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THE COLUMBIAN.

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AGENTS.

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Extracts from Wilkes' Exploring Expedition.

[Continued.]

DE FUCA'S STRAITS.

Another division of boats, with those of the Porpoise, were employed in surveying New Dungeness Bay, and connecting it with Protection Island, while I was occupied in getting a series of observations for latitude and longitude, dip and intensity, at the low and high water marks. Orders were prepared for the Porpoise to proceed to Port Townsend; thence to Fraser's river, visiting Fort Langley; and then through Johnson's Straits, and round the north end of Vancouver's Island, to Nootka Sound.

A large boat expedition was also fitted out, of which I took charge in person, to proceed across the Straits of De Fuca, to complete the survey of the Canal de Arro, with the adjacent bays and harbors, and thence to the mouth of Fraser's river, where I anticipated falling in with the Porpoise again.

On the morning of the 25th, the brig parted company, and in the afternoon I set out, with seven boats, to cross the straits.—The wind had been blowing strong, but I did not anticipate much sea or danger. It proved otherwise, however, for the tide was found to be running strong ebb against the wind, producing a very high sea, which made the passage at times perilous. We, however, crossed this distance of twenty miles without any other accident than the loss of a mast belonging to one of the boats, and reached the opposite shore in safety, though completely wet from the quantity of water we had shipped. The boats all behaved uncommonly well; and many, who had believed them unsafe, were now satisfied that they were admirably adapted for all weathers.—Large fires and dry clothes soon restored the men to their wonted good spirits.

On the 26th, we began the survey of this labyrinth of Islands, which was continued the next day, 27th, on the afternoon of which I was joined by Passed Midshipman May, with letters from the ship and despatches from Nisqually, informing me of the loss of the Peacock, on the bar of the Columbia, but that all hands were saved. This news, although bad, was a great relief to me: for I had feared not only the loss of the vessel, but had serious apprehensions for the lives of the persons on board. A heavy load that had long hung over my mind was removed.

All my plans for the employment of the squadron were now at once to be changed; for it became necessary for me to proceed without delay to afford relief to our shipwrecked companions. I therefore immediately sent orders to the Porpoise, countermanding her previous instructions, and ordering her to repair forthwith to join the Vincennes at New Dungeness. On the 28th the duties of our survey were again resumed, and a finish made of those of the Canal de Arro. This was effected through the strenuous exertions of both officers and men, and the same night we reached the Vincennes.

Although we had completed all that was essential for the navigation of the Canal de Arro, I regretted that I had been deprived of the opportunity of examining the southern end of Vancouver's Island, which I have reason to believe offers many fine harbors. Three days more would have enabled me to accomplish this portion to my satisfaction.

On the 29th, the brig again joined us, and Mr. T. W. Waldron was at once sent

with despatches to Nisqually, to pass across the country to the Cowlitz, and thence down the Columbia to Astoria. Among the despatches was an order to all the ward-room officers of the Peacock, to report to me in writing the circumstances that led to the loss of that ship.

On the 31st, towards noon, the wind and tide permitting, we got under way and stood down the Straits of De Fuca; but, owing to the light winds, we made little progress. Of the northern side of these straits it had been my intention to make a very particular examination, after completing the survey of the Canal de Arro. I have understood that there is a fine harbor near the eastern end of the island, where a post has been lately established by the Hudson Bay Company; that of San Juan, near the mouth of the straits, the Porpoise was ordered to survey on the 21st of August, while the Vincennes was engaged in the survey of Neah Harbor, lying on the south side of the straits, just within Cape Flattery. Port San Juan was found to afford little shelter, being exposed to the southwest winds, and the heavy swell of the ocean; and is reported as being unsafe, except for temporary anchorage.

Neah Harbor is but a small indentation in the coast, which is partly sheltered on the northeast by Neah Island. It is the position where the Spaniards attempted to establish themselves in 1672, and which they called Port Nunez Gaona. The remains of an old fort are still to be perceived, and some bricks were found that were supposed to have belonged to it. Water is to be obtained here in some quantity, and a small vessel would have no difficulty in getting enough. It offers a tolerably good anchorage, though somewhat exposed to the north-west gales; yet by anchoring well in, which a small vessel may do, protection even from these gales might be had.

On the night of the 2d we had an eclipse of the moon.

The ship, on anchoring, was surrounded by many canoes of the Classet Indians, who inhabit the country around Cape Flattery. They were well disposed to trade, and were greatly surprised that so large a ship should want no furs, which were of several kinds; the sea-otter was that most prized, and held at very exorbitant prices, more than they could be bought for in the United States.—George, the chief of the Tatuclue tribe, as he terms himself, was on board all day.—He speaks a few words of English, and is a fine looking man. It was difficult to make him or any of his people understand the use of a man-of-war, the number of people on board, and the care that was taken to keep them from coming on board. He showed it by continually asking, "What for so big ship?" "What for so many men?"—All probably proceeding from his disappointment in not being able to sell his skins. I succeeded in getting his likeness with the camera lucida, with which he was much pleased; and although at first silent, and apparently surly, he finally became quite talkative.

On my remarking a scar on the bridge of his nose, and others in the tribe who had the same mark, he told me it was the custom with them to cut the nose when they had taken a whale, which they considered a great exploit. The fishing season is in August and September. Their mode of capturing a whale is with buoys, made of seal-skins, which are blown up after the fashion of bladders, and form a large oblong float: these are four feet long, by eighteen inches or two feet in diameter, and are attached by a rope to the harpoon or spear, which is thrown at the whale, and becoming fastened to him, prevents his diving down to any great depth; after having a number of these attached to him, he is unable to quit the surface, and is finally captured. All those whose seal-skins are attached, now divide the booty: those who are entitled to a share are easily known, for each float has a different pattern painted upon it. The number of whales taken is reported at about twenty during the season, and a quantity of oil is obtained from them by the Cadborough, a schooner belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, in exchange for articles of little value.

The Classet tribe of Indians is one of the most numerous on the coast that I had an opportunity of seeing, and seems the most intelligent. These Indians were small pieces of an iridescent mussel shell attached to the cartilage of their nose, in some, of the size of a ten cent piece, and triangular in shape. It is generally kept in motion by their breathing. They had seldom any clothing excepting a blanket; but a few who have contrived to make friends with the visitors, have obtained some old clothes; while others seem to be in the pay of the Hudson Bay Company. The principal articles of trade are tobacco, powder, (paulalee) and leaden balls. These are preferred to most other merchandises, although more can be obtained for spirits than for any other article. This shows very conclusively, to my mind, the sort of trade that was carried on when the Boston ships entered into rivalry with the Northwest Company for the purchase of furs.

At the period of our visit, the Classet were at peace with the other tribes.

I deem this a good position for a missionary, for these Indians appear to be quite ignorant of any religious notions. I was informed, while at Vancouver, by one of the

Catholic priests, that it was their intention to make a visit to them the next year, for the purpose of establishing their religion among them.

On the 3d, we were engaged in the survey of the harbor, besides obtaining fifteen hundred gallons of water. Its position (the north point of Neah Island) was found to be in latitude 48° 21' 40" N., longitude 121° 36' 40" W.; variation 21° 08' 11" easterly.

We had as many as forty canoes alongside on the 3d, with various articles for sale, including fish, venison, &c. Some of the canoes had as many as twenty persons in them. They were generally a stout, athletic race; and it was observed that the women were much better looking than those of the other tribes. Some of them, indeed, had quite fair complexions and rosy cheeks. They are not as much exposed to the weather as those we had previously seen, being provided with a conical hat, made of grass, and plaited so tight as to be impervious to water, which both protects them from the rain and sun.

It is said that this tribe can muster one thousand warriors, and they have the reputation of being treacherous and warlike.—Many of them were fantastically painted, that is, besmeared with oil, soot, and red paint. Their dress consists of a native blanket, made of dog's hair interspersed with feathers: this is much more highly valued than the bought ones, but is rarely to be obtained. The clamour made by our numerous visitors alongside was very great, and their offers of articles were without much regard to the priority of rank, or anything else.

The practice of flattening the head is prevalent here, but perhaps not so universal as among the other tribes we have seen. George, or King George, invited me to visit him at Tatuclue, his village, about half a mile nearer to Cape Flattery than the place where the ship lay; but I had no time to spare. He informed me they had fifty lodges, made of planks, similar to those already described. His tribe live principally upon fish, of which they catch large quantities; and when a whale is taken, they literally gorge themselves with the blubber.

It was reported to me, late in the afternoon, that a ball had been fired at some of the sailors engaged in surveying; but it did not do any damage, striking the beach some little distance from them. I did not think it worth while to make any inquiry or disturbance about this matter, and only mention the fact to caution those who may hereafter visit this port that it is necessary to be upon their guard.

At 2 p. m. we got under way, with the Porpoise in company, and succeeded in making an offing before the fog enveloped us. These fogs are one of the greatest annoyances to vessels arriving on this coast; for, in fine weather they are experienced almost daily, coming up with the sea-breeze, continuing throughout the night, and until the sun has sufficient power the next day to dissipate them.

In leaving De Fuca's straits I anxiously watched for De Fuca's Pillar, and soon obtained a sketch of it.

During the night of the 3d, we lost sight of the Porpoise, and the return signal to our guns soon became inaudible. The only guide one has on this coast during the fogs, is the lead; and vessels drifting into less water than fifteen fathoms, should anchor until they obtain a wind to carry them off.

The weather continued cold and chilly, with light rain; and we passed down the coast in eighty and ninety fathoms water. The soundings varied from rock, gravel, and sand, to a soft unctuous mud, of a deep blue color.

The morning of the 5th August the Porpoise was discovered astern, which relieved me from any apprehension of detention.

The soundings were somewhat peculiar; for it was found that in our progress down the coast, they increased almost regularly until ninety fathoms was reached; but, a short distance beyond that depth, and at about fifteen miles from the coast, the bank suddenly fell off, and no bottom was to be obtained with a line of two hundred and two hundred and fifty fathoms long.

On the 6th, at daylight, Cape Disappointment was in sight; and at ten o'clock we were near the cape. The whale-ship Orozimo, was off at the same time, the crew of which was much affected with the scurvy; I therefore sent her medical assistance. The Flying Fish joined us at noon; when Captain Hudson came on board, and from him I learned the particulars of the loss of the Peacock.

It will be necessary in the first place to state, that at Oahu, Sandwich Islands, previous to the departure of the squadron on their several cruises, I had furnished the Peacock, Porpoise, and tender, with directions for their passing the bar, which I obtained from Captain Spalding, of the ship Lausanne, a vessel of five or six hundred tons burden, which had just returned from the Columbia river, whether she had taken a number of missionaries and their stores.—These appeared to be carefully drawn up, and Captain Spalding informed me that they could be depended upon. The fact that so large a ship had been navigated by them, and the report of the master that he believed them correct, left me no reason to doubt their probable accuracy; although at the

time I had some misgivings about them, as they were entirely dependent on compass bearings, and those of objects at great distances. They were, however, the only directions for passing this dangerous bar which were to be had, and were then believed to be the only correct ones in existence. It was supposed, indeed, that they had been communicated to the Hudson Bay Company by the officers of H. B. M. surveying vessels Sulphur and Stirling; but of this I had no positive evidence; for, although I met those vessels at the Feeje Islands, I received no communication from them on this subject.

The Peacock made Cape Disappointment on the afternoon of the 17th of July, and throughout the night experienced light air and calms, accompanied by a dense fog.

On the morning of the 18th, between 7 and 8 o'clock, the fog cleared off, with the wind from the southward and eastward.—Cape Disappointment was then about nine miles distant. At nine they sounded in forty fathoms water; at ten, fifteen; they had but fourteen fathoms when they tacked off shore. It being Sunday, Captain Hudson, as usual, performed divine service, which being finished at ten minutes to twelve, they again tacked to stand in. The tender at this time was several miles to leeward.

At meridian, the wind came out from the southward and westward, with the weather a little cloudy; soon after which time the ship was off the entrance, and all hands were called to work her into port. Lieutenant Emmons was now sent aloft, on the foretop-mast-yard, while Captain Hudson attended personally to the piloting of the ship, agreeably to the directions before spoken of, which he held in his hand. The ship was, according to Captain Hudson's report, running a north-east-quarter-east course, heading for Cape Disappointment, until the proper bearing of Chinook Point east-north-east was reached, when they discovered the sea breaking ahead of them. He now believed himself too far to the southward, wore ship, and ran off a short distance, until clear of the breakers, after which they again stood in, where the passage appeared clear and smooth, both from below and aloft. In less than five minutes the ship touched. Lieutenant Emmons, who was on the look-out aloft, together with Lieutenant Perry, who also was similarly engaged, both state that they were of opinion that the only place where the channel existed was where the water did not break, and agreeing as it did so nearly with the sailing directions, Captain Hudson did not hesitate to attempt to proceed through the smoother part.

(To be continued.)

THE "JOURN."—You may sometimes meet, in passing down street, at an early hour in the morning, an individual, perhaps partially wrapped in woolen and cotton fabrics of a doubtful tint, whose rapid pace tells you that he is a mechanic on his way to his daily task. Did it ever accidentally enter into your head that under all those swarthy coverings and manifold disadvantages, there dwelt a MAN—that there resides a soul; a mind mayhap, with thoughts that wander through eternity? Do you fancy in your pride, or indifference, or factitious importance, caused, mayhap, by some accidental circumstances in which your own merits had no share, that you are his superior? Pull off your gloves and make a comparison. Is there slumbering in your delicate muscles any such subtle power as he possesses? You discern in a moment that for all practical purposes, he is immeasurably your superior. You, with all your finery, may be nobody, though you may think otherwise, while he is all he pretends to be, and perhaps more. He makes no noise in the world, would not if he could, but, nevertheless, has his value; where and how, you may learn on inquiry. The true craftsman attracts little notice. Yet all around you may see his works. Go where you will, the mechanic has left his mark.—In the gray old pyramids, in the embattled towers and mighty fortifications of the old and new ages, in the huge oak leviathans of the ocean, and in almost every spot where the foot of civilized man has ever trodden, his handiwork is visible. Even in the midst of the desert, you may hear the clank of his earth-subduing engines. He has enabled the water-drop to expand with the power of ten thousand giants, and to bear the fleets of commerce upon every sea. He, quite as much as the scholar, has, in the words of Bacon, "attacked Nature in her strong towers," and wrung her inmost arcana from her reluctant grasp. With science for his guide, he no longer wanders in the dark, and in days of old. Let him toil on, still more and more cultivating his powers, and soon still higher honors be awarded to the great brotherhood of mechanics.

CURIOUS EPITAPH.—In a country graveyard in New Jersey there is a plain stone erected over the grave of a beautiful young lady, with only this inscription upon it: "Julia Adams, died of thin shoes, April 17th, 1839, aged 19."

One stone, more conspicuous than the rest, has this singular inscription upon it: "Here lies the body of John Jones, who NEVER HELD AN OFFICE. An honest man."

The General of the Jesuits, Father Rouhan, died at Rome on the 24th of May.

GIGANTIC STEAMERS.—

We published among our items of foreign news an announcement that a contract had been made in England for the construction of a mammoth steamer, upward of six hundred feet in length, and measuring 12,000 tons. The idea of a monster ship like this is not original with John Bull. Mr. Burden, of Troy, in this State, a man of wealth, and a mechanic of original genius, some years ago suggested the construction of a steamer of seven hundred feet in length, and of corresponding depth and width, to run to Europe. Mr. Burden's idea was that it is practicable to construct a steamer which would go across the Atlantic with as little motion as a ferry steamer runs on our rivers. He proposed that his steamer should draw seventy-five feet of water, and her top to be an hundred feet above the water line. The maximum height of the waves of the ocean from the bottom of the sea through to the crest of the wave is estimated not to exceed thirty-five feet; hence Mr. Burden concluded that a vessel of seventy five feet draught would always run on an even keel. There are but few ports where such a vessel could enter. On the Atlantic coast, Newport offers the greatest facilities of a good harbor, with ease of access and abundance of water, and here Mr. Burden proposed to establish the headquarters of his ship. No steps were ever taken to carry out the majestic idea of our countryman, and it is now broached on the other side of the Atlantic, and measures are taking to secure its realization. The proposed British ship is to be propelled by two sets of side wheels and a screw at the stern; having, we presume, three independent engines and sets of machinery. The experiment of running a steamer of such gigantic proportions will be watched with intense interest, and if successful, will mark a new era in navigation.—New York Tribune.

EXTRAORDINARY PLANT.—

There is a plant inhabiting the vast prairies of South America, called the fly-trap, the ends of the leaves being armed with teeth which have the power of closing up on being irritated by any substance, as for instance, a fly; indeed, these seem to be the natural food of the plant. A French philosopher engaged in the investigation of its properties put many of these plants in situations where they could not get any insects and they gradually faded. He also fed some of them with beef scrapings and these plants thrived well.

MARTIN LUTHER'S WEDDING RING.—

A young lieutenant in the United States Navy lately told the following incident:—One day he was in a jeweller's shop near Broadway, New York, when an aged German presented a ring for sale, as old gold, and wished merely its amount in weight as an equivalent. The ring attracted the attention of the officer, and he purchased it, at an advance of its nominal value. On inspection, it was found to be the wedding ring of Luther. It is in good condition, bearing little mark of chafing or extraordinary wear. It is by no means massive—but on the contrary, slight and delicate in form. Previous to its being shaped to the finger, the plate was chased into a figure of the Crucifixion, most delicately and beautifully wrought, so that the cross and the parabolic ornaments appearing are distinctly visible. On the centre of the body of the Saviour is inserted a ruby. The inside of the ring bears this inscription, in bold letters, in German text:—"Martin Luther, Catharine de Bore, 13th Jan. 1825."

A GOOD RULE.—

A man who is very rich when a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied,—"My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend my money until I had earned it. If I had but an hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour. And after this I was allowed to play; and I then could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity." Let every boy who reads this go and do likewise.

It is estimated that the whole number of emigrants from Europe to the United States from 1790 to 1850—sixty years—is 2,750,000; or 46,000 annually for the whole period. The total number, with their descendants, is estimated to be 4,350,000.

The Liverpool Times says that Professor "Uncle Tom" Stowe's recommendations to the people of England to aljure the use of American cotton to terminate American slavery, is about as sensible as it would be to recommend the women of England to go naked because seamstresses are overtasked.

A writer against the pernicious practice of smoking, takes the ground that if the fumes of the weed were actually necessary for man's welfare, the Creator would have given him a longer neck to secure a better draft, put the smoking apparatus a little lower down, and placed on the top of his head a patent arrangement to carry the smoke off.

Printers.

Printers, it is said, universally die at an early age. This is doubtless caused by the noxious effluvia arising from the type, the want of exercise, constant confinement, and the late hour to which their work is prolonged. There are no other class of human beings whose privileges are so few—whose labor is as continuous and whose wages are as inadequate as printers. If a 'typo' be a man of a family, he is debarred from the privilege of enjoying their society at all times, because his hours of labor are almost endless and his moments of leisure so few, that they must be spent in sleep to recruit his exhausted energies, and prepare him for a renewal of his toils. Poor fellow, he knows little or nothing of sociability, and from necessity is as clearly shut out from the world as a convict in a prison cell.

Truly he is in the world, yet knows not of it. Toil, toil, by night and day is his fate, until premature old age ends his existence. For the advancement of science, morality and virtue, the chords of his heart are surrendered, one by one, and when his race is run and time to him is no more, he goes down to the grave uncared for, and unknown, though his existence has been sacrificed for the benefit of his race.

When we hear merchants crying out against oppression, and demanding certain hours for labor and for rest, we cannot but reflect upon the situation of our own craft; how every moment of our lives is forced into service to earn a bare subsistence, and how uncomplainingly they devote themselves to the good of that same public who would wear them as a loose garment, to be doctored when convenient, and doffed when no longer needed.

Printers are universally poor men, and for two reasons: The first is—they rarely ever receive a fair compensation for their services. And the second is—that inured to continual sufferings, privation and toil, their purse strings are ever untied at the bidding of charity, and the hard earned 'dimes' are freely distributed for the relief of their fellow-men. Thus it is that they live poor, and die poor, and, if suitable reward does not await them after death, and indeed must be the beginning, the existence and the end of poor typos.—Richmond Republican.

THE NEWSPAPER.—

In promotion of this desirable object—the union of the intellectual with the useful—the newspaper is an important auxiliary. It is more. It is typical of the community in which it is encouraged and circulated. It tells its character as well as its condition; its tastes as well as its necessities; its moral as well as the physical stamina of population and soil. It is the map whereon is traced out tendencies and destinies. The chart to direct the traveler and settler to safe and pleasant harborage, or to divert them from the shoals and quicksands of social degradation. At home, it brings to our firesides, it imparts to our households, it inculcates on our children its sentiment of propriety or its tone of contamination. Abroad, it is regarded as our oracle, and speaks volumes for or against us. In its business features may be discerned the indications of our prosperity, in a worldly sense or otherwise; but in its general complexion will be discovered our moral and spiritual healthfulness or disease. It is the portrait of our imperfections, as well as the chronicle of our advancement.

THE FOLLIES OF GREAT MEN.—

Tycho Brahe, the astronomer, changed color, and his legs shook under him at the sight of a fox or a hare. Dr. Johnson would never enter a room with his left foot foremost. By mistake it did get in first, he would step back and place his right foot foremost. Julius Caesar was almost convulsed by the sound of thunder, and always wanted to get in a cellar, or under ground, to escape the dreadful noise. To Queen Elizabeth the simple word "death" was full of horrors. Even Talleyrand trembled and changed color on hearing the word pronounced.—Marshal Saxe, who met and overthrew opposing armies, fled and screamed in terror at the sight of a cat. Peter the Great could never be persuaded to cross a bridge; and though he tried to master the terror, he failed to do so. Whenever he set foot on one he would shriek out in distress and agony. Byron would never help any one to salt at the table, nor would he be helped to any himself. If any of the article happened to be spilled on the table, he would jump up and leave his meal unfinished.

BE TRUE AND COURAGEOUS.—

There is nothing like courage in misfortune; next to faith in God, and in His overruling providence, a man's faith in himself is his salvation. It is the secret of all power and success. It is the secret of all good luck—so called. It makes a man strong as pillared iron, or elastic as the springing steel. And while others bow to chance and accident, he makes chance and accident bow to him; and he moulds them to his purposes; and harnesses them to the car of his fortunes.

Four story shirt collars are all the rage.

The increase in building has proved very profitable to the linen and starch trade. Short necked people, in order to keep pace with the spirit of improvement, should get their ears moved up a little higher.

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

Saturday, August 20, 1853.

Arrival of Immigrants.

Our old friend Capt. L. BILLS' two sons and son-in-law, with their wives and children crossed the plains this season and have arrived safely at Steilacoom. The eldest son, CINCINATI BILLS, gives the following information: They left St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 25th of April, in advance of the entire emigration. They had no sickness nor dust on the plains. Their cattle are all in good order—lost none at all—and found an abundance of grass all the way.—The rivers were all high. They have a fine team of working oxen, and a number of fine American mares.

They arrived at Foster's, foot of the mountains in Oregon, on the 29th of July, and were strongly urged by the people in the Willamette valley to settle there. The argument used in persuading them was, that Washington Territory is a very poor country, that we had but little to eat and were actually in a starving condition. "How this world [the Willamette portion] is given to lying!"

Those new immigrants are entitled to credit for their virtuous and firm resistance of evil influences. They have all settled at Steilacoom, where they are highly pleased with every thing about them, and are earnestly hoping that those behind them may be as determined as they were, and come to the Sound where they will surely reap the fruits of good resolution.

The Cascade Road Again.

Mr. KIRTLAY and party have ended their task and returned to Olympia. We are informed by some of them that they opened the road from the eastern extremity to the summit of the mountains, and that Mr. NIXON SARGENT has gone forward to meet the immigrants and conduct them in.

Mr. ALLEN's party will soon have their work completed from the western extremity to the same summit. Mr. A. W. MOORE will go upon the road in a few days with a party of men to give the finishing touch to the whole job.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The brig 'Jamez,' of Porter's line, and brig 'Cabot' arrived in our harbor on Tuesday last from San Francisco, bringing merchandise to Lieut. Slaughter, U. S. A., Parker, Colter & Co., A. J. Moses, Bettman & Brand, and Waterman & Goldman.

The new supply of goods will cause trade to be quite brisk. Our farmers, rejoicing over an abundant harvest, will pour into town to make their purchases before the assortments are broken. A valuable piece of information is that flour at San Francisco was selling at \$25 per barrel, at last accounts.

SEATTLE is thriving. All the accounts that we receive from thence tell us of new buildings and other improvements.—Yeeler's steam saw mill is working finely.

ALKI is full of vigor and go-aheadiveness. Her commerce is increasing, and her men of business are doing well. Renton's steam saw mill will be in operation in a few days.

The enterprising inhabitants of these two places, near together as they are, seem determined that their full, high and important destiny shall be achieved as speedily as possible. Success attend them, say we.

We are indebted to Col. M. T. SIMMONS, who has just returned from San Francisco, for the delivery of files of late papers from ADAMS & Co.'s Express, and also a supply of late English and other papers from J. W. SULLIVAN, Post Office Buildings, San Francisco.

We invite attention to the advertisement of G. A. BARNES, on our third page. Of the merchants now doing business here, Mr. BARNES is the oldest established, and has the approbation of the community for the taste with which his assortments are selected, the fair rates at which he sells, and the good weight and measure he gives. His new and extensive store house will be completed in a short time, and he is now prepared to receive and sell goods on commission, and to take on storage from sixty to eighty tons. He merits public patronage.

PARKER, COLTER & Co. have just received by brig "J. S. Cabot" a large and varied assortment of goods. See their advertisement.

The Post Office has been removed to the Columbian Building first floor.

Mail Matters.

Our treatment of this subject a few weeks ago has elicited the attention of the contractor on the Cowitz, Mr. TOWNSEND, who addresses us, and encloses a copy of his communication to the Postal Agent narrating fully as to the past failures of the mail, and giving the causes therefor. We insert the correspondence:

MONTICELLO, Aug. 4, 1853. T. P. M. ELROY, Esq.:

Sir—Noticing your article under the head of "Mail Matters," in your paper of July 30th, I have written a letter to the Postal Agent on the subject, of which the following is a duplicate.

Respectfully yours, A. TOWNSEND.

MONTICELLO, Aug. 3, 1853. A. L. LUNDY, Esq.:

Sir—They are making a great fuss about this mail route at the Sound, and for fear you may think there is something wrong on my part, I take the liberty of writing you and explaining matters. Except on one occasion, the 19th July, to which they refer in their paper of 30th inst., the States mail has never laid over at Rainier. On that occasion the mail was called for as usual by the carrier. At that time the Postmaster was away, and the person acting as deputy, through some mismanagement, delivered only the Oregon mail, which the carrier, opposing all right, received and delivered at Cowitz. (I was away from home myself, or I should have discovered there was a mistake and had it rectified.) Our arrangements are thus: our boats connect with the steamer Lot Whitcomb on Monday evening, on the arrival of which, taking mails and passengers to Monticello. At the same time we have a boat always remaining at Rainier, which on the arrival of a States or any other mail matter before 6 o'clock Tuesday morning, is immediately dispatched by the P. M. to Monticello also, from which place the boats start at 8 o'clock A. M. A disconnection never has occurred and cannot possibly occur.

The main cause of all complaints heretofore is this: (and it is understood by few or none at the Sound) the mail leaving according to contract time, 6 o'clock Tuesday morning, should the States mail arrive a day or an hour later it must lay a whole week until next mail day before it is forwarded; it generally lays from two to five days after its arrival, and the only remedy I see is to establish an express mail to start immediately on arrival of the steamer.

Mr. Coe, while Postal Agent, saw this difficulty, but could not remedy it without breaking up all regularity on the route, the mail at that time not being of sufficient consequence to warrant the expense of an express, which would not be short of fifty dollars each trip.

Yours, &c., A. TOWNSEND, Contractor.

P. S. During the whole of last winter the mail missed but one trip on this river, and that was on account of extreme high water and drift wood. The mails instead of accumulating at Rainier, were lying at Cowitz post office during the snow and high water.

Mr. TOWNSEND's statements are unquestionably true, and we are by no means deficient in respect for him personally, and for the facts he lays before us, but so long as those annoying causes of failure are susceptible of being obviated, their being particularized to us affords no sort of satisfaction, nor in the slightest degree palliates what we regard as an oppressive and tormenting series of offences. We attach no blame whatever to Mr. TOWNSEND, nor have we ever heard that any portion of the complaint was or ought to be against the Postmaster at Cowitz Landing. The parties, as far as we have been able to glean, upon whom censure should fall, are the Post Office Department at Washington, the Postal Agent in Oregon and the Postmaster at Rainier, and we hope they may all do better in the future than they have done in the past. There is room for reformation, and this the culpable ones know full well. One thing is clear, we are entitled to one mail every week, and each alternate week a mail from the States. We want, and will have all that we are entitled to, and if a change of day for starting from Rainier is necessary, why should not such change be made without so much 'fuss'? It is well that we should propose a remedy for the trouble, and here it is: Let the mail steamer's arrival at Rainier once every fortnight be waited for by the Cowitz mail carrier precisely as the steamer Columbia herself awaits at San Francisco the arrival of the steamer from Panama. The Department expects the mails to connect, and any change of arrangement made by a Postal Agent to insure such connection will of course be sustained by the Department.—Another item is the safe custody and speedy dispatch of the mail at Rainier, upon which we shall say nothing at present, but only hope the Postmaster will consider his elbow slightly jogged. We do not wish to be compelled to speak too plainly.

Bark "Carib," Capt. Plummer, & brig "Tarquina," Capt. Robinson, arrived at the Sound last week.

Editor's Table.

"Our table" being under no obligations this week, is perfectly independent of "all the world and the rest of mankind." We think the same of the table, but it is the table only—the "stark naked" table.—However, it would look better if well supplied.

We are again under obligations to PARKER, COLTER & Co.'s Express for papers in advance of all others.

Cape Flattery and Bellingham Bay.—The advantages of these two places should be better known than they are. Will some of our friends be kind enough to inform us occasionally as to what may be going on thereabouts? Post us up, and we'll post others.

Latest News from the Atlantic States.

IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL!

We are under obligations to Capt. WM. PORTER, of San Francisco, who arrived here on Saturday last, for papers from New York of the 5th, and New Orleans of the 7th July, from which we transfer to our columns the following interesting miscellany of intelligence:

A tremendous hail storm and hurricane visited New York on the 1st ult. The Herald says:

"In order that our readers may not suspect us of exaggeration we have appended two instances of what this hail storm was:

The shipyard of Mr. Thos. Collyer, at the Dry Dock, was covered with irregularly shaped pieces of ice, or large clusters of hailstones. Several of them were measured, one of which was six and a quarter inches in circumference, another seven inches, and a third measured three inches long and two inches thick.

The inhabitants of a house in Waverly place were startled by a solid body falling in the front yard, and on proceeding there found a number of pieces of ice, which appeared to have been originally one piece broken by the fall. When together they would weigh about two pounds. The garden at the back of the house had also a large number of pieces of ice scattered over it, and a skylight at the top of the house was smashed by the hail stones.

The noise of the falling hail on the Crystal palace was tremendous—the dome acting as an immense drum.

During the storm a most disastrous accident occurred in Forty-third street, between fifth and sixth avenues. A newly erected unfinished frame building, two stories high and roofed in, was overturned instantaneously by the hurricane that blew about five o'clock, and levelled to the ground.

At the time that the accident occurred there were nine men at work on the ground floor, and others elsewhere about the building; and in addition to these there was a large number of people who had sought temporary shelter when the storm came on. So sudden was the accident that no time was given for escape, the whole building being prostrated without even the shadow of a warning. Four men were taken from the ruins dead, five badly injured, and it was thought others would be found.

A new brick building at the foot of 43d street was blown down. A man passing by at the time was killed. Buildings between 35th and 36th streets were injured by lightning. In Williamsburgh, the steeple of a Presbyterian church was blown off, carrying with it a portion of the roof. A portion of the steeple fell upon a dwelling house, doing it serious injury. The steeple of the Dutch Reformed church on 4th street was torn off and fell across the roofs of three houses, breaking them in. The bell fell on the roof of the lecture room, making its way through and resting on the beams inside. The rope walk and several other houses were completely demolished, whilst many were unroofed. A number of persons were seriously hurt.

A thunderbolt struck a pile of lumber, foot of North Third street, splitting each board in a thousand pieces, and sending a large portion of it in the river.

A man while walking through Ewen st., was struck by a hail stone, which cut through a fire hat and inflicted a very curious wound on the top of his head.

A number of the hail stones which fell in some parts of the city were from four to five inches in length and three to four inches thick.

Scarcely a house can be found that did not suffer more or less from either the wind, hail stones or lightning.

The damage to property in Williamsburgh is variously estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

BROOKLYN.—The effects of the storm in this city on Friday were slight in consequence as compared with the disastrous results in other localities.

JERSEY CITY.—Yesterday the storm was of a nature really terrific. At the time we are generally visited with the land showers, it came last night, and cracked about our heads in the most alarming manner. After everybody here had supposed the tempest had ceased, and while but a few drops of rain came down, the whole city was startled by a sharp flash of lightning, followed immediately with a heavy clap of thunder. The fluid passed down the chimney of Brown & Demarast's store, and passed out of the building on the gas pipe, around which it played for a moment, much to the annoyance of those who were in the store. The dry goods store of Justice Miller was visited at the same time, with the same thunder-

bolt, doing some immaterial damage to the roof of the building.—(Sentinel, July 2.)

NEWARK.—The recent storms have been very destructive to the crops in this vicinity. The hail stones beat down the corn and oats, broke fruit trees, and did great damage. The storm which was so powerful last night in New York, passed to the north of this place and but little rain fell.—Advertiser, July 2.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., July 1, 1853.

A terrific hail storm passed over this place from the west, about three o'clock this afternoon, extending some five miles in width. Nearly every farmer has lost almost his entire harvest, and the fruits of all kinds have suffered much. Several thousand window lights were broken in this place, and there is no estimating the extent of the damage. Hail stones measuring seven and three-quarter inches in circumference were picked up on our streets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1853.

The storm yesterday was not felt severely in the centre of this city, but caused much damage in the upper part of this county, unroofing houses, tearing down trees and levelling crops. The hail storm broke innumerable windows.

The Episcopal church at Beverly, New Jersey, was struck by lightning and nearly demolished. Perkins' hotel was unroofed.

A correspondent of the Herald says:

At about 4 40 P. M. we met a lightning storm as we were passing up the Hudson River Railroad, near Peekskill, moving rapidly towards the ocean. It was a terrific storm, and possessed intense electric energies, which it exerted upon the surface it passed over. On arriving near Albany we saw to the west, or a little south of that point, an electric current of great intensity passing through the high atmosphere, in diverging lines, from a nucleus beyond the horizon. This must have resulted from a powerful struggle of the earth within its own bosom. Between 5 and 6 P. M. the storm passed Brooklyn Heights, the temperature north and south being equal, and at 86 degrees. At 8 P. M. it had fallen to 70 degrees north, 74 south. The lightning and the hail descended from the clouds of this storm in fearful excess. It is deeply to be regretted that the protection against lightning, hail, and wind, by the use of metallic conductors, is so much neglected; the cost of metallic conductors is trifling—next to nothing—the protection absolute.

Such a state of atmosphere as that of Thursday affects steam boilers within the range of the magnetic current. We have such abundant evidences of this in our hourly records which we do not hesitate to state the fact thus arrived at, and as soon as the opportunity of leisure affords the means of placing the facts we have collected together in a connected form, it is our intention to give them to the public, and they may be the means of saving individuals having charge of steam boilers that explode from censure, now too frequently and suddenly heaped upon them.

The corner-stone of the monument to the memory of the captors of Maj. Andre was laid on the 4th ult., by Col. James Hamilton, son of Gen. Hamilton, Washington's favorite aid, at about half a mile from Tarrytown, Westchester Co., N. Y., the spot where the spy was arrested.

The Albany steambot "New World," while lying at the wharf at New York, collapsed one of her flues, killing five persons and badly scalding two others. Report says a number of passengers jumped overboard and were drowned.

A fire occurred in a bake house in New York. A man named Cushing perished in the flames, and an Irish woman named Healy, aged sixty years, jumped out of a 4th story window and was killed.

Letters have been received at the State Department relative to the seeming abandonment of our fishery interests on the northeastern coast. All downcast claim naval protection—there is not yet a ship upon the banks.

The 4th of July in New York was attended with the usual accidents and losses of life from the use of gunpowder. They had three fires, one row between fire company No. 41 and the riotous gang known as the "killers," and an outrageous riot and conflict between the Hibernian societies, the omnibus drivers and the police.

At New York on the afternoon of the 18th June, pier No. 6, North River, gave way, under the weight of iron and other merchandise, carrying men, horses and carts with it. The goods were chiefly from the ships Western World and Union. One horse was taken out alive, but others went down, and it is feared some men were buried beneath the wreck, in the water.

The New York Express complains that bogus lists of passengers are made out by the California steamships leaving that port, for the purpose of making a show.

The Washington Republic enumerates a number of spacious and elegant dwelling houses now in course of erection in that city. Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the banker, is building eight, each to cost \$20,000 exclusive of the ground.

It is estimated that there are in New York city, three thousand cabinet makers, three hundred carvers, four hundred upholsterers, and three hundred chair makers. The highest rate of wages paid to carvers is said to be twenty-five dollars per week, and to the other mechanics mentioned, fifteen dollars per week.

New York Island contains 14,000 acres of land, of which 145 acres are reserved for parks and other public resorts.

Returned Californians, from Australia, make the most melancholy statements of their treatment in the New Eldorado. All Americans are treated with indignity there, they say, and they are openly and grossly insulted in the streets. Frenchmen, returned from that country, make similar reports concerning themselves.

On the 13th ult. six immigrant vessels arrived at New York, with three thousand two hundred and thirty-one passengers.

Senator Robert Toombs, it is stated, has ordered an engine, on the Ericsson principle, for his cotton gin, in south-western Georgia.

The total value of India rubber goods manufactured in the United States is estimated at ten millions annually, and nearly the whole trade has sprung up since 1844.

An the late celebration of the 4th of July at Springfield, Massachusetts, a cavalcade of young ladies and gentlemen were formed dressed in old continental style, with cocked hats, broad flaps, tight, knee-buckles, short waists, powdered hair, pillions, &c.

Capt. J. W. T. Gardner, U. S. A., we learn from the Minnesota Democrat, has been compelled to retire from the North Pacific Rail Road expedition under Governor Stevens, in consequence of a severe rheumatic affection.

The Walash and Erie Canal is at length complete. It has been twenty-one years in progress. The work unites the waters of Lake Erie at Toledo with the Ohio River at Evansville. Its whole length is four hundred and fifty-nine miles, of which three hundred and seventy-five miles are in Indiana, and eighty-four miles in Ohio.

Mr. Dorn, the South Carolinian says, has been offered two million dollars for his gold mines.

The Anderson, South Carolina, Gazette, says that "a gold mine has been discovered on McCullough's creek upon land belonging to Elijah Majors, Esq., about seven miles from this place. We have not yet learned what the prospect for an abundant yield is, but our informant states that good wages have been made by the simple process of panning."

Col. J. C. Fremont was a passenger on the steamer Asia on her last trip from Liverpool to New York.

Commodore Stewart would, it is said, like to be excused from going to China. He is 73 years old.

Halifax papers of the 15th ult. state that the fishery question was assuming greater importance since a French cruiser had driven off a British vessel from a part of the coast supposed to belong to England. The French evince a determination to reclaim ancient rights which it is supposed will have an important bearing upon American and English rights. Two armed vessels had sailed from Halifax for Newfoundland.

There are six thousand Frenchmen and five thousand Germans in San Francisco.

The U. S. steamer Princeton has been ordered to the fishing grounds for the protection of American fisheries.

The seven Hungarians who were taken in the Lopez expedition, and sent by Spain to Civeta, in Africa, have been liberated by the Spanish government at the intercession of the American Minister, Mr. Barringer, and have arrived in New York.

FROM THE PLAINS.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing to that paper under date of June 6th, from Fort Kearney, says:

"To one who crossed the plains last season, and witnessed the many evidences of disease and death then manifested all along the way, it is highly gratifying to write concerning the remarkably good health of the emigration this year. I have not yet heard of a solitary case of cholera or diarrhoea on the route this year. Nor have the Indians been as troublesome this year as usual, tho' some cattle and horses were stampeded by the Kaws on the first part of the route.—Up to this date there have passed Fort Kearney eight thousand seven hundred and forty-six men, two thousand and eighty eight women, two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two children, four thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine horses, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven mules, ninety-one thousand four hundred and ninety-three cattle, and eleven thousand head of sheep. On the roads from St Joseph and Independence there must be at least thirty-five thousand head more of cattle, and fifty thousand head of sheep. These statistics relate only to the immigration south of the Platte, and may be safely estimated as not exceeding one half the entire emigration and stock which are crossing the plains this summer. As far as I can judge, the emigration this year will be considerably less, perhaps one-fourth, than that of last year, while the number of cattle and sheep will be at least twice as great. Not so many horses or mules are taken, but they are generally of the best kind.

The New York Express says that the story of English alliance in Cuba is a fiction, and that there is no more love for John Bull in Cuba or Madrid than for this government, for the English have recently humbled the excessive pride of the Cubans more than all other people together. They have done this by means of a powerful fleet, always on the Cuban coast, and by constant reproaches against the local government at Cuba and the Court at Madrid, for open and barefaced violations of existing treaty stipulations in regard to the slave trade.

The revenue of Peru is eight millions of dollars, of which five millions are derived from the sale of guano.

Foreign News.

The eastern political problem was still unsolved, although it almost exclusively engaged the attention of every court, cabinet, and people in the Old World. The most certain and latest facts were, that an immense Russian army was concentrated upon the border of the Danubian provinces, and that the Emperor had declared he would proceed to occupy them whenever the combined fleets of France and England entered the Dardanelles.

The Emperor Nicholas had made known to the courts the result of Prince Menschikoff's ultimatum, and had commenced to treat his pacific adviser, Count Neesselrode less confidentially; whilst on the other side the Sultan displayed unusual energy in marshalling his forces, both by sea and land, and furnishing money and munitions of war.

Louis Napoleon had assumed a very decisive attitude, and it was said that he had decided to enforce the observance of the stipulations of the treaty of Balta-Liman upon Russia. The latest rumor in Paris was to the effect that he expressed himself dissatisfied with a reply given by the Privy Council of England to a message from the government requiring information as to what would be the course of the former power in case the Czar proceeded to extremities against Turkey.

In the midst of this diplomatic strife Commodore Vanderbilt steamed away from Southampton directly to the headquarters of contention—Russia—where he will beyond doubt have an interview with the great northern monarch in his own house. Previous to his departure he entertained a distinguished party on board his yacht, took them all round the Isle of Wight, sailed through the English fleet at Spithead, landed his guests in safety, and left England amidst the cheering of the people, and firing of cannon from the North Star, and the dipping of ensigns from all the British ships of war.

The Monitor contains an announcement that the French and English fleets are formally offered to aid the Porte, and will at once proceed to the Dardanelles; but the Monitor believes all will be settled peacefully.

"Lloyds" has advanced the war risks of insurance on shipping to the Black Sea from 10s. to 30s. per cent. To St. Petersburg, steamers 5s., sailing vessels proportionately higher.

Great hostility has been excited in Ireland against the proposed bill for the inspection of nurseries.

A meeting was held in London, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding, to forward the welfare of fugitive slaves in Canada. Rev. S. Wood (colored) spoke, and the subject is to be agitated.

Amin Bey, the Turkish Commissioner who visited the United States, is now in charge of a naval school at Princess Island, in the sea of Marmora.

Louis Philippe's Spanish pictures yielded at the sale by auction in London, twenty-eight thousand pounds sterling.

The skin of the black fox is now the rarest and dearest fur. A single one in Russia is often sold for from 600 to 1000 rubles.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.—By the steamship Africa, the New York Commercial has received a copy of a private telegraphic despatch received in London from Trieste, by one of the first mercantile firms in the British metropolis, containing the following important information:

"The India and China mails have arrived, with advices from Canton to the 20th of April, and from Hong Kong to a later date. The capture of the city of Nankin by the insurgents is fully confirmed.

The Hong Kong Gazette of April 29th, confirms this information, and says that the capture was effected on the 21st of March. It adds, however, the important intelligence that the insurgents were subsequently compelled to evacuate the city, and that on the 6th of April they were defeated in an engagement with the Imperial troops, about thirty miles south of the city of Nankin.

There was also in circulation, at the closing of the Africa's mails, a report to the effect—'Shanghai abandoned.' The information, however, was too vague to produce much effect, for it was impossible to decide whether Shanghai was 'abandoned' by the European residents, by the people generally, by the Imperial forces, or by the insurgents. The most probable version seems to us the latter—or that they had abandoned all attempts on Shanghai after being compelled to evacuate Nankin."

The New York Express states that the house of Messrs. James Walter & Co., of Front street, tea importers, have received a telegraphic despatch from Trieste, which reports that a state of extreme consternation prevailed throughout the whole north of China, that all business at the ports and at Canton was at a stand still. The slaughter in small engagements was large, and no produce of any kind coming down, the canal communications being closed.

The Express adds, that in confirmation of these accounts received by Messrs. Walter, it is reported that all teas were withdrawn from the London market on the day of steamer Africa's sailing. One other house in New York, besides Messrs. Walter, has received similar news.

We learn that the tea dealers in this city have received instructions from their correspondents at New York, not to sell tea, but to wait for higher prices. The price of green teas has advanced thirty per cent, and blacks fifteen per cent, and there is every prospect of a further advance. Teas and silks must maintain high prices until the troubles in China are definitely settled.

A letter from Madrid, of the 14th ultimo.

Yesterday some masons, in demolishing an old house, situated outside the walls, near the Port St. Vincent, discovered in the wall of one of the cellars five large vases of silver, full of gold coins, of the age of Ferdinand the Sixth and Charles the Third. The value of the treasure is about £11,000 English.

Mr. Gibson, the Royal Academician, and distinguished Sculptor at Rome, lately finished a fine statue of Venus, and has daringly ventured to impart a slight blush tint to the marble figure, while he colored the eyes blue, the hair yellow, and the border of the drapery some delicate hue.

At the installation of the Earl of Derby as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, twenty-three doctors were conferred. In addition to Mr. Disraeli the following are mentioned: Mr. Ingersoll, the United States Minister; Bishop McNamee, of Ohio; Bishop Mountain, of Quebec; Sir Edward Bulwer; Allison, the historian; Eastlake, the painter; Grote, Warren, Aytown, &c.

Sloop "Sarah Stone," Capt. Webber, arrived at this port on Tuesday last, 2 days from Port Townsend—four passengers.

CARD.

At a meeting of the passengers held on board the brig "John S. Cabot," Capt. C. P. Dryden, bound from San Francisco to Puget Sound, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we, the undersigned, passengers on the eve of separation, feel much pleasure in expressing to Capt. Dryden our high appreciation of his kindness and gentlemanly deportment towards us, and of his thorough seamanship in the command of his vessel.

Resolved, That while the settlement of Puget Sound is now largely occupying the attention of the public mind, and emigration rapidly flowing to these parts, we take very great pleasure in recommending Capt. Dryden and his admirable crew to the shippers of goods, and passengers, between these places. Convinced from experience that the shipper will receive every facility in the safe and speedy dispatch of his goods, and the traveling community will not fail to receive that attention and courtesy so valuable and of which we have so many proofs.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the "Columbian" and San Francisco papers.

Dated on board the brig "John S. Cabot" in Ellingham Bay, Aug. 6, 1853.

N. S. SUTTON, Chairman. Robt. M. Mangas, Secretary. Warren Holt, Wm. Cullen, F. Humphrey, G. S. Williams, Ira W. Usher, Peter S. Layne, Adam Nicholson, John W. Porter, James Jones, John Palmer, Moses Brisson, Joseph H. Roddick.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 5 Sch. Mary Dunn, McNear Olympia. Sch. Cynosure, Fowler, Fishing cruise. 9—Brig Wellington, Gibbs, San Francisco. 10—Sch. Kate Ann, Gaines, Port Discovery. Sch. Mary, Leary, False Dungeness. Sch. Cynosure, Fowler, Port Gamble.

SAILED.

Aug. 8—Sch. Cynosure, Fowler, Port Gamble, How's Canal. Sch. Mary Dunn, McNear, Port Gamble. 10—Sch. Mary, Leary, Olympia. 11—Sch. Cynosure, Fowler, Fishing cruise. Sch. Mary Taylor, Waite, Seattle.

OBITUARY.

Died at Olympia on Wednesday last, JOHN M. MONROE, aged 23 years late of Shelbyville, Kentucky.

The deceased had but recently come among us, and was fast securing by his many good qualities a large circle of warm friends. Our little community will receive the announcement with deep mourning, and shudder with saddest sensibility; but to his relatives and friends in Kentucky, from whom he had emigrated so far, the bereavement will be a stunning, overwhelming grief. So young and full of hope! A world of fame and fortune just opening before his view—but the "reaper has gathered him to his home in that better land."

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 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like Flour, Potatoes, Butter, Onions, Tallow, Cheese, Eggs, Beans, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Salmon, Saleratus, Chickens, Sawed lumber, Shingles.

EXPRESS.

PARKER, COLTER & CO.'S EXPRESS will receive letters, treasure, &c., until 9 o'clock this (Friday) evening.

PUYALLUP Salmon Fishery.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the net—in any quantity to suit. Apply to RILEY, SWAN & CO, Puyallup, or to PHILIP KEACH, East, Steilacoom City, August 14, 1853. 304f

Ex "J. S. Cabot," GROCERIES.

A LARGE and well selected stock of "GOOD GOODS," just received and for sale by PARKER, COLTER & CO. Olympia, Aug. 29, 1853. 504f

Regular Packet.

SCHOONER "ROVER," Capt. L. Vincent, will run regularly between Seattle and Olympia. For freight or passage apply on board. Aug. 21, 1853. 1m

Lightering

DONE BY THE SUBSCRIBER at Steilacoom, upon the most reasonable terms—Always on hand to execute orders with promptness and dispatch. LEMUEL BILLS. Steilacoom, Aug. 11, 1853. 500f

MOSES & EVANS, Attorneys & Counselors at Law, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, AND Proctors in Admiralty, OLYMPIA, W. T. August 13, 1853. 49 f.

Just Received, EX Brig "Jane," by the undersigned, Flour, Pork, Hams, BEANS, RICE, &c., &c., and a full assortment of Hardware and clothing. BETTMAN & BRAND. Aug. 15, 1853. 4f

U. S. MAIL!

A LINE OF STAGES will be 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. RABBESON & YANTIS. Aug. 13, 1853. 491f

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 L. Clark. Also a set of Blacksmith's tools. Possession given on the first of November. L. H. CALKINS. Olympia 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, 3m48

FOUND,

BETWEEN the furs of the Nowacom 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. SANDERS. H. J. HALE. Aug. 6, 1853. 481f

TIN SHOP!

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, Table & T Spoons, Cow Bells, &c. Also a general assortment of Japanese ware. 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. 431f

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, Sande's 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. July 23, 1853—461y

HAY FOR SALE.

CAPT. G. WASHINGTON TYRRELL has on hand and for sale two hundred tons of first quality hay. Persons wishing to purchase had better apply as soon as possible, as it is going off rapidly. Capt. Tyrrell's object in advertising is to have the article fairly divided among the people. He proposes to herd and take care of cattle and horses during the rainy season. August 8, 1853 48

STORAGE.

FROM SIXTY TO EIGHTY TONS of goods can be stored at Barnes' new ware house. Also goods received and sold on commission. G. A. BARNES. Olympia, August 13, 1853 491f

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, setting, 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. 2m13

CABINET SHOP,

JUST opened in Olympia for the purpose of supplying the people of Washington Territory with TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, STANDS, BUREAUS, CUPBOARDS, &c. A few bench screws on hand. Turning done with neatness and dispatch, by D. C. BEATY. Olympia, July 23, 1853. 4y

JUST RECEIVED

EX "LEONESA" the following large and desirable stock of new goods, to wit: Flour, Lard, Pork, Tea, Cornmeal, Sugar, Coffee, Navy & Pilot Bread, Molasses, Butter, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Fresh Peaches, Hams, Wines and Liquors of all kinds, DRY GOODS, Axes, Broad Axes, Boots & Shoes, Nails, assorted, Stoves, TIN & WOODEN WARE, Grindstones & fixtures, Window Sashes, assorted sizes, Window Glass, Turpentine, Pails, Brushes, Putty, SHIP CHANDLERY, Blank Books, Glass-ware, Single and double barreled Guns, Rifles, Candles, Powder and Shot, Cloths, Tobacco and Pipes, Drugs & Medicines, &c., &c.

The whole of which will be sold cheap for cash by the Leonessa Co. CHAS. C. TERRY, Agent. Alki, June 20, 1853. 431f

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. 431f

SAYWARD'S LINE

OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchants, and schooner Williamatic will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to. July 20, 1853. 471y

W. T. SAYWARD

HAS ESTABLISHED himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of PROVISIONS, AND DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, 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. 471y

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 I feel, 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.

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. 391f

OREGON PRODUCE CO. RAINIER, O. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand and 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, Manila rope, Drills, Beans, Lined oil, Costs, Molasses, Powder, Pantaloon, Pork, Shot, Waistcoats, Flour, Cigars, Shirts, Liquors, Tobacco, &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. 451f

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, WAREHMAN & GOLDSMAN. Olympia, July 16, 1853. 4f

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 13, 1853. 411f

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 Pettman & Brand. G. A. LAITHROP M. D. June 25th, 1853. 42 6m

[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. 431f

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 Capital of Washington Territory), together with crop, farming utensils, and all thereto belonging, at a great bargain to the purchaser—for CASH. ALSO, 15000 feet of square timber, and 15000 shingles, put up in 1 bunches in good order. For terms and other particulars, inquire of L. H. CALKINS. May 21, 1853. 371f

G. H. GERRISH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WEST INDIA GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, BUCKLE, FISH, SQUARE TIMBER, FILES, &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, 1852. 351f

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, 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., &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. 321f

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. 391f

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. 371f

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 plates made to order. W. T. SAYWARD. Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853. 471y

ALLAN, LOWE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

112 CALY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Refer to Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City, O. T., and Umpqua, O. T. June 24th, '53. 42 6m

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, back 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. Whites, black and red lead, raw and boiled oil, spirit turpentine, sperm oil, window glass, cash, &c. W. S. LADD & CO. Portland, June 20, 1853.—421f

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 & McMILLAN. Alki, July 1, 1853. 441f

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. 49 1f

NOTICE.

PHILIP KEACH begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand at his NEW STORE in Steilacoom City, the following named articles: Flour, Pilot Bread, Pork, Cheese, Beans, Butter, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Pipes, Cigars, Knives and forks, Hatchets claw, and a variety of Dry Goods, such as Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots and shoes, Hats and Caps, Prints, Shirting, 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., 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.—291y

PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

First Street, (opposite the California House,) PORTLAND, OREGON. Turnbull, Monnaste & 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.—311f

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. 331y

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 commission. 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. WILLIAM PORTER. Sept. 6, 1852. 41f

BALCH & PALMER, MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS,

Steilacoom, Puget Sound, and San Francisco, California. CARGOES of piles, hewed timber, ship spars, sawed lumber, shingles, cord wood, salmon, whole oil potatoes, grain and Oregon produce generally, furnished at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates. The attention of ship owners is respectfully solicited. Their line of packets trading regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco—Schr. "Damariscove," Capt. Hathaway, Schr. "Geo. Emery," Capt. Driggs, may be relied upon for safe carriage of goods, freight and comfortable accommodation of passengers. For particulars apply to the Masters on board, or to LAFAYETTE BALCH, Steilacoom, Puget Sound. CYRUS PALMER, California street Wharf, San Francisco. Oct. 9, 1852. 51f

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

THE ONE FINE 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 settled and greatly improved his House at the COWLITZ LANDING, is now prepared to accommodate the public with the best the country affords. Can at all times be had upon reasonable terms. sept 11 F. A. CLARKE.

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. 431f

ADAMS & CO. BANKERS,

Portland, Oregon. EXCHANGE AT SIGHT in sums to suit, on SAN FRANCISCO, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, BOSTON, PITTSBURG, NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, LONDON. Also payable at the following banks: Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Buffalo, Rochester, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, O. We are always prepared to Purchase GOLD DUST and sell EXCHANGE at market rates. Jan. 15, 1853. 211f

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

DILLON & 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. Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold Rings with sets; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins; Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders; Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains; Silver Tea and Table Spoons; Silver and Silver plated Spectacles; Gold Bracelets with sets; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Purse; Solar, Hanging and Table Lamps; Britannia Tea Pots and Pitchers; Beads and Fancy Head ornaments; Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks; Pocket Knives; Willard's Time Pieces, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at Low Prices. Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 31f

FOR SAN FRANCISCO! PORTER'S LINE.

THE Ship PERISA 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. 11f

For that thou canst do thyself rely not on another.

The fashionable bonnet, which sits on the back part of the head, is acknowledged to be the most beneficial of modern inventions.

That was a bad idea of Sam Slick's when suffering from intense heat, he said he felt a desire to take off his flesh and set his bones awhile to cool himself.

A woman remarked that the difference between seven and seventy was this:— "Seventeen is careless and happy, and seventy is hairless and cappy."

One of our country exchanges says: "An old sheep gave birth yesterday to a lamb belonging to a widow lady in the village with six legs!"

Little can be done without determination, and certainly no great acquirement can be made without patience and steady application.

There are three things a woman cannot do—to pass a bonnet shop without looking in—to see a baby without kissing it—and to admire a piece of lace without inquiring how much it is per yard.

In the Dublin Exhibition there are, it appears, only two articles from the United States, Colt's Revolvers and Hayden's Sewing Machine. The latter excites much attention, and no little astonishment.

A good conscience is more to be desired than all the riches of the East.—How sweet are the slumbers of him who can lie down on his pillow and review the transactions of every day, without condemning himself! A good conscience is the finest opiate.

A man in Boston cured his wife of an attack of "bloomerism." He watched her "fixing up" and said nothing. His wife went out in full rig, whereupon he assumed her cast of skirts, and when she came back he was knitting, or trying to knit a stocking. She took the hint, and the Turkish arrangement was put aside immediately.

An English paper states that several cases of bad health had been traced to papering rooms with green paper. The color is formed in part with arsenic. In some parts of Germany this kind of paper has been forbidden by the authorities.

A young chap one night came from church fretting and crying at a great rate about something, no one knew what. The father asked what was the matter. "The preacher says we must be born again, and I don't like to, cos I'm afraid next time I'll be a gal."

A DOUBLE HEADED CHICKEN.—The editor of the Portsmouth Chronicle has been shown a chicken with two beaks, four eyes, and two complete heads, on one body. The heads were united by the back parts only.

At a camp meeting held in Connecticut, a preacher delivered himself of the following: "I would that the gospel were a wedge and I a beetle; I'd whack it into every sinner's heart among you!"

A letter writer from Rome says he saw the brazen Italians stuffing the palace of the Cæsars with hay to feed the horses of the French, and swarthy women hoeing potatoes and cabbages upon the top of it; and the ruins of the Forum used for a cow market.

A NEW RELIGION.—It is said that many converts to a new faith have been made in Persia by an apostate Mahomedan, Shirk Babee, who denies the authority of the Koran, and will not recognize any superior but God, Moses, David and himself. Babee has promised his followers that he will bring back to life all who are killed in defending the faith.

By a recent law of New Jersey, habitual drunkards are allowed no more liberty to manage their property than idiots or lunatics. And whoever furnishes liquor to any drunkard after receiving notice from his guardian, is subject to a fine of ten dollars.

Three things to love—courage, gentleness, affectionateness.

Three things to admire—intellectual power, dignity, gracefulness.

Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance, ingratitude.

Three things to reverence—religion, justice, self-denial.

Three things to delight in—beauty, frankness, cheerful spirit.

Three things to pray for—faith, peace, purity of heart.

Three things to like—cordiality, good humor, mirthfulness.

Three things to suspect—flattery, puritanism, sudden affection.

Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity, flippant jesting.

Three things to cultivate—good looks, good friends, good humor.

Three things to contend for—honor, country, friends.

Three things to govern—temper, impulses, the tongue.

During a discussion between Drs. Draper and Watson, Boston, Dr. W. stated that in the course of four years and a half he had taken from the citizens of Boston and vicinity, one hundred barrels of blood, and had administered forty-nine pounds of mercury!

Marriage is the best state for man in general, and every man is a worse man in proportion as he is unfit for the married state.—Johnson

Mr. Webster's Memory.—The New York Express says a delicate compliment has been paid to the accomplished lawyer of the deceased statesman, by some of his friends in that city. Wishing to testify their respect for Mr. Webster's memory, and their regard for Mrs. Webster, who is a New York lady, they subscribed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars as a present. They have tendered their liberal offering in the form of an elegant residence, handsomely furnished, or as an investment subject to her sole control, and for her sole benefit.

Law vs. High Church.—A correspondent of the Richmond Times, speaking of the Rev. Dr. Johns, an Episcopal clergyman of Baltimore, who some time ago gave great offense to his bishop and others for preaching in a Methodist church during a season of revival, remarks, "for this he was arraigned as violating the canons of his own. After an elaborate investigation and many able speeches, he was finally and fully exonerated and acquitted of all blame."

Some student of human nature resolves the Yankee into the following entity: He is a dragging, gagging, bragging, striving, thriving, swooping, jostling, bustling, wrestling, musical, quizzical, astronomical, poetical, philo-sophical, and comical sort of a character, whose manifest destiny is to spread civilization to the remotest corner of the earth, with an eye always on the look out for the main chance.

How to RAISE FRUIT EVERY YEAR.—An exchange has the following: "If rightly understood, few trees, unless absolutely dead or rotten, need occupy ground without producing a plentiful crop. After a long and varied series of experiments, I gradually adopted the following mode: As soon as the winter had sufficiently disappeared, and before the sap ascends, examine my trees; every dead bough is lopped off, then where the blossoms will be, I cut away all the other branches having none on, and also the extremity of every limb, the lower part bears a considerable number of buds, thus concentrating the sap of the tree upon the limbs destitute of fruit. You may think this injures the trees, but it does not; for you will find trees laden with fruit which formerly yielded nothing. Of course all other well known precautions must be attended to; such as cutting out worms from the maturation of its fruit and saving what would be useless expenditure of strength. In the quince, apricot, and the peach tree this is very important, as these are very apt to be too luxuriant in leaves and destitute of fruit."

What queer things inhabit a drop of water. We saw a globule magnified the other day, and were really horrified at the results. The leader of the infinitesimals appeared to be an animated jew's harp. Another of lesser grade wore the appearance of a mature fork, and for the space of half a minute gave himself up to the lascivious pleasure which seemed to flow from waltzing, with what was doubtless a feminine animalcule in the shape of a bass viol with two sets of strings. Some were got up on the principle of gridirons, the handle acting as a steering apparatus. Many of them were circular in their construction, and were got up with all the spokes and regularity of cart wheels; these, perhaps were in the Express business, and did the carrying trade for animalcule, in some far distant drop on the other side of the tumbler. One queer looking specimen—a sort of old fogey animalcule—was made like a balloon, his digestive powers being in the more buoyant part of the machine, while his eyes were carried in a sort of parachute which hung beneath. We examined matters for over an hour, and yet in all that time, we never saw a single wriggler that could lay claim to any kind of common sense, either in his looks or movements.—A queer little world of monstrosities it would puzzle even a nightmare to produce.—[New York Dutchman.]

According to the Madison papers, seventeen hundred and eighty two speeches, long and short, were made in the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. James Madison made one hundred and sixty-four; George Mason, one hundred and thirty-six; Edmund Randolph, seventy-eight; making a total of three hundred and seventy-eight speeches from the three talking Virginia delegates.—James McClung spoke three times, and George Washington twice only. Mr. John Blair and George Wythe were two of the silent members. The two speeches of Washington were on taking the chair, and at the close of the convention.

The Rochester American says that an examination of the sun, by Prof. Dewey of the University, through his reflecting telescope, disclosed a large number of spots on its surface. One of them was 12,000 miles in diameter. An archipelago of spots were discovered, which, if united, would cover an area 40,000 miles long.

DON'T SPEAK ALL AT ONCE.—Venezuela has sent forward a motion to be admitted into the American Union. A correspondent of the United States Gazette, writing from Porto Cabello, makes the following exclamation: "Would to heaven that Brother Jonathan would, in the excess of his republican generosity, take this beautiful country under the cover of his big guns, and add another star to the glorious American constellation!"

In the choice of a wife, take the obedient daughter of a good mother.

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 desiring 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. 14f

THE KENDALL CO.,
OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND, &
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Dealers in Oregon Produce and
LUMBER SHIPPERS, AND GENERAL
TRADERS.
HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving by their line of Packet Ships, viz:
Bark Sarah Warren, Capt. A. B. Gore,
Brig G. W. KENDALL, Capt. D. J. Gore.
A good assortment of
DRY GOODS, CROCKERY WARE,
HARD WARE, LIQUORS,
PROVISIONS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
Which will be exchanged at low prices for Oregon Produce or for Cash.
For freight, passage or other business, apply to
JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Agent,
Corner of 2nd and Main streets, Olympia, or
DR. S. MERRITT, San Francisco,
Montgomery, 2d door from California street.
Sept. 6, 1852. 21f

SCHICTWOOT!
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city. She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water tight. Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to, at the lowest rates.
EDMUND SYLVESTER.
Olympia, April 23, 1853. 1f

W. C. Holman. Wm. M. Carpenter
Woodman C. Holman & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansone),
San Francisco, California.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
REFERENCES:
Ex-Gov. Burnett, }
Maj. William L. Smith, } San Francisco.
Pags, Bacon & Co. }
Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon Territory.
F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend.
George A. Barnes, Olympia, W. T.
N. B. Special attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce.
Sept. 6, 1852. 14f

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. 9w4f

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
THE undersigned, agents for and owners of town lots in Olympia, and other growing towns on Puget's Sound, are prepared to sell or purchase Real Estate as above. As property throughout the Sound is rapidly growing into importance and value, they invite early applications from capitalists desirous of profitable investments. All communications requesting information as to the value of property, &c., in this district, should be addressed to
SIMMONS & GOLDSBOROUGH,
Olympia, Sept. 11, 1852. 14f

ENGINEER'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned offers his professional services to the public as a Civil Engineer and general Conveyancer in all matters touching land claims, deeds, &c., &c.
For further particulars apply to
H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 131f

FOR SALE OR RENT.
A LARGE two story house on the corner of Water and First streets, in Olympia. The house is well calculated for a wholesale store. For terms apply to
M. T. SIMMONS,
Olympia, Sept. 1, '52. 14f

Notice!
NOW is your chance to buy CHEAP!—call at my store before purchasing elsewhere. I intend closing out the stock on hand.
ANDREW J. MOSES.
Olympia, Jan. 10, 1852. 19f

NOTICE,
BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE BARRACKS OF THE COLUMBIA, OREGON.
EMIGRANTS, and other white persons, are hereby warned not to settle in the Indian country East of the Cascade mountains, in the Territory of Oregon and Washington. The Indian title has not yet been extinguished by treaty. Congress by the act of 31st June, 1850, authorized negotiations for the lands West of the Cascade mountains, but no act of Congress has yet authorized the President to commence any on the East of those mountains. Therefore it is not proper for settlements to be made there. The same act of Congress extended "the act of 30th June, 1834, to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes," over this territory. By the 10th and 11th sections of that act, it is my duty to warn off settlers from the Indian country.
No ascent or consent, of any kind, has been given by any of the organized and powerful Indian tribes, to any settlement being made. The government alone, according to the act of 14th August, 1848, has power to treat for the extinguishment of the Indian title; and it becomes all good citizens to wait the action of the government.
BENJ. ALVORD,
Capt. 4th Infantry (B. Maj.) U. S. A., Com'g Head Quarters, Fort Drum,
Dalla of the Columbia, O. T. April 18, 1852.

BALCH & PALMER,
MERCHANDISE,
STEELACOOM, PUGET'S SOUND,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Sept. 5, 1852. 14f

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, &c.
OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND.
Sept. 1852. 14f

H. C. MOSELEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Steelacoom, Pierce county,
Washington Territory.
July 9, 1853. 1f

DAVID LOGAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
Portland, Oregon.
Will practice in the various courts of the Territory.
April 28, 1853. 371f

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. 36f

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. McConaha, J. W. Wiley,
McCONAHA & WILEY,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Will attend the several Courts of the Territory. Their special attention will be given to causes in the District and Supreme Courts. They will attend to criminal cases throughout the Territory.
THEY REFER TO
Hon. Thomas H. Benton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Hon. John B. Weller, U. S. Senator from California.
Hon. Judge Ralston, Sacramento City, Cal.
Hon. J. Neely Johnson, "
Hon. T. Butler King, San Francisco.
Hon. Thomas Ewing, Ohio.
Hon. John McDougal, Ex-Gov. California.
Hon. P. H. Burnett, "
Hon. John Welch, M. C. from Ohio.
Editors of Pacer Times and Transcript, San Francisco.
Olympia, Oct. 23, 1852. 71f

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
COWLITZ FARMS, O. T.
Sept. 6, 1852. 14f

L. B. HASTINGS, F. W. PETTYGROVE,
ALFRED A. PLUMMER,
L. B. HASTINGS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE,
PORT TOWNSEND,
Washington Territory.
Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles, and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Sept. 25, 1852. 31f

WARBASS & TOWNSEND,
GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE,
GENERALLY,
Shipping supplied at short notice.
MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River.
Sept. 6, 1852. 14f

P. A. MARQUAM,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR 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. 14f

WM. SETON OGDEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PORTLAND, O. T.
Sept. 6, 1852. 14f

ANDREW J. MOSES
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Merchandise.
Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 14f

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 5f

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,
sept 18 5f
Portland, Oregon.

Geo. Abernethy, Hiram Clark, J. R. Robb
GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.
MERCHANDISE,
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 hand chains or town boxes, on liberal terms.
Refer to Geo. Gaines, Salem; T. J. Dryer, Epp Portland; Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver; and H. M. Knighton, St. Helens.
sept 18 5f

GEORGE H. ENSIGN,
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Will receive Oregon lumber and produce, on commission and make cash advances on the same. Also will sell hand chains or town boxes, on liberal terms.
Refer to Geo. Gaines, Salem; T. J. Dryer, Epp Portland; Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver; and H. M. Knighton, St. Helens.
sept 18 5f

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 " Bull & Mulhoney's tobacco;
100 cases peach "
80 " Twin Brothers' "
60 " Virginia "
75 " Aromatic "
100 " Mills & Ronalds' "
251 firkins GOSHEN BUTTER;
1.5 lbs. hams, 25 cases butter, in kegs,
500 mats No. 1 sugar, 100 kegs lard;
400 half lbs crushed sugar, 65 cases rice;
630 mats Carolina rice, 175 lbs. C. rice;
675 bags C. beans, 25 cases R. W. matches;
450 boxes Ad candles, 20 cases Clark's matches;
175 lbs clear and mess pork, 75 lb bolts pork;
825 tins cheese, prime, 120 doz yeast powders;
260 bags Rio coffee, 25 bags pepper;
570 cases tea, 1 and 20 cads';
150 half chests black tea;
120 lbs brown soap, 50 lbs S. W. soap;
125 lb bolts corn meal, 100 lb bolts mackerel;
170 cases E. Wright's oysters;
125 kegs pickles, 285 cases pickles;
400 boxes bunch raisins;
90 boxes vermicelli, 75 boxes starch;
75 cases Lewis' oysters;
125 boxes ground coffee;
390 reams wrapping paper;
50 boxes Cigarito 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 beef;
75 cases preserved veal;
75 cases mutton, 50 cases green peas;
60 cases green corn, 32 cases tomatoes;
65 cases preserved peaches, 25 cases capers;
100 kegs leaf lard, 50 cases leaf lard in tins;
65 cases sardines, 227 kegs pickles, assorted;
175 kegs nails, assorted, 350 doz ax handles;
150 cases brandy peaches;
130 cases strawberries;
130 cases Lewis' pie fruits;
190 cases pickles in glass;
80 cases L. syrup, 95 cases salt, in bags;
75 cases green tea, 75 boxes Cigarito paper;
150 doz pick handles, etc., etc.
For sale by Wm. T. COLKMAN & CO.,
Corner California and Front streets,
San Francisco, march 1, 1853.—31f

Summer Arrangement.
THE NEW STEAMER
Lot Whitcomb,
J. C. AINSWORTH, master
will leave Portland every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the intermediate points going down and returning.
Arrangements have been made by which freight for Oregon City will be forwarded by steamer Multnomah. The Multnomah will convey the Whitcomb's passengers to Oregon City.
Passengers for the Whitcomb will leave Oregon City Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Monday morning at half past seven, on the Multnomah.
The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as heretofore.
For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or at the brick store, Oregon City.
sept 18 5f G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

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

**STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS, AND MILL WORKS.**
THE undersigned are prepared to furnish at fifteen days notice, engines of the following sizes:
Cylinders 20 inch bore, 48 inch stroke at \$2,800
" 14 " " 36 " " 2,800
" 12 " " 48 " " 2,500
" 10 " " 30 " " 2,300
" 9 " " 24 " " 2,100
" 6 " " 20 " " 1,900
" 8 " " 18 " " 1,650
BOILERS—plain cylinders; double flue, tubular and locomotive, at from \$75 to \$100 the horse power.
On hand and for sale:
A propeller engine of 125 horse power, a
An English beam engine of 65 horse power;
Two engines of 40 horse power;
Three " of 20 " "
Two " of 15 " "
A tubular boiler of 65 horse power;
" " of 30 " "
" " of 15 " "
One flue " of 45 " "
Two flue " of 25 " "
Saw mill machinery for muley, circular, gang or upright saws;
Flouring mill machinery: Burr stones, bolt cloth, &c.
GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Mining, marine and general engineers,
Vulcan Iron Works, San Francisco.
JUSTIN STEINBURGER, Agent at Portland.
LEONARD & GREEN, " Astoria.
April 9, '53. 3m31

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date I will keep a register of names of all persons arriving in our new Territory, and I simply suggest to those now here to place their names upon the same book, in order hereafter when any person desiring to know of the place of residence of any relative or friend who may live in this section of Oregon, they may know where to find them. And at the same time shall be ready to facilitate transportation to those who may desire going down the Sound.
ANDREW J. MOSES,
Main Street, Olympia.
Feb. 5, 1853. 221f

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 hand chains or town boxes, on liberal terms.
Refer to Geo. Gaines, Salem; T. J. Dryer, Epp Portland; Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver; and H. M. Knighton, St. Helens.
sept 18 5f

EXPRESSES.
ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS!
OUR EXPRESS leaves PORTLAND, Oregon, semi-monthly, by Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamers to California, the Atlantic States and Europe.
We have our own offices in all the principal cities and towns of California, and forward mails to all parts of the State, always accompanied by Faithful Messengers.
The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other house with the same security.
We also dispatch an Express semi-monthly to ENGLAND, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamers to Panama, and from Chagres by the West India mail steamers.
Our small PACKAGE EXPRESS, is in charge of our regular Special Messengers, who by constantly traveling the Isthmus have information and facilities not possessed by any other person.
Having our own offices and express lines in all parts of the Eastern, Middle, Southern and Western States, with our extensive connections completed for OREGON, we can guarantee to our patrons unrivalled facilities.
This is to certify for the benefit of whom it may concern, that Justin Steinberger is our authorized agent for the transaction of our Express and Banking business in the Territories of Oregon and Washington.
ADAMS & CO.,
San Francisco, California, July 1st. 1853. 24f

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS.
A JOINT STOCK COMPANY—Capital \$300,000—Office in S. Brannan's new iron block, Montgomery street, between California and Sacramento.
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, Parcel and Freight of all descriptions, in and between the city of New York and the city of San Francisco, and the principal cities and towns in California, connecting at New York with the lines of the American Express Company; the Hawaiian Express; Falten, Virgil & Co.'s Northern and Canada Express; and Livingston, Wells & Co.'s European Express.
They have established offices and faithful agents, in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Eastern, Middle and western States; energetic and faithful messengers furnished with iron chests for the security of treasure and other valuable packages, accompanying such 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 NEWSPAPERS
BY THE CART LOAD!
BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Postmouth 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. continues to supply all orders for cheap books and newspapers, and other articles in their line, in advance of all others, and at the lowest market price. Country merchants, agents, the trade, pedlars, canvassers, and the public generally are invited to call and examine our extensive collection of publications, where they will be sent to find all the latest works published in this country or elsewhere.
B. G. & S. are sole agents for, and receive per every mail, the Boston Journal, N. O. Flag, one, Louisville Courier, Cincinnati Commercial, Portland Transcript, New Bedford Mercury, Baltimore Sun, St. Louis Reveille, &c., &c.; besides which they receive the New York Herald, New York Tribune, London Illustrated News, Wilnet & Smith's European Times, Weekly Dispatch, Dublin Nation, London Punch, La Cronica, New York Staats Leitung, New York Schellpost, 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,
Postmouth square, San Francisco.

Winn's Fountain Head
Steam Candy Manufactory.
Fancy Confectionary, Pie and Cake Bakery, AND REFRESHMENT SALOON,
Long Wharf, between Sansame and Battery Sts. SAN FRANCISCO.
I WILL just say to my patrons for their special benefit, some of whom have been frequently decoyed by the near imitations of tables, chairs, &c., (as well as my system of tickets), by a house in close proximity to the Fountain Head, (and been as often taken in), that with a little more attention they can avoid the like occurrence for the future, by just noticing the numbers on the candy windows, 47, 49, and 78 and 80 on the doors.
THE FOUNTAIN HEAD
Was first established on Jackson street, and destroyed by fire in September 1850, reopened on Clay street, the same month, then again consumed by the same devastating element on the memorable 4th of May, 1851, and was again opened where it now stands, in July following, and was the first public refreshment saloon ever started upon the coast of the Pacific, without intoxicating liquors, not even a glass of beer has ever been sold upon the premises, neither shall be.
My friends advise me to introduce the sale of liquors into my business, as they thought it would add much to my profits; my reply was, I have hands to labor and produce what sustains life, but not to deal out that which will destroy it. The FOUNTAIN HEAD, as usual is open from six o'clock in the morning, till twelve o'clock at night; so that gentlemen who are unable to obtain seats at regular meal hours, may get refreshments between times, when the crowd is not so great.
Jan. 27, 1853. 21f M. L. WINN.