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THE COLUMBIAN.

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School Examination.

OLYMPIA, October 2d, 1853.

MR. EDITOR:—

On Friday last, for the first time in the Territory, I had the pleasure of attending a school examination, in Liberty District, Thurston County. This District has set an example worthy of imitation by others. It has now supported a school for near a year, and through the labors of the teacher, and the exertions of the inhabitants, placed itself ahead of all others in the Territory. And it is determined not to lose the advantage it has obtained. The exercises last Friday show the scholars well advanced. Their parents, instead of complaining of the country as many do, because it has no schools, have become fully awakened to the fact that if we want schools we must take prompt and energetic measures to establish them. And notwithstanding they have had the same difficulties to encounter, always attendant upon a new country, that others have had, they have shown by their acts that they are determined that their children shall go to school as soon as possible—enjoy the privileges here that they enjoyed in the older settlements they have left behind them. When such sentiments and determinations shall pervade our whole Territory, then will the rapid growth and development of its resources be certain and permanent, and the influence it is destined to exert on this coast, and eventually as the State of Washington, in the Republic of Washington, be certain to be such as shall not disgrace the name of the nation.

Olympia District has not as yet done as much for the establishment of schools as the interests of the town demands, even in a pecuniary point of view. It would be a good investment, in a new country, for a town proprietor to build a school house and church at his own expense. Population will centre in and around towns possessing the best educational and religious privileges, and social advantages, and property will be most valuable where population centres. But the pecuniary advantages resulting from an early establishment of schools and churches, are trifling in comparison with the lasting benefits that will result to our Territory and to the rising generation. The years of youth are few, affording none too much time to acquire what, in this age, can be called a decent education. It frequently happens that the education of children is seriously interrupted by the journey across the plains; and if then, in addition, they have no school privileges for one, two, or three years after arriving here, their taste for learning is liable to become lost or vitiated, and if not ago other circumstances may place them beyond the reach of the privileges, it was the duty of their parents to have provided them with it at an earlier day. Every parent can give his children a common school education, and the man who does not do it, does not do justice to the child, nor to the community in which he

lives. We have no law compelling men to educate their children, as exists in some parts of the world; but we have, or should have, a higher motive to do it. We, as a people and nation, advocate the doctrine of self-government,—that every man ought to have a voice in making the laws that are to govern him. Every man, then, should have education sufficient to acquire for himself a knowledge of the duties he has to perform. All will agree that a nation should be competent to manage its own affairs. And what is true of the whole nation is also true of its component parts, for it is the component parts that make the whole. The future greatness of the great North American Republic will depend upon the exertions of its individual citizens. No where is it more important how those exertions are directed than in Territories, and in no way can they be more usefully directed than in promoting the cause of education. R. S.

[The following composition was read at the examination of Mr. Phillip's school, on Friday, September 20th, and at the request of Mr. P. we cheerfully give it an insertion:—Ed. Col.]

Our bright and beautiful summer will soon close its grandeur in the curtains of gloom. In a few more short and fleeting days, the clouds will spread their long and dewy wings over our verdant prairies.—Then will the melancholy days be here—the saddest of the year. The lone sad moaning of the breeze through the lofty towering fir, perhaps will fall upon many a listening ear and aching heart, that led their far distant home for this region. The falling and prattling of the rain will not seem to call forth from the gloomy earth, the joys the longing heart asks, and nought but a tear will steal to the eye of memory for an estranged and parted friend, which they perhaps will welcome no more. Even now while I write, each feeling and each thought seems to blend with them; yet while the pure, cool, refreshing atmosphere may fan some feverish brow, our prayers may be heard for him who peered forth this glorious gift—while on the return of another summer, the brighter light, the softer airs, with the refreshing dews, will again mantle our earth with greenness, and fill the air with the breath of wild flowers, which will link our hearts to nature, and yield to our hopes eternal bliss. ANN HARTSON.

THE ERICSSON ENGINE.—Stillman's Journal sums up the advantages and disadvantages of the calorific engine as follows:—
1. The Ericsson's Hot Air Engine, as compared with the condensing marine steam engine, in its most economical operation, has shown the ability to do the same work with the use of from one-sixth to one-third less fuel; and that if its full estimated power should hereafter be developed, the saving effected would be 70 per cent.
2. That for the same actual power, its weight is about three times as great as that of the marine steam engine, and that if its estimated power should be obtained, its weight would be as much as 39 per cent greater.
3. That in respect to the space occupied by the engines and coal, the advantage is decidedly in favor of the steam engine.
4. That the great weight of the engine, in proportion to the power developed, must prevent, for the present, the realization of a high speed in the propulsion of vessels.—At the same time it is to be admitted that the full estimated power is adequate to the production of high velocities. Time alone can decide the question, whether or not this maximum power is really attainable.
5. The great weight of the engine and space occupied by it, in its present form, will, in all probability, prevent its adoption for the purposes of inland navigation and railroad locomotion, in preference to the steam engine.
The statement that the weight of the engine and the space occupied exceeds that of the steam engine, is a fact which we believe has not before been brought prominently before the public, and must militate against the adoption of the Ericsson engine for any kind of locomotion.—[Boston Journal.]

THE LARGEST CABBAGE IN THE WORLD.—We received last evening, says the Alta California, from the garden of Mr. John Aldersey, on the Mission road, the largest cabbage that, probably, the earth ever produced—certainly the largest of which there is any account. This remarkable plant, standing in its natural position, measures three feet and one inch in diameter, including the loose leaves surrounding the head. The head itself, which is very solid and perfectly white, measures thirteen inches in diameter, and the whole weighs thirty-four pounds. Another evidence of the productive power of California.

Steilacoom Correspondence.

Steilacoom, Sept. 13, 1853.

The fine ship "S. A. Shepherd," Capt. L. Bills, arrived in our port last evening from a voyage not exactly around the world, but to different parts of the Sound. By the politeness of the Captain, I have been permitted to make some extracts from the "log-book" of the ship, which I offer to you for publication in the columns of the *Columbian*, for the amusement and benefit of your readers.

SATURDAY, Sept. 3, 1853.—Weather fine and clear. Weighed anchor at 4 p. m. with a fine breeze from the northward, and made all sail on our voyage to Olympia. At the head of navigation on Friday Steilacoom. The weather being clear, we could see plainly enough to avoid all danger, and consequently "ran all night." In the morning, the tide coming down against us, and the wind rather faint, we ran under a point in Dayton's passage, and came to an anchor till the turn of tide. "Rode out" some five hours in perfect safety.

At young 12 o'clock "shove up" for a drift there being no wind with speaking of—now and then a calm paw only. At the turn of tide were in sight of the port of destination. No wind, obliged to "let go" mud-hook again. Remained at anchor under a snug little point during the "ebb." At "slack water," weighed anchor and "made all sail," and light from the northward. At one hour before high water we reached Olympia, and made the ship fast in the rear of A. J. Moss's store.

TEUESDAY, 9th.—Fine clear weather, with light winds from the northward.—Sloop lying a ground with a slight "list to port." All hands (not excepting the cook) engaged in taking in cargo. At 12 m. took a cold "snack," having no time to prepare anything hot. Purchased a couple of loaves from Wood & Hard. Day ends fine. Sloop floated at high water.

WEDNESDAY, 10th.—Weather cloudy. Indications of rain. Finished loading at 10 a. m. At the top of the tide, cast off our lines, and made all sail on our voyage to Steilacoom. Wind light from the south-west. By the way, I find it mentioned in the ship's log, that the Captain recently issued an order for the mate to run the chain into good anchorage; whereas the mate is dead. Reason, that she does not work to windward well. Nothing worthy of particular mention (excepting that the Captain "hoisted" for an hour or so, off "the main point," and held a conversation with the passengers, with the exception of the touch, and suitable for being omitted on the downward passage, and at 4 p. m. the sloop made fast to a buoy, a cable's length from the shore of Steilacoom.

THURSDAY, 11th.—All hands asleep on "liberty." Captain at church morning and evening. No cooking on board this day. Crew picked up their "grub" wherever they could find it.

FRIDAY, 12th.—Weather fine and not a breath of wind. At high water "shove up" from the buoy—all hands at the "sweeps." All on board's hand pulling, the boys complain that it was rather warm and that they were sweating rather freely. The Captain then ordered the sloop's head put toward the shore. In a couple of hours reached the shore, and tied up to a "stake." **TUESDAY, 12th.**—Commenced with a flag- breeze from the southward. Called all hands at the first of the ebb and made all sail on our voyage to Puyallup bay. In six hours arrived at the fishing station of Mosses, Bailey & Swan. Took on board 150 barrels salmon on Wednesday 13th, and immediately put out again on our return to Steilacoom. In doubling Point Defiance, found it necessary to take in all sail, send all hands, not excepting the mate and cook, ashore with a line to cord off the sloop. The men worked well and without growling, notwithstanding they were sometimes up to their middle in water. The Captain manfully performed his duty at this critical juncture, by standing upon the low and keeping the sloop clear of the rocks with a long pole. At the turn of the tide, we boldly pushed out into the stream, and came up to Steilacoom "blinking." At sunset we made fast to the buoy, cleared up the decks, got supper, and "turned in."

THURSDAY, 14th.—Foggy and calm all this day. Remained at our moorings, not deeming it prudent to risk the safety of the ship and cargo by casting off. In the morning and evening, the Captain sang us a number of hymns from the Methodist collection. Crew ashore on liberty. "From P.—steals"—came on board in the evening, more than "half seas over," and was immediately ordered below.

FRIDAY, 15th.—Clear weather, with calm and light airs from the northward.—Took in our "fasts" at 9 a. m. Put "all hands" on the "sweeps." Made strong efforts to fetch Balch's Passage, but the tide being against us, were obliged to make for the passage between McNell's Island and the "main." Succeeded in doing so, and at sunset cast anchor in a land locked little harbor. Being in perfect safety, set no "anchor watch."

SATURDAY, 16th.—Weighed anchor immediately after breakfast. Light airs from the northward. Every sail set that would draw. "All hands" working at the "sweeps." Anchored for the night at the entrance of North Bay or "Calk's inlet."

Sent two men to the "half way house" for a bottle of "eye-water," the Captain's vision being rather dim. Set an anchor watch at 8 p. m. Gave orders for the cook to be "mashed out" at 4 a. m.

SUNDAY, 17th.—All hands were piped to breakfast at 6 a. m. At 7 o'clock "shove up anchor" and "made sail." Wind from the southward. At 4 p. m. ran alongside the ship *Perseus*, and made fast. Crew made a visit to the fore-cabin of the ship, where they had a good time, singing and listening to songs.

MONDAY, 18th.—Discharged our cargo into the sloop. Our Captain dined on board the ship, by invitation of Capt. Dixon.

TUESDAY, 19th.—Cast off from the ship at 8 a. m. with a fine breeze from the north-west. Had a fine run out of the inlet sleeping sometimes, when the "flag" would strike her three knots an hour. At 12 M. made something red, "two points" on the "port bow." "Bore up" for the object, which we soon made out to be a pile of logs on the beach. Hauled in alongside and took them on board. The Captain, elated a little at his good success, immediately dispatched a canoe to the point for a couple of bottles of "old non-medicinal" with which to treat the "boys." The consequence was that all hands' soon had "thunk" in their hats. I did not recollect, however, the Captain's "red" the anchor let go. At 2 p. m. "hoisted" all hands "turned in" for a good "snack."

WEDNESDAY, 20th.—Fine, clear weather, with a moderate breeze from the southward. Made sail on the sloop at 7 a. m. and at 1 p. m. arrived safely at our moorings in the harbor of Steilacoom. "Paid off" the crew and discharged them. I a red from some one that the boys were a portion of the cargo of the *Perseus*, Capt. Patton, which "sprung a leak" on her passage from Olympia to Steilacoom. B.

THE JAPANESE SQUADRON.—The following is an extract from a private letter to the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, from an officer of the Japanese Squadron:

HISO KONO, May 1, 1853.
The accounts of the extension of the Chinese rebellion into the more northern provinces is fully confirmed, together with the details of the capture of Nankin, after a well contested battle. Great excitement prevails at Shanghai, which will probably be the next point of attack. The foreigners—a large portion of them Americans—have abandoned work, and are preparing to depart, to seek safety and property in case of irregular proceedings.

The United States steamer *Sagadahoc*, Commanded by Franklin Buchanan, sailed for the north on the 31st inst. in consequence of the rebellion at Nankin about the 14th of March.

The steamer *Mississippi*, bearing the pennant of Commodore M. C. Perry, arrived here on the 7th of April.

April 10th. The ship of war *Plymouth*, Commanded by Kelly, sailed for the north (Shanghai).

April 21th. The storeship *Supply*, Commanded by Comdr. Smedley, for the same destination, was followed in the course of the week by the ship *Massachusetts*.

It was expected that the expedition would proceed to Japan in the course of the month of May, and remain during three or four months of the summer.

A SURETY BOND FOR ALL WHO OBTAIN VOTES.—*One so soon anything.*—Keep out of it. Avoid it as you would war, pestilence and famine. But it is a perfect bait. Avoid it with an eagle and absolute abhorrence. Big potatoes, break stones, paddle in tinware, do anything that is honest and useful rather than run in debt. As you value comfort, quiet, independence, keep out of debt. As you value good digestion, a healthy appetite, a placid temper, a smooth pillow, pleasant dreams and happy wakings, keep out of debt. Debt is the lord of all taskmasters, the most cruel of all oppressors. It is a mill-stone about the neck. It is an incubus on the heart. It spreads a cloud over the whole framework of man's being. It eclipses the sun, it blows out the stars, it dims and defaces the beautiful blue sky. It breaks up the harmony of nature, and turns to dissonance all the voices of its melody. It furrows the forehead with premature wrinkles; it plucks the eye of its light; it drowns all tenderness and kindness out of the port and bowing of man.—It takes the seal out of his heart, and all staleness and leadenness flows his walk.—Come not under its accursed dominion.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Information has been received by the Russian government that several of what are called glass balls, probably bottles, have been found at the mouth of the river Olia, which falls into the Arctic basin at the 17th parallel of East longitude. This locality is where such articles would be found, if they had been thrown from Franklin's ship, in case they had attained a high northern latitude. The British government has requested that some of the balls be transmitted to the foreign office.

DR. Ross Partington says she never cared much about grand spectacles, or other sights, but there are two sights she would like to have seen, the illumination of Frank's Palace, and the eruption of the volcano on the 15th of the month.

The People's Road.

Steilacoom, Oct. 4, 1853.

MR. EDITOR.—The Cascade, or Puget Sound Road from Walla-walla over the mountains, down through the romantic and fertile valleys of the Green and White Rivers, across the rich bottoms of the Puget, and out upon the beautiful plains of Pierce county is a dream. This grand and intelligent enterprise was announced to us by Capt. E. J. Allen and his party who arrived in town this morning. This was a "commemoration" solemnly to be wished "by the citizens of Washington Territory generally; and I do not believe there is a white American south of Columbia river who will not say, in full sincerity of heart, when the tidings reach him, 'well done good and faithful servants, enter into the joys of the reward.' There was a great prevalence in this section some two months since, that a party of men had started from Olympia and its neighborhood, that they were all good hearts, who entered upon the work with singleness of purpose, and that we might reasonably count upon rich fruits as the results of their labors in opening the road. Mark me, I merely say that this was the reason. This Madam humor, however, is said by some writers to be false. Reader, has she been so in this instance?

In Pierce county there is but one opinion expressed by Capt. Allen and his party, in reference to this Puget Sound Road, and that is, that the former has acted in this work, throughout, with energy, good judgment and perseverance, and the latter, "to a man," with cheerfulness, industry, and a determination to complete the work before they throw aside the ax or sleep from their labors, in houses made with hands. Now, let us take this matter into a few moments' serious consideration, and see what will come of it—of our reflections, I mean. In the first place, then, the young men who composed this party and Capt. Allen were, every one of them, engaged in work that could not possibly fail to remunerate them for their labor. Well, they were called upon to lend a helping hand in this matter, and with one mind, they sacrificed their own interests upon the altar of justice by marching forward in a body, and pledging themselves under their own signatures, to enter upon this work and prosecute it to the end. Nobly have they redeemed their pledge. In the commutations that are showered upon them by the citizens generally, for their faithfulness, they find a portion of their reward. But this is not all they wish. There is something—to them, just now as they are—more substantial than empty praise, and that is, to say the least, a "good" thing. Citizens of Washington Territory, let us give our efforts for the noble Capt. ALLEN and his self-sacrificing party.

A LITTLE SAVED.—A most touching case, illustrative of conjugal love, occurred at our wharf a few days since. A man and his wife were coming up the river, when the husband took sick and was supposed to have died. When they arrived at this city, the wife had a coffin purchased, and her husband was deposited in that last home of the dead. Just before the moment of closing the coffin, however, and the final interment of the deceased, the husband and agonized wife insisted upon once more looking upon and embracing the cold remains of the deceased partner of her bosom. Whether it was her warm embrace or returning consciousness, certain it is, that the supposed corpse suddenly evinced signs of life, and the proper restoratives being applied, within twenty-four hours the invalid was enabled to proceed on his journey, with every prospect of a speedy recovery, owing his life to the untiring devotion and love of his true and faithful wife.—[Memphis Appeal.]

INDUSTRY IS TALENT.—We often hear persons exclaiming how one man succeeds, while another fails in the same pursuit, by attributing to one a talent for his business, but refusing it to the other. Yet, without denying that some individuals have a greater aptitude for particular avocations than others have, we think that the problem in question could be easily solved, by saying that the successful man was industrious, while the other was not.

But, for example, is considered a man of the highest abilities as a novelist. Yet when Holmes began his career he was opposed with the utmost difficulty, only writing his *London* twice over. He persevered, however, and now stands almost at the head of his class, his latest productions, nevertheless, being regarded as the best from his pen. Every school-boy is familiar with the fact that Demosthenes became an orator only by pursuing a similar plan. Nor are illustrations of the great truth, that industry is talent, confined to the higher intellectual pursuits. When Girard trusted the customer without an endorser, who carried his goods home on his shoulders, the shrewd old Frenchman was acting on this truth, deduced from his own experience of mankind. All eminent persons, whether mechanics, merchants, lawyers, or statesmen, were industrious, from Watt and Newcomen to Thurston and Willard.

Mr. M. K. Smith, and every other individual, who has ever been engaged in any of the above mentioned pursuits, were busy men. In the pursuit of their respective vocations, they were not only industrious, but they were also successful. In the pursuit of their respective vocations, they were not only industrious, but they were also successful. In the pursuit of their respective vocations, they were not only industrious, but they were also successful.

A Printer's Declaration.

In a late number of the *Carlisle Democrat*, General Foyce releases himself from those who have taken his paper without ever intending to pay for it, in the following novel and bold declaration:

When in the course of recalcitrant events it becomes necessary for a hungry and ball-starved editor to disavow the friendly loans which have connected him with a band of villainous (?) patrons, and assume among mankind that separate station to which his poverty and independent spirit entitles him—a due respect for the opinion of his honest supporters requires that he should proclaim the causes which have impelled him to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that editors were created like other men, that they were endowed with certain propensities, that amongst them is a disposition to eat, to drink, and keep comfortably clad—to secure these blessings, laws were instituted among men, securing to the creditor his honest and just dues; but when a villainous patron lured dollars exemption act becomes destructive to these ends, it is our right to institute a new system, laying its foundation in such principles as to us shall seem most likely to protect us in future from all fraud and imposition. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that fraudulent long established should not be severed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience has shown that editors are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when long-standing abuses, and a total disregard for every generous feeling, having in view the same object, evinces a design to reduce to absolute starvation, him who has labored for years to supply them with their mental aliment, it is his right, it is his duty, to repudiate friendships, and provide new guards for his future security. The history of these outlaws is a history of repeated injuries and insults, having in direct object the pecuniary destruction of their best friend and benefactor. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid mind.

They have refused time and again to pay us the first continental "dingbat," although repeatedly called upon to do so.

They have refused to supply us with wood, corn, oats, potatoes, beans, peas, pork, and poultry, although our appeals were long, loud, and pathetic—exits inestimable to us and formidable to rivals only.

They have refused to supply us with any business whatever, whereby to facilitate our business operations; thus rendering us in a measure incapable of pursuing with a light heart and buoyant spirit, our legitimate business; the office in the meantime, expand to all danger of an invasion from without and convulsions within.

They have endeavored to prevent the population of these States by depriving us of the means to feed and clothe the young Foyces according to our desire.

They have combined with others, to subject us to the worst grievances, forgo to our good nature, and unacknowledged by our laws.

For cutting off our trade with paper makers.

For imposing debts on us without our consent.

For depriving us in many cases of benefits of market money.

They have plundered our pockets, cheated our creditors, "burnt our fingers," and done sundry other cruel and barbarous acts, unworthy of the character of gentlemen.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated neglect and consequent injury. Men whose characters are thus marked by acts which may define a set of plumb-line ramps, are unfit longer to be recipients of our favor.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to these men; we have warned them from time to time through the paper and by letter of a "Black List." We have reminded them of our circumstances—of our emigration and settlement in Carlisle. We have appealed to their sense of justice and magnanimity, and then we have conjured them by all the ties of good fellowship to send along the "Almighty Dollar" or we would inevitably interrupt our connection and correspondence with them. But they have been deaf to the voice of justice, reason, and humanity. We must, therefore, separate in the necessity which demands our separation, and hold them as we do all other like them, scoundrels when they do not pay us, when they do, the best of clever fellows and good citizens.

We therefore, the editor of the *American Democrat*, appealing to all honest men for the name and by the authority of our "bet-r-hill" and "nine small children with one on the loom," solemnly publish and declare that these men are, and of right ought to be, stricken from our list of subscribers; and that all connection between them and us is, and ought to be, totally dissolved. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the justice of our cause and the protection of our honest patrons, we solemnly pledge renewed exertions to our present subscribers, and our exertions to our present subscribers, and our exertions to our present subscribers.

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

Saturday, October 15, 1853.

The Great Mass Meeting.

This meeting will convene at 1 o'clock
p. m., this day, (Saturday,) in the hall over
the store of Parker, Collier & Co.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

In a new country like this, it is not to be
expected that either of the above subjects
have received the attention bestowed upon
them in older sections; but a country is
never too new for careful observation and
study of them to begin. The agricultural
interest is always the most important one of
any country; it is the very foundation of
all other interests, and consequently, the
one first deserving of development and im-
provement. And, with a view of arousing
our farmers to greater efforts to investigate,
improve and bring forth the agricultural re-
sources and capabilities of this territory, we
propose to give from time to time, articles
original and selected, upon the best modes
of cultivating the different staples to which
our soil is adapted. In this, we hope to
meet the co-operation and aid of every ag-
riculturist in the territory—for what is so
palpably their interest cannot fail to enlist
their sympathies—and the result will be of
incalculable value to the country at large.

That our territory is well adapted to ag-
ricultural pursuits, none can deny. With
comparatively but little cultivation or atten-
tion, the productions of our soil are far su-
perior in size, quantity and quality to those
of any other country in the world, except
California—and with the same attention to
cultivation we could rival even her. But
though our productions grow almost spon-
taneously, yet we should not on this account
allow ourselves to remain content with this
condition of affairs. If with simply plant-
ing the seed we reap a large harvest, so
much the more incentive and the more rea-
son that we expend greater labor to increase
the yield and improve the quality of the
product. The ratio of reward is the greater
with each expenditure of labor. A little
reflection and study will show a man the
economy of this system, and the beneficial
results to himself and the country, which
would ensue from its adoption. And know-
ing this, should he not use such knowledge
profitably? Most assuredly he ought.—
There is not the least danger of raising too
much, for under all probable circumstances,
the demand will be equal to, if not greater
than, the supply; and so no such palliating
excuse as "we have no market," can be
urged—if there be any disposed to do so—
for indifference to this matter; and where
the pecuniary profit to agriculturists is so
great, and at the same time so admirably
combined with the improvement and ad-
vancement of the country which they have
made their future and permanent home, we
would be more than astonished to know of
any one engaged in this, "the noblest pur-
suit of man," remaining for a single moment,
reckless or indifferent to that upon which
depends his own good, his own happiness
and comfort, and the welfare of his poster-
ity.

And while we seek to promote the sub-
stantial improvement, we need not neglect
the ornamental adornment of the country.
Horticulture, though not a necessity, is a
study, a pursuit, and a pastime well calcu-
lated to please, and it is a recreation which
is always attractive, never wearisome, and
involves no loss. We have all around us,
rare and beautiful flowers which might be
collected, and would form as pretty flower-
gardens as could be desired. Why cannot
every farmer have a garden to which these
flowers can be transplanted and cultivated?
Why defer the formation of this source of
pleasure? We see no reason why we
should not have gardens as well as fields.

The information most sought after by
persons abroad, is of the agricultural advan-
tages and improvements of this country. It
is to these they look—upon these is the de-
termination formed to emigrate to and set-
tle in our territory—and we are no less
pleased to chronicle, than they are to read of
a rapid advancement in this respect. Start-
ing out then on the principle that "what is
worth doing at all, is worth doing well," let
us see how soon all the comforts, pleasures,
and refinements of a home, can be had
in this new country.

We have, necessarily, been confined to
general remarks in this article, our object
for the present, being simply to enlist atten-
tion to the subject. In future numbers we
will confine each article to a single produc-
tion.

LIBERALITY.—Mr. JOHN M. CHATHAM,
proprietor of Shelburne City, has given a
town lot to each of the men who worked on
the western section of the "Washington
Territory Emigrant Road."

Editor's Table.

Capt. GRANT has placed upon our table
two fine potatoes—one and a half pounds
—which he says are a fair specimen of an
entire crop; and as an accompaniment to
them, a nice fresh salmon.

Dr. J. R. JOHNSON was in town the other
day, and fetched along for our table, a fine
fat Turkey! That will do for once, Doc-
tor.

Arrival of Immigrants.

Our attentive friend, Capt. E. J. ALLEN,
informs us that eleven wagons have reached
the shores of Puget Sound, over the "Wash-
ington Territory Emigrant Road." The
following are the names of the immigrants,
so far as learned: John W. Lane and wife,
Samuel Ray, W. Ray, Henry Mitchell, H.
Rockenfeld, James Barr, J. A. Sperry, J.
Longacre, wife and five children, William
Chadland, Evan Waite, E. A. Light, wife
and child, J. J. Rogan, William Kincaid,
wife and six children, William McCreary,
Isaac Woolley, wife and four children, A.
Woolley, wife and three children, Peter
Judson, wife and two children, G. Millers
and John Neeson—total 46.

These immigrants bring 62 head of work
cattle, 20 cows, and 7 American mares—all
in very good order after so long a jour-
ney. The immigrants are well pleased at
their safe arrival, and represent the road as
much better than they expected to find it.

We are happy to learn that the supplies
forwarded to their relief, reached them in
time to prevent suffering. The 300 pounds
of flour dispatched by Mr. Allen reached
the train just as the last pound they had
was being cooked. They are deeply im-
pressed with the liberality displayed toward
them by the citizens of the territory, and
are grateful therefor.

BEAT THIS.—Mr. S. S. SANDERs raised
oats this season, the stalks of which were
seven feet two inches in height—heads 2 1/2
inches in length.—TWO HEADS ON A STALK
AT THAT! Also, pea-vines having 36 pods
averaging six peas, or a total of 216 peas
on a single vine.

Mr. MILLS raised peas this season, the
vines of which are eight feet in height.

Mr. STEARNS has turnips weighing up-
wards of 11 pounds, from a June sowing.

Judge FORD has wheat, two heads on a
stalk, six rows of grains to the head.

We have something else to bring forward
when we hear of this being beat.

THE STEAMER ACTIVE brought to Fort
Steilacoom the Indian who murdered Mr.
Pettigall last spring, and the attempted cap-
ture of whom occasioned the late hostilities
at New Dungeness. Upon hearing of the
difficulty, Capt. ALDEN proceeded to the
place with the steamer, but finding no In-
dians there, went into Port Ludlow. At
this point, several of the chiefs came on
board, and were detained as prisoners until
the murderer was given up.

WE HAVE engaged for publication in
the COLUMBIAN, a series of articles upon
Education, the first of which appears in our
columns to-day. We all know the impor-
tance of good schools, and we hope to see
an early move made toward their establish-
ment.

By the Oregon papers we see that a
treaty of peace has been concluded with the
Trocis River Indians, and the war is at an
end for the time being—or in other words,
until it suits the convenience of the Indians
to commence hostilities again.

The citizens of Olympia gave a dinner
to Capt. ALDEN and officers, on Satur-
day last. The occasion was one of pleas-
ure and gratification to all who participated
in it.

The U. S. steamer ACTIVE, Captain
Alden, visited this port on the 7th inst., and
sailed again next day.

The yacht FRANCIS ANN, Captain
Grant arrived on the 7th inst., from Port
Townsend.

The attention of our readers is called
to the advertisement of Capt. GEO. B. Mc-
CLELLAN, in another column.

We are indebted to Mr. DENNY, of
Portland, for a late Oregon paper.

On our first page will be found a
sensible article from our correspondent "R.
S." &c., &c.

DEATH OF THE HEAD CHIEF OF THE CA-
YUSE INDIANS.—We learn that TAWATO,
the head chief of the Cayuse nation, died on
the third of September. Tawato had the repu-
tation of possessing considerable intelligence
and ability of a superior order. He is said
to have always manifested friendship for the
whites, although he was suspicious of their
movements.—[Oregonian.]

G. M. PAPE, Ex-President of Venezuela,
has become a permanent resident of New
York city.

A New Tree.

Mr. Quincy A. Brooks has placed before
us the branch of a tree or arboret, accom-
panied by the following communication:

A strange and beautiful tree has been
discovered in Washington Territory which
is not known to exist in any other part of
the habitable globe. This tree is destined,
I think, to make some noise in the world.
It is remarkable because its like is not found
elsewhere, and on account of its great beauty
and fragrance. The tree varies in height
from one to seven feet; the leaf resembles
that of the pear, whilst the trunk and bran-
ches look like those of the orange tree. The
upper side of the leaf is thickly coated with
a gum having the appearance of oil, and of
the consistency of honey. Handling them
causes the gum to adhere slightly to the
fingers. The gum, as well as the leaf and
bark, are highly odorous. The fragrance,
which is quite strong, resembles that of
bergamot or ripe fruit, and a few leaves are
sufficient to perfume a room. A leaf fully
wrapped up in paper so as to be entirely
concealed, was handed to several persons
with a request that they would tell by the
smell what it was. All expressed them-
selves highly delighted with its fragrance,
but gave different answers as to its charac-
ter. Some said it smelled like ripe peaches,
some that it was bergamot, whilst others
thought it smelled like ripe apples. The
flower resembles that of the white Jessa-
mine.

"This will certainly make a very beau-
tiful and desirable ornamental tree to grow in
our gardens, around our dwellings, near the
parlor window, or to form a choice border.
Its intrinsic value for these purposes is greatly
enhanced by the consideration that it is
an evergreen. This specimen is brought
from my farm, and is taken from a grove of
about a quarter of an acre. This plant is
very rare even here. The oldest settlers of
the country say they have never seen it
growing elsewhere. Still I have no doubt
it will be found in other places. It has
been known to the priest of the Mission of
St. Joseph for some years, but has not at-
tracted attention until recently."

Scientific gentlemen can procure further
information and some seeds of the plant, by
addressing Quincy A. Brooks, Esq., Olym-
pia.

Political Intelligence.

Col. Hunt has been nominated by a Whig
convention which assembled at Donaldson-
ville, as a candidate to represent the 2d con-
gressional district, including New Orleans,
in the next House of Representatives. A
violent schism had in consequence sprung
up in the whig ranks, and the whigs of St.
Martin had protested against the action of
the convention, and called another.

ENORMOUS BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—
The Cincinnati Commercial says the amount
of betting on the result of the recent election
in Kentucky has been enormous—hundreds
of thousands, perhaps millions of dollars,
have changed hands.

THE NEXT SPEAKER.—It is now stated in
Washington, that Hon. Lynn Boyd will not
be re-elected Speaker of the U. S. House of
Representatives. Hon. John C. Brecken-
ridge, the young and eloquent representa-
tive from the Ashland District in Kentucky,
is confidently spoken of for the post.

Secretary Dobbin still remains too much
indisposed to permit him to attend at the
Navy Department.

Hon. Abbot Lawrence is spoken of for
Governor of Massachusetts.

Col. John A. Winston, governor elect of
Alabama, is the first native Alabamian ever
elected to the gubernatorial chair of that
State.

The commission of George Saunders,
Esq., as consul to London, has been duly
made out and signed.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION AT EL
PASO.—A large railroad convention had
been held at Magoffinsville, opposite El Paso
of which delegates were in attendance from
the Mexican side. The immediate object
was to offer every hospitality and facility
possible to Gen. Rusk's party on their ar-
rival; to collect by reconnaissance and other-
wise correct information in regard to that
portion of the Southern or Texas Pacific
railroad route, and to enlist Northern Mexi-
co in favor of the great measure. The great-
est harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. Mr.
J. W. Magoffin addressed the convention in
Spanish, with fine effect. A. C. Hyde, for-
merly of Indianola, took part in the con-
vention.

CHOLERA IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.—
Late advices give the following account of
the spread of this terrible scourge:—In St.
Petersburg there are about 160 new cases
every day, of which, on the average 40 are
fatal, while in Copenhagen, with a somewhat
smaller population, the number of daily new
cases has run up, between the 11th and 16th
of July, from 40 cases with 30 deaths, to
350 cases and 137 deaths. The expedients
resorted to at the different ports have failed,
however. There are already 17 cases of
cholera announced at Stettin, and some few
at Danzig. At Riga and Moscow, it is said
to be very bad. The municipal authorities
at this place are now busying themselves to
provide for the reception of this unwelcome
guest.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SURVEY.—The Fort
Smith (Ark.) Herald, of the 6th, says:—
Lieut. Whipple's surveying party were
at Sans Bois on the 31st of July last, distant
from this place fifty-seven miles. The sur-
vey thus far has been of the most favorable
character.

Home Correspondence.

OLYMPIA, Oct. 10, 1853.

MR. EDITOR—I have been abroad on the
land and waters, and have jotted down
among my memorandums a few items,
which though perhaps not very interesting,
may yet serve the same purpose in your
columns as roast turkeys and mince pies do
the Yankees on Thanksgiving day—they
fill up. Though I seldom appear as a cor-
respondent (don't suspect me of too much
modesty), I assure you I have no desire
that my real self should be a secret, nor
would I in any way affect to be mysterious.
I am a "plain blunt man," observe with
my own eyes, tell my story in my own
style, and even though I might be disposed
to assume a disguise, it would not prevent
the readers of the COLUMBIAN from recog-
nizing in me an old and steadfast friend.

Having been closely confined to business
in Olympia during the past year, without a
week's leisure for visiting the several flour-
ishing towns upon the Sound, I resolved,
ere the rainy season set in, that I would go
on a cruise, and let consequences take care
of themselves. I left Olympia on Wednes-
day evening, the 20th ult., and stowed my-
self snugly on board the splendid little sloop
"Sarah Stone." We had calm weather—
and consequently made slow progress.—
However, the tide drifted us about 17 miles
during the night. At noon next day we
arrived at Steilacoomity. At this sprightly
place the sound of the mechanic's hammer
was heard in every direction, and business
of all kinds seemed to be brisk. I remained
here but a short time. The sloop proceed-
ed on to Steilacoom, about half a mile be-
low, where I soon joined her. Here every-
thing appeared to be in the same prosper-
ous condition. I noticed the commence-
ment of three or four new buildings, and
the completion of a large store house be-
longing to Judge CHAMBERLAIN. Our little
craft made but a short tarry here. We
next landed at the ship yard of Messrs.
BLOTT & WILSON, five miles below Steil-
acoom. I was very kindly received, and
conducted through the yard by Mr. BLOTT.

They have now on the stocks a large sloop,
to be launched in about two weeks. Mr.
B. informed me that they were about to
commence a clipper sloop, intended for a
packet on the Sound, which will be a super-
bious vessel.

At 2 o'clock on Thursday we arrived at
Alki. This is certainly a delightful loca-
tion, and, judging from the improvements
now being made, it will, at no distant day,
become a large and flourishing city. There
is a splendid steam saw mill here in suc-
cessful operation and doing a good business.
It is owned by C. C. TERRY & Co. I ram-
bled about this place for an hour closely ob-
serving its enterprise. The next place
(five miles distant) is Seattle, where there
is also a steam saw mill, belonging to H.
L. YESLER & Co., doing well. Seattle
possesses the same progressive spirit as the
other towns already mentioned. We left
Seattle in the evening on the ebbing tide.

There being no wind during the night, we
made but little headway. The next day a
light breeze favored us, and in the evening
we anchored off Port Ludlow. This is a
safe and beautiful little harbor. W. T.
SAYMAN's steam saw mill at this place is
rapidly manufacturing lumber. Mr. S. has
also a fine water power in this harbor which
he intends improving soon. We arrived
at Port Townsend on Saturday evening.—
This is a very attractive place, is growing
fairly, and from its commanding position it
must become one of the most important
localities in our country. The ship "Sarah
Parker" had just arrived from San Fran-
cisco, and was discharging merchandise.—
Several large buildings are in process of
erection, among which I noticed a store
house for Capt. Wm. WENSTER, one for L.
B. HASTINGS & Co., and one for the Puget
Sound Trading Company. The old settlers
of Port Townsend may well congratulate
themselves upon their good fortune in ob-
taining Capt. WENSTER as a neighbor.

The whole breathed throughoutness with
which he does whatever he undertakes,
whether it be business or welcoming a friend,
will give additional high character to the
favored locality in which he has with good
judgment made his permanent home.

After enjoying the hospitalities of my
friends at Port T. for three days, I found
an opportunity to visit Vancouver's Island,
and in company with Capt. Kato and
daughter, of the Island, and Mr. COZZENS
BRADON, of San Francisco, I set sail in a
ship's boat for Victoria, 55 miles distant,
across the Straits of Juan de Fuca. During
the afternoon the weather was clear, but at
sunset a thick fog set in, and with it a strong
westerly wind, which troubled the water-
some-what, and not a little agitated at least
one of the passengers. It was disgusting—
I may say it was really nauseous. This
continued until about 12 o'clock, when the
wind lulled and we were enabled to avoid
ourselves a strong ebb tide. The next
of the "12th day" transferred our course
not unlike the sailing of a heavy boat, but
it is a more agreeable sight than I had

about that I thought the performance would
be likely to conclude with our being dashed
upon the rock bound shore of one of the un-
inhabited islands in the Straits. But better
luck was ours. We were about half way
across, when feeling our Indian crew were
exhausted by their incessant pulling at the
oars, we laid them rest awhile, and after
taking in sail, were entirely at the mercy of
the waves until near morning, when the In-
dians renewed their work. At daylight, the
fog still continuing, it was impossible to say
where the tide had taken us. Capt. R.
being a sailor of forty years experience, I
felt no uneasiness for our safety. After
rowing for three or four hours we made the
land eight or ten miles to the southwest of
Victoria, where we arrived at 2 o'clock,
and where I had the pleasure of soon meet-
ing my esteemed friend Mr. ASHURBURN
MERR, who tendered me the hospitality of his
"hobnob's hall," at which he served up
in good style all the good things for which
the Island is famous. In the society of
Mr. MERR, I felt as perfectly "at home"
as though I had been on my native beach.
I told Mr. MERR who may visit Vancouver's
Island and desire to be well and hospitably
cared for, make the acquaintance of Mr. M.
To our friend and neighbor, Dr. TAZZAR,
of Fort Nisqually, I am indebted for an in-
troduction to one of the Chief Traders of
the Hudson Bay Company, Mr. R. FEN-
LIVSON, whose civility, for his sake—not
ours—I regret to say was particularly short
breathed. It commenced with the intro-
duction and there it ended. However,
Mr. F. may be a very polite and agree-
able gentleman, but I was not permitted to
discover the fact to my satisfaction.

In company with Mr. MERR, we dropped
in at the apartment of, and were introduced
to Mr. Wm. ATKINSON, a very acceptable
acquaintance. A thorough man of busi-
ness, with many pleasant recollections of his
own extensive travels, well educated, and a
ready wit, we but seldom meet a more
agreeable companion. Had not my time
been limited, I would have been most happy
in prolonging my stay. Mr. A. would surely
thrive among us Yankees, and I would be
glad to secure him as a nearer neighbor.

Victoria is pleasantly situated in a pretty
little harbor, said to be at all times easy of
access. It may hereafter, as I hope it will,
become a place of great note, but in my
opinion one thing is absolutely indispen-
sable thereto. The people must be the mas-
ters of the Island. The authority over and
away of affairs must be placed in their hands.
The sovereignty, exercised with such ridi-
culous majesty by the Ecclesiastical Govern-
ment, must be confined to the worthy
free subjects of the Crown who reside there,
and whose aim is to confer true glory upon
the name of their Majesty, Queen Victoria,
in proportion as the Hudson Bay Co. aspire
to extend their own selfish dominion and
add annual treasures upon treasures to their
already overflowing coffers.

On Friday, the 20th ult., in company
with my friend MERR, we visited Esquimalt,
an excellent harbor about four miles below
Victoria. Finding the United States' Sur-
veying steamer "Active" anchored here,
we called on board and were kindly receiv-
ed by Capt. ALDEN. In the course of
conversation I informed him that the people
of Dungeness had had a difficulty with the
Indians, and that they stood in need of as-
sistance. He immediately ordered steam
to be raised, and in less than an hour the
steamer was on her way to Dungeness, to
give protection to the settlers. Capt. A.
merits the good opinions of the people of
Washington. Capt. JAMES COZZENS resides
here; we made a call and then returned to
Victoria.

Peterson visiting the Island will be for-
tunate and much pleased in forming the ac-
quaintance of the Rev. R. J. STEARNS,
an intelligent clergyman of the Church of
England. His social conversation, agree-
able family, flourishing school (as it deserves
to be under his management) and well filled
farm boundedly stocked are alone worth
the trip across the Straits. The readiness
with which he communicates with Ameri-
cans on all matters concerning the Island,
and the happiness with which he welcomes
us, leads us to regard him as an ornament
among his fellow-men and not excelled by
any for true usefulness.

The Colonial Academy, conducted by
Mr. RONNAR BARR, but recently established,
being next in our route, we called and were
very kindly received by that gentleman.—
He is pleasant and communicative, and has
an interesting family. We spent the even-
ing with much enjoyment at his home.—
The Academy has a goodly attendance of
scholars, and is spacious and comfortable.

On Sunday we visited Mr. THOMAS
BARKER, a "fine old English gentleman,"
residing five miles from Victoria, where we
partook of a sumptuous dinner.

On Monday we dined with Capt. RICE
and family, where time flew rapidly, in
proof of our pleasure. Capt. R. informed
me that on the 13th of August last, the
Hudson Bay Co.'s new brig "Vancouver,"
on a voyage from Victoria with supplies
and goods for Fort Simpson, went ashore on
Queen Charlotte's Island. Vessels land cargo
total loss. The Company's steamer Beaver
was fortunately in the neighborhood and
rescued the officers and crew. The Indians
had had pickings. There is a singular
fatality attending the name "Vancouver." This
is the second vessel bearing this name
wrecked on Queen Charlotte's Island, and
a third called the "Vancouver" was lost
a few years ago in the mouth of Columbia
river. The Company should try another
name.

After five days' whiling away very hap-
pily on Vancouver's Island, where, thanks
to the friendly and hospitable reception
of the "12th day," I returned to Victoria
on the 25th inst., and was most agreeably
met by my friends and family.

joining on the Island, Mr. BELLONI, and
Capt. COZZENS of Port Townsend, chartered
a canoe and five Indians, and on Wednesday,
the 5th inst., were again on the waters, all
homeward bound. To me, a landman, the
return trip was rather rough traveling, and
I more than once found myself wondering
whether a supervisor ought not to be at work
there leveling the hills and hollows. At
9 o'clock, p. m., we landed on the lower
end of Whidley's Island, and camped for the
night. In the morning we made an early
start, and soon arrived at the residence of
Col. J. N. ENY, where we landed and en-
joyed the Col's hospitality in the way of a
good breakfast, and from thence proceeded
to distribute ourselves to our homes. At
Port Townsend we left Capt. COZZENS, and
two days after, we arrived safely where we
look abroad upon all wayfarers and wish
them as much true pleasure as we have just
experienced. Very respectfully,
T. F. McEINOR.

To THE EDITOR OF THE COLUMBIAN:

Dear Sir—Agreeably to our arrange-
ment I send you the first of a series of
lectures on education—a subject of vast, of vital
importance in every community and in every
stage of its advancement. Should the
suggestions therein offered prove in any de-
gree useful to your enterprising fellow-citizens
in establishing schools on sound educa-
tional principles, my object will have been
fully attained.

I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,
BERNARD CORNELIUS
Victoria, V. I., Oct. 4, 1853.

Education.

Before entering into an exposition of the
leading views entertained by us on educa-
tion, and some collateral subjects, we would
hazard a few remarks on the *Editor*.

If the dignity of a profession is to be es-
timated by that of the objects about which
it is concerned; if its importance be in any
ratio to the nature and permanence of what
it accomplishes; if the rewards of those
who practice it ought to be at all propor-
tional to the value of the services they ren-
der; or, if their social position, and the
estimation in which they are held should,
in any degree be regulated by the moral
and intellectual qualities which they must
possess in order fully to perform the duties
they have undertaken; then, the promise
of the educator ought undoubtedly to take
the first rank in dignity and esteem, and its
members are entitled to claim rewards equal
to those of any class of men in the State,
and to enjoy all the honors which society
can bestow.

The business of the educator is with the
human soul—the noblest work of the
Creator yet made known to us. It is his high
calling to cultivate the germs of all those
powers which have been bestowed by God
upon man, to enable him to make some
approach towards an understanding of the
universe in which he is placed; and to be
filled in its contemplation with the sublime
emotions of reverence and filial love towards
the great author and sustainer of all things.
It is for him to tend the young plant, to
supply it with appropriate nutriment, to
protect it from evil influences, and train it
up into a beautiful and symmetrical tree,
capable of withstanding the storms of win-
ter and the droughts of summer, an object
to delight the eye and heart of all men.—
We wish not to detract from the value of
any occupation; the constitution of the
world and of man necessitates the existence
of an infinite diversity of modes for the
employment of our race, and all useful
callings deserve respect. "Two men I honor,
and no third," said a celebrated German
writer.—"First the tail-worm craftsman
who with earth-made implement laborious-
ly conquers the earth, and makes her man's
venerable to me is the hard hand, crooked
course, wherein, notwithstanding it is a
cunning virtue indispensably royal, as of
the sceptre of this planet. Venerable too is
the rugged fate, all weather-tanned, bearded,
with its rule intelligence, for it is the fate
of a man, living manlike; oh! but the
more venerable for thy rudeness, and even
because we must pity as well as love thee.
Hardly entreated brother! for we were thy
straight limbs and fingers deformed; thou
wert our concept, on whom the lot fell,
and fighting out battles wert so mangled.—
For in thee too lay a God-created form,
but it was not to be unfolded; entranced
must it stand, with the thick adhesions and
displacements of labor, and the body like the
soul, was not to know freedom. Yet tell
on, toil on, thou act in thy duty, be out of
it who may; thou toil for the stronger
independently, for daily bread." Emphatic-
ally, however, as the profound and elo-
quent author here dignifiedly acknowledges and
praises upon the ignity of bodily labor, he
admits that it is inferior to that of mental
toil. "A second man I honor, and still
more highly, him who is seen toiling for
the spiritually indispensable—not daily
bread—but the bread of life. Is not he too
in his duty, endeavoring towards inward
happiness, revealing this, by act or by word,
through all his outward endeavor, be they
high or low? Highest of all, when his in-
ward and outward endeavor are one; who
we can name him as artist, not earthly
craftsman only but inspired thinker, who
with heaven made implement conquers
Heaven for us. If the poor man and the
humble toil that we have said, must not
the high and glorious toil for him in return,
that he may have guidance, freedom, im-
mortality? These two in all their degrees
I honor; all else is chaff and dust, which let
the wind blow where it listeth."

And who, it may be asked, are more
eminently typified by the "second man"
here depicted than educators? They not
only are, but they are the only ones who
are the property of the people.

FEMALE EDUCATION.
THE undersigned, Teachers of CLACKAMAS COUNTY FEMALE SEMINARY, are gratified that they can still command the attention of the parents of the public.

They see to have gained the love and confidence of the pupils generally, while their strict discipline secures that order and regularity in the exercises of the school which are so essential to educate and train the youthful mind.

We were pleased with the readiness with which the little girls of six and eight years anticipated their questions in geography and mental arithmetic. The exercises of the higher classes on the Blackboard, in grammar and physiology, were highly creditable, both to themselves and to the teachers.

It is unnecessary for us to specify all the studies thus honorably reviewed. The general impression on our minds, and we believe on the minds of all who were present, was that our daughters may be said to have obtained a thorough Mental Education, combined with the best Moral Training.

We rejoice to feel that the instruction is thus beginning to realize more fully the idea of its founders, and that it promises to be a rich and permanent blessing to this community and to the Territory.

We are happy also to know that the departments of the Seminary are to be more definitely separated during the succeeding terms. The primary department will be under the care of a teacher who will devote herself entirely to it.

HEZELIA JOHNSON,
A. L. LOVINOY,
E. HAMILTON,
J. R. ROBB,
GEO. H. ATKINSON.
Oregon City, August 10th, 1853. 30f.

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

SADDLE HORSES.
Can at all times be had upon reasonable terms.
Sept 11th 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 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 R. C. Smith.
F. A. CLARKE.
Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43f

FOR SALE!
I WILL sell the Columbian Hotel (the best property in Olympia) and a cottage on our 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. 20f

Regular Packet.
SCHOONER "ROVER," Capt. L. Vincent, will run regularly between Seattle and Olympia. For freight or passage apply on board.
Aug. 20, 1853. 1m

Per Bark Sarah Warren,
FINE FRESH FLOUR, Pork, Beans,
Do Apples, &c.,
Crushed Sugar in 1/2 barrels, at
Olympia, Aug. 27. BARNES.

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. 50f

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 Linnocch, Copper Sault, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853. 47f

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

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

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

BLACKSMITHING AT PORT LUDLOW, W. T.
THE SUBSCRIBER has a large shop in connection with his steam machinery, with a workman, and all materials for mill and ship work, and every thing in that line. Will give notice all work to give satisfaction. Cast steel plows made to order.

W. T. SAYWARD.
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853. 47f

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
132 CLAY STREET,
FRANCISCO.

Oregon City, O. T.
Allan, McKinley & Co.,
June 25th, '53. 42 fms

IN STORE
And now Receiving,
A T Fire-Proof Brick Building, Front on Clay street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of Hardware, Groceries, Paints, Oils, Wines and Liquors; among which are—nails, horse shoes, horse shoe nails, bar lead, steel and iron squares, try squares, board rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, hand saws, buck saws, draw knives, spirit levels, hand saw files, mill saw files, bench planes, and a fine assortment of cutlery. Also, sugar, coffee, tea, rice, syrup, tobacco, candles, soap, sardines, dried apples and peaches, starch, beans, &c. Wine glasses, tumblers and bar decanters. Wines and liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages. White, Black and red lead, raw and boiled oil, spirits turpentine, sperm oil, window glass, ash, &c.

W. S. LADD & CO.
Portland, June 20, 1853.—12f

NOTICE.
PHILIP KEACH begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand at his NEW STORE in Steilacoom City, the following named articles:

Flour, Dried Apples,
Pilot Bread, Honey,
Cheese, Pepper,
Beans, Apple,
Butter, Ginger,
Sugar, Salsaparilla,
Coffee, Candy,
Tea, Raisins,
Tobacco, Gardens,
Pipes, Axes, broad and narrow,
Cigars, Chisels,
Locks,
Knives and forks, Hatchets claw,
And a variety of Dry Goods, such as Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots and shoes, Hats and caps, Prints, Sheetings, French Muslin, Ribbons, Silks, Window curtains, &c., &c., which he will sell as cheap as any other store North of the Columbia River.

PHILIP KEACH.
Steilacoom City, April 20, 1853. 33f

G. H. GERRISH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WEST INDIA
GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE,
CUTLERY, GUNS, PICKLED
FISH, SQUARE TIMBER,
PILES, &c.,
New Dunsmuir, Washington Territory.

Emigrants intending to locate at New Dunsmuir will do well to call at their stores where every information will be given them.
May 14, 1852. 36f

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, 1852.—29f

PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP,
First Street, (opposite the California House.)
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Turnbull, Monnatts & 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, 1852.—31f

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. 53f

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. Rounndree's Establishment, R. BRUNN, Gray's Harbor, May 26th, 1853. 40 f

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 15, 1853. 41 f

CHEAP STORE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
I WILL 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 cheap."
Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.
"A word to the wise is sufficient."

G. A. BARNES,
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1852. 43f

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. Gove; Brig G. W. Kendall, Capt. D. J. Gove. A good assortment of

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY WARE,
HARD WARE, LIQUORS,
PROVISIONS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
Which will be exchanged at low prices for Oregon Produce or for Cash.

For freight, passage or other business, apply to JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Agent,
Corner of 2nd and Main streets, Olympia, or DR. S. MERRETT, San Francisco,
Montgomery, 2d door from California street.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

SCHICHTWOOT!
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
Woodford 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:
F. G. Burnett, } San Francisco.
Maj. William L. Smith, }
Page, Bacon & Co.
Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon Territory.
F. W. Pettigrove, Port Townsend.
George A. Barnes, Olympia, W. T.
N. B. Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

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

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

Thomas M. Hammond,
COOPER,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

Notice
NOW is your chance to buy CHEAP—all 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 30th June, 1834, authorized 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 to 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 assent 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, Bt. Maj. U. S. A., Com'g 2d Batta. Head Quarters, Fort Drum,
Dalles of the Columbia, O. T. April 18, 1853

NEW STORE.
Lightner, Roseane & Co.
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, HATS & SHOES.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of dry goods, hats and shoes. 40f.

I. N. EBEL,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Office at the Custom House,
September 29, '53. 40f.

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, &c.

OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND.
Sept. 1852. 11f

H. C. MOSELEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Steilacoom, Pierce county,
Washington Territory.
July 9, 1853. 11f

DAVID LOGAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
AND PRINCIPAL IN ADMIRALTY,
Portland, Oregon.
Will practice in the various courts of the Territory.
April 28, 1853. 37f

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. 2f

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

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

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

THEY REFER TO
Hon. Thomas H. Benton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Hon. John H. 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 Pacific Times and Transcript, San Francisco.
Olympia, Oct. 23, 1852. 71f

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
COWLITZ FARMS, O. T.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

L. B. HASTINGS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE,
FORT TOWNSEND,
Washington Territory.

Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Sept. 25, 1852. 31f

WARBASS & TOWNSEND,
GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE,
GENERALLY.

Shipping supplied at short notice.
MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

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. 11f

WM. SETON OGDEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PORTLAND, O. T.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

ANDREW J. MOSES
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Merchandise.
Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 11f

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 11f

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,
sept 18 11f

Geo. Abernethy. Hiram Clark. J. R. Robb
GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.
MERCHANTS,
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

F. A. CHENOWETH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.
Cowlitz City, Dec. 15, 1852. 11f

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:
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany,
City Bank, New York, Syracuse,
Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse,
Bank of Auburn, Auburn,
Bank of Utica, Rochester,
Rochester City Bank, Rochester,
Geo. South & Co., Chicago,
Alex. Mitchell, Fair and Marine Insurance Company, Milwaukee,
Michigan State Bank, Detroit,
Commercial Bank of Ohio, Cleveland,
Citizen Bank, Columbus, O.

Deposits received on special or general account. We are always prepared to

Purchase GOLD DUST and sell EXCHANGE at market rates.
Jan. 15, 1853. 21f

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

PILLOW & DREW have just received direct from New York, a large and rich assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY, consisting of Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Silver do. do., Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold Rings with sets; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins; Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders; Silver Tea and Table Spoons; Silver and Silver plated Spectacles; Gold Bracelets with sets; Shell, Stone and Tuck Combs; Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Purse; Solder, Hanging and Table Lamps; Britannia Tea Pots and Pitchers; Brads and Fancy Head ornaments; Looking Glasses and Manille Clocks; Pocket Knives; Willard's Time Pieces, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at Low Prices.
Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 31f

WEBBER & SLATER'S EXPRESS.

THE A 1 fast sailing ship "Sarah Stone," running between Olympia, Port Townsend and Whidbey's Island, leaves Olympia the first, tenth and twentieth of each month. Returning, leaves Port Townsend the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month, landing passengers and freight at all intermediate landings. For freight and passage apply on board, or to

PARKER, COLTER & CO.
LAMBERT & SMITH'S EXPRESS.

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

Summer Arrangement.
THE NEW STEAMER Lot Whitcomb, J. C. AINSWORTH, master, will leave Portland every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, for 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 hereafter.

For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or at the break store, Oregon City.
sept 18 11f G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MILL WORKS.
THE undersigned are prepared to furnish at fifteen days notice, engines of the following sizes:

Cylinders 20 inch bore, 48 inch stroke at \$3,800
" 14 " " 48 " " 2,800
" 12 " " 36 " " 2,500
" 10 " " 30 " " 2,300
" 9 " " 24 " " 2,100
" 6 " " 20 " " 1,900
" 8 " " 16 " " 1,800

BOILERS—plain cylinders; double flue, tubular and locomotive, at from 275 to 2100 the horse power.

On hand and for sale:
A propeller engine of 125 horse power.
An English beam engine of 65 horse power.
Two engines of 40 horse power;
Three " of 20 " "
Two " of 15 " "
A tubular boiler of 65 horse power;
" " of 50 " "
" " of 15 " "
One flue " of 45 " "
Two flue " of 25 " "

Saw mill machinery for sawing, 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

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, Puyallup, or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq., Steilacoom City.

August 12, 1853. 10f

EXPRESSES.
ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS!

OUR EXPRESS leaves PORTLAND, Oregon, semi-weekly, 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 matter to all parts of the State, always accompanied by Faithful Messengers.

The Treasurer 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 F. V. LAND, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamer by 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. 10f

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

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

EDWARD M. MORGAN, President.
JAMES MCKAY, Secretary.

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

They have established offices and faithful agents in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Eastern, Middle and Western States; and engage and faithful messengers furnished with iron chests for the security of treasure and other valuable packages, accompanying each Express train of 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 purpose 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, Publishers, 509 Broadway, New York, wholesale and retail dealers 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, trade, pedlars, canvassers, and the public generally are invited to call, and examine our extensive selection of publications, where they will be sure to find all the latest works published in this country or elsewhere.

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

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL,
Portsmouth square, San Francisco.