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THE COLUMBIAN.

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Extracts from Wilkes' Exploring Expedition.

[Continued.]
DE TUCA'S STRAITS.

When Lieutenant Johnson returned with his party, I was still engaged with the boats in completing the surveys of the remaining arms of Puget Sound. Orders had been left with Lieutenant Carr to have the ships prepared for sea against the return of the surveying party; and on the evening of the 16th June, when we reached the Vincennes, we found every thing ready for our departure.

Lieutenant Johnson was again ordered to fit out a party to proceed across the country to the Gehalis river, a survey of that river to its mouth, and make a survey of Gray's Harbor. The party, besides Lieutenant Johnson, was to consist of Passed Midshipman Eld, Mr. Blackenridge, Stearns, (Sergeant), three sailors, and two Indian guides. I had understood that the proposed route was practicable, although difficult and somewhat dangerous.

On the 17th, in the morning, we were prepared to sail; but the party of which Lieutenant Johnson was to take charge was not ready, that officer at the last moment declining to obey the orders, (on account of my directing the officer associated with him, Passed Midshipman Eld, to be consulted as to the propriety of abandoning public property, should it become necessary,) in consequence of which he was put under arrest.—Passed Midshipman Eld was therefore ordered to take charge of the party, and Passed Midshipman Colvocoerz to accompany him.

The breeze sprung up at two o'clock, when the anchor was hove up and sail made. The change in the organization of the land party delayed us for a short time, but the gentlemen whom I had appointed to it were ready in a few minutes, and left the ship, upon which we immediately bore away to the Narrows.

With the aid of both wind and tide, we succeeded in getting through the pass at the Narrows before dark, and when this was effected, I anchored near Vashon's Island for the night.

The next day we made but little progress, owing to light winds and a strong tide against us.

On the 10th, we anchored off Port Lawrence, and near the entrance to Hood's Canal, and on the 20th came to anchor in New Dungeness Roads, which I had assigned for a rendezvous with the Porpoise, which vessel joined us on the same day.

On the 10th of May, the Porpoise left Nisqually, and anchored the first night near the point where the surveys were to begin, but outside of the Narrows.

The first bay at the bottom of Admiralty Sound was termed Commencement Bay.—Into this the Payallup, a small river which it will be recollected was passed by Lieutenant Johnson ten or twelve miles from Nisqually, falls. Commencement Bay affords good anchorage, and a supply of wood and water may be obtained. The Payallup forms a delta, and none of the branches into which it is divided are large enough for the entrance of a boat. The Indians were at this season of the year to be found on almost all the points, and were the same filthy creatures that have been before described.

The Porpoise was engaged until the 20th in surveying Admiralty Sound to the end of Vashon's Island, and on the afternoon of that day anchored in the Port Orchard of Vancouver.

Port Orchard is one of the most beautiful of the many fine harbors on these inland waters, and is perfectly protected from the winds. The only danger is a reef of rocks, which is nearly in the middle of the entrance. The sheet of water is very extensive, and is surrounded by a large growth of trees, with here and there a small prairie covered by a verdant greenward, and with its honeysuckles and roses just in bloom, resembling a well-kept lawn. The soil is superior to that of most places around the sound, and is capable of yielding almost any kind of production. The woods seemed alive with squirrels, while tracks on the shore and through the forest showed the larger class of animals also were in the habit of frequenting them.

The next nine days were employed in surveying Port Orchard, which consists of two inner and an outer harbours. The former, although the entrance is by a strait not more than two hundred yards wide, is from two to six miles in width, and extends for a distance of fifteen miles. The water was found deep enough for the largest class of vessels, with a bold shore and good anchorage. Lieutenant Commandant Ringgold made a set of magnetic observations here.

Near the anchorage were seen three canoes, propped on trees, containing the bodies of Indians. These were visited by Dr. Holmes, who procured a Flathead skull.—The bodies were found wrapped firmly in matting, beneath which was a white blanket, closely fastened round the body, and under this a covering of blue cotton. Near by, on stages, were boxes about three feet square, supposed to contain the articles which are deposited by the Indians near the bodies of the dead, and which were not disturbed.

Many Indians, who were all cheerful and well disposed, visited the port during the continuance of the survey.

Port Orchard was found to communicate, on the north, with Port Madison, which we had surveyed on our way up the sound.—Lieutenant Maury, with the boats, surveyed this passage, and found that it had a depth of four and a half fathoms water at low tide.

Near this passage is a place where the Roman Catholic missionaries have established a station for teaching the surrounding tribes. A large cross is erected, and a building one hundred and seventy-two feet long by seventy-two wide, which was found to contain many rude images. Many of the natives are capable of saying their prayers and telling their beads, and some were met with who could sing some Catholic hymns in their own language.

The Indians frequenting this port called themselves the Je-ach-tac tribe.

On the 31st, the same route that was observed by the other surveying parties was seen. Its first appearance was at an altitude of sixty degrees. Its course was not directly downward, but zigzag, and it disappeared at an elevation of twenty degrees.—Its track continued luminous for half an hour, and gradually changed its shape, becoming wider and less elongated. There was no explosion heard by any of the parties.

The next point visited and surveyed was Pean's Cove, between Whidby's Island and the main. This island contains many small villages, and appears to be more thickly peopled than other parts of the sound. It is in possession of the Scadget tribe, who have here a permanent settlement, consisting of large and well built lodges of timber and planks, similar to those already described on the Columbia and elsewhere. The chief possessed a chest of valuables, carefully preserved in a corner, the contents of which were shown by him with no small pride, and consisted of a long roll of paper, on which were many representations of European houses and churches, together with rude sketches of the heavenly bodies, and a map of America. These had been given to him and explained by the Roman Catholic priest, and he seemed to understand the explanation. This whole tribe are Catholics, and have much affection and reverence for their instructors.

The priests of the Catholic mission made half-yearly visits, baptizing and leaving tokens among these Indians, and have done much good in promoting a good feeling between them. They were constructing a large building for a church, near which was erected a large cross.

Besides inculcating good morals and peace, the priests are inducing the Indians to cultivate the soil, and there was an enclosure of some three or four acres in which potatoes and beans were growing. The Indians were also cultivating large quantities of potatoes, in a soil fertile and capable of producing every thing. Wild flowers were in abundance, and with strawberry-vines covered the whole surface. The fruit of the latter was large and of fine flavor.

The Scadget tribe are obliged to provide for their defence against the more northern tribes, by whom they are frequently attacked, for the purpose of carrying them off as slaves. For protection against these attacks they have large enclosures, four hundred feet long, and capable of containing many families, which are constructed of pickets made of thick planks, about thirty feet high. The pickets are firmly fixed into the ground, the spaces between them being only sufficient to point a musket through.

The appearance of one of these enclosures is formidable, and they may be termed impregnable to any Indian force; for in the opinion of the officers it would have required artillery to make a breach in them. The interior of the enclosure is divided into lodges, and has all the aspect of a fortress.

Upon the whole, the tribe inhabiting Penn's Cove are more advanced than any others in civilization.

The only spring found here was one of a mineral character, forming a deposition on every thing around.

On the main there was much good land. Near the harbor of Port Gardner a fine stream empties itself into Possession Sound, by four mouths. The water was not found to be sufficiently deep in any of these to admit boats at low water, in consequence of a bar or flat extending across the mouths.

Here they were surrounded by many canoes, containing Indians from the various tribes to the southward, whom they had before seen. The dress of the Scadget does not vary much from that of the other tribes, and generally consists of a single blanket, fastened with a wooden pin around the neck and shoulders. Those who are not able to purchase blankets wear leather hunting-shirts, fringed in part with beads or shells, and very few are seen with leggings. The women ornament themselves with small brass bells, or other trinkets. The cartilage of the nose is also perforated, and pieces of polished bone or wood passed through it.—Although the dress of these natives would seem to offer some concealment to the body, few are seen that wear it with any kind of decency. Their persons are usually very filthy, and they may be said to be at all times covered with a coat of dirt. They are fond of wearing brass rings on their wrists and fingers, and a few are seen to be tattooed, who have some lines upon the arms and face. They disfigure their bodies by the manner in which they daub themselves with red ochre, mixed with salmon-oil, which, besides being disgusting in appearance, is extremely so in smell.

Dr. Holmes, of the Porpoise, had an opportunity of examining some of their maladies. Pulmonary complaints are very common, and occasion great suffering. The diseases most often met with are bronchitis, and tubercular consumption. Rheumatic affections are also of frequent occurrence. Their treatment does not differ materially from that of the tribes in the interior, already described in speaking of their medicines.—Cures are sometimes attempted by making use of hot and cold bathing in every case, and without discrimination.—Dr. Holmes saw an old man in the last stage of consumption, shivering from the effects of a cold bath at the temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit. A favorite in pulmonary consumption is to tie a rope tightly around the thorax, so as to force the diaphragm to perform respiration without the aid of the thoracic muscles.

Intermittents are also common, from which they suffer much. Hot baths are invariably used for this disease, after which the patient plunges immediately into cold water, where he remains until chilled. A thorough shampooing then succeeds, and a few bowls and incantations complete the treatment.

Notwithstanding they hold their medicine men in great repute, both the patients and their friends were very grateful for any aid rendered by Dr. Holmes, and readily took every thing offered them.

The brig moved, on the 18th June, to the northern outlet of Possession Sound, through Deception Passage. This was not believed by Vancouver to afford a passage for vessels; but, although narrow, it is feasible for those of small size. The tides rush with velocity through it, and there are some rocks in the passage. The Indians had moved from their village, to temporary huts on the beach, where they seemed to enjoy themselves.

Lieutenant Commandant Ringgold being informed by the Indians that a passage existed to the north into Bellingham Bay, boats were sent to explore it. The information proved to be correct; but the water was so shoal, that it is, at lowest point, almost a mud-flat; and the channel, besides, is tortuous. This duty being completed, the Porpoise, on the 26th, was moved through the passage, and anchored under one of the small isles at the entrance.

The Indians from various parts of Admiralty Inlet, were constantly around the brig, endeavoring to derive some advantage in the way of trade. They were found to occupy various points, each tribe keeping distinct. Their names were, the Seocomish, Supanish, Clalams, and Scadgets, who live in harmony with each other, although they do not scruple to call one another "peshac," or bad; but this epithet is invariably given to those of a different tribe by all the Oregon Indians. The term, however, is applied with greater force to the more northern tribes, who frequently undertake incursions on the one, in strong marauding parties, for the purpose of obtaining slaves; they are, in consequence, held in great dread. During the stay of the brig, an alarm occurred, which produced much consternation among them. Many sought shelter in the woods; others went off to their strongholds, and some women sought shelter alongside the brig in their canoes.

These Indians suffer little inconvenience

in their changes of residence; for, having but few chattels, they can remove at a few moments' notice; and after landing at an entirely strange place, they are at home the moment their fires are lighted.

The 4th of July was spent near Point Roberts; and on the 5th the brig reached the mouth of Fraser's river, which is about a mile wide, with a serpentine channel, leading through an extensive mud flat. Port Langley, of the Hudson Bay Company, is situated about twenty miles from the mouth. The country immediately around is low, and has a rich alluvial soil. It is inhabited by the Nantich tribe, who accompanied the brig thither from Birch Bay. The mouth of Fraser's river was found to be six miles north of latitude 49° N.

Lieutenant Commandant Ringgold on the 20th received further instructions from me to push the survey to the north; but being short of bread, he had sent Passed Midshipman Sandford to obtain a supply, which was at once despatched in the launch, although I expected to meet the brig at New Dungeness in a few days.

On the 20th, as before mentioned, the brig joined the Vincennes at New Dungeness.

I had been in hopes that, after the severe tour of surveying duty for the last three months, I should be able to give the crews some relaxation; but I found this impossible, for the duties were necessarily much increased by the absence of the Peacock and Flying Fish, and the necessity of finishing as much of the northern survey as possible, as well as obtaining accurate information in relation to the positions, &c., I deemed it of too much importance to allow a day to go unimproved. Orders were therefore given to the boats under Lieut. Case to proceed to Port Townsend, to fill up the surveys and connect them with Hood's Canal and those of Whidby's Island.

(To be continued.)

Commodore Vanderbilt's Steam Yacht, "North Star," had arrived at Southampton, after a passage of ten days, eight hours, and forty minutes; and is said to have created a great sensation. An English paper has the following in regard to her:

The American steam yacht North Star came into the tidal basin of the Southampton Docks last evening, and to-day has been the object of general attention. Her appearance, construction, and equipment, present so many novel and curious features to English naval men, that many opinions have been expressed as to her merits. Most of the old-fashioned notions of builders of English ocean steamers are completely discarded in the North Star; and, although it may be questionable whether the adoption of so much of the principle of the American lake and river boats into the user of the Transatlantic steamships, as in the case of the North Star, is in the long run desirable, yet it is certain that this beautiful ship is in the highest degree worthy of attention, and that many points, particularly those in reference to her model and water lines, are eminently calculated to convey useful hints to builders and steamship owners on this side, who have been so repeatedly and thoroughly beaten in the great race of steam navigation going on between the British and American steamships.

JAPANESE MANUFACTURES.—The King of Holland has sent to the Dalkin exhibition a number of specimens of Japan manufactures.

Among other things, specimens of silks and velvets, said to be equal to any of European manufacture; also silken cords of various thickness, painted wax candles, toilette cabinets, and parasols; of these latter articles, the part that is made of silk with us, is made of paper, creased into many folds; the ribs are of thin spiced bamboo, and open and close with great ease. They are a much better defence from the sun than shades of semi-transparent silk. Specimens of coins of gold and silver are found in the collection; the largest gold coin is worth two hundred and fifty dollars, of an oblong shape, with rounded corners.

But more interesting than these are the printing types, which are of wood, the body of the type being cylindrical, with the letter at one end. The war-like instruments are not very formidable; the fire arms are long and heavy; the swords are short, with daggers attached, the whole enclosed in clumsy cylindrical sheaths; the armor is a woven fabric, sufficiently thick to resist the thrust of an arrow or spear; there is also a highly finished Japanned shield, which projects in the centre, from which an arrow or any hand missile would glance aside. The Japan ware is more hardly finished than that which we ever find in commerce; in the collection is a tea-set of this ware, and other articles to be used in contact with hot water; from the uses to which many of these articles are to be applied, it is evident their varnish must be of a superior quality and unaffected by liquids.

The tasks set to children should be moderate. Over exertion is hurtful, both physically and intellectually, and even morally. But it is of the utmost importance that they should be made to fulfill all their tasks correctly and punctually. This will train them for an exact conscientious discharge of their duties in after life.

Romance of History.

In Hon. EDWARD EVERETT'S late discourse before the New York Historical Society, we find the following fine passage in regard to the discovery of America:

"No chapter of romance equals the interest of this expedition. The most fascinating of the works of fiction which have issued from the modern press, have to my taste no attraction compared with the pages in which the first voyage of Columbus is described by Robertson, and still more by our own Irving and Prescott, the last two enjoying the advantage of possessing the great Scottish historian of possessing the lately discovered journals and letters of Columbus himself. The departure from Palos, where a few years before he had begged a morsel of bread and a cup of water for his wayward child—his final farewell to the world at the Canaries—his entrance upon the trade winds which then for the first time filled an European sail—potentiation variation of the breeze never before observable—the fearful course westward and westward day after day and night after night over the unknown ocean—the mutinous and ill-appeared crew—at length the tokens of land—the cloud-banks on the western horizon—the logs of drift wood—the fresh shrub floating with its leaves and berries—the flock of land birds—the shoals of fish that inhabit shallow water—the indescribable smell of the shore—the mysterious presentiment that ever goes before a great event—and finally, on that ever memorable night of the 12th of October, 1492, the moving light seen by the sleepless eye of the great discoverer himself from the deck of the Santa Maria, and in the morning of the real unbound land, swelling up from the bosom of the deep, with its plains, and hills, and forests, and rocks, and streams, and strange new races of men—these are incidents in which the authentic history of the discovery of our continent excels the specious wonders of romance, as much as gold excels tinsel, or the sun in heavens outshines the flickering taper."

Also, after speaking of the unprecedented immigration to our country from Europe—equalling 2,000,000 for the past ten years—he says:

"There is nothing in the annals of mankind to be compared with this;—but there is a series of great movements which may be contrasted with it. In the period of a thousand years which began about three or four hundred years before our Saviour, the Roman republic and empire was from time to time invaded by warlike races from the North and East, who burst with overwhelming force upon the South and West of Europe and repeatedly carried desolation to the gates of Rome. These multitudinous invaders were not armies of men; they were in reality nations of hostile emigrants. They came with their wives,—with their "young barbarians," with their Scythian cavalry,—and their herds of cattle; and they came with no purpose of going away. The *animus manendi* was made up before they abandoned their ice-clad homes. They left their arctic allegiance behind them.—They found the sunny banks of the Arno and the Rhine more pleasant than those of the Don and Volga. Unaccustomed to the sight of any tree more inviting than the melancholy fir and stunted birch, its branches glittering with snowy crystals; brought up under a climate where the generous fruits are unknown, these children of the North were not so much fascinated as bewildered "in the land of the citron and myrtle" they gazed with delighted astonishment at the spreading elm, festooned with Falernian clusters; they clutched with a kind of frantic joy at the fruit of the fig-tree and the olive; at the melting peach, the luscious plum, the golden orange, and the pomgranate, whose tinted cheek out-blushes every thing but the living carnation of youthful love.

With glad delight the brood of winter view
A brighter day and heavens of azure hue;
Scent the new fragrance of the breathing rose,
And quaff the pendant vintage as it grows.

By the fortune of war, single detachments and even mighty armies frequently suffered defeat, but their place was immediately taken by new hordes, which fell upon declining Rome, as the famished wolves in one of Catlin's pictures fell upon an aged buffalo on our Western prairies. The imperial monster, powerful even in his decrepitude, would often scatter their undisciplined array with his iron tusk, and trample them by thousands under his brazen feet; but when he turned back, torn and bleeding, to his seven hills, tens of thousands came howling from the Northern forests, who sprang at his throat and buried their fangs in his lacinated sides. Wherever they conquered—and in the end they conquered everywhere—they established themselves on the soil—invited new comers—and from their union with the former inhabitants, the nations of the South and West of Europe, at the present day, for the most part, trace their descent.

We know but little of the numbers thrown in upon the Roman republic and empire in the course of eight or ten centuries. They were no doubt greatly exaggerated by the panic fear of the inhabitants; and the pride of the Roman historians would lead them to magnify the power before which their own

legions had so often quailed. But when we consider the difficulty of subsisting a large number of persons in a march through an unfriendly country, and this at a time when much of the now cultivated portion of Europe was covered with forest and swamp, I am disposed to think that the hosts which for a succession of centuries overran the Roman empire, did not in the aggregate exceed in number the immigration that has taken place to the United States since 1790. In other words, I am inclined to believe, that within the last sixty years the old world has poured in upon the United States a number of persons as great, with their natural increase, as Asia sent into Europe in those armed migrations of barbarous races."

The Love of Home.

It is only shallow minded pretenders who either make distinguished origin a matter of personal merit, or obscure origin a matter of personal reproach. Taunt and scoffing at the humble condition of early life affect nobody in this country but those who are foolish enough to indulge in them, and they are generally sufficiently punished by the published rebuke. A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early condition. It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised among the snow drifts of New Hampshire at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hill, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. It remains still exist; I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narrations and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if ever I fall in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all the domestic virtues beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of seven years' revolutionary war, shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice to serve his country and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name and the name of my posterity be blotted forever from the memory of mankind.—DANIEL WEBSTER.

Newspaper Readers.

If subscribers to journals, like church members, in "stopping their papers," were required to produce an editorial certificate before they could subscribe for another, there would be some curious developments—as, for example: "We certify that A. B. stopped his paper because the editor refused to allow him six columns for a personal vindication which concerned nobody but himself. We certify that C. D. refuses the paper because we did not publish the obituary notice of a relative, which was never sent him, but which he ought to have detected in some of his exchange papers.—We certify that E. F. wishes to transfer his patronage to another paper, because, having taken this paper six years without paying a cent, he felt himself insulted by having a bill sent to him by way of reminder, postage unpaid. We certify that G. H. in his own opinion is a poet of the first water; but the editor, unfortunately differing from him in his opinion, is regarded by him as wholly unqualified for his office. We certify that I. J. has stopped his paper because the editor had the temerity to express an opinion on a certain matter without having previously ascertained the opinion of this particular subscriber."—[Home Journal.]

DISCOVERY OF A MAMMOTH CAVE.—A natural curiosity has been recently discovered, about one mile from the town of Sonora. The San Joaquin R-publicans of the 10th ult. says that the reservoir of a water company was built upon its mouth, and it was discovered by the sudden receding of the heavy volume of water contained in it. Upon examination, the subterranean passage was found. The entrance to the cave is wild and rugged, but a short distance in the cave extends to an almost unlimited extent. Some two hundred yards from the mouth the bones of some large animal were found, and a tooth, weighing six or eight pounds, in a remarkable state of preservation. Two or three hundred yards further the exploration is impeded by an immense lake of clear water, and our adventurous spirits have not dared to cross it. There will, doubtless, be many discoveries of this kind as the interior becomes more intimately known to our hardy miners. California presents the finest field in the world for the researches of the geologist.—[San Francisco Whig.]

A preacher who had once been a printer, observed in one of his sermons, that "youth might be compared to a comma, manhood to a semicolon, old age to a colon, to which death puts a period."

A philanthropist in Missouri has invented a cradle which, on being wound up like a clock, will rock the baby twenty-four hours without stopping.

The Canada Road.—The Immigration to Washington Ahead.—Oregon prospers.

We have a gratifying intelligence to communicate, that our road party working eastwardly are succeeding beyond all expectation. A note from Mr. E. J. ALLEN to A. W. MOORE, Esq., dated August 7th, "Away up White River," says: "We are going it like fire, making good time—doing much better than I expected."

Here, where nature has done her utmost wonders, in praise of which all unprejudiced men are everywhere shouting aloud, and where destiny has evidently determined that the Queen of Empire on the Pacific shall be enthroned, our every effort in the cause of advancement is victorious to our hearts' content.

THE PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.—The New Orleans True Delta makes an open and earnest war in favor of the great project of the age. Its tone may be ascertained from the following extract: "Until the nation is pledged to its construction, we shall fight against every outside scheme got up to defeat it, no matter whether the monopolists of the Isthmus of Panama, or any other equally unscrupulous combination are its authors."

GEN. CASS ON UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Gen. Cass, in a recent speech, speaking of such works as Uncle Tom's Cabin, says: "I have seen more wretchedness in one of the proud capitals of Europe, than I ever saw in our favored land among the slaves. As to starvation, nobody can starve here, white or black, unless he willfully keeps his mouth shut."

authority of a citizen of one of the counties above, that the new emigrant road was open. It seems he was mistaken and the announcement premature. Mr. Garrison, Indian Agent, returned with his party a few days since, being unable to get through. They penetrated the summit of the Cascades, finding snow in some places ten or fifteen feet deep. Mr. G. thinks a road may be constructed there, but not in time for the immigration of this season.

Editor's Table

"Our table" is inclined to favor a little in acknowledgment of the receipt of a fine, fat "yellow-legged" chicken, from a friend whose favors are frequent and always appreciated.

The weather during the past week has been pleasantly assorted. We have had a few showers of rain, cooling the atmosphere and not injuring the crops.

Nov. Correspondents.—"JER," writing from Portland, is an intelligent young gentleman, whose communications from the commercial emporium of Oregon, will be read with interest. We take pleasure in introducing him to our readers, and commending him as eminently entitled to confidence.

"PEPPER-SAUCE" is a spicy drollerist, with a piping hot name. We infer from the elevated taste he has displayed in establishing himself at ZERO amid the snows on Mount Rainier, that he is capable of tall talking. He promises to write us as often as his balloon may pass this way.

FLOUR.—Our market is almost bare of this indispensable article. Our traders should know that from the present time onward the demand for flour will be very much augmented. If the merchants of San Francisco wish to know what they should ship to the Sound, we tell them flour and other staple articles of subsistence, but flour more particularly than anything else.

GRAY'S HARBOR AND SHOAL WATER BAY.—We would be glad to inform the country at large upon the merits of so valuable a portion of our Territory. It will surely figure extensively in the future, and its advancement might be greatly accelerated by giving publicity to its attractive advantages. We are aware of its salmon and oyster fisheries, and the excellence of its timber, but no account of the general features of the country bordering on and adjacent to Gray's Harbor and Shoal Water Bay, including the improvements that have been made, have ever been placed at our disposal.

Ship "Rowena," Capt. C. Thomas, arrived at Steilacoom on Saturday last, 29 days from San Francisco. She encountered heavy head winds.

Brig "Cyclops" arrived at Port Townsend on the 3d inst.

Sloop "Sarah Stone," Capt. Slater, arrived at this port on Sunday last, 3 days from Port Townsend. She brings no news from that quarter.

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An iron ship named the "Evangeline," recently launched at Liverpool, has iron masts, which are hollow cylinders, and which have trap doors at the lower end to open or shut at pleasure, for the ventilation of the vessel. It has been found that excellent ventilation is maintained by these masts, even when the ship is stationary.

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is about to visit the Islands of the Pacific and Oregon.

No ship made of iron or propelled by steam has ever, says the Journal of Commerce, been struck by lightning.

Our Oregon Correspondence.

PORTLAND, July 30, 1853.

DEAR COLUMBIAN:—During the last few days our usually quiet city has been the scene of a good deal of excitement and hot weather. The principal item of interest has been the difficulty between the town proprietors and the lot holders, in regard to the "Portland claim." In the first place, a petition was sent to Washington City, by the lot holders, to have the issue of patents for the above claim stayed until their rights were secured. But not satisfied with this, meetings are still held and adjourned,—long harangues are made,—"sharp-shooting" is carried to a high degree of perfection;—motions made and lost, parliamentary rules dispensed with; and all other little affairs of importance, except what ought to be done, is performed so as to give general satisfaction. When this will end, I being no prophet, am unable to say, but presume it will be in the course of time.

The best deeds performed by the citizens during the last week, however, has been the organization of three fire companies. They are very much needed, for should the fire once break out, nothing could prevent its destroying a large portion of the city.

The immigration across the plains is just beginning to come in, several parties having arrived within the last ten days. It is supposed the immigration will not be as large as that of '52, and that one-third will come into Oregon and Washington Territories, and probably the largest portion of these will find their way to Puget Sound. The immigrants have had no sickness and very little trouble on the route. High water caused some few days delay, yet some of the parties came through in 70 days. The Indians were peaceably disposed, although fears are entertained that they will not be so with those behind.

A rumor is in circulation to-day, that a school master in Oregon City, having slightly punished one of his pupils, a young lady, was met last night in the street by a gang of rowdies, who surrounded him, keeping spectators at a distance, while a brother of the young lady gave him an unmerciful whipping.

The jail in this city was broken open on Monday night, and two prisoners escaped. It was broke open on the outside. Fifty dollars reward is offered by the keeper for detection of the person who aided the prisoners.

The new steamer "Portland" made a trial trip on the 28th, and gave perfect satisfaction. She begins her regular trips to Oregon City to-day.

The weather of late has been exceedingly warm, and Old Sol, in the most aggravating manner, has given us a pretty fine specimen of what it is "away down south;" and consequently the thermometer has been up to 95 degrees in the shade. This may be considered warm for Oregon.

ZERO, SUMMIT OF MOUNT RAINIER, August 1, 1853.

DEAR COLUMBIAN:—I would have written you a fortnight ago, but my ink was frozen perfectly solid, and my long expected balloon from San Francisco, with a cargo of pencils and paper did not arrive until late last night. I would have given the Captain a regular scolding for losing so much time, but he is indeed a good, thoughtful fellow. Finding that he would have to wait at San Francisco a few days for my things, he made the trip to Munich and brought me the immense telescope I had ordered, with which to gratify my curiosity by watching Com. Perry's movements in Japan, Sir John Franklin's fumbling at the North Pole, and sundry other operations of equal interest now going on. The balloon will stop long enough at Olympia to enable Capt. Whirlwind to hand you this letter and take whatever papers you may have to send to his port of destination, Great Salt Lake city. I am trying to reform Brigham, and think I shall succeed in getting him to abolish polygamy in his dominions.

I am convinced that I have made a splendid selection of a claim. After traveling "this country all over," and fairly estimating all the strong points of its most favored localities, I feel quite sure that I have here made a decided hit. My claim is a very valuable one, and I think you would agree with me if you could only behold some of its great advantages. One of its greatest luxuries is its atmosphere; so cool, so perfectly cool—as cool as two cucumbers! Being a man of deep and sincere sympathy, I really feel for my poor fellow men who are sweltering "neath a burning sun down on the low lands; and if they will take the trouble to make me a visit, they will find me, not exulting in my pleasure, but liberal and willing to share it with any of them. I am now and then a little lonely and would be glad to have good company. Could you not recommend a lady? She could accustom herself to shivering and shaking and would soon become fond of it. How sorry I am for you Mr. Columbian! How dreadfully you must suffer for the want of exercise! Try to find time to come and see me. We'll have a game of snow ball—snow ball in August,

what rare sport! I know you'd delight in it. Do you know that I value my place highly as a fortification? Why sir, you and I from this eminence could beat back all the great hosts of Britain; and as for Santa Anna,—goodness gracious, how we could knock his wood-neg into splinters!

Nature here, in the grandeur of her extravagance and the unapproachableness of her excessive prudences, is much to be admired. Her lofty bearing comports well with her undisputed occupancy of the throne. Her magnificent, gorgeous mantle of eternal snow secretes with manifold modesty her virgin charms from old Sol's inquisitive gaze. Majesty, modesty, magnificence and coolness are evidently and eminently hers; but her breath—heavens, what a breath! Look the *catarrh* in the mouth, and oh, sirs! what can you expect hereafter! Brimstone and blue devils! In future I shall keep clear of that part of my claim; but if any of your readers want to go into a money-making business either in matches or gunpowder, I'll agree to furnish at a low price any quantity of brimstone, the sison pure article.

Another little business matter: you may say that I am prepared to supply all creation with ice and snow. My mines of ice and snow are worth five millions of dollars, if you should hear of any person wishing to purchase an interest. If I were at all anxious to sell I would advertise, but I am perfectly indifferent, whilst the value continues to increase.

Capt. Ericsson contributes to the June number of Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine a labored mathematical demonstration of the principles involved in the calorific engine. It is in reply to strictures published in a former number of that work by Maj. Barnard. This is the first attempt which Capt. Ericsson has publicly made to refute the objections raised against his invention. The arguments adduced in the article of Maj. Barnard directly opposed the idea of gaining great power from the new engine, and the highest degree of scepticism was evinced in regard to the practicability of the work. To these opinions Capt. Ericsson is able to oppose the simple facts that his engines have been put in operation, that the confidence of the parties interested in his ship continues unabated, and that the success of the first application of the power was all that could have been desired.

COLONEL BENTON.—This veteran statesman comes out grandly in his old age. He is the last of the Romans, and not, by far, the least worthy of them. He has run a truly American career. Born in North Carolina in 1783, educated at Chapel Hill College, in that State, studied law in William and Mary, in Virginia; entered the army in 1810; began the practice of law at Nashville in 1811; emigrated to the Territory of Missouri a year or two after; there became the editor of a newspaper; saw Missouri admitted into the Union, as a sovereign State, in 1821; was elected to the Senate of the United States a year after; served in that capacity for thirty years; was a great man in the Senate when Webster, Clay and Calhoun were in their prime; was defeated in 1851; stumped the State with the vigor of a young campaigner, and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1852, and now, in his seventieth year, is the foremost champion and advocate of that most magnificent project of modern times—the Pacific Railroad.

BRITISH COMMISSION TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The arrival at New York of H. B. M. ship Leander, having on board the Royal Commissioners to the World's Fair, has been announced. The commission consists of the Earl of Ellesmere, Sir Charles Lyell, Professor Wilson, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Dike, and Mr. Wallis. The New York Express says: "The commission has on board the Leander many of the leading specimens of British manufacture, exhibited at Hyde Park. It comes accredited, as we understand, neither to the Crystal Palace Committee, nor to the Government—but there is no doubt our Municipal Authorities will promptly extend to it the hospitalities and courtesies of the city."

The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial states that a special messenger has been sent to Rome to decide the Pope, if possible, to visit Paris in September for the purpose of crowning the Emperor. The reply of his holiness has been received, and amounts, in substance, to a refusal.—The Pope refers to the pleasure it would give him, personally, to anoint the Emperor of France, but says that he is not free, in a matter of such importance, to consult his own wishes entirely. He must bend to the opinion of the Sacred College. The Sacred College is known to be altogether opposed to the step, and the influence of Austria has been exerted from the beginning against it.

CAN STONE BE HEWN BY STEAM?—Many people who are accustomed only to the slow process of pecking with chisel and mallet, will be astonished when they are told that rough stone can be hewn down, smoothed and polished by the power of steam and steam.

There is in this city a large building devoted to stone cutting in this modern fashion, situated on the banks of the canal, a short distance south of the Capitol. It has been under trial three years in New York, and if some of the splendid new blocks on Broadway could speak they might tell an interesting story of their birth. The cost of elegant and substantial building materials must be greatly reduced by this innovation upon the old and slow process.—National Intelligence.

American Enterprise.

The departure of the Arctic expedition will afford the public another subject of anxiety for many months to come. With the experience of so many attempts to elucidate the physical peculiarities of the polar seas, we may anticipate the most efficient preparation. We may also anticipate that the resources of the enterprise will be applied directly to its great object, without any waste of energy in doubtful exploration. The ambitious provision for resorting to the land, where the ocean may no longer answer the purpose of the enterprise, is an eminently American feature. It proposes to adopt the means by which the inhabitants of that inclement region would undertake the same service. We have always thought that a signal advantage possessed by the Americans over the English consists in the freedom from prejudice which permits the former to combine, with the results of their native ingenuity, the improvements of others so far as they may be adapted to the purpose in view. Thus, Braddock carried into the forests of the Monongahela the tactics of Marlborough. Washington saved his command by the mode of fighting copied from the Indian and perfected on the frontier. In like manner, the Texan ranger will live on the prairies as independently as a sea-gull upon the ocean. He relies upon the same supplies that support the Canadian, and adopting the mode of warfare shown by the experience of the savage to be best adapted to the country, proves his superior in prowess, skill, and endurance.

The Arctic expedition is admirably prepared for the difficulties which the expedition must encounter; snow shoes and furs will protect, sleds to be drawn by dogs will convey them to the limits of human existence. Provisions and fuel in the most condensed form in which warmth and nutrition can be prepared. Add to this that the personal organization is unexceptionable. It is chiefly a private enterprise.—There are, then, no political or official influences to designate the individuals. There is no direct or incidental profit in the expedition sufficient to tempt the mercenary calculator. There is no reward anticipated, except the glory of doing what no others could.

We give the biography of Dr. KANE, who heads the expedition, as we find it in the New York Herald. We have read nothing more animating to those who believe in the self wrought superiority of men born of American mothers. We can only say, after a perusal of this narrative, that if Dr. KANE does not find Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, dead or alive, the excellent Lady FRANKLIN, if she should be of connubial age and inclined, may safely enter again into wedlock without the fear of offending the most conscientious scruples against bigamy:

REMARKABLE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF DR. JOHN KANE.

He was born in Philadelphia on the 2d of February, 1822, so that he is at present about thirty-one years old. In 1843 he graduated, after a seven years' course of studies, at the Pennsylvania Medical University, and soon after he entered the United States navy as assistant surgeon. While acting in this capacity he was appointed as physician in the first embassy to China from this country. His naturally adventurous disposition led him to project a visit to the interior, but the difficulties were so numerous that he could not accomplish his purpose as fully as he desired. He, however, succeeded in traveling over a large section of the country; and before his return he visited the Philippines, Ceylon, and other islands in that region, and even succeeded in penetrating into the interior of India. His travels through those regions were full of adventures and perils; but perils to a man of Dr. Kane's temperament appear only to have the effect of making them more attractive. While in India, he descended the crater of the Taal of Luzon, suspended by a bamboo rope, from a projecting crag which towered above the interior scoria and debris over two hundred feet. This act of daring nearly cost him his life, for the natives regarded it as a sacrilegious act, which could only be effaced by the death of the impious offender. Dr. Kane, however, escaped their pious vengeance, and afterwards went to the Ladron Islands with the celebrated Baron Loe, of Prussia, where he was attacked by a whole tribe of the savage inhabitants of those islands. Against these he successfully defended himself; but the hardships he and his companion subsequently underwent were more than the latter could endure, and he sank under them. Dr. Kane alone passed over to Egypt, ascended the Nile as far as the confines of Nubia, and remained during a whole season among the ruins of ancient Egypt, in antiquarian research. Leaving Egypt he visited Greece next, which he traversed on foot, returning to the United States in 1846. When he arrived, his love of adventure would not allow him to remain inactive, and he applied almost immediately after his return to the Government for a commission to Mexico. Failing to obtain this, he accepted an appointment on board of a United States vessel bound to the African coast. Arriving there, he could not resist the temptation to see the slave marts of Whydah, but was wet in his journey by that terrible enemy of the white man—the African fever. He was brought home in a state of extreme ill-health and emaciation; but, although almost unable to move, he made his way to Washington from Philadelphia, against the earnest entreaties of his family, presented himself, with shaven head and tottering limbs, to President Polk, and demanded what had before been refused him—a commission to Mexico. The President could not deny his request, and entrusted him with important despatches for the Com-

mander-in-Chief, General Scott. He was given, as an escort through Mexico, the notorious company of Colonel Dominguez, who started with him from Vera Cruz. As they were approaching Nopaluca, near Puebla, they were informed by a Mexican that a large body of Mexican soldiers were on their way to intercept them, and at that time were but a short distance off. Dominguez refused to proceed any further, and was about retreating when Dr. Kane commanded him to remain with him, threatening the vengeance of his Government if his company should leave him. Having succeeded in preventing him from turning his back on the enemy, he finally told him to attack them. Placing himself at the head of his escort, Dr. Kane took advantage of a rising ground to sweep down upon the Mexicans, who were thrown into confusion by the trepidity of his charge. Rallying, however, they made a stout resistance, and it was not until after a severe skirmish that they were defeated, and the principal part of them taken prisoners. These consisted of a number of distinguished officers in the Mexican army, who were on their way to join their commander. Among them was General Torrejon, who led the cavalry at Buena Vista, and Major General Antonio Gaono and his son. The latter was dangerously wounded by Dr. Kane, who, in a personal encounter, ran him through the body with his sword. When the skirmish was over, the doctor, finding that his antagonist was seriously injured, had recourse to his surgical skill to save his life, and the result proved that it was of no ordinary character. With no other instrument than the bent prong of a fork and a piece of pack thread, he tied up an artery from which the life of the young soldier was fast ebbing, and placed him in a condition that he could be conveyed safely to Puebla. No sooner, however, had he concluded this humane act, than he was informed by young Gaono that he overheard Dominguez say he would take the life of his father, because he had, at one time, put him in prison. Dr. Kane instantly interfered, placed himself between the escort and his prisoners, and threatened to shoot the first man who attempted the life of Major Gaono. Dominguez became infuriated, and ordered his men to charge; but the first man of the company, named Pallascoz, fell before the fire of Dr. Kane, who plied his revolver with fatal effect upon all who came within its reach. With a severe lance wound in his thigh, he managed to keep them at bay, and saved his prisoners from their fury, until he arrived in Puebla, where they were placed under the charge of Colonel Childs. Dr. Kane, whose wounds were very serious, was detained there for many days, during which he was attended and nursed with the most tender care by the family of Major Gaono, who is now among the most ardent friends and admirers of our noble and gifted countryman. There is one thing in this romantic adventure which we should not omit to mention. Dr. Kane thought, and still thinks, more of the surgical skill which he displayed at that skirmish than of his capturing the prisoners or defending them from the treachery of his escort.

Here we must close our brief sketch of the life of Dr. Kane. It is unnecessary to say any thing of his first expedition to the Arctic regions, for that is already fresh in the minds of our readers. Of his second, we can only express our unbounded confidence in the abilities, the indefatigable perseverance, and the indomitable courage which Dr. Kane brings to it; and we believe there is no man living who is better suited by nature for the noble enterprise in which he is engaged. Even should he not succeed in discovering traces of Sir John Franklin, we feel certain that his investigations will result in important scientific discoveries.—We wish him, therefore, God-speed, and a safe return to his country and friends.

The Washington Union of a late date contains a proclamation by the President, setting forth the convention agreed to and signed between the United States and Prussia, and other States of the German Confederation, with reference to the mutual return of fugitives from justice. The convention provides for the return of fugitives charged with murder, piracy, arson, robbery, counterfeiting, and embezzling, providing that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed.

Enveloped letters should be addressed inside as well as outside. When letters are enclosed in an envelope, the address should be inscribed as well on the letter itself as on the envelope; otherwise the loss of the envelope may cause grave mistakes and serious confusion—or may leave the letter for an anonymous claimant.—We heard a deceased Chancellor say that he knew an important law case which came very near being lost to the party ultimately successful, by the loss of an envelope, leaving it uncertain to whom the misadventure had been addressed. Recently, too, we learn, from an exchange paper, that a stolen mail had been recovered, with all the envelopes torn off the letters, and the Post Master knew not where to send many of them.

An old picture dealer in Paris has lately sold to the Spanish Government, for the sum of four thousand francs, the chest which the pilot of Columbus, Juan de la Cosa used in his voyage to the new world. It was formerly in one of the public libraries of Spain, and when the galleries and churches of that country were ravaged by Marshal Soult, it fell into his hands, with "The Conception" by Murillo, and various other spoils.

PACIFIC RAILROAD—The "St. Louis Intelligencer" of June 10th, says:

Captain J. W. Gunnison, who with his surveying party has been in our city for several days past, making some of his final arrangements for his departure to the line assigned him, left Kansas, and will be on the plains about the 25th of this month.

The route which Captain Gunnison has been directed to explore and examine is that which has usually received the name of the Central route, and is to some extent the same which has been traversed by Col. Fremont, and is so highly extolled by Mr. Benton.

It was on a part of this route that Colonel Fremont, in 1845-6, met with a terrible disaster, losing all his animals and one-third of his men, who perished of starvation and the intense cold of the mountainous region into which they had been misled.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND.

ARRIVED.

- July 20—Schr. Rover, Brown Seattle.
Schr. Chowitzer, Hedge, Bellingham Bay.
24—Schr. Mary Taylor, Waite, Cape Flattery
25—Sloop Sarah Stone, Slater, Seattle.
Schr. Kate Ann, Harding, Steilacoom
20—Ship Sarah Parker, Gardner, Port Ludlow.
21—Sloop Discumbly, Hall, Port Discovery.
Sloop Clalum Bell, Gibbs, do
Aug. 1—Brig Geo. Emery, Driggs Steilacoom.
2—Schr. Mary Taylor, Waite, Lopez Island.
Sloop Sarah Stone, Slater, Olympia.
SAILED.
July 21—Schr. Rover, Brown, Victoria, V. I.
2—Schr. Mary Taylor, Waite, Lopez Island.
Schr. Chowitzer, Hedge, Luma River.
Sloop Sarah Stone, Slater, Olympia.
Aug. 1—Ship Sarah Parker, Gardner, San Francisco.
Sloop Clalum Bell, Gibbs, Alki.
2—Sloop Discumbly, Hall, Port Discovery.
Brig Geo. Emery, Driggs, San Francisco.
3—Sloop Sarah Stone, Slater, Olympia.

MARRIED.

At the residence of S. D. Ruddell, on the 6th inst., by W. W. Plumb, Esq., Mr. JAMES T. PHILIPS and Miss JUNETTA GROGAN, all of Thurston county.

OBITUARY.

Died on the morning of the 7th inst., near Olympia JAMES H. YANTIS, in the 17th year of his age, eldest son of Judge Yantis, late of Missouri.

The iron grasp of Death sunders all earthly ties. Grave! to thy cold embrace the loved and cherished are relinquished. The flush, hope and vivacity of youth, e'en when inured with the dread summons. Thou hast made desolate the happy fireside, and bereaved irreparably—father, sisters, brothers and friends. For remarkable perseverance in matters of business, and kind, genteel deportment in his associations, the deceased was universally esteemed. A brief acquaintance was sufficient to establish an affectionate regard for him. All loved thee James! and here we drop a tear to thy memory.
Thou leaves their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O death!

Olympia Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month.
All brethren of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

Olympia, Aug. 13, 1853.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes items like Pickles, Vinegar, Salt, Potatoes, Beans, Candles, Lard, Soap, etc.

Henry Johnson & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Druggists, 146, Washington Street, near Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines: French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; also, an extensive variety of Perfumery. Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.

H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c., &c.

Henry Johnson & Co., have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods.

Just Received,

Brig "Jane," by the undersigned, Flour, Pork, Hams, Beans, Rice, &c., &c., and a full assortment of Hardware and clothing. BETTMAN & BRAND. Aug. 13, 1853.

U. S. MAIL!

A LINE OF STAGES will run once a week between Olympia and Cowlitz Landing. Leaving the principal hotels in Olympia every Tuesday at 7 o'clock a. m., and on return leave Cowlitz Landing every Thursday at 7 o'clock a. m.

No pains will be spared by the proprietors to give general satisfaction to the traveling community. HARRISON & YANTIS. Aug. 13, 1853.

NOTICE.

ON the sixteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty two, I was called upon by Thomas M. Chambers to witness what he said was Mother's will, and under the circumstances, although I signed my name to said instrument of writing with a sheet of paper over the writing, so that I could not see what it was, and as I have requested Thomas M. Chambers to show me said paper, and he has refused to show it, and as I have cause to believe it is not what he represented it to be, I hereby warn a I men not to have any thing to do with any note, bond or any other instrument of writing signed by me to Thomas M. Chambers or his heirs, as I am not justly indebted to him on any account. JOHN CHAMBERS. August 11, 1853.

LAMBERT & SMITH'S EXPRESS.

CLIPPER YACHT "FRANCIS ANN," will leave Olympia for Alki every Friday, immediately after the arrival of the mail. For freight or passage apply on board. Aug. 6, 1853.

For Sale or Rent.

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

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON, SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS, STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery, &c., supplied to order. Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be dispatched to any part of the Sound when ever required. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited. Steilacoom, Aug. 6, 1853.

Smith's Lath Cutting MACHINE.

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

FOUND.

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

BLACKSMITHING AT PORT LUDLOW, W. T.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large shop in connection with his steam machinery, with good workmen, and all materials for mill and ship work, and every thing in that line: and will guarantee all work to give satisfaction. Cast steel plows made to order. W. T. SAYWARD. Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.

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.

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, Basting Spoons, Knives and Forks, Tormentors, Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Beans, Lard, Soap, &c., &c. He is prepared to manufacture all articles connected with the Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Trade. Being the pioneer establishment in the Territory, he would respectfully solicit your patronage. Olympia, July 16, 1853.

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Importers and Wholesale Druggists, 146, Washington Street, near Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines: French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; also, an extensive variety of Perfumery. Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.

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No pains will be spared by the proprietors to give general satisfaction to the traveling community. HARRISON & YANTIS. Aug. 13, 1853.

CABINET SHOP,

JUST opened in Olympia for the purpose of supplying the people of Washington Territory with TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEPS, STANDS, BUREAUS, CUPBOARDS, &c. A few benches across on hand. Turning done with neatness and dispatch, by D. C. BEATY. Olympia, July 23, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED

EX "LEONESA" the following large and desirable stock of new goods, to wit: Flour, Pork, Cornmeal, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Fresh Peaches, Hams, Wines and Liquors of all kinds, Clothing, Axes, Broad Axes, Nails, assorted, Tin & WOODEN WARE, Paints and oils, Grindstones & fixtures, Window Sashes, assorted sizes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, SHIP CHANDLERY, Glass ware, Blank Books, Single and double barreled Guns, Rifles, Candles, Powder and Shot, Drugs & Medicines, Tobacco and Pipes, &c., &c.

The whole of which will be sold cheap for cash by the Leonesa Co. CHAS. C. TERRY, Agent. Alki, June 20, 1853.

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 Yantis. 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.

SAYWARD'S LINE

OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Willamette will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to. July 30, 1853.

W. T. SAYWARD

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

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.

OREGON PRODUCE CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand for sale at their New Store, a large variety of Goods, which they offer for sale at Portland prices: Dry Goods, viz: Tea, Fruit, Prints, Sugar, Window glass, Domestic, Coffee, Manilla rope, Drills, Beans, Lard, Soap, &c., &c. Pantaloons, Powder, Shot, Waistcoats, Flour, Cigars, Shirts, Liquors, Tobacco, &c., &c. And a great variety of other articles, the whole comprising a complete assortment of all requisite for this market. TOOMY, HARPER & CO. July 1, 1853.

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 132 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Refer to Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City, O. T., and Umpqua, O. T. June 24th '53.

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.

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 San Francisco.

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.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

WILL be given by the subscriber for the best specimen of native granite or stone; suitable for a block in the Washington Monument— Said block to be presented by our Legislature, at its session, this winter, on behalf of the Territory. M. T. SIMMONS. June 18, 1853.

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 Bettman & Brand. G. A. LATHROP M. D. June 25th, 1853.

[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 on Puget Sound, will in point of locality, justly entitle said county to the Candidate. JAMES R. JOHNSON. Thurston co., W. T., June 4, '53.

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, 1500 feet of square timber, and 13000 shingles, put up in 1 bunches in good order. For terms and other particulars, inquire of L. H. CALKINS. May 21, 1853.

G. H. GERRISH & CO.,

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

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, Paints, Oils, Glass, Crockery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Single and double barreled guns, percussion caps. Hardware, Cutlery, Iron and Nails. A splendid assortment of clothing, Blankets, Boots and Shoes, Hand leaved and crackers, &c., and a great variety of articles not here enumerated, all of which will be sold very cheap. All orders for goods from any part of the country promptly filled and delivered at the nearest landing, free of charge, by our Express boat kept for that purpose. We are constantly receiving goods from San Francisco by the clipper brig "Leonesa," which makes the quickest trips of any vessel coming into Puget Sound. We keep a letter box at our store for the reception of letters of strangers and residents, which will be forwarded by our Express boat every week. We also keep a register, for travelers and others to register their names. LAMBERT & SMITH. April 19, 1853.

GUNS MITHING.

WM. 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.

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.

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, sago, sago, 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, &c., &c. W. S. LADD & CO. Portland, June 20, 1853.

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.

COOPERS AT ALKI.

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

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. Roundtree's Establishment, R. BRUNN, Gray's Harbor, May 26th, 1853.

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, Port Bread, Pork, Cheese, Beans, Butter, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Pipes, Cigars, Knives and forks, Hatchets claw, And a variety of Dry Goods, such as Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots and shoes, Hats and Caps, Prints, Sheetting, French Muslin, Ribbons, Silks, Window curtains, &c., &c., which he will sell as cheap as any other store North of the Coluam River. PHILIP KEACH. Steilacoom City, April 20, 1853.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

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

PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY

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

WATCHES & JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER, (LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.) TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to REPAIR ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY. G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public. Front street, next door to Ladd & Co's. Third Door below the Columbian Hotel. April 23, 1853.

FOR WHIDBY'S ISLAND

And Intermediate Ports. THE fine A 1 sloop "S. E. Shepherd," Capt. I. 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.

WILLIAM H. STOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 4, Maynard's Fire proof Store, SAN FRANCISCO. N. E. 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.

BALCH & PALMER,

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

CARGOES of piles, hewed timber, ship spars, sawed lumber, shingles, cord wood, salmon, whole oil, potatoes, grain and Oregon produce generally, furnished at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates. The attention of ship owners is respectfully solicited. Their line of packets trading regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco, Schrs. "Damariscove," Capt. Hathaway, "Brig "Geo. Emery," Capt. Driggs, may be relied upon for safe carriage of passengers, and comfortable accommodation of passengers. For particulars apply to the Masters on board, or to LAFAYETTE BALCH, Steilacoom, Puget Sound. CYRUS PALMER, California street Wharf, San Francisco. Oct. 9, 1852.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

THE LONE PINE TRAIL IS 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 meals, and least 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.

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.

COWLITZ HOTEL.

A Great Disideratum! THE SUBSCRIBER having renovated 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. 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—28f

ADAMS & CO. BANKERS,

Portland, Oregon. EXCHANGE AT SIGHT in sums to suit, on ADAMS & CO. SAN FRANCISCO, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, BOSTON, PITTSBURG, NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, LONDON. Also payable at the following banks: Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany; Uiggs City Bank, Utica; Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse; Bank of Auburn, Auburn; Bank of Utica, Buffalo; Rochester City Bank, Rochester; Gen. Smith & Co., Chicago; Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Milwaukee; Michigan State Bank, Detroit; Commercial Branch Bank of Ohio, Cleveland; Clinton Bank, Columbus, O. Deposits received on special or general account. We are always prepared to Purchase GOLD DUST and sell EXCHANGE at market rates. Jan. 15, 1853.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c. PILLOW & DREW have just received direct from New York, a large and rich assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY, consisting of Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Plain do. do. Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold Rings with setts; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins; Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders; Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains; Silver Tea and Table Spoons; Silver and Silver plated Spectacles; Gold Bracelets with setts; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Purse; Solar, Hanging and Table Lamps; Britania Tea Pots and Pitchers; Beads and Fancy Head ornaments; Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks; Pocket Knives; Willard's Time Pieces, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at Low Prices. Portland, Sept. 13, 1852.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

PORTER'S LINE. THE Ship PERSIA and brig JANE are running regularly between Puget's Sound and the above port. All orders for goods promptly attended to. Address WILLIAM PORTER, Sept. 11, 1852.

