

# THE COLUMBIAN.

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NO. 8.

## THE COLUMBIAN.

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### To the Honorable, the Commons

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED:

The petition of the undersigned landed proprietors and inhabitants of the Colony of Vancouver's Island, humbly sheweth

That your petitioners, having in view that the term of five years, for which the Island was granted to the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, now approaches its termination, and confidently believing that it is the wish of the British legislature and people, that this, the last of England's Colonies in North America, should receive that fostering care which will render it worthy of the English name, and enable it rapidly to vie with its more advanced sisters, respectfully pray that, in order to the attainment of these objects, your Honorable House will take such steps as may cause the infant colony, on the expiration of the Company's lease, to be taken under the immediate management of the Imperial Government.

The attempt at colonizing Vancouver's Island may, so far, be considered as a failure, one principal cause of which, is the high price charged for land, while in Oregon, but a few miles distant, (and that distance daily traversed in canoes and open boats), the United States Government makes liberal gratuitous grants to actual settlers.

British subjects have come to the Island, from California and elsewhere, with the intention of settling; but on arriving and learning the actual condition of the Colony, have been deterred by the high price of land, and by the manifest hopelessness of its settlement within any reasonable period, owing to this and other similar administrative causes, and not by any means to any defect in its soil, climate, or other natural properties. Consequently, under these discouraging circumstances, they have gone southward, and increased the population of Oregon, the colonization of which for the United States has, in effect, to no inconsiderable degree been contributed to by British capital, thus forced out of its natural and intended direction by injudicious regulations which defeat their own purpose.

Your petitioners are assured, on reliable authority, that there are at the present moment, a large number of British subjects in California, who are turning their eyes very anxiously to Vancouver's Island, with the view of obtaining there a permanent home, but that, unless some such change as that now prayed for be effected, they will not venture to settle there, on account of the discouraging condition in which the Island is placed by the existing arrangements, both as relates to the price of land, conditions of purchase and the mode of administration.

A large number of the emigrants sent from England by the Hudson's Bay Company have, induced mainly by the very unfavorable contrast exhibited between the condition and prospects of this Colony and those of Oregon, left the Island and become citizens of the United States; and so certain is this of continuing to take place, that no proprietor, however desirous of doing so, dare, under present circumstances, involve himself in the expense of introducing laborers of any description into the Island, from the United Kingdom.

Furthermore, although there may be now, it is true, some fifty or sixty purchasers of land, it is of the utmost importance to bear in mind, that these persons were, almost without a single exception, previously upon the Island, or in the immediate neighborhood, and connected strongly with it by their engagements in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company; now it is evident

that no considerable increase of settlers can be expected from this class, and it has in fact already pretty well reached its limits in this direction. Moreover even these persons, if deriving no profit from employment in the Company's service, or expecting none, would, in all probability, have themselves prepared to settle in Oregon—nay, with many the inducement has proved too strong, for many of the Company's former servants, of the higher as well as the lower class, have already established themselves there, abandoning the British allegiance, for this purpose; whereas, if the Colony of Vancouver's Island had been put upon the footing now prayed for, there is no doubt they might still have remained loyal, and attached subjects of Great Britain.

Under present circumstances, these causes must continue to operate with undiminished strength to the deplorable retardation of the settlement of this Colony: your petitioners therefore humbly beg to express their most anxious and fervent hopes, as loyal British subjects, and solicitous both for the welfare of this their adopted home, and for the honor and prosperity of England and her Empire, that your Honorable House will graciously deign to take such measures as may be necessary to place the Colony in such improved circumstances, and such a favorable condition, as may remove the obstacles which now prevent its further settlement, and fetter the enterprise of its present inhabitants.

Your petitioners believe that the British public have become aware of the peculiar advantages, as regards position, soil, climate and resources in general of Vancouver's Island, and therefore they venture to repeat their earnest hope, that speedy and prompt action may be taken by your Honorable House in its behalf.

If your petitioners may be allowed to express their sense of what specific changes are necessary, in addition to what they have already ventured to ask, they would most respectfully recommend and implore—that the Imperial Government,—having taken the Colony under its own immediate management, in accordance with the unanimous wishes of its inhabitants, who, living on the spot, most deeply feel the urgent necessity of such a step,—should appoint a governor with his subordinate functionaries, to be paid for the present by the Home Government:—that reliable courts of justice, presided over by efficient and upright judges, should be instituted:—that the executive council should be separate from the legislative:—that the majority of the legislative council should be elective for four years, by such of the Colonists as hold not less than two hundred acres of land:—that a house of Assembly, consisting of nine, to commence with, should be immediately called, to be re-elected every three years:—that the elective franchise, (now fixed to be enjoyed by persons holding twenty acres of land), should be extended so as to be exercised by all persons possessed, for their own use and benefit, of land, in the counties worth £10 sterling, or in the towns worth £20 sterling, or occupying houses, paying rent to the amount of £10 sterling per annum, or assessed at the yearly value of £10 sterling, providing that in the case of an occupant, who shall be the *renter* merely, he shall not enjoy the elective franchise, until he has been a resident householder, not less than one full year, before the time of voting:—and, finally, that the price of land shall not be more than 10s per acre, payable, at the option of the purchaser, in five equal annual installments, the first year's installment to be paid on his being put in possession, with interest at 5 per centum per annum, until all is paid, when the title deed shall be delivered.

Your petitioners are satisfied that the adoption of these measures would give a new and astonishing impulse to the progress of the Colony, and that its consequent advancement in wealth and prosperity would very soon relieve the mother country from all charges, on account of its administration or internal defences: also they are assured that, these (as they venture to think, reasonable) requests of your petitioners being graciously acceded to, the happiness and welfare of the Colonists will be established on a firm basis, their loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty and the mother country cherished and strengthened, and Vancouver's Island become, what Nature has admirably fitted her for, an important and brilliant addition to the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.

With these views, and leaving to the wisdom of Parliament to adopt such measures as may lead to the desirable results which your petitioners have so much at heart, they solemnly and earnestly pray your Honorable House to turn their gracious and immediate attention to the present wants and grievances of the Colony of Vancouver's Island, and your petitioners will ever pray. Signed by

- Jno. Ton, M. C., Landed Proprietor and Chief Trader to the H. B. Co.;
- Wm. Fraser Tolmie, Landed Proprietor and Chief Trader to the H. B. Co.;
- JAMES COOPER, M. C. and Landed Proprietor;
- ROOK FINLAYSON, M. C., Landed Proprietor, and Chief Trader to the H. B. Co.;
- ROBERT JOHN STAINES, Adm. Trin. Capt. Chaplain to the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company;

- THOS. BLINKHORN, J. P., Mitchellson;
- E. E. LANGFORD, J. P., Espinall;
- W. COLQ. GRANT, Sake;
- WILLIAM ATKINSON, late Bailiff to John Barham, Esq., M. P. for Kendal in the county of Westmoreland, England;
- ANDREW M. H., Householder;
- THOMAS HALL, Landowner;
- JOHN DUNNALL, occupier jointly with three others of Beckley farm, (800 acres) belonging to the Hudson's Bay Co.;
- JAMES SEWELL, Baker;
- ELI SHORR, Landowner;
- JOHN HONIG, Blacksmith;
- ROBT. WIFE, Land Steward, Hon. Hudson's Bay Company's service;
- JAS. SANGSTER, Collector and Landed Proprietor;
- WM. L. GUTHRIE, Householder;
- JAMES YATES, Landed Proprietor;
- THOS. JAMES SKINNER, J. P., Landed Proprietor;
- JOHN KENNEDY, Landed Proprietor and Chief Trader to the Hon. H. B. Co.;
- JAMES WILSON,
- THOMAS RUSSELL,
- JAMES DOWNEY,
- JAMES TAIT,
- C. A. BAYLEY, Landowner;
- WM. STOKER,
- THOS. HARVEY,
- FREDERIQUE WIND,
- THOS. NEWMAN JONES,
- JOHN MEIR, Land holder;
- WALTER SIMS, occupier jointly with others of Beckley farm, belonging to the H. B. Company;
- ROBT. FIRCH, do
- JOHN WOLFE, do
- WM. HILLIER,
- DONALD MACAULAY, Bailiff over upwards of 600 acres for Puget Sound Agricultural Association;
- JOHN MEIR, Sr., Land holder, Sake;
- ROBT. MEIR, Sake;
- THOS. MUNRO, Sake;
- WM. PERRY, Sake;
- HUGH MCKAY, Sake;
- ARCHIBALD MEIR, Land owner, Sake;
- JOHN WEIR,
- WM. WEIR,
- MICHAEL MEIR, Land holder;
- R. W. PARSONS, Land Proprietor;
- ROBT. LAING, Carpenter to the Vancouver's Island Steam Saw mill Company;
- JOHN HUMPHREYS,
- JOHN HALL, Engineer;
- JONATHAN SIMON,
- JAMES TOD, Land holder;
- JAMES M. FADEN,
- GEO. HAWKINS, farm Bailiff for Rev. R. J. Staines;
- LOUIS PEELQUER,
- JEAN BAPTISTE VENIERIN,
- CAMILLE RAYMOND,
- JAMES DEANS, JAMES STEWART,
- JAMES DOWNIE, JOSEPH MONTGOMERY,
- JEAN BAPTISTE DUPUIS,
- MICHAEL LAFLEUR, BAPTISTE JOLIBOIS,
- THOMAS BAYLEY, farm Bailiff to Puget Sound Agricultural Association;
- JAMES PASKER, Ship master;
- LOUIS DUBOIS, THOS. COUPER,
- JAMES CATHIE,
- WM. E. BANFIELD, Land owner;
- GEO. MCKENKIE, Land owner;
- JAMES GOUDIE, CALVIN PIKE,
- JOHN W. JOHNSON, Engineer, H. B. Co's steamer Beaver;
- JAS. M. REID, Master Mariner;
- NEIL McMILLAN, Carpenter, H. B. Co's Steamer;
- FRANCIS COUPE, E. DOWELL, Landed Proprietor,
- BERNARD CORNELLIS, A. B. TRIM, Cole, Dublin, M. C. P.;
- JOHN IRVINE,
- JOHN TLETT, DAVID SKEE,
- JOHN SPENCE, DAVID GARSON,
- ROBT. IRVINE, AUGUS MACDONALD,
- AUGUS McPHAIL.

THE SUBLIME AND RIDICULOUS.—"Now (said Mr. Abernethy, in a lecture upon the muscles of the scalp) I will tell you a perfectly ridiculous story about this, with a view to impress this part of the subject on your minds. It happened, in the early part of my time, to become quite the fashion to put half a pound of grease, and another half a pound of flour, on a man's head—what they called hair-dressing; and this was the fashion too, to bind this round with a piece of tape or ribbon, and make a tail of it, and it was the mode to wear those tails very thick and rather short. Now, a gentleman who possessed great power in the motion of his *frons capitis*, used to go to the boxes of the theatre when Mrs. Siddons first appeared; and I don't believe there ever will be such an actress again as she was, nor do I believe there ever was her equal before."

However, when the people were affected beyond all description, and when they were all drowned in tears at her performance, this chap wagged his tail enormously, and all the people burst out into a roar of laughter. In vain did they cry "Turn him out!" in vain did they cry "Throw him over!" When he had produced this effect upon the audience, then he kept his tail quiet; but no sooner was their attention engaged than wag went his tail, and again were the bursts of laughter re-echoed."

When the tree is felled the shadow disappears. (Desertion of friends in adversity.)

A wise man adapts himself to circumstances, as water shapes itself to the vessel that contains it.

### Social Peculiarities.

It is a remark which has sometimes been made by foreign tourists in this country, that there is less personal freedom of opinion and conduct in the United States than in perhaps any other country. It is true, the fact would seem to exhibit a remarkable anomaly. This is perhaps the only civilized country in the world, in which entire freedom of thought and expression is tolerated and encouraged by Government. It is the pervading idea of our institutions; and our whole system is based upon it. This is, indeed, the palladium of civil liberty, and the only security we enjoy for the stability of our political system.

And yet there is some considerable show of truth in the remark. There is a despotism here which is as universal, as prevailing, as meddlesome and prying, as rigid and inexorable as the Argus-eyed and Briarean headed police of Austria and France. It is true that we can felicitate ourselves upon an exemption from police spies and political agents, from arbitrary imprisonment, and from a thousand other annoyances which render the lives of the people of the last mentioned countries, one long agony. No man, here, can be dragged from his bed at dead of night and hurried off to exile or a dungeon, to ally the jealous fears of a suspicious and conscience-stricken despot. We are not infested by that vermin of informers which hang upon the body politic in those countries, eating into its vitals, and sucking its life blood. From evils and scourges of this description we are happily exempt: and we cannot be too grateful to the patriots and sages to whom, under Heaven, we owe this blessing.

But we have still our Despot, as vigilant, as relentless, as officious, as the most jealous, autocracy of the Old World. Like other great and overwhelming powers, he has grown from very small beginnings to mighty dimensions, and is continually magnifying himself—expanding the area of his dominion, and encroaching upon all territories. When we read about a King of Prussia, or a Russian Emperor, with the careful parsimony of a miserly father, gravely determining the amount of pocket money and traveling expenses which a gentleman is permitted to carry with him in his foreign travels, we think it intolerable. But we have in this country, a King who is scarce more scrupulous in poking his long nose into people's private affairs, than was Frederick the Great of Prussia. He not only determines how often and how far his liege subjects shall travel, what company they shall keep, &c. &c., but invades the boudoir and the dressing room, insists upon dictating the number, color, style, and price of your wife's dresses and handkerchiefs.—He fixes with scrupulous exactness the number and quality of cigars you may smoke—the size and number of "horns" you may take, and the quantity of water you may mix with your liquor; and in a word, the routine of life's duties and pleasures are determined with mathematical accuracy, and enforced with unrelaxing severity. He takes upon himself the exclusive care of the morals and manners of his subjects;—and will tolerate no deviation, under the heaviest penalties, from the standard he sets up.

Our readers of course understand that we allude to that sharp old fellow, cypriped, the Public. He has been for a long time slowly and insidiously, but surely and irresistibly usurping the various departments of social and private life, until his supreme and universal dominion is submitted to without question, and with cheerful and unhesitating obedience. It is not our purpose to preach sedition, or foment a rebellion against the pragmatical old tyrant, for we think his sway, though somewhat stern and relentless, is in many respects attended with salutary results. But the rise of this great Power has produced changes and revolutions in the condition of social life which are not among the least marvels of history, and has exhibited phenomena worthy of the most careful study of the philosopher. A few of these social peculiarities to which it has given birth we shall, from time to time, notice and describe.—[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only true balance to weigh friends.

A vacant mind is open to all suggestions, as the hollow mountain returns all sound.

WONDERFUL TREES.—Among the remarkable trees in the world, the following, of which we have compiled brief descriptions, are some of the most curious:

**The Brazil-nut Tree.**—The Brazil nut tree may justly command the attention of the enthusiastic naturalist. This tree thrives well in the province of Brazil, and immense quantities of its delicious fruit are annually exported to foreign countries. It grows to the height of from 60 to 80 feet, and in appearance is one of the most majestic ornaments of the forest. The fruit, in its natural position, resembles a cocoa-nut, being extremely hard, and about the size of a child's head. Each one of these shells contains from 12 to 20 of these three-cornered nuts, nicely packed together. And to obtain the nuts as they appear in market, these shells have to be broken open. During the season of their falling it is dangerous to enter the groves where they abound, as the force of their descent is sufficient to knock down the strongest man. The natives, however, provide themselves with wooden bucklers, which they hold over their heads while collecting the fruit from the ground. In this manner they are perfectly secure from injury.

**The Cannon ball Tree.**—Among the plants of Guinea, one of the most curious is the cannon ball tree. It grows to the height of sixty feet, and its flowers are remarkable for beauty and fragrance, and contradictory qualities. Its blossoms are of a delicious crimson, appearing in large bunches, and exhaling a rich perfume. The fruit resembles enormous cannon balls; hence the name. However, some say it has been so called because of the noise which the balls make in bursting. From the shell domestic utensils are made, and the contents contain several kinds of acids, besides sugar and gum, and furnish the materials for making an excellent drink in sickness. But, singular as it may appear, this pulp, when in a perfectly ripe state, is very filthy, and the odor from it exceedingly unpleasant.

**The Great Chestnut Tree.**—On the one side of Mt. Etna there is a famous chestnut tree, which is said to be one hundred and ninety-six feet in circumference, just above the surface of the ground. Its enormous trunk is separated into five divisions, which gives it the appearance of several trees growing together. In a circular space, formed by these large branches, a hut has been erected for the accommodation of those who collect the chestnuts.

**The Ivory-nut Tree.**—The ivory-nut tree is popularly called the Tagua plant, and is common in South America. The tree is one of the numerous family of plants, but belonging to the order designated as screw-pine tribe. The natives use the leaves to cover their cottages, and from the nuts make buttons and various other articles. In an early state, the nuts contain a sweet milky liquid, which afterward assumes a solidity nearly equal to ivory, and will admit of a high polish. It is known as ivory-nut, or vegetable ivory, and has recently been brought into use for various purposes.

**The Sorrowful Tree.**—At Goa, near Bombay, there is a singular vegetable—the sorrowful tree—so called because it only flourishes in the night. At sunset no flowers are to be seen, and yet, half an hour after it is quite full of them. They yield a sweet smell, but the sun no sooner shines upon them than some of them fall off, and others close up; and thus it continues flowering in the night all the year.

**The Dwarf Tree.**—Captains King and Fitzroy state that they saw a tree, on the mountains near Cape Horn, which was only one or two inches high, yet had branches spreading out four or five feet along the ground.

**The Sack Tree.**—There is said to be a tree in Boubay called the sack tree, because from it may be strappd very singular natural sacks, which resemble "felt" in appearance.—[Christian Inquirer.]

**RUNNING A SAW ON THE WOODSAWYERS.**—"Every dog hath his day," sayeth the old proverb, and the wood-sawyers have had theirs. The homely old saw and buck will soon be numbered among the things obsolete, and the broad shoulders and brawny arms, who use them, will have to seek some other occupation. Messrs. Hays & Dowds of this city, have started a machine, which although but a "one horse" concern, will, in the way of wood-sawing, perform the labor of twenty men. It consists of a portable horse power, running a circular saw; as soon as the task is completed, the horse is taken from the platform, geared to the shafts, and the machine driven off to another pile. The charge for sawing is the same as that done by hand.—[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Nothing truer than this little hit from the Carpet Bag:

"If a well bred woman is surprised in careless costume, she does not try to dodge behind a door to conceal deficiencies, nor does she turn red and stammer confused excuses. She remains calm and self-possessed, and makes up in dignity what she may want in decoration. The most sensible woman we ever saw was one who, when her husband took us home on a wash day to look at his new house, never made one word of apology for the confusion that existed, nor once begged us not to look round."

**TABLE MOVEMENTS.**—This subject has been presented to the French Academy by M. Seguin. It has, however, found no favor with the veteran philosopher, M. Arago, the perpetual secretary of the Academy, as will be seen from the following statements made by him at the sitting of that body on the 2d of May last:

"After communicating, as was his duty, the note of M. Seguin, M. Arago referred to some old experiments of M. Ellicot, a clock-maker, which are printed in the Philosophical Transactions, which are explanatory of these table movements. The phenomenon, which is most extraordinary and difficult of explanation, consist of the fact that the infinitely small impulses, so to speak, communicated by the fingers to the wood composing the table, eventually result in producing very considerable motion. Thus, says M. Arago, in the experiments of M. Ellicot, two clocks, with pendulums attached, in separate cases, were suspended from a long wooden strip or bar affixed to the wall, and at the distance of two English feet from each other. The first of these clocks was set going alone, the second remaining quiet. After a certain time had elapsed, the second clock was found to be in motion by means of the imperceptible vibrations transmitted from the first clock through the medium of the solid particles of the bodies on which the two machines rested. Besides this, a very singular circumstance was noted, that after a certain time the second pendulum, which was originally left at rest, was swinging over the widest arc its construction would admit—the first, which was originally set in motion, had come to a state of rest.

"The Secretary remarked that he did not propose to enlarge upon the consequences which may be, and really are, drawn from the facts here referred to, his object being only to show that we are already, and have long since been, in possession of a knowledge of the communication of analogous movements to those presented recently by the table-tippings, and an explanation of which does not need a recourse to any mysterious influences."

**WHALE FISHERY.**—This business in the United States appears now to be confined in its enterprises to four States, and of these Massachusetts fur overbalances all the rest in her share. Of the whole number of ships employed in the whole fishery in the year 1852, not less than 409 were owned in Massachusetts, Connecticut owning 74, New York 33, and Rhode Island 28. Formerly, Wilmington, Del., was engaged in the business to a limited extent, but the tendency of commerce to concentration has carried the fishing enterprises mostly to Massachusetts, particularly to New Bedford, which city had, in January last, no less than 307 ships and barks engaged in the whale fishery. For some years past the whale tendency of the trade seems to have been to centralize in New Bedford, that place having become the great oil market of the United States. All other whaling ports seem to suffer a diminution of their business in consequence, while New Bedford accumulates capital, increases her fleet, augments her importance in the eyes of the purchasers of oil, and continually extends her enterprises. Lately a curious innovation has been introduced into the whaling business, the result of which is yet to be seen. By this new arrangement, whale ships do not return home with their cargoes of oil, but deposit them at Honolulu, or some other island port of the Pacific, where it is taken up as freight by some of the homeward bound California, India, or China clippers. This latter class of vessels has of late become so numerous, and of such greatly increased capacity, that homeward freights are much in demand at very low rates. Thus the whale ship now is enabled to re-fit entirely at Honolulu with all that she requires for use, to come back there with her cargo of oil and bone, deposit it, take in fresh stores, and sail forth again. In this view of the trade, it may be a question worthy of inquiry whether our dealers in oil have not an opportunity of purchasing their supplies on advantageous terms at Honolulu, and bringing it hither in some of our own California clippers, instead of buying entirely at New Bedford.

"A incorrigible and unmitigated bachelor lately made the following declaration: "A man who marries now-a-days marries a great deal. He not only wedds himself to a woman, but a laboratory of prepared chalk, a quintal of whale-bone, eight coffee bags, four baskets of novels, a walking jeweler's sign, a lot of weak nerves that will keep four servant girls and three doctor's around the house all the blessed time. Whether the fun will pay for the powder is a great question in my opinion." And if we had our way we would have you decked, you old crusty, fussy old bachelor,—you!

**IMPUDENT QUESTIONS.**—To ask an editor if he is making money; a lady how old she is; a young lady if she paints; a gent if his boots are not too tight; a collegian if he still goes to school; an elderly lady if she ever had a beau; a delinquent subscriber to pay up.

Religion is the best armor in the world, but the worst cloak.

Silence is the wisdom of a fool, but the speech of a wise man.

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

Saturday, October 29, 1853.

Vancouver's Island.

We publish on our first page, a petition to the popular branch of the British Parliament from the landed proprietors and inhabitants of Vancouver's Island. The subject matter is of great importance to those concerned, and a perusal by our own community may not be altogether unprofitable.

The language of the petition is very similar to that which our own immortal sires used in their beseeching though vain appeals to the same government. They "solemnly and earnestly pray" Parliament to "graciously deign." They "ask;" then "most respectfully recommend and humbly shew;" and finally, as though on bended knees, they "implore." Their requests are few and modest. Their chief desire to be taken under the parental wing of the mother government, is perfectly natural, and can be acceded to without sacrifice.

We are occupying much of our space with this theme, and shall not be surprised to hear it said that the subject does not concern us; but we see differently. We feel that we are the third party interested—the colonists first, the British crown second—and even though it were otherwise, we should still regard our mission as requiring us to plead and contend for the rights of man against oppression, no matter by whom imposed.

We have referred to the petitioners' requests, and their manner of presenting them; and cannot think otherwise than that their condition commends itself to the favorable consideration of Parliament, whom the colonists pray may "graciously deign to remove their obstacles and unfetter their enterprise."

Editor's Table.

Capt. GRANT placed a fresh Puyallup Salmon on our table last week. Mr. A. J. Moses left on our table this week, nearly a half a bushel of very large potatoes.

Census of the Territory.

The census of Washington Territory is not yet completed, however, by the politeness of the U. S. marshal, Col. ANDERSON, we are in possession of the following returns. The population of Pacific county is 150; Lewis, 463; Clark, 1134; King, 154; Jefferson, 153; Island, 182; making a total of 2230 for that portion already taken.

A GOOD THING.—We have been informed that the county court of Thurston county, at its last session, put measures on foot for the construction of a bridge across the Skookum Chuck. This bridge is much needed, as there is perhaps more travel on this road than upon any other in the territory, and this creek, during the winter, presents a serious obstacle to travel.

We learn that the Cape Flattery Indians under King George have been committing fresh depredations upon the whites lately. A detachment of soldiers, with a piece of ordnance, has been despatched to the scene of disturbance from Fort Steilacoom.

Bark Sarah Warren, Captain D. J. Gove, was to sail from San Francisco on the 10th inst., for this place. She has on board a steamer called the Fairy, intended to ply on the Sound. The Fairy is owned by Capt. Gove, who deserves great credit for his enterprise in placing the pioneer steamer on Puget Sound.

The brig G. W. Kendall, Capt. J. M. Gilroy, arrived in our harbor on Friday evening last, 15 days from San Francisco. Capt. G. has our thanks for full files of papers up to the date of her sailing, (5th inst.) The Kendall, when five days out, 150 miles off Cape Flattery, encountered a severe gale which carried away fore-top-mast. The eighth day out, made the straits, when she encountered a south-easter which lasted 26 hours, and was blown off 100 miles.

Brig Tarquina, Capt. —, reached this port on Sunday last, bringing a large amount of merchandise for different houses in this place.

The brig "Merchantman," Capt. Bowlin, arrived at Port Ludlow on the 20th inst., 18 days from San Francisco.

Bark "Carib," Capt. Newell, arrived at Seattle on the 23d inst., 20 days from San Francisco.

Schooner "Cynosure," Capt. Fowler, sailed from Port Gamble on the 27th inst. for San Francisco.

Col. ANDERSON and lady reached this place a few days since.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT NIAGARA FALLS.—Great excitement was occasioned at the Cataract House on the 29th of August, by the arrest, by Deputy Marshal Tyler, of Patrick Sneed, alias Joseph Watson, a colored waiter at that house, who is accused of being the murderer of James E. Jones, of Savannah, on the 6th July, 1849.

One of the officers drew a revolver and snapped it at a man, but the cap missed fire. The door was forced, the man again seized, and again rescued by the negroes, who hurried him down to the ferry, where he jumped into a boat, and was rowed half way across the river by the ferryman, who left the boat in the middle of the stream, and returned to shore in another boat, to ascertain the particulars of the case from the officers. Finding the crime to be murder, the ferryman agreed to row down to the landing at the bridge, and there deliver the criminal to the officers. The latter then started for the lower landing but were preceded by the negroes, who to the number of about 200, reached the landing before the officers.

The officers then claimed assistance from a party of some 300 Irish laborers employed on the railroad, and a regular pitched battle ensued, the negroes being put to flight and pursued by the laborers. Several of the former were knocked down with stones and severely injured. Sneed, or Watson, was then taken from the boat, placed in a carriage by the officers, and taken safely to Buffalo.

THE NEWS.

The mail steamer arrived in the Columbia river on Tuesday 17th inst., having been detained in San Francisco beyond her time waiting for the steamer from below. We have no papers by her as yet, as the Express (which arrived here on Tuesday last) has, from personal spite to us, declined to furnish the COLUMBIAN as usual. Our readers will duly appreciate such a course on their part.

By the Kendall, however, we have dates from San Francisco to the 5th inst., and from New York to Sept. 5th. Below will be found an interesting compend of news:

The U. S. Mail steamer Georgia, sprang a leak and was obliged to put into Norfolk, where, we understand, she has sunk. In consequence of this accident, no regular states' mail reached San Francisco on the 1st inst.

BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP CHEROKEE. The steamship Cherokee, one of Geo. Law's line of steamers, was burnt at her dock, at New York, on the evening of the 27th August. The fire originated about the starboard wheel, supposed to be by spontaneous combustion, and raged for some hours with fearful rapidity. All her upper works were consumed, as well as a portion of her cargo. Owing to the low state of the tide and its running out, it was impossible to tow her into the stream, and she burnt herself out at her dock. On the 31st the hull was raised by means of steam pumps, by Capt. Elis, one of the Inspectors of the Atlantic Insurance Company, when the damage to the hull was found to be not so great as had been anticipated. She is not burnt below the lower deck; neither is her engine injured, and the damages to her boilers and machinery is comparatively trifling. A good portion of her cargo has been got out of the lower hold, some of which has been sold at auction. All the goods in that part of the vessel escaped the flames, but are considerably damaged by water. The value of her cargo was estimated at between \$500,000 and \$700,000; \$500,000 of which, except a little in Newark, was insured in New Orleans and New York. She had all her cargo on board, and was to have sailed the next day for Havana and New Orleans. The captain saved his chronometer, but all his valuable charts were destroyed. It is stated that a ship builder of New York offers to put her in sailing order again for about \$100,000. The Cherokee was formerly owned by the New York and Savannah Steamship Company, and run from New York to Savannah in conjunction with the Tennessee, which was lost some time back on the Pacific coast. They were both bought from that company, by Messrs. Howland & Apinwall, for the California business.

Mr. Donald McKay is building at Boston a very sharp clipper ship of 2400 tons, for Messrs. J. Baines & Co. of Liverpool, to be employed in the Australian trade. She will be sharper than the Sovereign of the Seas, and Mr. McKay is confident that when completed she will outstrip any vessel. Mr. McKay's recent trip in the above vessel suggested several important improvements in the modeling of clippers. It is stated that the Sovereign had been examined at Liverpool by several of the most eminent naval architects both of England and France, and they had copied her lines, stating her to be a wonderful vessel, of an original model, and that the style of her construction displayed uncommon strength without clumsiness, and a neatness they had rarely seen equalled.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE GOLD FIELDS.—EXTRAORDINARY YIELD.—The Comercio, of Lima, says: "In the district of Santiago de Borja gold is in such abundance that a man can easily procure an arroba (twenty five pounds) a day, and in a handful of sand, taken from the river, one half is gold dust. A road is now being opened by the Government from Bongara to this rich district, which will be completed in about three months, and the greatest excitement prevails among the people. From Chachapogas to the gold district is but a distance of thirty-six leagues, and can be traveled in four days. The same journal says that Dr. Reina started in September to explore the mountains from which it is supposed the rivers receive their supply of gold.

A clipper ship called the Reporter, in honor of that useful class of the community, was to be launched on the 3d of August, by Mr. Paul Curtis, at East Boston. Her bow is ornamented with the full-length figure of a reporter, with his note book taking notes. This vessel is 206 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 24 deep.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—The interments yesterday were one hundred and thirty-three; of fever, one hundred and ten.—Yesterday business was entirely suspended, in accordance with the Mayor's proclamation.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—The interments during the past week have been 955; of which the deaths from Yellow Fever were 814—a decrease of over 600 from previous week.

MOBILE, Sept. 3.—The interments in this city yesterday were thirty-seven, which is a large increase.

NATCHEZ, Sept. 3.—The deaths in this city average from thirteen to fifteen daily, out of a population which probably does not exceed four hundred.

A destructive fire occurred in Augusta, Maine, on the 3d of September. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Later from Europe.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic, arrived at New York on the 4th of September, with the latest dates from Liverpool, which were to the 24th August.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The prospect of Eastern affairs may be briefly summed up thus: They exhibit no new complication on the one hand, and on the other they show no more symptoms than before of an early adjustment. On the favorable side we have the assurance of Queen Victoria's speech, that she has "good reason to hope that an honorable arrangement will be speedily accomplished." On the unfavorable are reports of an outbreak in Servia, with the express intention of forcing hostilities.

The following is the language of the Queen's speech on this subject as read by the Lord Chancellor: "It is with deep interest and concern that her Majesty has viewed the serious misunderstanding which has recently arisen between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. The Emperor of the French has united with her Majesty in earnest endeavors to reconcile differences, the continuance of which might involve Europe in war. Acting in concert with her allies, and relying on the exertions of the conference now assembled at Vienna, her Majesty has good reason to hope that an honorable arrangement will speedily be accomplished."

On the other hand, a dispatch received at Paris from Constantinople, dated Aug. 8, says: An extraordinary mission has just been dispatched into Servia. The concentration of Austrian troops towards the Bosnian frontier was awakening apprehensions at Constantinople. Austria firmly believes, or affects to believe, that the agents of Kossuth are actually employed in exciting the population of Servia and Bosnia, with the view of making an opportunity for a revolution in Hungary and Transylvania. Latest telegraphic accounts, of which details have not yet come to hand, indeed state that an insurrection had actually broken out in Servia, with the view of establishing the son of Prince Milosh on the throne of the Principality."

The Assemblée Nationale, however, regards the dispatch as absurd, as it purports to have come by the way of Constantinople, whilst there is a direct telegraphic communication between Vienna and Paris, and no direct mention had been made of the matter in respect to the disturbance in Servia, and Austria's threat to occupy that province, the information is neither so explicit nor authentic as is desirable. The Porte had warned Austria that her entrance into Servia would be a 'causis belli,' and that she would herself send a special Commissioner there to maintain order, and it is not clear that Austria was disposed to press the matter further.

A dispatch from Bucarist, Aug. 10th, states that the Hospodors of the Principalities, recalled by the Sultan to Constantinople, have declared that they shall not comply with the order. Upon this the Consuls of England and France struck their flags and left their posts.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received in Paris, via Trieste: CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—The Council has deliberated on the note of the Powers. The Constitutional says it has been accepted conditionally on the Russians evacuating the Principalities soon.

At St. Petersburg on the 13th of August, the Turkish question was looked upon as settled, provided the Porte would accept the proposition of the four Powers. It was added "all unpleasantness will soon disappear as the Russian forces move homeward."

THE SMYRNA OR KOSZTA AFFAIR.—The Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs had sent to the Ministers of the several foreign Courts a diplomatic protest against the events of the 2d July at Smyrna. The positions taken in the protest are:—"1: The commander of the U. S. ship-of-war St. Louis threatened his Imperial Majesty's brig, the Hussar, with a hostile attack, leveling his guns against the latter, and announcing, in writing, that if a certain individual, detained on board, was not surrendered to him at a certain hour, he would take him by force. 2. This act of hostility was committed in the port of a neutral power, the friend of the two nations. No doubt the threat to attack the ship of a sovereign State, and which carries its flag, is nothing less than a menace of war. Now the very right to make war is necessarily, and by the very nature of that right, inherent in the sovereign power."

The whole question of the powers of the belligerents is argued upon the principles of international law, with the view of showing that the act of Capt. Ingraham was a violation thereof. It is really curious to see Austria making an appeal to the right of nations in a most infamous kidnapping case.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.—On the 20th of August Parliament was prorogued until the 27th October. The Queen's speech upon the occasion was read by the Lord Chancellor. It is in the usual style, and contains but little information except that the country was in a prosperous condition. The probable settlement of the Russo-Turkish question, and the termination of the war at the Cape of Good Hope, and in Burmah, form subjects of congratulation.—The past session was unusually protracted and laborious. Its career commenced under the Derby and Disraeli administration, on the 4th of November, 1852, when the Representative branch of the Legislature comprised a greater number of new and inexperienced members than for many years past.

Interesting Letter from Washington.

(Correspondence of the San Francisco Herald.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1853.

Summer is over, according to the Almanac, but matters at the capital still wear the uninteresting aspect of the dog-days.

Political affairs are essentially dull. The only developments of interest are connected with the State Department. Secretary Marcy has certainly cut loose from old fogyism, and unites earnestly with the President in laying out and asserting new principles of American law, well calculated to rejoice the hearts of Young America. The Koszta affair at Smyrna bids fair to be the occasion of great good to the world. Several most important questions have arisen in connection with it, which are now quite sure of a settlement. If Austria carries out her insane idea of demanding redress for the conduct of Capt. Ingraham at Smyrna, or if she insists on having Martin Koszta delivered into her custody, she will get another Hulseman letter, together with the only thing in which that admirable production was deficient—an offer of passport to her Minister at Washington.

I am well satisfied now that it is the intention of the Administration to announce the principle that a man who has "declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States," according to law, shall be protected equally with the native born citizen wherever he may go; that is to say, the moment the foreigner takes the oath of intention, the flag of the United States is over him and will follow him and protect him so long as he violates no law of the country in which he may travel or sojourn. This is a glorious doctrine. True, it is a long step and a novel one—far in advance of the principle recognized in our past history; but it is a doctrine the whole country will sustain as one man.

Another great American principle will now have a clear, distinct and decisive vindication, viz: The principle that every man has a right to expatriate himself and select for himself his new allegiance. We asserted that principle in 1812, and the country bled for it, but it has never been acknowledged abroad, nor have we compelled its acknowledgment. The time has come to settle the question, and depend upon it, it will be settled, and that in accordance with the inalienable rights of man. The German and Irishman, Hungarian or Pole, who visits his native land after having taken even the first step towards acquiring American citizenship, will hereafter be held subject to none of the exactions imposed by tyranny upon its vassals. He is an American—a freeman, and no accident of birth can incapacitate him from choosing that state of freedom. I need not comment upon the many interesting and important results which must flow from the assertion by our government of such bold and noble truths as these; they will be evident to all who give the subject any thought.

Hon. R. J. Walker has just returned here from New York, and expresses his earnest desire and positive intention to proceed on the Chinese mission as soon as he can get off, all the statements in the New York papers to the contrary, notwithstanding.—The only difficulty which exists is that of getting a vessel to carry him, which I have remarked upon in former letters. The steamer Saranac is now nearly ready for sea, and will probably be put at his disposal. The Government here has news from China, confirming the statement that several distinct and entirely independent revolutions are in progress there—all, however, under the same guiding influence of "Christianity." If this is true, the revolution will probably result in the division of the empire into several separate states or sovereignties. The importance of having a Minister on the spot at the earliest close of the war, is rendered doubly apparent in view of these facts. It is much to be feared that we shall be behind in this matter, and that British diplomacy, taking advantage of our absence, will secure precedence over us in facilities for securing the rich trade of the mighty East. But the Administration felt that the present was not an emergency which would justify them in taking a vessel from any of the line of steam mail sea service, and appropriating it to Mr. Walker's use.

No appointment of Minister to France has been made yet. It is now positively understood that Dix is not to have it. Hon. Howell Cobb, of Ga., is spoken of, but if he is himself to be believed, the place has not been tendered to him, and he will not accept it if offered. He looks upon his chances of being sent to the U. S. Senate as very good, and prefers that position to any other. Hon. Francis B. Cutting, of New York city, stands the best chance of taking this prize, and I have little doubt he will secure it.

Hon. Carroll Spencer, of Md., has been appointed Minister Resident at Constantinople. His appointment is a popular one at home, but he has yet to show any fitness for a position of so much responsibility.

The Cuban question has not changed much, if any, since my last. The correspondence between Lord John Russell and Minister Fremont on this subject, has excited a good deal of attention. It is not true that Mr. Marcy has written a reply to Lord Russell. There was no opportunity for such reply; but whenever the occasion presents itself, I have no hesitation in assuring you that the Secretary of State is fully prepared to sustain, to the fullest extent, the decided manly American position assumed by Mr. Everett. The right of Great Britain to interfere with the affairs of Cuba will be repudiated in toto, and any attempt on her part to place any obstacle between the United States and the acquisition of that glorious island will be met by just such resistance as shall be necessary to show the lion of England that although his jaws do

still reek with the blood of India, he has not the strength to afford his proposed hypocritical "protection" to the pearl of the Antilles. I write what I know—no more.

The Cabinet, unfortunately, is hopelessly divided on the Pacific Railroad question. The President and Jefferson Davis favor its construction by aid of the General Government. But there is no use of disguising the fact, such a use of government funds is directly in the teeth of true blue Jeffersonian Democracy. The Pacific Railroad is the king of all internal improvements. To assist to its aid by the general government, is the broadest vindication of the great Whig doctrine of "Internal Improvements," and already the Democratic party itself is divided on the issue. Not a few among the Democratic leaders declare they never will assent to construction of the road by government aid. The President, therefore, will almost certainly fail to make any recommendation whatever to the Cabinet on the subject. The burden of the measure will rest upon the Whigs in Congress, who will battle for it, and with the aid of Democrats who have more fealty to public interest than to party, will hardly fail to carry the measure through in some shape during the approaching session.

Ex-Gov. Dana, of Me., has been appointed Charge to Bolivia, (declined by Young Woodbury), and Col. James Polk, of Md., Consul at Bordeaux. Richard P. Ashe, of Stockton, Cal., Navy Agent at San Francisco, and Joseph C. McKibben, Naval Storekeeper at San Francisco, vice Benj. S. Hines.

Later from Deseret.

The U. S. Mail carrier arrived in Sacramento from the Great Salt Lake City bringing the Deseret News—Extra, of August 25th, twenty-six days later than previous advices. The following are the principal items of interest:

On the morning of the 10th of August the Indians encountered a party of ten men, under Lieut. R. Burns, who were encamped on Clover Creek, in Juab Valley, and continued firing until late in the afternoon—slightly wounding Isaac Duffin, killing two horses, and wounding several cattle.

On the 17th, as four men were hauling lumber from Snyder's mill, near Parley's Park, and had arrived just east of the summit of the second or big mountain, a party of Indians fired upon them from an ambush, and instantly killed John Dixon and John Quayle, and wounded John Hoagland and the fleshy part of his right arm, between the shoulder and the elbow. Messrs. Hoagland and Knight then unloosed and mounted two of the horses and escaped to Salt Lake City, leaving the dead, and four horses and two mules in the possession of the Indians.

A detachment was immediately sent out who brought in the bodies, but did not discover any Indians.

Col. George A. Smith, commanding the southern military department, returned on the 22d ult., and Lieut. Col. Kimball on the 24th. They report the settlements in an excellent state for defence, and the inhabitants busily engaged in securing their crops.

Col. Kimball's party were closely watched by the Indians until they reached Panjas Spring, in Juab Valley, when the Indians were discovered retreating into the mountains, without making any demonstration, being overmatched by the vigilance of Col. Kimball and his command.

On the 23d of August, the bishops of all the wards of the City of the Great Salt Lake, met at the State House with the City Council, and reported unanimously for walling in the whole city; the wall to be built of mud, mixed with straw or hay and gravel, and laid up in courses as deep as the consistency of the mud will allow.

In consequence of the depredations committed by the Utah Indians, Gov. Brigham Young has issued a proclamation calling on the people to organize into companies to resist their incursions. It appears from his proclamation of August 19, that the whites have been selling the Indians guns, powder and lead. He says:

Every person, whether resident or non-resident, is hereby strictly forbidden to give, trade, or in any way voluntarily put in possession of any Utah Indian, any powder, lead, gun, sword, knife or any weapon or munition of war whatever, or to give, or in any manner render to any Utah Indian any aid, shelter, food, or comfort, either directly or indirectly, unless by permission, or license from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, the Indian Agent, or Sub-Agent; and every license to trade with the Indians in this Territory, is hereby revoked; and every person to whom the opportunity offers, is required to notify passing emigrants and non-residents of this proclamation, so far as trading with or aiding Indians is concerned, and report forthwith to the nearest civil or military officer, every case of departure from the most rigid compliance with this prohibition and revocation.

As small and large war parties of Indians are constantly prowling about, watching for unguarded points, let all who go into canons or any retired places, go armed and in sufficient numbers to be safe; and all required to be on the alert. And all officers must preserve order, and carry out the orders and regulations which have been, and may hereafter be given, since the commencement of Indian hostilities, and enforce the same when necessary.

John M. Bernhisel was duly elected delegate to Congress on the first Monday of August. Majority over all other candidates, 1280.

The north side of the Temple wall is nearly completed, and ready for the pickets.

Rain storms visited the valley on the 19th

and with it, heavy showers also intervening otherwise dry, fine weather for ripening and harvesting crops.

Referring to the emigration, the News says they have generally behaved themselves well, compared with former years, to a great dis-profit instead of profit to our city, for we have no bread-stuff to spare; for our wheat measures well, but weighs light so far as we have to haul.

The subjoined characteristic paragraphs wind up the matter contained in the Extra:

**FRIENDS OF THE EMIGRATING POOR FUND!**—Those indebted please pay up without delay. Those not indebted please donate horses, cattle, grain, lumber, apples, cash, leeks, carrots, or parsnips, for there are thousands who want to come home, as much as you do, and are looking to you for means.

Let immigrants watch as well as pray, while coming to this place—Indian and white men are very uncertain.

Fruits are beginning to get ripe in our city, and travellers, owners, Indians and policemen are so thick and this in our midst, it is often impossible to tell "one from another." We, therefore, warn all men, women and children to keep off from premises that don't belong to them, from sunset to sunrise; by so doing, they save many a salted hair.

The season is late, fruit precious, and "Working Farmer" suggests, that if you will pull your tomato plants just before the frost, and suspend them by the roots from the ceiling in a moderately warm room, they will continue to ripen and may be had in a more perfect state than from out-door culture.

**DIFFERENCE.—World—"I can't!"** Mormonism—"I can!"

Finally, brethren in the mountains, take care of yourselves and the mills in your vicinity, where you may want your wheat made into flour; if you do not, you may want help and bread when your neighbor can help you.

**OUR OVERFLOWING TREASURY.—WHAT'S TO BE DONE WITH THE MONEY?**—According to the report of the Treasurer of the United States, there was a snug little surplus in the treasury on the 29th of August, of upwards of Twenty-seven Millions, all in silver and gold, and one-third in the sub-treasury of this city, under the care of Gen. Dix. With the supplies which have since accrued there are probably at this time not less than Thirty millions of dollars in specie in the treasury, subject to draft—equal to about half the entire indebtedness of the general government. And the supplies are still pouring in by millions. What is to be done with all this money? In the event of a European war—which can hardly be avoided from present appearances—these supplies will be still further increased, from increased imports, arising from increased exports. But what is to be done with this money? Shall we buy Cuba or another slice of Mexico, or build the Pacific railroad with it? Time will tell. In the interval, let Mr. Guthrie hold fast to the sub-treasury law, and keep a sharp eye upon Wall street and the speculators thereof. They will drain him, if they can.—New York Herald.

**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. P. McELROY, W. M.

**RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.** CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE COLUMBIAN BY J. & C. E. WILLIAMS.

Olympia, October 29, 1853.  
Beef, fresh pr lb. 14 1/2 Sugar, hro. pr lb. 12 1/2  
Mutton, " " 25 1/2 " white crush, " 20  
Pork, fresh & salt 25 Coffee, per lb. 18 1/2  
New Pork, pr bbl. 40 00 Tea, " 75 1/2  
Clear " 42 00 Beans, Chile, per lb. 9  
" Bacon, pr lb 25 " white amer. " 12 1/2  
Hams, " 30 Rice, Carolines, " 10  
Shoulders, " 25 Dried Apples, " 16  
Palmers, " 12 1/2 " Peaches, " 16  
Codfish, " 12 1/2 Soap, per lb. 11 1/2  
Mackerel, " none Starch, " 37 1/2  
Butter, " 75 Candles, mould, none  
Lard, " 30 " Adaman per lb. 50  
Cheese, " 25 1/2 " Sperma, " 62 1/2  
Flour, per 100 lbs 9 00 Tobacco, per lb. 50 1/2  
" dom. " 10 00 Saleratus, " 15  
Corn Meal, h bbl 7 00 Pepper, " 37 1/2  
Salt, fine, per lb. 4 Molasses, per gal 50  
" coarse " 6 Syrup, " 75 1/2  
Potatoes, per bush 2 00 Vinegar, " 75  
Onions, " 4 00 Brandy, " 1 25 1/2  
Beets, " 3 00 Whisky, " 1 00 1/2  
Eggs, per doz 1 00 Gin, " 2 00  
Tallow, per lb. 15 Port Wine, " 2 00  
Linned oil, pr gal. 2 00 Blankets, pr pr. 6 1/2  
Sperm oil, " 2 00 Sheetg, 4-4 pr yd 14 1/2  
Turpentine, " 3 50 Drilling, pr yd 14 1/2  
White Lead, pr lb. 18 Hickory Shave, " 1 00  
Nails, per keg, 19 00 Axes, " 1 75  
Win. Glass, per bx 7 00 Hewing axes, " 5 00

Sawed lumber, fir, \$20 per M; cedar, \$30 per M; shingles, \$10 per M.; Piles, 5 to 6 cents per foot; square timber 12 1/4 cents per foot; Sash, \$2 25 per pair. Hay, \$25 per ton; Oats, \$1 75 per bushel.

Recent advices from San Francisco of the continued arrival of goods at that port, and of the number and extent of cargoes now on the way from Atlantic ports, confirm the opinion expressed last week, that no considerable advance on staple articles need be apprehended during the present season. We are apprised of a material decline from previous quotations, in bread stuffs, but cannot anticipate a long continuance of the present low rates. Salt provisions have slightly receded from former quotations, holders having, in general, been compelled to submit to a reduction.

The impossibility of affording as full an exhibit of prices current as we could wish, will be apparent from the limited extent of our reports. We shall endeavor to present fair average rates of the articles enumerated, merely promising that such goods as are susceptible of variations in quality, will be subject to a corresponding advance or reduction in price.

**DIED.**  
At her residence on Whalley's Island, Washington Territory, on the 29th Sept. 1853, of consumption, Mrs. REBECCA LEBEY, wife of Col. I. N. Lebey.  
Mrs. E. was from Schuyler Co. Missouri.—She crossed the plains in 1831 to join her husband in Oregon, and was the first white woman that settled on the Island. During her residence there, her amiable disposition and kind deportment secured her the respect and esteem of all who came within the influence of her acquaintance. A long membership of the church, and a life of devoted and consistent practice of the christian virtues enabled her to endure with patience a lingering and severe illness of five months, and to meet death with a calm resignation. She has left a husband and three children to mourn the loss of a companion and mother, and her death has occasioned a void in the community which will long be felt and regretted.  
Communicated.

**MARINE INTELLIGENCE.**  
PORT OF OLYMPIA.  
ARRIVED.  
Oct. 21.—Brig G. W. Kendall, Gilroy master, 15 days from San Francisco; consigned to Jos. Cushman.  
Oct. 23.—Brig Tarquina, W. Robertson master, 19 days from San Francisco; consigned to master.

**MEMORANDA.**  
G. W. Kendall carried away fore top-mast in a gale 150 miles from Cape Flattery.  
Tarquina spoke and passed bank Volante bound for Puget Sound.

**CONSIGNEES.**  
Ex G. W. Kendall.—Jos. Cushman, C. Babcock.  
Ex Tarquina.—I. I. Stevens, G. Gallagher, G. A. Barnes, Parker, Colter & Co., Waterman & Goldman, J. C. Forey.

**NOTICE.**  
WHEREAS my wife, Naomi Canbe, (late Naomi Snyder), has deserted me and abandoned a comfortable home, without any just cause or provocation. I hereby give notice to the public not to harbor or credit my said wife on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts contracted by her.  
T. CANBE.  
Oct. 29, 1853. 3w8

**NOTICE.**  
THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of BALCH & PALMER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims for payment must be presented to Lafayette Balch within thirty days from the date hereof, who will audit or pay the same, and all debts due to the said firm of Balch & Palmer, must be paid to Lafayette Balch, who will carry on the business as heretofore.  
LAFAYETTE BALCH,  
CYRUS PALMER.  
Steilacoom, October 7, 1853. 3w5

**LAFAYETTE BALCH, MERCHANT,**  
STELLACOOM, Washington Territory.  
October 7, 1853. n5tf.

**Livery Stable.**  
THE undersigned, having erected a large stable in Olympia, has now and intends keeping a number of excellent saddle horses for hire. Also horses kept by the day or week. For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Washington Hotel.  
A. J. BALDWIN.  
Olympia, Oct. 22, 1853. 7tf

**Election Notice.**  
IN pursuance of Law, the qualified voters of Olympia School District will meet at the Washington Hotel in Olympia at 12 o'clock M., on the first Friday in November next, for the purpose of electing three Directors of Common Schools in the District, for the ensuing year.  
By the present Board,  
SIMPSON P. MOSES,  
H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Olympia, Oct. 22, 1853. 2w7

**NOTICE!**  
THE FIRM heretofore existing under the name of LAMBERT & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Samuel Lambert is the only one authorized to settle the business. All outstanding debts are requested to be rendered immediately for settlement, and those indebted to the firm will make as immediate payment.  
SAMUEL LAMBERT,  
W. M. SMITH.  
Alki, W. T., October 1st, '53. n65-1m

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

MR. L. ENSIGN has purchased the above Hotel, and having thoroughly refitted it from top to bottom, is prepared to offer as good accommodations and fare as any house in Washington Territory.  
The Bar will always be supplied with the best Liqueurs and Cigars.  
A Livery Stable is attached to the premises.  
Our motto: "Clean Beds and Warm Rooms."  
LEWIS ENSIGN.  
October 1, 1853.

GEORGE H. ENSIGN. JOHN F. STIRLING.  
**ENSIGN & STIRLING,**  
LUMBER DEALERS,  
Office—Junction Market & California St. wharves, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

WILL receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make Cash advances on the same.  
San Francisco, Sept. 25th, 1853. 6m4.

**FOR SALE!**  
I WILL SELL the Columbia 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. 3w7

**JUST ARRIVED**  
"LEONESA" a full and desirable assortment of men-handise, consisting of  
Flour, Park, Hams,  
Lard, Golden Butter, Cheese,  
Tea, Coffee, Sugar,  
Molasses, Soap, Starch,  
Malaga Raisins, Corn meal, Pilot Bread,  
Layer Muscated Raisins &c.  
WINE & LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS,  
Champagne Cider, London Ale and Porter,  
Tobacco and Pipes,—Powder Shot, and Lead;  
Single and double barrels, Guns, Clothing,  
Boots & Shoes—Ladies clothing, boots, shoes and hosiery,—Hickory, fancy colored and fine white shirts.  
House doors, in and outside—Window Sashes, and Glass, assorted sizes, from 8 by 10 to 10 by 14—Door locks and latches, butts and screws, Padlocks, Lamps, Nails, cooking stoves and utensils, camp kettles.  
Glass ware Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Fernish and Wood Hats, caps,—Paints, oil- and Turpentine, Paint brushes and tools, &c., &c., the whole of which will be sold as cheap as can be obtained any where in Washington Territory, by the LEONESA Co.  
CHAS. C. TERRY, Agent.  
Alki, Sept. 7, 1853. 2tf

**THE PUGET MILL CO.,**  
At Port Gamble, Hood's Canal, W. T., AND SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.  
ARE now erecting, at Port Gamble, a steam and single saw mill, and will soon be prepared to manufacture lumber of every description, including planed and grooved boards, to order; will contract for dimension framing timber of any kind.  
Their boilers and machinery have just arrived from Boston direct in their schooner L. P. Foster, the first of a line of packets to run between Port Gamble and San Francisco, via Port Townsend, which will include the fast sailing schooners Kalua, J. B. Brown, Cynosure, and Julius Pringle. Their clipper brig Boston will run to the Sandwich Islands.  
For freight, passage or other business, apply to J. P. KELLER, Agent, Port Gamble, or A. J. POPE, California Street Wharf, San Francisco, California.

**Provisions & Groceries.**  
JUST RECEIVED Ex "Sarah Warren" from San Francisco, a complete assortment of Provisions, &c., comprising full supplies of the following articles, which will be offered to purchasers on the most favorable terms:  
Pork, clear and mess in bbls and 1/2 bbls;  
Hams, clear Bacon, Lard in tins;  
New Orleans Sugar, White crushed do;  
Rio coffee, Teas of all kinds; Salt;  
Carolina Rice, Corn meal in bbls and 1/2 bbls;  
Dried Apples in 1/2 bbls;  
" Peaches in bbls;  
Sugar House Syrup in bbls and 10 gall kegs;  
Beans, White American and Chili;  
Coffish in drums; Vinegar;  
Adamantine and Sperma candles;  
Crackers in tins, soda water, buter, and sugar;  
Pickles in glass; Raisins; Chocolate;  
Sardines, Oysters, Lobsters, &c.;  
Soap in small boxes, Hull's No. 1;  
Starch, Indigo, Washing Soda, &c;  
Spices of all kinds; Saleratus;  
Cark, soda and Cream tartar;  
Lemon Syrup, and Champagne Cider;  
Tobacco, smoking and chewing;  
Pure Ground coffee;  
Matches in wood boxes, Pails, Brooms,  
Powder, Shot, Lead, &c., together with many other articles, to which full and constant additions will be made as required.  
J. & C. E. WILLIAMS.  
Olympia, Sept. 9, 1853. 1m1

**GROCERIES.**  
WE would respectfully call the attention of the public in general to our stock of choice Family Groceries.  
Sept. 27. PARKER, COLTER & CO.

**D. R. Bigelow, Quincy A. Brooks, BIGELOW & BROOKS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY, Washington Territory.  
D. R. Bigelow, one of the firm, has just returned from the Land office, at Oregon city, and we are now prepared to advise and assist settlers in filing "notifications" of their claims.  
Settlers will do well to keep in remembrance the following clause of section third of the instructions issued from the General Land office, April 30, 1853, to wit:  
"Settlers on surveyed public lands in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, are required to give notice thereof to the Surveyor General, according to the prescriptions in the act of 27th September 1850, concerning which instructions have heretofore been given; but under the late amended act settlers on lands not yet surveyed may file their "notifications" of the same with the Surveyor General on, or prior to, the 1st December 1853.  
Failure to file such notice as aforesaid will operate as a forfeiture of the claim."  
Sept. 10, '53. 5m1

**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. 13, 1853. 4f

**PUGET MILL CO.,**  
AT PORT GAMBLE, HOOD'S CANAL, HAVE JUST RECEIVED, direct from Boston, by their packet Schr. "L. P. Foster,"  
Flour, Park, Hams, Corn Meal,  
Lard, Golden Butter, Sugar,  
Tea, Coffee, Pickles,  
Ship chandlery, Hard ware, Hollow ware,  
Cutlery, Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes,  
Crockery, Wooden ware, Brooms,  
Tin-ware, Nails, Glass,  
Doors, Windows, &c., &c.  
Agricultural Implements, Carpenters' Tools,  
Ready-made clothing. One new Surf Boat, and small anchors.  
Port Gamble, Sept. 14, 1853. 2tf

**SURVEYING.**  
THE subscriber will attend to any calls which may be made for SURVEYING. Possessing a Solar Compass, he is able to run lines in perfect accordance with the government surveys. He is also prepared with blanks from the Surveyor General's office, and will fill out the settle's notifications in accordance with the act of Congress.  
September 27, '53. J. W. GODDARD, 4tf.

**J. & C. E. WILLIAMS,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
General Groceries & Provisions,  
Olympia, W. T., and Portland, O. T.  
Sept. 10, 1853. 3m1

**SOUTHWORTH & CO.,**  
No. 64, Battery Street, corner of Hallock, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,  
IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.  
Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills, SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE, Horse Powers, Carpenters' Tools, Tinmen's Tools and Machines;  
Together with a full and well assorted stock of Goods in the Hardware line.  
On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plovers manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattsville, Illinois.  
San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 51f

**Columbian Hotel.**  
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.  
THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to his House, as he is prepared to furnish the best the country affords. No pains will be spared to render all who call as comfortable as is possible. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a liberal share of patronage.  
Also, hay and oats kept for horses.  
MILAS GALLIHER.  
Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. 1f

**SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL!**  
H. L. YESLER & Co. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.  
H. L. YESLER & Co., Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1f

**FOUND WHERE TO BUY?**  
DO YOU WANT A Fine Watch or a Diamond?  
CALL AT  
**TUCKER'S**  
Where you will find the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of  
Gold and Silver Ware in the State!  
He will sell you twenty per cent. lower than you can buy elsewhere, and you get what you pay for.  
NO. 125 MONTGOMERY STREET,  
(One door from Sacramento street.)  
San Francisco, California.  
All kinds of Masonic Jewelry constantly on hand.  
N. B.—No very large sized DIAMOND WATCHES on hand at present.  
Aug. 27, 1853. 3m1

**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. 1f

**To the People of Washington Territory.**  
FELLOW CITIZENS:  
At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends who seem deeply convinced that I can be of essential service to our Territory, I have at length consented to allow my name to be used as a candidate for Delegate to Congress at our approaching election. Being personally known to a large majority of you, I deem it unnecessary to say more at this time, than simply to state that my course of conduct hereafter, as heretofore, will be open and independent, and that if elected, my most untiring exertions shall be given to the best interests of our Territory, without regard to sections or localities.  
M. T. SIMMONS.  
Olympia, W. T., May 27, 1853.

**New Blacksmith Shop.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Steilacoom city and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in the Blacksmithing line lower than at any other establishment on Puget Sound. All orders from a distance executed with neatness and dispatch—Plovers, Mill Irons, &c., of a superior quality, can be obtained upon short notice and at a very reasonable rate.  
Shop, corner of Second and Columbia streets. S. P. LIKENS.  
Steilacoom city, Sept. 5, 1853. 2f

**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

**Medical Notice.**  
D. KISER, M. D., having permanently located in the town of Olympia, would respectfully inform the public that he is now ready to practice Medicine and Surgery in all its various branches, and will promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession, at any hour, by day or night.  
Sept. 17, 1853. 3m2

**MOSES & EVANS,**  
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,  
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,  
AND  
Proctors in Admiralty,  
OLYMPIA, W. T.  
August 13, 1853. 494f.

**Lightering**  
DONE BY THE SUBSCRIBER at Steilacoom, upon the most reasonable terms.—Always on hand to execute orders with promptness and dispatch.  
LEWIS BILLS.  
Steilacoom, Aug. 11, 1853. 49f

**WANT!**  
DO YOU WANT A GOOD WATCH?  
If so, you cannot do better than buy one of a man, who, in case it does not  
**KEEP GOOD TIME,**  
will take it back, and give you another—and keep on so doing until you are satisfied you have a  
**GOOD WATCH!**  
No man ever heard me say one thing and mean another, for I am determined to deal on the square with all mankind.  
The Makers of my Watches are well known to all dealers, and embrace nearly all the celebrated manufacturers. Here are some of the names:—David Taylor, Charles Taylor, M. T. Taylor, T. F. Cooper, French, Dent, Roskill, Mather, Truett, together with thirteen Geneva and Paris Makers.  
ALSO,  
Chronometer Watches,  
BY SEVEN DIFFERENT MAKERS.  
**GOLD CHAINS,**  
Weighing from Three to Nine Ounces.  
Also, a few DIAMOND STUDS, and almost every article manufactured in the Gold and Silver line can be procured cheaper than at any other respectable establishment in California.  
JOHN W. TUCKER,  
125 Montgomery street, San Francisco.  
Aug. 27, '53. 3m

**NOTICE**  
To Settlers on Unsurveyed Lands.  
THE UNDERSIGNED is now prepared to survey those claims occupied by settlers which have not been surveyed by the General Government; and he will prepare the "notifications" necessary under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 14, 1853, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'an act to make donations to the settlers of the public lands in Oregon Territory,'" approved September 27th, 1850.  
Failure to file such notification with the Surveyor General prior to the 23d of December, 1853, will operate as a forfeiture of the claim.  
H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Olympia, Aug. 27, 1853. 51f

**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

**Parker, Colter & Co's EXPRESS,**  
FROM OLYMPIA, CONNECTING AT  
RAINIER AND PORTLAND WITH  
ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS  
FOR  
California, the Atlantic States and Europe.

WE have recently completed arrangements with the well known house of Adams & Co., by which all matters entrusted to us will be forwarded from mouth of Cowlitz and Portland under their charge.  
We dispatch monthly in time to connect with their Express per P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers at Rainier. Returning, we leave Rainier immediately upon arrival of the steamer from California.  
Every despatch Express matter promptly forwarded.  
PARKER, COLTER & CO.  
Olympia, Sept. 5, 1853.

**"Time is Money!"**  
I HAVE made arrangements with Parker, Colter & Co's Express to forward watches and jewelry to be repaired. Persons in Washington Territory desirous of having their watches and jewelry repaired, can now have their wishes complied with by leaving them at P. C. & Co's Express office. They will be returned as early as possible.  
G. COLLIER ROBBINS.  
Portland, Oregon, Sept. 1, 1853. 4f

**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, Coats,  
Molasses, Powder, Pantaloon,  
Pork, Shot, Waistcoats,  
Flour, Cigars, Shirts,  
Liquors, Tobacco, &c., &c.  
And a great variety of other articles, the whole comprising a complete assortment of all requisite for this market.  
TOOMY, HARPER & CO.  
July 1, 1853. 45f

**W. T. SAYWARD**  
HAS ESTABLISHED himself at Fort Stevens, Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of  
**PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, AND DRY GOODS,**  
to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.  
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853. 47ly

**WANTED!**  
TWENTY GOOD MILLINERS, at "Marmos," Bellingham Bay, wanted immediately. Wages from Sixty to Seventy dollars per month, or one dollar per ton and found.  
W. A. HOWARD,  
Oct. 7, '53. Sup'l. P. S. C. M. Association.

**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 5 o'clock for the Landing.  
For freight or passage at Monticello or Rainier, apply to R. C. SHANNON.  
F. A. CLARKE  
Cowlitz Landing, July 7, 1853. 14f

**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, Tomatoes, 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. 45f

**By your Packet Barque, "SARAH WARREN,"**  
JUST ARRIVED, a large invoice of SWEET AMERICAN FLOUR in sacks and barrels, Pork, Pilot Bread, Gun Powder Tea, Molasses, Syrup, Sugar, Baya Beans, Split Peas, Twin Brothers' Tobacco, Bales of Blankets, Drillings, Shirts, Cotton Duck Blue Drills, Ticking, Malaga Bunch Raisins, Old Port, Champagne and Muscat Wines, Champagne Cider, London Porter, Preserved Meats, Muff and 1/2 cut saws, Mill and other files, M. nilla Rope, Pitch, Tar, Oakum, Stoves and Tin-ware, Swedes Iron and Cast Steel, Sperm Candles, Corn Meal and other Goods. All will be sold at the lowest cash prices at the store of the Kendall Co., by  
JOS. CUSHMAN.  
Olympia, August 27, 1853. 4f

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

**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, Dry Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.  
H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffatt'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—46ly

**SAYWARD'S LINE**  
OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Wilkiamant will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco.—All orders for goods will be promptly attended to.  
July 30, 1853. 47ly

**For Cowlitz Landing.**  
PERSONS desirous of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowlitz Landing, can be accommodated by leaving orders at the Columbian Hotel, Olympia, or calling at the farm of Judge Yanis.  
Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of F. A. CLARKE.  
Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 42f

**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

**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. 39f

**Steilacoom Ship Yard.**  
BOLTON & WILSON,  
SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,  
STELLACOOM, PUGET SOUND.  
VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery, &c., supplied to order. Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be dispatched to any part of the Sound whenever required: The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited.  
Steilacoom, Aug. 6, 1853. 2m48

**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. 49f

**NOTICE.**  
THE Post Office of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., is at the store of J. B. Webster in said town. THOMAS M. CHAMBERS, Post Master.  
Aug. 15, 1853. 11f

Misanthropic Hours.

By N. P. WILLES. Sometimes I feel that I could blot All traces of mankind from earth— As if 'twere wrong to blast them not.

I've seen the sun go down, and light, With flood of gold, the western sky— When every tree and flower grew bright,

I've said I was a worshipping At woman's shrine—yet even there, Pre found unworthiness of thought;

Oh! what is woman—what her smile— Her lip of love—her eyes of light— What is she, if her lips revile

Oh! that is woman—what her smile— Her lip of love—her eyes of light— What is she, if her lips revile

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Oh! that is woman—what her smile— Her lip of love—her eyes of light— What is she, if her lips revile

BLACKSMITHING AT PORT LUDLOW, W. T.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large shop in connection with his steam machinery, with a workmen, and all materials for mill and ship work, and every thing in that line, and will give

W. T. SAYWARD, Port Ludlow, July 20, 1853. 47ly

ALLAN, LOWE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

132 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Allan, McKinley & Co., 214 Empress, June 24th, '53. 426m

IN STORE And now Receiving,

At the Fire-Proof Brick building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of Hardware, Groceries, Paints, Oils, Wines and Liquors; among which are—nails, horse shoes, horse shoe nails, bar lead, steel and iron squares, try squares, board rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, hand saws, buck saws, draw knives, spirit levels, hand saw files, mill saw files, bench planes, and a fine assortment of cutlery. Also, sugar, coffee, tea, rice, syrup, tobacco, candles, soap, 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, sash, &c.

W. S. LADD & CO., Portland, June 20, 1853.—43ff

NOTICE.

PHILIP KEACH here leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand at his NEW STORE in Steamboat City, the following named articles: Flour, Dried Apples, Honey, Soap, Pepper, Ginger, Salsolates, Candy, Raisins, Sardines, Axes, broad and narrow, Chisels, Locks, Hooks, and a variety of Dry Goods, such as Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots and shoes, Hats and caps, Prints, Sheetting, French Muslin, Ribbons, Silk, Window curtains, &c., &c., which he will sell as cheap as any other store North of the Columbia River. PHILIP KEACH, Steamboat City, April 20, 1853. 33ff

G. H. GERRISH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WEST INDIA GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, PICKLED FISH, SQUARE TIMBER, PILES, &c., &c. New Douglas, Washington Territory. Emigrants intending to locate at New Douglas will do well to call at their store where every information will be given them. May 14, 1852. 36ff

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.—29ly

PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

First Street, (opposite the California House,) PORTLAND, OREGON. Turnbull, Monastess & 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.—31ff

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. 33ly

Piles, Square Timber.

R. BRUNN having received 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 Comps can obtain employment at the highest wages. Apply at my office in Dr. Roundtree's Establishment. R. BRUNN, Gray's Harbor, May 26th, 1853. 40 ff

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 the session, this winter, on behalf of the Territory. M. J. SIMMONS, June 10, 1853. 41 ff

CHEAP STORE!

THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found

Dry Goods, Groceries,

HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING &c. All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest." Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases. "A word to the wise is sufficient." G. A. BARNES, Olympia, Sept. 7, 1852. 141

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. Jones; 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. MERRETT, San Francisco, Montgomery, 2d door from California street. Sept. 6, 1852. 14ff

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. 14 ff

W. C. Holman. Wm. M. Carpenter

Woodman & Carpenter, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPING AGENTS, FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING, Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansome) San Francisco, California. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. REFERENCES: Ex-Gov. Burnett, Maj. William L. Smith, } San Francisco. Page, Bacon & Co. Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon Territory. F. W. Pettygrove, 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. 14ff

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. LATROP, M. D. June 25th, 1853. 426m

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, 1852. 9w41

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. 19ff

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 3th 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; 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, Ft. Maj. U. S. A., Com'd. Head Quarters, Fort Duane, 2 Dells, of the Columbia, O. T. April 18, 1853.

NEW STORE.

Lightner, Roseaneu & Co. DEALERS IN DRY GOODS. OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND. Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of dry goods, boots and shoes.

I. N. EBEL,

Attorney & Counselor at Law, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Office at the CUSTOM HOUSE. September 30, '53. 41ff

G. A. BARNES,

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

H. C. MOSELEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Steilacoom, Pierce county, Washington Territory. July 9, 1853. 14

DAVID LOGAN,

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

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. 3ff

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon, Office—Portland Hospital, Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY. Dec. 11, 1852—14ly

G. N. McONAH. J. W. WILEY.

McONAH & WILEY, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, WILL attend the several Courts of the Territory. Their special attention will be given to causes in the District and Supreme Courts. They will attend to criminal cases throughout the Territory. THEY REFER TO Hon. Thomas H. Benton, St. Louis, Missouri. Hon. John B. Weller, U. S. Senator from California. Hon. Judge Ralston, Sacramento, Cal. Hon. J. Neely Johnson, " Hon. T. Butler King, San Francisco. Hon. Thomas Ewing, Ohio. Hon. John McDougal, Ex-Gov. California. Hon. P. H. Burnett, " Hon. John Welch, M. C. from Ohio. Editors of Placer Times and Transcript, San Francisco. Olympia, Oct. 23, 1852. 7ff

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, COWLITZ FARMS, O. T. Sept. 6, 1852. 14

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. 3ff

WARBASS & TOWNSEND,

GROCCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE, GENERALLY. Shipping supplied at short notice. MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River. Sept. 6, 1852. 14

P. A. MARQUAM,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Having located permanently in the city of Portland, will practice his Profession in the various Courts of Oregon Territory. Office—in Coffin's Block, opposite the Columbian Hotel. Sept. 6, 1852. 14

WM. SETON OGDEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, PORTLAND, O. T. Sept. 6, 1852. 14

ANDREW J. MOSES

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

Law Notice.

HAMILTON, will PRACTICE LAW, in the several Courts of the Territory of Oregon. Office in Morrison's Building, MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY. sept 18 ff

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE, sept 18 ff PORTLAND, OREGON. Geo. Abernethy, Hiram Clark, J. R. Robb

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.

MERCHANTS, OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY. Sept. 6, 1852. 14

F. A. CHENOWETH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon. Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852. 14ff

ADAMS & CO. BANKERS,

Portland, Oregon. EXCHANGE AT SIGHT in sums to suit, on SAN FRANCISCO, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, BOSTON, FLETCHER, NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, LONDON. Also payable at the following banks: Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany, Union City Bank, Utica, Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Auburn, Bank of Utica, Buffalo, Rochester City Bank, Rochester, Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Michigan State Bank, Detroit, Commercial Branch Bank of Ohio, Cleveland, Clinton Bank, Columbus, O. Deposits received on special or general account. We are always prepared to PURCHASE GOLD DUST and sell EXCHANGE at market rates. Jan. 15, 1853. 24ff

ADAMS & CO.

By the 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 mail 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 the sale 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 men in all parts of the Eastern, Middle, Southern and Western States, with our extensive connections completed in OREGON, we can guarantee to our patrons unrivalled facilities. 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. 34ff

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c. PILLOW & DREW have just received direct from New York, a large and well assorted stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY, consisting of Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Plain do. do. Gold and Silver Trimmings; Gold Rings with sets; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins; Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders; Gold 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; Heads and Fancy Head ornaments; Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks; Pocket Knives and Pen Knives, &c. &c. All of which will be sold at Low Prices. Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 3ff

WEBBER & SLATER'S EXPRESS.

THE A 1 fast sailing ship "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.

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, '53

Summer Arrangement.

THE NEW STEAMER LOT WHEATCORN, 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 ff 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 " " 1,650 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. 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 " " " " 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 STEINBERGER, 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 purchasing 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. 19ff

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 mail 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 the sale 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 men in all parts of the Eastern, Middle, Southern and Western States, with our extensive connections completed in OREGON, we can guarantee to our patrons unrivalled facilities. 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. 34ff

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS.

A JOINT STOCK COMPANY—Capital \$300,000—Office in S. Brannan's new iron block building, Montgomery street, between California and Sacramento. EDWARD B. MORGAN, President, JAMES MCKAY, Secretary. This company having completed its organization as above is now ready to undertake a general EXPRESS FORWARDING AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, the purchase and sale of Gold Dust, Bullion and Bills of Exchange; the payment and collection of Notes, Bills and Accounts; the forwarding of Gold Dust, Bullion and Specie; also Packages, Parcels and Freight of all descriptions, in and between the city of New York and the cities of San Francisco, and principal cities and towns in California, connecting at New York with the lines of the American Express Company; the Harnden Express; Pullen, Vignol & Co's Northern and Canada Express; and Livingston, Wells & Co's European Express. They have established offices and faithful agents in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Eastern, Middle and western States; energetic and faithful messengers furnished with iron chests for the security of treasure and other valuable packages, accompanying each Express upon all their lines, as well in California as in the Atlantic States. They will immediately establish offices 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, 200 month square, San Francisco, 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 in cheap books and newspapers, and other articles in their line, in advance of all others, at the lowest market price. Country merchants, agents, the trade, pedlars, canvassers, and the public generally are invited to call and examine our extensive stock 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 receive per every mail, the Boston Journal, N. O. Picayune, Louisville Courier, Cincinnati Commercial, Portland Transcript, New Bedford Mercury, Baltimore Sun, St. Louis Reveille, &c., &c.; books which they receive the New York Herald, New York Tribune, London Illustrated News, Wilbur & Smith's European Times, Weekly Dispatch, Dublin Nation, London Punch, La Cronica, New York State Leitung, New York Schellkopf, La Presse, La Constitutionnel, L'Illustration, and other papers generally from all parts of the world. One of the firm resides in New York, and will attend to the filling of all orders that we may receive with promptness and dispatch. BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Portsmouth square, San Francisco.

Winn's Fountain Head

Steam Candy Manufactory. Fancy Confectionery, Pie and Cake Bakery, AND REFRESHMENT SALOON, Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery St. 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, 48, 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 had been sold upon the premises, neither shall be. My friends advise me to introduce the sale of liquors into my business, as they thought I would add much to my profits; my reply was, I have had 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. Jun. 22, 1853. 21ff M. L. WINN