on the 4th of July. Having no guns, we put powder into thirteen of the large fir logs and touched them off at sunrise. The people gathered quite early and raised a Liberty pole. At 12 o'clock a procession of 30 couples formed and marched, with music, to the dinner table on the bank of the River. The table was canopied with boughs and spread with abundance of good cheer.

After a half-hour's intermission the procession again formed and marched to the grove, with music. Halting at the Speaker's stand the first part, made up of the younger class of the people, opened file and the President, Reader, Orator of the Day and the Marshal, followed by the ladies in procession, walked up and took seats, and all found a place on the seats, the green turf, piles of boughs or in the trees.

The President, John R. Jackson, Esq., after the music, introduced the Reader, Mr. R. S. Robinson, and the Declaration of Independence was responded to with cheers and appropriate music, when the Rev. J. W. Goodell, Orator of the day, was introduced, and delivered one of those appropriate addresses, instructive and gratifying to every American citizen. Would that you could find room for its publication.

After a short intermission, the regular and volunteer toasts were read and each cheered with three or three-times-three good cheers.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The Day we celebrate.—May its observance be the same while the Union stands.
2. Washington Territory.—possessing a salubrious climate, prolific soil; blessed with a hardy, enterprising and intelligent population. May she, one day, shine proudest amid the proud sisterhood of this great Republic.
3. The President of the United States.—the representative of a free people. May he merit and enjoy their confidence and esteem.
4. The Army and Navy of the United States.—protectors of peace. May they ever sustain the honor of our country.
5. The Union of the States.—May its preservation be the pride of every American.
6. George Washington.—the model hero, statesman and citizen. His great name and fame have given charms to poetry, shed glory on history, and he is gratefully remembered as the father of his country.
7. The Marquis de Lafayette—who sacrificed his fortune and ease to aid us in achieving our independence.
8. England and the United States.—May they now join hand in hand in securing the peace, prosperity and happiness of all, and the mutual ties of kindred and interest never be severed.
9. The Declaration of Independence.—A production of mighty intellect; a finger board pointing to individual liberty, and formidable to tyrants only.
10. The Ladies—fairest of the fair; most beautiful creation of God's handiwork; moulders of the great character man; mothers of American liberty, and supporters of American independence.
11. Gov. I. Stevens—more worthy of his honorable station. In his character and abilities we have the guarantee of a good administration.
12. The officers of Washington Territory.—A hearty welcome. May they take for example in their official duties the great and good man from whom she derives her name, WASHINGTON.
13. The United States Government.—The pride and admiration of the statesman and philanthropist. Asylum of the oppressed, and the terror of despots.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Col. ANDERSON, Marshal W. T.
Our National Flag.—The only thing American that will bear a stripe.

By Mr. MORRIS, of Kentucky.
Our Territory.—May she prove herself worthy her name.

The Pioneers of Washington.—May their motto be "upward and onward," and may they unite with the new comers in laying a sure foundation for our future greatness.

The coming immigration.—Stout hearts and hands, we bid you welcome to a sure reward.

By Mr. J. R. JACKSON:

The rising generation of Washington Territory.—May they grow up like the Cedars of our forest, unequalled in the world, and never be surpassed by our sister States, kindred or tongue.

Common Schools.—The safeguard of free institutions.

The cause of Temperance.—May its advocates and followers be increased in this and other lands.

The Christian Religion.—May its Ministers, its Churches, its Sabbaths and Sabbath Schools be honored and increased in our Territory.

By Mr. LEWIS:

Here's a health to the glorious day of Independence and luck to the people of our young Territory, and we hope she will ever prove herself worthy of the honored title she bears.

Gen. Joseph Lane.—The true democrat, statesman and friend of Washington Territory. Thanks and honor to the firm and worthy patriot.

The Sandwich Islands.—May their independence be secured by a union with America.

The English Provinces, Mexico and Cuba.—May they be free and independent and join our Union.

The Order of the Lone Star.—May they be to Cuba what the sons of '76 were to America.

China.—May the civil war now raging among her people, like our own Revolution, let the oppressed go free and secure to her permanent free institutions.

By a lady:

George Washington.—A name yet many times to be repeated by the children of future generations. George Washington, the wise counsellor and persevering leader of the American people. How glorious would be this great man's emotions could he see this happy republic—a star of hope to oppressed nations—the inspirer of confidence to all lovers of the theory of democratic government—guarding the rights and fostering the prosperity of her remotest citizens, and welcoming the natives of other lands to an equal share with those of her own in her happy privileges.

By a Bachelor:

"The girls we left behind us."

After the Orator Dr. Pasquier addressed the audience in French, reminding us of the honor and thanks due to Lafayette for aid in our struggle for Independence. Many of our French citizens were present and joined heartily in the celebration. The presence of ladies from the country around added much to the pleasure and good order of the day. The party at the Toast table had a merry time and broke up in good season for the people to reach home that evening. Trusting that you will find room for a notice of this Pioneer celebration at the Landing, if only for future reference,
"Hæc olim meminisse juvabit."
We remain Friends,

WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—A Washington paper contains a communication from Mr. Henry R. Schoolcraft, descriptive of a section of country which is known by the name of Altharra. He says it is an attractive, well timbered and fertile area of country, lying immediately west of the Rocky Mountains, in mild, temperate latitudes, to which, for the purpose of distinct allusion, he applies the above aboriginal term. This area is about 50 miles broad, and lies parallel to the Rocky Mountains for a distance of several hundred miles. It gives rise to both of the main and numerous sub-affluents of the Columbia River. It is a high plain, which is cut through by these affluents, of a most fertile character, bearing trees, and in some places high grass; and while the streams create abundant water power for lumber and grain mills and machinery, they are free, or nearly free, from inundation of their banks. This district probably comprehends twenty-five thousand square miles, and if its capacities of production have been correctly estimated, would sustain a population greater than some of the Eastern and Atlantic States. According to the recent act, organizing the territory of Washington, it lies chiefly if not wholly within the boundaries of that Government. It is altogether a genial country, and seems destined to form a link of connection, by ordinary means of transit, with the Missouri Valley, through the Yellow Stone. It may be noticed that while the eastern foot of the Rocky Mountains presents vast sand deserts and buffalo plains, the fertile lands in this area reach to the very tops of its western eminences.

Pacific Railroad.

Public attention has mostly been directed towards a line for a Pacific railroad further South; but it is quite probable that much the most feasible route will be found somewhere near the northern boundaries of our territories. A finished line from Boston in that direction by the way of Albany, Buffalo and Chicago, is now in successful operation through twenty degrees of longitude, which is two-fifths of the entire distance from Boston harbor to Puget Sound. This Sound is the safest as well as most commodious harbor on the Pacific; and its distance from the coast of China is but twice and a half that of Liverpool from Boston. Allowing a steamer thirty days for a passage from Canton, and twenty miles an hour the rate of speed for cars upon the railroad across the continent, the mails would be conveyed from the East Indies to Boston inside of thirty-eight days.

The Legislature of Iowa, at its last session, chartered a Pacific railroad company, having in view this route; and if it is feasible, the interests of Boston and New York would seem to point in the same direction. Should these two cities, in whose hands are the keys of commerce, jointly come to the conclusion that a northern Pacific railroad should be built, it will be done. Their hands would be sustained and pecuniary assistance rendered by large and thriving cities on the route; Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago, to say nothing of other important places, would second the efforts of the two great commercial cities. The question of feasibility will be settled the present season by the commission, and their report will be looked for with a good deal of interest. Whether that report is favorable or unfavorable, whether we are destined to see the locomotive running across our territories near our northern borders, or farther towards the south, or both, Washington and Oregon will, at no distant day, be great and thriving States, adding their brilliancy to the lustre of the constellation, which, before another generation passes away, will stud the western sky.—Boston Journal.

Letters by the ship "Pathfinder" from Hongkong and Canton do not add much to the latest news, in regard to this extraordinary movement. The following extract shows how some of our most intelligent missionaries view the question of the fall of the present dynasty. It is from the Rev. J. B. French, of Canton:

"The Rebellion is becoming every day, more and more alarming in its character, and the probabilities are that the present Dynasty will be overthrown. The rebels now number about 40,000; they have passed over five Provinces, a distance of nearly 1000 miles, carrying every thing before them, and are now closely besieging Nanking. Indeed the last intelligence, if it be reliable, states that Nanking has fallen. If this is the case, the rebels will doubtless push on, by the imperial canal, to Peking. It will not take them long to pass over the intermediate ground, and then the fate of Peking will decide the fate of the Empire. The greatest consternation pervades the whole Province of Kiang su. Gov. Bonham and Mr. Marshall, the English and American Commissioners, are both at Shanghai, with vessels of war; and the Emperor will probably, as a last resort, invoke the assistance of foreigners. I hope sincerely there will be no foreign interference."

TRAVELS OF A PRINTER'S HAND.—A good printer will set 6000 ems a day, or about 12,000 letters. The distance traveled over by his hand will average one foot per letter, going to the boxes in which they are contained, and of course returning, making two feet every letter he sets. This would make a distance each day of 24,000 feet, or more than four miles, and in the course of a year, leaving out Sundays, that member travels about 1400 miles.

ALL THE GOLD IN THE WORLD.—An exchange paper thus figures and calculates: "Taking the value of a cubic yard of gold at \$10,000,000, which it is in round numbers, all the gold in the world might, if melted into ingots, be contained in a cellar 25 feet square by 16 feet high. All the boasted wealth already obtained from California and Australia would go into an iron safe 6 feet square and 9 feet high. So small is the cube of yellow metal that has set populations on the march, and roused the world to wonder.

THE COMING THOUSANDS.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says that private letters from the Old World state that the movement towards the New is likely to prove extraordinary within the coming six months. It is estimated that some 200,000 men, women and children will leave England and Ireland, and this vast army will be increased to nearly half a million from Germany.

When we see birds at the approach of rain, announcing their plumage with oil, to shield off the drops, should it not remind us, when the storms of contention threaten us, to apply the oil of forbearance and thus prevent the chilling drops from entering our hearts?

It is not always safe to say
To judge of matters by their size.

Saturday, July 16, 1853.

Notice.

The connection of J. J. Beebe with the Columbian ceased on the 15th inst. As heretofore all debts due the office must be paid to the undersigned.

T. F. McELROY.

The Road to Walla-walla.

It appears by the action taken at the public meeting on Saturday last, that our citizens are determined this important matter shall no longer be delayed. They seem to have waited for Capt. McClellan's arrival until their patience is entirely exhausted. The "eleventh hour" has come, not a moment longer can be lost, and they have decided to open the road immediately, on their own account, rather than risk losing the immigration of the present year. As our country is so new, and its amount of capital necessarily limited, the readiness with which the people contribute money and provisions, is as creditable to them as it will be surprising to the uninterested looker-on. The expense draws heavily upon every one, but there is encouragement in the expectation that all will be returned in proper time. The zeal and alacrity displayed is assurance to us that the enterprise will not fail.—There will be no lack of money or provisions, or ought else that may be necessary to the object in view, if the people throughout the Territory contribute as liberally as have those in this immediate vicinity.

Viewing the matter with a perfect calmness, we confidently insist upon the truth of our prediction made a few weeks ago, that the road will be made in time to be available to this year's immigration. The cost of the road, for four hundred day's labor of one man, provisions, &c., will be from \$1200 to \$1500, which amount being expended by individuals not really able to do so much gratuitously for a public, yea, a national object, should be returned to them from among the idle millions of treasure now in the coffers of the Government. The sum, whatever it may prove to be, should be regarded as a loan to the United States, and if not returned out of the twenty thousand dollars intended for a military road, a special appropriation should be made to meet the case. Congress must do its duty! As a people we are yet poor, and having many objects about us to which we can with propriety contribute our mites, we cannot be expected to waive our claim for future indemnity for constructing the road to Walla-walla. Upon this score, however, we think no danger need be apprehended. This is the conclusion to which we come: we advance the means and make the road—if the War Department should not be willing to regard it as the route for military purposes, thereby denying us participation in the twenty thousand dollars, Congress will appropriate enough to make good to us our expenditure; and better, far better, and more important than all other considerations, we shall acquire population, our present great desideratum for which we must run the risk of making some sacrifice.

Ere we close this article, let us suggest to the committee appointed on Saturday last, should Capt. McClellan arrive in sufficient season, that they exert themselves to induce him to view their route forthwith, and express his opinion of the same. It may be possible for the road to be opened yet in time at the immediate cost of the Government. This suggestion we take the liberty of throwing out for the purpose of economizing if we can, for our friends and neighbors whose purses, like our own, are not overloaded.

If the people are to make this road without the aid of Government at present, and perhaps it may be their lot to have to do so, the liberal example set by Thurston is worthy of being followed by all the other counties in the Territory. Now, we propose to banter them all to this effect: that the county of Thurston, in proportion to its population, will contribute more to the Walla-walla road than will any other county in Washington! Who takes?

The weather during the past week has been particularly favorable to the ripening of grain. The first two days were showery, and the others warm, clear and pleasant. Berries of all kinds are abundant and delicious. The summer season can no where else be so delightful as it is here in our own loved land of Washington.

There is a fine opening in Olympia for a saddle and harness maker and a shoemaker. Who will be the lucky man?

School Matters.

We shall endeavor to read from next week forward, interesting communication on this subject, from a friend who is known to be deeply concerned therein. The subject of education and the public schools, upon which our prosperity so much depends, will be reader call our attention more than it has hitherto done. It would please us exceedingly to see the number of schools in the Territory multiplied, and the benefits of education extended to every child within its range. We regret to say too, that we have many adults in our midst, who might not suffer very seriously, by participating in so great a privilege, which, through a singular misapprehension, is too commonly supposed to be a mere pastime for children, or a prescription to keep them out of mischief. We know of but three schools north of the Cowlitz Landing. If there are any more we would like to be informed. The three we have in view are as follows: One at this place taught by Mr. E. A. BRADFORD, another at the house of Mr. W. M. PACKWOOD, taught by Miss WHITE, and the third near the house of Mr. S. D. RUNDLE. The latter is taught by Mr. D. L. PHILLIPS, and its progress has been such as to attract personal visits from some of our most intelligent citizens. We happen to know that we have several other neighborhoods where there are pupils enough to warrant the engagement of teachers, and we hope that upon this matter there will be no sort of backwardness. So far as the compensation is concerned, of course no sensible man wishing to teach could expect to make a fortune thereby, but he might earn a few hundred dollars a year for instructing in the plain English studies, and have time enough left to himself for much other employment. We desire to see our friends take hold of this matter with spirit. If the taxes collected for such purposes prove insufficient, make good the deficiency by private contribution. Come, toe the mark! The printer will always give his share to such an object. If the people will inform us what kind of bids they can make for teachers, for what length of time to teach, and what the qualifications of the individual must be, we will give publicity to the same through the Columbian, GRATIS.

UNITED STATES STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Col. S. P. MOSES informs us that the U. S. Standards, belonging to the Custom house of this District, are at the service of the public, for comparing therewith, and testing the accuracy of the weights and measures now in use among merchants and others. This is a matter in which buyers and sellers are alike interested. Let us have true and exact "measure for measure," and then there can be no complaining.

THE COLUMBIAN.—A subscriber in Polk county, Oregon, who is unquestionably a gentleman of good judgment and fine taste, writes us as follows:

"When my subscription runs out, please inform me and I will renew it, as I am well pleased with your paper."

This, we are happy to learn, is the prevailing sentiment, and we tender our friends everywhere our thanks for their favorable opinions and active efforts to increase our circulation. Walk up, walk up! Terms easy. Only five dollars a year in advance; and "a few more left."

OLYMPIA AND STELLACOOM are both progressing rapidly. We are delighted to see so laudable an ambition prevailing in the two places, and hope it may be to the advantage of both for each to prosper in its own peculiar way. Hand-in-hand let Olympia and Stellacoom salute the smiling future, with a mutual relish for its fruits, and let the only ambition between the two be as to which shall prove most deserving the good opinions of the other, and of the world at large. The one successful in this respect will be a city of victory to which the other will contribute.

TIN SHOP.—It will be seen that Mr. G. GALLAGHER'S new and extensive establishment is now in full blast. We invite public attention to his advertisement.

Brig "G. W. Kendall," Capt. D. J. Gove, arrived at this place on Sunday last 20 days from San Francisco, with merchandise to Parker, Colter & Co., Bettman & Brand and the Kendall Co.

GOOD BOYS.—Messrs. WELD & HURD, of the "Olympia Bakery and Beef Market," subscribed one hundred dollars to the Cascade Road fund. Why don't our merchants, one and all, "see it" and go a hundred "better."

Great attraction at the "New Store," of Waterman & Goldman. Read their advertisement in another column.

Editor's Table

"Our table" is in luck this week. A deliciously cured ham of a true-blooded Berkshire, a box of A. 1. garden, and a drum of most precious, nectar-like Snyrna figs having been received "in good order and well conditioned" from the vastly popular house of PARKER, COLTER & Co. We tender our thanks for so substantial, appropriate and sweet a recollection of the printer, whose judgment is always an indispensable prerequisite in such cases. PARKER, COLTER & Co. will thrive here and hereafter.

We intend republishing the law organizing our Territory as soon as we can procure a certified copy, correct in all particulars, which we hope will be in a very short time.

GOLD IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—We learn that gold has recently been discovered near Port Townsend. Prospecting parties brought in specimens just before our informant left.

The mail carrier between this place and the Cowlitz Landing, Master JAMES YANTIS, for speed, regularity and carefulness, is entitled to the gratitude of our whole community.

COAL.—The quality and quantity of coal in this Territory, seems to be a popular topic with the business men of San Francisco. Sooner or later we must realize its value, of which the actual owners, those residing on the lands in conformity with the law, are perfectly aware. On this theme we shall say more anon.

Sheep.—Whilst we direct public attention to the advertisement of Dr. W. F. TOLMIE, offering a large number of sheep for sale, we feel it our duty to say, that if possible they should be kept in the country for home consumption. We hope our farmers and stock raisers will have their eyes open and their "slugs" ready to enter into a successful competition with the speculators of California. Our own relish for good mutton is at least equal to that of the majority of men.

FOR THE EAST INDIES.—The bark "Mary Adams," Capt. Harding, has cleared from this port for Singapore, with a large cargo of ship spars. This is the second vessel from the Sound to that part of the world. The first, our readers will recollect, was the bark "Louisiana," Capt. Drew, for Hong Kong with a cargo also of ship spars. This trade between the Sound and the Orientals must eventually become of immense importance. We wonder why they do not bring the produce of the east to sell and exchange here. Tea, rice, sugar, coffee, cigars, paper, furniture, &c., &c., are always needed. A few China pigs and Shanghai fowls would not go amiss among our farmers for the improvement of their stock.

LABOR.—We are informed that such is the scarcity of laboring men in this region, that one hundred hands can obtain immediate employment and fair wages. Now, where are the men? We hope they will be forthcoming from Oregon, California, or wherever else they may happen to be, to supply the demand here.

Cascade Road Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Olympia and its vicinity, on Saturday, July 9th 1853, to hear the report of the committee which had been appointed at a previous meeting to confer with Capt. McClellan, in reference to the opening a road across the Cascade Mountains, B. F. Yantis was called to the chair, and U. E. Hicks appointed Secretary.

The Chairman informed the meeting that Capt. McClellan had not arrived and consequently the committee had no report to make, and suggested that the citizens proceed at once to open said road.

The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, all in favor of the speedy completion of the Road.

On motion, it was

Resolved.—That we, the citizens of Washington Territory, proceed at once to open a wagon road across the Cascade Mountains in time for the present immigration.

On motion of Dr. Johnson, the original committee, consisting of Messrs. Close, Hurd, Alexander and Sylvester, were continued as a committee of arrangements, to attend to the circulation of subscription papers and the collecting and forwarding of provisions, implements, &c., &c., for the benefit of those engaged in the labor.

On motion, five more names were added to said committee, whereupon the house appointed the following gentlemen: Messrs. E. J. Allen, B. F. Yantis, Whitfield Kirtley, Wm. Packwood, and B. F. Shaw.

Several suggestions were offered, all tending to put the road through, and the meeting manifested a lively interest in the cause.

On motion, the Editor of the Columbian was requested to publish the proceedings.

On motion, adjourned sine die
B. F. YANTIS, Pres.
U. E. HICKS, Secretary.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

FRIEND McELROY:

It is probably quite as evident to others as to myself, that throughout the entire length and breadth of Washington Territory, there is a spirit of speculation exceedingly rife, relative to the long looked and much hoped for discovery of Gold, in either the Cascade or Coast range of mountains. To every one, the fact is plainly evident, that a large majority of our citizens have all along indulged a strong hope that the precious metal would soon be found in our Territory, and in such abundance, too, that they would speedily be enabled to make their "pile" and go home to the States, to enjoy their good fortune in the midst of all the luxuries that wealth can purchase. Now this is a perfectly natural hope, for California, which has proved prolific, without parallel, in the precious metal, is but a few degrees removed from us, and has furnished to us a fair proportion of our population. Probably nine tenths of our citizens who have come from California, have been workers in the mines of that State with but very indifferent success, but at the same time, have had their hopes so strongly excited by the great good fortune of many of their friends, whom they have witnessed become wealthy in a day, as it were, that they are ready at a moment's warning to try their hand at the old business again, if they can see but the remotest prospect of success. That gold exists in our Territory I do not for a moment doubt, for I have seen some that has been found in the immediate vicinity of both the Cascade and Olympic mountains, and of the purest quality too; but that the seeking for it can ever be made a profitable business, I certainly very much question, and were I called upon for advice by any one desirous of making a fortune by the discovery of gold in this Territory, I should assuredly counsel him to stick to his legitimate business and leave to others the search for it. Now let us take a calm and dispassionate view of California as it was, is, and probably will be. Six years ago its geography, even, was but imperfectly known to the great mass of the people in our country and to but few, very few minds, did the thought ever occur, that so soon would there be a rush of determined men from every city, town, village and hamlet in our great confederacy to this new "El-Dorado" of the West, and that in a space of time so extremely short, as to make one almost believe that the wand of the magician had swept over it, become a wealthy and powerful sovereign State of our glorious and universally respected Republic.—And to what is California mainly indebted for her unparalleled success and present greatness? Simply to the immense deposits of gold that have been found within her borders. There is not a sane man in our country so totally reckless of his reputation as a person of reason and sense, who dares to make the assertion, that California would now be an important member of the great family of States, and San Francisco the most important and flourishing sea-port on the Pacific Coast, had gold not been found in her mountain ranges and river beds. There is another fact, to my mind, connected with our southern neighbor, of which many probably have not thought, and that is, that for her future prosperity she must depend rather upon her agricultural and commercial resources, than upon the gold that lies hidden in the quartz rocks of her mountains and in the beds of her streams. I do not mean to say that her mines are exhausted, or that they will not be worked with great profit to some few individuals for, perhaps, centuries to come; but from all that I have been able to learn from conversations with different individuals perfectly conversant with these matters, and from able written articles in the best conducted journals of the day, I am constrained to believe that most of the companies now formed, or that may be organized hereafter, for the purpose of quartz mining, will, most decidedly do a losing business. That such has been the case heretofore, is a truth well known to Californians, and also, that the excuse that has universally been given for this want of success is, that the machinery for grinding is very imperfect, and in fact almost totally unfit. This was certainly a very plausible story and pretty generally gained credence. Now, however, such tales will not be received as truth by the more intelligent, for they know that many of the quartz mining companies are now operating in some of the richest "leads" in the State, with machinery manufactured upon the most approved and scientific principles, and so very perfect in all their arrangements as to leave no possible chance for the most ingenious Yankee to suggest an improvement, and still with great loss. For my part, I honestly believe that in nine cases out of ten, these quartz mining companies are organized by unscrupulous speculators and men of desperate fortunes, and that those are selected to manage affairs who have the best knowledge of human nature—can tell the most plausible story to the unsuspecting and innocent seeker after gold, and wheedle the credulous out of the greatest number of dollars for a share in their incomparably rich quartz claim.

This article will probably be read by many men in our Territory who propose dropping at once and at no matter what sacrifice, any business that they may be engaged in, at the very first intelligence they may receive of the discovery of gold, and rush forthwith to the mountains to try their luck once more at the old business. To such I would say, weigh well the above truths and profit by them.

THE PRESS.—Guided by morality and conducted in charity, one of the best safeguards of our institutions, and the brightest ornament of man's inventive genius.

Manners make a man

For the Columbian.

MR. EDITOR.—I believe that you would

take some notice of every thing which tends to the advancement of our growing Territory, I will state, that at this time there is a good school being taught on Chambers' prairie. The school is quite large, and the scholars advancing rapidly. The teacher, Mr. D. L. Phillips, has, during the first quarter, acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all. He has been engaged to teach another quarter, and we have every reason to hope that this will prove as satisfactory as was the first. The citizens exhibit a lively interest in the cause, much to their praise.

It is to be hoped other portions of the country will take example, and, before long, we shall hear the merry laugh and witness the joyous glee of the children of every neighborhood around a school house.

"Qui non proficit, deficit."
TUEBOR.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Speaking of the effect upon society, from reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the N. Y. Herald says an English paper recounts a curious circumstance which occurred in that country from this cause:

"A lady, whose nervous temperament was so highly excited by the perusal of that now fashionable production, gave birth to two young babies of fine physical conformation, but whose skin was of the color prevailing in the dominions of the King of Congo. Investigations established the pleasing fact that there had not been a colored person seen in that quarter of the country for three years previously. And so the phenomenon was properly referred to the action of natural sympathy."

GREAT CLIPPER RACE.—The recent wonderful passage of the clipper ships Sovereign of the Seas, the Comet, and the Flying Dutchman, have created much remark in nautical circles. The spirit of rivalry runs high, and has at last brought about a bet, and if the terms are closed, one of the most magnificent races the world ever saw will take place. The owners or friends of the Sovereign of the Seas made an offer, in a New York paper, to back her against any ship afloat, and the challenge has been accepted by Mr. W. H. Webb, a well-known ship builder of New York. He offers to bet \$10,000 on the Young America, built by himself, and whose powers are yet untested, the trial to be made from New York to San Francisco, both vessels loaded, and to sail together or within thirty days of each other. Whether the bet will be concluded, remains to be seen.

THE CALORIC ENGINE.—The Caloric engine which Capt. Ericsson has completed for the office of the New York Evening Post, is to be forwarded to France, in order to save a forfeiture of the patent; the law of that country requiring that a working model of machinery patented shall be in operation within a given time. The limit not allowing sufficient time to build another engine, renders the forwarding of this one imperative. The proprietors of the Post consent to this arrangement, hoping to be supplied with another engine of the same kind in the course of a few weeks.

THE COLLINS LINE.—It is a curious fact, that each and every one of the steamships of the Collins Line, have made the passage from Liverpool to New York in less than ten days—the shortest trip having been made by the Baltic, in 1851, which was 9 days, 13 hours and 40 minutes, from dock to dock, and not to Sandy Hook. No British bottom has ever made the passage from dock to dock inside of ten days.—[Boston Journal.

IS IT SO?—The Hon. Edward Everett declares what ardent spirits have done in ten years in the United States. 1. It has cost the nation a direct expense of six hundred millions of dollars. 2. It has cost the nation an indirect expense of six hundred millions of dollars. 3. It has destroyed three hundred thousand lives. 4. It has sent one hundred thousand children to the poor house. 5. It has consigned at least one hundred and fifty thousand persons to the jails and penitentiaries. 6. It has made at least one thousand maniacs. 7. It has instigated to the commission of one thousand five hundred murders. 8. It has caused two thousand persons to commit suicide.—9. It has made two hundred thousand widows, and one million of orphan children.

A CHALLENGE TO THE SPIRIT RAPPERS.—Professor Anderson, of San Francisco, the great magician, challenges the whole "spirit rapping fraternity," its votaries, victims and teachers, in the sum of five or ten thousand dollars, that they cannot produce a single knock on his table which he cannot account for by natural causes and natural laws.

WOMAN'S INTUITION.—The perception of a woman is quick as lightning; her penetration is intuition, almost instinct. By a glance she will draw a deep and just conclusion. Ask her how she found it, and she cannot answer the question. A philosopher deduces inferences, and his inferences shall be right; he gets to the head of the staircase, if I may so say, by slow degrees, mounting step by step. She arrives at the top of the staircase as well as he; but whether she flew there, is more than she knows herself.—Sherlock.

MORE GOLD.—A new gold region is said to have been discovered near Malacca, in India, which promises a considerable increase of the precious metal, as if Australia and California were not enough to support the wants of the world.

Loss of an American Ship and nearly Two Hundred Lives.

The New York Herald has the following particulars of this disaster:

The barque William & Mary, commanded by Captain Stinson, left Liverpool about two months ago, with two hundred and eight passengers, principally emigrants, and a cargo of railroad iron, for New Orleans. On the 3d of May, they entered the dangerous channels of the Bahamas, with the most unfavorable weather; the sky was clouded, the wind blowing strong from the south-east, with a heavy sea. About seven o'clock in the morning, the barque passed "the Hole in the Wall," the most southern point of the Island of Abaco, so called from one of the most prominent rocks on the coast being perforated with a large hole, which is visible a considerable distance at sea. Passing this in safety, Captain Stinson steered for Stirrup Key, which at 12 M. was ten miles distant, the weather becoming more clouded and the wind increasing.

Till the afternoon, the vessel kept on her course without accident of any kind, but at half-past eight o'clock she struck on a sunken rock, on which she remained for about fifteen minutes, during which time she received extensive damage. The captain, it appears, had at sunset lost sight of the key, and supposed that it lay to the south, as he had steered north-west from 12 o'clock. A few minutes before the accident, however, he changed his course, steering west by south, and did not discover his mistake until the moment the barque struck. The scene presented on board the doomed vessel at this moment was terrible in the extreme. About fifteen minutes elapsed before she wore off; but she had scarcely got clear of this rock when she struck on another, and began to fill with water so rapidly as to render all labor at the pumps utterly useless. At midnight the water had gained so rapidly on the sinking vessel that it was four feet in the hold, and at four A. M. eight feet. Scarcely had the day dawned when it was announced that there were ten feet of water in the hold, and the pumps were abandoned in despair.

The boats, the last resort of the terrified passengers, were unshipped from the davits; but of four or five all except two were swamped. The Captain and his crew, and about thirty passengers got into these, the remainder, numbering little less than two hundred souls, being left, from terrible necessity, to their fate. There they stood on the deck, vainly calling for that assistance which it was impossible to render without risking the lives of the few who had got into the boats. In a few minutes after they left the vessel went down, and all on board, numbering about one hundred and seventy human beings, perished. Finding it impossible to keep the boats together, they were compelled to separate, and after tossing about some hours the crew and passengers in them were picked up. It would appear that one of the boats was manned entirely by the crew—all the passengers being crowded into the other. Of this, however, we are not certain, but supposed that there were three or four of the crew in the boat containing the passengers.

After beating about for several hours, as we have said, the captain, first and second mates, and crew were taken up by Capt. Edward Cobb, of the brig Reuben Carter, bound from Sagua La Grande to this port. The haste with which they were compelled to leave the vessel rendered it impossible for them to save any property, and some were glad to escape only half dressed. Capt. Cobb informed us that he saw the passengers taken up by a vessel which he supposed to be English, so that no apprehensions need be entertained of the passengers who made their escape in the boat.

TIN SHOP!

G. GALLAGHER would respectfully inform the citizens of Washington Territory that he has just arrived in Olympia with a large stock of STOVES of the most approved patterns.—Also, a large assortment of Tin ware. He is prepared to manufacture all articles connected with the Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Trade.

N. B.—I am prepared to sell at as low rates as any other establishment on the Pacific coast; and being the pioneer establishment in the Territory, I would respectfully solicit your patronage.
Olympia, July 16, 1853. 45tf

SHEEP!

THERE will be offered for sale by private bargain at Fort Nisqually, Puget Sound, W. T., on or about the 20th August, 1853—the most favorable season of the year for driving live stock from Puget Sound to the Willamette valley—Five Hundred Wethers, Two Hundred Ewes and One hundred Lambs of the Leicester, Southdown, Cheviot and Merino breeds. Also a few choice fine woolled Rams of the Merino stock.
W. F. TOLMIE.

July 16,—3w

For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED, living seven miles east of Olympia, offers for sale his Buggy and Harness—both new. Also a good Buggy horse.
ANDREW J. CHAMBERS.
July 16, 1853. 2w45

New Store!

WE, the undersigned, having taken the store of A. J. Moses, are desirous of establishing ourselves permanently in Olympia. We confide in the patronage of the public, and will endeavor to favor our customers as much as we are capable. As we receive our Goods from San Francisco at as low prices as any firm here, we will dispose of them accordingly. Our stock at present consists of a well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Carpenters Tools.
WATERMAN & GOLDSMAN.
Olympia, July 16, 1853. 4

JUST RECEIVED!!

BY THE UNDERSIGNED, the following list of choice Groceries, Clothing, &c.

GROCERIES:

- Flour, Tea, Beans, Lard, Rice, Salt, Syrup, Indigo, Pork, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Nuts, Rooms, Pickles, Carb. Soda, Mustard, Hams, Coffee, Vinegar, Candles, Raisins, Sardines, C. Tartar, S. Biscuit, etc.

CLOTHING:

- Boats, Coats, Vests, Hats, Pants, Cravats, etc.

HARD-WARE:

- Axes, Knives, Powder, Saws, Log Chains, Hoers, Nails, Angurs, Gimblets, Lead, Grindstones, Tin-ware, etc.

SADDLERY:

A fine assortment of LADIES' SADDLES, Men's Saddles, Bridles and Bits, Mexican, California and American Spurs. Also one set of double Harness.

WINE, LIQUORS, TOBACCO & CIGARS.

PARKER, COLTER & CO. Olympia, July 16, 1853. 43tf

JNO. M. MONROE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

WILL PRACTICE his profession in all the Courts held in the Territories of Washington and Oregon. July 6, 1853.

LOST!

LOST from bark "Mary Adams," one Yawl Boat painted white, with "A.M." on the stern in lead letters pointed over. Any person returning the same will be liberally rewarded.

ISSAC HARDING, Master Bark Mary Adams. July 9, 1853. 3v

PARKER, COLTER & CO'S EXPRESS!

OUR NEXT EXPRESS for San Francisco and Portland, connecting with Adams & Co., will leave Olympia on or about the 28th of July, touching at the Cowlitz, Monticello and Rainier. PARKER, COLTER & CO. July 9, 1853. 1f

FLOUR & PORK!

BY WEBBER & SLATER'S EXPRESS. "Sarah Stone," just received and for sale by PARKER, COLTER & CO. July 9, 1853. 1f

TO ARRIVE,

BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Ex G. B. W. Kendall,

Flour, Pork, Hams, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Beans, Rice, Molasses, Pilot Bread, Dried Apples, Spices, Ginger, Cloves, and Mustard. SADDLES, MEXICAN SPURS, LADIES' BONNETS, MEN'S SLIPPERS, and a general assortment of Dry goods and Clothing. BETTMAN & BRAND. Olympia, July 9th, 1853.-3t.

LOOK U!!

AT BARNES' NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

Just received per bark SARAH WARREN, the LARGEST and BEST Assorted stock of Goods ever brought to this market, consisting of the following articles: DRY GOODS.

Shirtings, Sheetings, Blue Drills, Drillings, Sateenets, Kentucky Jeans, Marine Stripes, Red, White & Blue Blankets, Counterpanes, Shawls, Socks, Stockings, Brown Linen, Irish Linen, Cash, Brown & Black Patent Thread, Sewing Silk, Sateen, Jeans & Dungaree Pants, Merino Undershirts, Palm Leaf Hats, White, Yellow and Cotton Flannels, Glazed Cambric.

LADIES FANCY GOODS.

Alappacs, Plain and Figured Ginghams, Merinoes, Lawns, Cashmeres, Fancy Prints, Mouslin De Laines, Tuscan & Striped Bonnets, Veils, Lace, Bobinette, Collars, Parasols, Under Slaves, Chemisette, Linen Handkerchiefs, Gimp, Fringes, Dress Buttons, Silk Gloves, Cotton Hose, Ladies Bookings, Gaiters, Lace Boots & Jenny Lind Ties, Misses and Children Shoes & Slippers.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, coffee, tea, rice, soap, candles, saleratus, tobacco, pepper, ginger, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, mustard, beans, lard, salt, vermacello, Port Rico Syrup in ten gallon kegs.

WOODEN WARE.

Tubs, buckets, half bushels in nests, washboards, clothes pins, brooms, matches.

HARD WARE.

Bench planes, match planes from one-half to two inches, augurs from three-quarters to two inches; socket framing chisels; nails from four to sixtes; fine inch spikes; floor nails; 8x10; 10x12; 10x14; 14x16 glass; chipping & broad axes; axes; hammers; hatchets; bolts; screws; saws; oil stones; scythe stones; garden and planting hose; pocket rules; compasses; timber scriber; crooked saws; buck saws; dinner and tea table knives; knives & forks; brass candle sticks; flour knives; shovels; spades; manure forks; grind stones; bush hooks; brush scythes; padlocks; knob & stock locks; lead; paper tacks; shoe tacks; butter knives; pocket and fine combs; shot & powder; chalk lines, bed cords, clothes lines, rope from three eights to one and a half inch.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Sulphur, cream tartar, salis. alum. borax. glue, sponge, castor oil, bay rum, gum camphor.

PAINTS & OILS.

White & red lead, venetian red, putty, turpen. line-boiled oil, lamp-black, paint brushes, chalk. A General Assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS AND TIN WARE.

School Books and Stationery.

G. A. BARNES, 411f Olympia June 18 1853.

JUST RECEIVED

BY "LEONESA" the following large and desirable stock of new goods, to wit:

- Hour, Pork, Cornmeal, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Fresh Peaches, Wines and Liquors of all kinds, Lard, Tea, Sugar, Navy & Pilot Bread, Butter, Dried Fruit, Hams, etc.

DRY GOODS.

Clothing, Axes, Boots & Shoes, Stoves, Broad Axes, Nails, asort'd.

TIN & WOODEN WARE,

Paints and oils, Grindstones & fixtures, Window Sashes, assorted sizes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, Pails, Brushes, etc.

SHIP CHANDLERY,

Glass-ware, Blank Books, Single and double barreled Guns, Rifles, Candles, Powder and Shot, Clocks, Tobacco and Pipes, Drugs & Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

The whole of which will be sold cheap for cash by the Leonesa Co.

CHAS. C. TERRY, Agent. Alki, June 20, 1853. 43tf

CHAS. C. TERRY

HAVING made arrangements with the owners of the brig "Leonessa," will receive from San Francisco every trip a desirable stock of goods suitable for this market, which will be sold as cheap as can be bought elsewhere in Washington Territory. Business will be continued hereafter under the name of the "LEONESA CO."

CHAS. C. TERRY, DAN. J. HOWARD, for owners of brig "Leonessa." Alki, June 20, 1853. 3w43

For Cowlitz Landing.

PERSONS desirous of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowlitz Landing, can be accommodated by leaving orders at the Columbian Hotel, Olympia, or calling at the farm of Judge Yanis.

Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of F. A. CLARKE. Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43tf

To the People of Washington Territory.

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

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

Thomas M. Hammond,

COOPER, PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

IN STORE

And now Receiving,

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

W. S. LADD & CO. Portland, June 20, 1853.-43tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 132 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Refer to Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City, O. T., and Umpqua, O. T. June 25th, '53. 42 6m

PARKER, COLTER & CO.

—ON THE CASH SYSTEM—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, LIQUORS, CIGARS, HARDWARE, &c., OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY. Olympia, June 4, '53. 39tf

NOTICE.

SCHR. "ROVER" having been taken out of our hands, we hereby give public notice that we are not responsible for any letters, papers, packages, or merchandise sent by said schooner Rover, or bills against her after this date.

LAMBERT & SMITH. New York, June 4, '53. 41-1f

For Sale; To Arrive,

EX Sirocco, 1 LARGE STEAM FLOURING MILL (5 run of stone) superior to any ever in the country, now out 100 days. Ex Stag Hound, 1 LARGE STEAM SAW MILL, complete, now out 90 days. Plans of the same may be seen at the store of the subscribers.

MILLS & VANTINE, Corner Front and Sacramento streets, July 2, '53-1m

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

Will be given by the subscriber for the best copy of any of the following works: a suitable book for a clock in the Washington Monument—read for a book to be presented by our Legislature, at the session, this winter, on behalf of the Territory. M. F. SIMMONS.

June 17, 1853. 41-1f

MEDICINE.

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

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

JUST RECEIVED,

BY BAR SARAH WARREN a large assortment of Provisions, Groceries, &c., which will be sold low at the Store of the Kendall Co. By JOS. CUSHMAN. Olympia, June 17, '52. 41-1f

[For the Columbian.]

Messrs. Editors:—At the urgent solicitations of many personal and political friends to become a Candidate for Delegate to Congress at the coming election, I have consented to submit my name in connection with said office, subject however, to the decision of the Democratic Convention. I do so with the more freedom from the fact that Thurston county having a greater population than any other county in the Territory, and Olympia being the principal commercial town of Puget Sound, will in point of locality, justly entitle said county to the Candidate.

JAMES R. JOHNSON. Thurston co., W. T., June 4, '53. 4-1f

WEBBER & SLATER'S EXPRESS.

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

PARKER, COLTER & CO.

RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE!

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell his LAND CLAIM, situated one mile from Olympia, (the Capitol 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 4 bunches in good order. For terms and other particulars, inquire of

L. H. CALKINS. May 21, 1853. 37tf

DAVID LOGAN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY, Portland, Oregon. Will practice in the various courts of the Territory. April 28, 1853. 37tf

G. H. GERRISH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WEST INDIA GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, PICKLED FISH, SQUARE TIMBER, PILLS, &c., New Dunciness, Washington Territory. Emigrants intending to locate at New Dunciness will do well to call at their store where every information will be given them. May 14, 1852. 36tf

ALKI

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 "Leonessa," 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. 32tf

GUNSMITHING.

W. M. COLLINS, formerly of Portland, Oregon, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Washington Territory that he has opened a shop in Olympia, on the corner of Third and Franklin streets, where he may be found prepared to do all kinds of work in his line with neatness and dispatch, and in a workmanlike manner. All orders from a distance promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to repairing revolvers. Olympia, June 4, '53. 39tf

FOR SALE!

I WILL SELL the Columbian Hotel (the best property in Olympia) and a cottage on the corner of Franklin and Third streets, also my land claim, on which there is a splendid Oyster bed, and a good dry dock for shipping, situated seven miles and a half below Olympia, at a very great sacrifice for ready money. For terms and other particulars inquire at my house on the claim. HERBERT JEAL. Olympia, June 4, 1853. 32tf

H. C. MOSELEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Steilacoom, Pierce county, Washington Territory. July 2, 1853. 1f

COOPERS AT ALKI.

WE have established ourselves at this point, and intend to carry on the cooping business in all its branches. Salmon barrels constantly on hand, and contracts executed with dispatch. STEWELL & McMILLEN. Alki, July 1, 1853. 43tf

Cowlitz Navigation!

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared, at all times, to transport passengers and freight up and down the Cowlitz river. The mail canoe leaves the Cowlitz Landing every Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock for Rainier, and leaves Rainier every Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock for the Landing.

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

Saddle Horses!

FOR THE COWLITZ, AND PLEASURE PARTIES, GOOD HORSES, Saddles and bridles, constantly on hand and ready at the shortest notice. All orders left at the store of Parker, Colter & Co. will be promptly attended to. JOSEPH TE BEAU. Olympia, July 2, 1853.-43

Piles, Square Timber.

R. BRUNN having located at Gray's Harbor, is now prepared to receive orders for piles and square timber, at reasonable rates. He is also prepared to furnish a superior article of SALMON AND HERRING prepared for family use.

Orders from the interior promptly attended to. N. B. Four or five Coopers can obtain employment at the highest wages. Apply at my office in Dr. Rounitree's Establishment. R. BRUNN. Gray's Harbor, May 26th, 1853. 40tf

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, Dried Apples, Honey, Alapic, Pepper, Ginger, Saleratus, Candy, Raisins, Sardines, Axes, broad and narrow, Chisels, Locks, Hatchets claw, And a variety of Dry Goods, such as Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots and shoes, Hats and Caps, Prints, Sheetings, French Muslin, Ribbons, Silks, Window curtains, &c., &c., which he will sell as cheap as any other store North of the Columbian River. PHILIP KEACH. Steilacoom City, April 20, 1853. 33f

MEDICAL NOTICE.

J. R. JOHNSON, M. D., A BOIT 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.-29ly

PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP, First Street, (opposite the California House), PORTLAND, OREGON. Turnbull, Monnaster & Davis.

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

WATCHES & JEWELRY!

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

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

Wm. W. PLUMB,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office, in the Second Story of Swan's Building, on Fourth Street. 40-1f Olympia, W. T.

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 perfect safety fifty head of cattle. May 14, 1853. 37tf

FOUND!

AT the house of the subscriber, one cigar case containing five cigars and two promissory notes, one payable to Edward Cox or bearer, the other made payable to Jacob Smoke or order, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement and calling on

SIMPSON S. FOLD

BALCH & PALMER,

MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS, Steilacoom, Puget Sound, and San Francisco, California.

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

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

For particulars apply to the Masters on board, or to

LAMAYETTE BALCH, Steilacoom, Puget Sound. CYRUS PALMER, California street, Wharf, San Francisco. Oct. 9, 1852. 31f

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT, CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE undersigned having reopened this House of public entertainment for the accommodation of the traveling public, they will furnish man and beast with the best fare the market affords. Olympia being the point where the main road from the Columbia river strikes the Sound, pleasure parties and others wishing to go down the Sound will find this the best point to start from, as suitable boats for that purpose can be furnished at reasonable rates.

Private rooms furnished to those wishing them. EDMUND SYLVESTER. Olympia, April 19, '53. 11f

OLYMPIA BAKERY

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

COWLITZ HOTEL.

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

SADDLE HORSES,

Can at all times be had upon reasonable terms. sept 11 f F. A. CLARKE.

Timber, Piles, Shingles.

SHINGLES, PILES AND TIMBER kept constantly on hand at the claim of the undersigned, directly on his "point." Cargoes furnished at all times, and on reasonable terms. He has now on hand

100 cords wood; 40,000 shingles, and two or three cargoes of square timber and piles. Give him a call at Dover, 7 miles below Olympia. HERBERT JEAL. March 19, '53.-281f

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: Albany Utica Syracuse Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Utica City Bank, Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Bank of Utica, Rochester city Bank, Geo. Smith & Co., Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Michigan State Bank, Commercial Branch Bank of Ohio, 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. 27f

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c. PHILLO & BREW 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 Hand ornaments; Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks; Pocket Knives; Willard's Time Pieces, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at Low Prices. Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 3f

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

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

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. 11f

THE KENDALL CO.,

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

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

Wit and Sentiment.
Study men as well as books.
Injury must never provoke a good man to do wrong.
It were base first to raise a confidence and then deceive it.
Learning is preferable to riches and virtue to both.
Maiden want nothing but husbands, and then they want everything.
Make choice of your wife by the ears, not the eyes.
Make no enemies, he is insignificant that can do them no harm.
Make other men's shipwrecks thy sea marks.
Many come to bring their clothes to church rather than themselves.
Marriage has many pains, but celibacy has no pleasure.
When the pale of ceremony is broken, rudeness and insult soon enter the breach.
Is forgetfulness anything more than the temporary displacement of one idea by another?
In whatever shape evil comes, we are apt to exclaim, with Hamlet, "Take any shape but that!"
The exercise of good affection is as necessary to happiness as the exercise of the body is to health.
If you ever promise at all, take care, at least, that it is no body may suffer by trusting you.
From the co-operation of the faculties, their cultivation increases their power in a geometrical ratio.
Good humor is the blue sky of the soul, in which every star of the talent will shine more clearly.
The man has no more excuse who lays violent hands upon the life of a tree, than he who strikes a woman.
It is better to be born with a disposition to see things on the favorable side, than to an estate of ten thousand a year.
Somebody says, very beautifully:—"As the little planets are nearest the sun, so are the small children nearest to God."
As members of the body make one person, so before God all good men make one humanity.
When our desires are fulfilled to the very letter, we always find some mistake which renders them anything but what we expected.
Whatever situation in life you ever wish or propose for yourself, acquire a clear and lucid idea of the inconveniences attending it.
Reserve is no more essentially connected with understanding, than a church organ with devotion, or wine with good nature.
Wise men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding by experience; the most ignorant by necessity; and brutes by nature.
Of all the impostors and calumniators in the world, we most despise those who entrench themselves behind church pews, and the sanctity of religion.
You may depend upon it that he is a good man whose intimate friends are all good, and whose enemies are all of a character decidedly bad.
Pride is never more offensive than when it condescends to be civil; whereas, usually, whenever it forgets itself, naturally assumes good humor.
Fine sensibilities are like woodbines, delightful luxuries of beauty to twine round a solid, upright stem of understanding, but very poor things, if unsustained by strength, they are left to creep along the ground.
A Persian philosopher being asked by what method he acquired so much knowledge, answered: "By not being prevented by shame from asking questions which I was ignorant."

THE DARREN SHIP CANAL PROJECT.
The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, says:
"We have here in the State Department, some evidence of the fact, that the Darien ship canal is to be carried on and absolutely executed. I have seen the maps and surveys of the engineers of the British company. The canal is to be forty miles in length, from the foot of Es-cora to San Miguel. It will be 100 feet wide and 3 feet deep. Its cost is estimated by the engineers, Gishorne and Forde, at only sixty millions of dollars. The money is already raised. The British Government has sanctioned it, and promises its support. The enlightened Emperor had that subject in view while he resided in England, as will be seen from his reply to the address on this subject, from the President of the company, Sir Charles Fox, the Railway Prince, of the house of Fox & Henderson, it is not generally known perhaps, but it is a fact, Louis Napoleon was the first person who ever obtained a grant to construct a canal across the Nicaguan Isthmus. He lost it, however, by inability to fulfill the contract; nevertheless, he takes great interest in the subject of communications between the Pacific and Atlantic.
The Darien ship canal is to be finished before the Tehuantepec railroad will be begun, according to present appearances.
It is better to sit down with inconstancy to attend the changes of an inconsistent fortune.
Let a present man accommodate himself to the present, though the past may seem better to him.
Every man is the architect of his own fortune."

BALCH & PALMER,
METROGRANTS,
STEELACOOM, PUGET'S SOUND,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY;
Sept. 5, 1852. 1lf

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

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. 3lf

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. N. M'CONAHA, J. W. WILLY.
M'CONAHA & WILEY,
Attorneys 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. 7lf

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

L. B. HASTINGS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE,
PORT TOWNSEND,
Washington Territory.
Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles, and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Sept. 25, 1852. 3lf

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

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

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. 1lf

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

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 52.

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. 1lf

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,
sept 18 52 PORTLAND, OREGON.
Geo. Abernethy. Hiram Clark. J. R. Robb

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 Gov. Gaines, Salem; T. J. Driver, Esq. Portland; Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver, and H. M. Knighton, St. Helens.
sept 18 52

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,
CIVIL ENGINEER SURVEYOR, AND
DRAUGHTSMAN.
sept 18 52 ST. HELENS, O. T.

A Large Assortment of Groceries.
THE ATTENTION OF THE OREGON trade is invited to the following:
275 cases nectar TOBACCO;
125 " grape " "
150 " W. Price's " "
50 half boxes Kirby's tobacco;
75 " Dix & Mulchany's tobacco;
160 cases peach " "
80 " Twin Brothers' " "
60 " Virginia " "
75 " Aromatic " "
100 " Mills & Ronalds' " "
241 firkins GOSHEN BUTTER;
550 muts No. 1 sugar, 100 kegs lard;
600 half bbls crushed sugar, 65 cases lard;
650 mats Carolina rice, 175 bbls C. rice;
675 boxes C. beans, 25 cases B. W. matches;
450 bbls Ad candles, 20 cases Clark's matches;
175 cases E. Wright's oysters;
825 tins cheese, 100 lbs yeast powder;
270 bags Rio coffee, 25 bags pepper;
370 cases tea, 1 and 2 lb cads;
150 half chests black tea;
130 boxes brown soap, 50 lbs S. W. soap;
135 bbls corn meal, 100 lb bbls mackerel;
170 cases E. Wright's oysters;
125 cases pickles, 25 cases pickles;
400 boxes bunch raisins;
90 boxes vermicelli, 75 boxes starch;
75 cases Lewis' oysters;
125 boxes ground coffee;
390 kegs wrapping paper;
50 bales Carrington paper;
125 lbs cotton twine;
200 dozen 2 and 3 hooped buckets;
165 cases Kenett's fresh peaches;
175 Kenett's fresh strawberries;
125 cases preserved veal;
75 cases preserved beef;
60 cases mutton, 50 cases green peas;
60 cases green corn, 52 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, 350 doz ax handles;
150 cases strawberry peaches;
135 cases strawberries;
130 cases Lewis' pie fruits;
80 cases L. syrup, 95 cases salt, in bags;
75 cases green tea, 75 cases Caligari paper;
150 doz pick handles, etc., etc.

For sale by **WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.**
Corner California and Front streets,
San Francisco, March 1, 1853.—31lf

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 chalks, letter stamps, folders and cutters, cash and deed boxes, copying and notarial presses, and in fact every thing appertaining to the stationery business.
B. 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.
Godey'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 Albany Cultivator, a journal for the farmer gardener, &c., 10 do.
The Horticulturalist, 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 Blackwoods and the four Reviews for a year, 29 do.

NEWSPAPERS.
Boston Journal for California, 5 dollars.
New York Herald, 5 do.
New York Weekly Herald, 6 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's Weekly, 3 do.
Waverly Magazine, 3 do.
Boston Museum, 3 do.
Boston Carpet Bag, 5 do.
Boston Investigator, 5 do.
Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Comp., 5 do.
Louisville Ky. Courier for California, 5 do.
Cincinnati Commercial, 5 do.
New Orleans Picayune, 6 do.
New Orleans True Delta, 6 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, booksellers, pedlars and the trade generally will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL.
Portland Square, San Francisco.
November 6th, 1852. 9lf

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. 1lf

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

WE invite the attention of Merchants, Teachers, and families throughout Oregon, to our Counting House Stationery, and Miscellaneous School Books, &c.
Our goods we import direct from the 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 Wills' American Cutlery—300 doz. selected in New York expressly for our trade.
GOLD PENS—Bagley's and Greston's make, the finest assortment ever offered, of all sizes, with and without seal presses, and warranted perfect points.
LETTER AND SEAL PRESSES, Copying Books, Manifold Writers, Scrap Books, Invoice Books, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
McGuffey's Series complete.
Saunders' 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.
Author'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 tuck 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.
Ollendorff's Spanish and French Grammars.
German Grammars and Readers.
German, French, and Spanish Dictionaries.
Spanish, French and German Books.
The above will shortly be added to by the arrival of large invoices per Clipper Ships about due, and we invite the attention of the public to our stock and solicit orders which will be promptly attended to.

SEPT. 18, 1852. 2lf
San Francisco.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES.
For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Eruptions, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Stomachic Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Consumption, Female 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 violent 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.
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 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 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 the 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 procured your Sarsaparilla. The disease was pronounced salt rheum, but her whole system, internally and externally, was altogether deranged; but so completely 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, 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, 1852.
C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of Williams, 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. 1lf

EXPRESSES.
ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS!

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

We have our own offices in all the principal cities and towns of California, and forward mail to all parts of the State, always accompanied by **Faithful Messengers.**

The Treasure deposited by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always forwarded by our messengers, 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 steamer 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 in OREGON, we can guarantee to our patrons unrivalled facilities.

NEWELL & CO., Agents.
Portland, Oregon, Jan. 15, 1853. 24lf

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

A JOINT STOCK COMPANY—Capital \$300,000—Office in S. Brannan's new 400 block, Montgomery street, between California and Sacramento.

DIRECTORS.
Henry Livingston, William G. Fargo, James McKay, William McKay, John Wells, James McKay, Edw. B. Morgan, Alpheus Reynolds, Alexander M. C. Babb, Edwin B. Morgan, 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 lines of the American Express Company; the handling the Express; Fulton, Vign & Co's, Northern and Canadian 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 at 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, Portland 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, trade, pedlars, 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 Boston agents for, and receive per every mail, the Boston Journal, N. O. Post, Louisiana 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, Whig & Smith's European Times, Weekly Dispatch, Dublin Nation, London Punch, La Cronica, New York Staats Leitend, New York Schellkopf, 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,
Portland square, San Francisco.

Winn's Fountain Head
Steam Candy Manufactory.
Fancy Confectionary, Pie and Cake Bakery, AND REFRESHMENT SALOON,
Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery Streets, 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 table, 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 75 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. 22, 1853. 21lf