

THE COLUMBIAN.

VOL. 2.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1853.

NO. 12.

THE COLUMBIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY
Mat. K. Smith.

Terms—Invariably in Advance.

For one year, when sent by mail, or taken at the office, \$5.00; for six months \$3.00.
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISING.
One square, (twelve lines or less,) three insertions, \$5.00; for every additional insertion, \$1. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers.
The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin, otherwise they will be continued till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

AGENTS.
The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for "The Columbian":
LAFAYETTE BALCH, Steilacoom;
F. A. CLARKE, Cowitz Landing;
WILEY CHAPMAN, Salem, Oregon;
J. L. BROWN, Shoal Water Bay, W. T.
HON. ROBERT THOMPSON, Portland, O.;
CHAS. C. TERRY, Alki;
A. A. DENNY, Seattle;
ANDREW MUIR, Victoria, Vancouver's Island;
Geo. B. GOUDY, Lafayette, O. T.
Wm. S. CALDWELL, Hillsborough;
JAMES C. STRONG, Cathlamet;
HENRY C. WILSON, Port Townsend;
S. S. FORD, Seb., Chickeeles;
S. S. SAUNDERS, Gehalis, Lewis Co.
S. D. HOWE, Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island;
JOHN R. JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie, Lewis County.

Education.—No. 3.

It often happens that great benefits are conferred upon society by men whose personal qualities are not such as to entitle them to esteem or respect, but who, nevertheless, attain rank and social consideration in consequence of their services to their fellow men. In many departments of active life, great results are not unfrequently attained by those whose qualities, either moral or intellectual, are far inferior even to the average standard; yet it is considered right, and for the interest of society, to overlook defects of this kind, and to regard such men for what they have done, irrespective of what they are, nor could society safely proceed on any other plan. But no such drawbacks exist in the case of the true educator. Not only are his doings of the utmost benefit to his country, but his own being must correspond in excellence to his deeds, his "outward endeavors" being necessarily a reflection of his inward condition. How can he teach unless he has been taught? How can he successfully act upon the mind of his pupils unless he has studied the phenomena of his own? How can he make others think, unless he has himself thought much? How can he govern the passions of those committed to his charge, unless he has mastered his own? How can he guide the young towards the nobler objects of their being, unless he himself has a clear perception of them, and by his life and actions shows that their attainment is with him paramount to all merely temporal advantages? How can he be an example of meekness, patience, disinterestedness and honor, if these virtues have no place in his soul? And how could society justify neglect of men so highly endowed, or be so blind to its own interests as not to raise them to such a position as would increase the force of their example, and their power of doing good? But we shall be asked with an incredulous sneer, "Where are these wonderful men whose virtues and usefulness you extol so loudly? Never has it been our good fortune to encounter one of those living personifications of every excellence; and we in common with society at large, should be only too happy to have the opportunity of doing them honor. You surely cannot mean the members of that nondescript class, whose occupation is neither a profession nor a trade, but partakes of the worst characters of both—whose vocation, so far from being noble and dignified, is universally regarded by others, and not unfrequently by themselves, as mean and contemptible, intolerably tedious, and abounding in petty vexations, so far from being of most importance and utility in the State, is merely a mode of ridding parents of their children during the most troublesome and uninteresting period of life, and of keeping those children out of mischief by a dull round of useless and disagreeable studies, which are abandoned and forgotten as soon as the impatient youth is emancipated from his worse than Egyptian thralldom; so far from requiring in those who follow it attainments and virtues beyond those possessed by their countrymen

at large, it is notoriously the refuge and last resource of many whose inferiority both intellectual and moral, has been shown by numerous failures in other departments of exertion, which cannot be regarded as making demands upon the mental powers, but who often rise to success and eminence in this, the same fact being plainly indicated too by the circumstance that so little distinctive speciality does the vocation present, that even its highest posts are almost invariably filled by men who, whatever be their other accomplishments, have never made it a distinct object of study, but have generally been so wholly engrossed with pursuits of a totally different kind, that they can hardly have bestowed even a passing thought upon it, until they were actually invested with its dignities. These men, besides, confessedly at the head of the so-called profession, do not conceal the somewhat contemptuous feelings they entertain towards it, and evidently regard its employments as mere stepping stones to other objects of ambition, which stand much higher in their estimation. "If such things be done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?" If so little of peculiar knowledge or capability is requisite to the due performance of the duties of the chief places in the profession, must it not necessarily follow—as indeed is the case—that the great body of its members have no prevailing characteristics of any kind? Many undergo no special training, and are thus altogether destitute of that *esprit de corps* which serves so many useful purposes, and acts as a strong restraint upon vicious individuals. They are subject to no searching examinations, preparatory to being admitted to practice their calling, so that there is no trustworthy guarantee of their moral or intellectual fitness; to perform their assumed duties; they are not recognized by the State in any capacity except that of tax-paying individuals. In short if you really do allude to the actually existing educators, it can only be ironically; if you are in earnest, you may expect to be laughed at by everybody who knows any thing whatever of that strange body—the schoolmaster."

We fear we must admit the general truth of these objections, so far as they relate to the actual condition of the professor, and that our views of it are drawn not from the existing state of things, but from abstract considerations of its essential nature, leaving out of account for the present the merely accidental circumstances by which its true character is obscured and defaced. This avowal, we doubt not, will be read with undisguised contempt by many of our practical countrymen who are apt to think lightly of whatever passes beyond the bounds of the visible and tangible. And our statements may be ridiculed, even by educators, as the dreams of a Utopian optimist. Alas! that such should be the low condition of education and educators, as to make what should be nothing more than a description of the real, appear the idle imaginings of an ungodly fancy. To the charge of idealism, however, we willingly plead guilty—being fully convinced of the close and necessary connection between ideas and deeds. Excellence in any pursuit can never be attained by those who are content to bound their view by the "poor, miserable, hampered, despicable actual" whereby they are compassed; who have no high ideal standard in their thoughts by which to test all their performances; no intellectual model of perfection into greater and greater likeness to which it is their daily and hourly endeavor to shape the rude and roughly hewn image of the actual. The reason of this is obvious. Real life mainly consists of a multitude of the most exalted stations are for the most part, made up of them—great events and the necessity for great exertions seldom occur. It is only on rare occasions that soldiers, for instance, are called upon to perform heroic actions. Most of their time is spent in what shallow observers call trifling and useless minutia, and which would deserve to be so called if considered without reference to any thing except themselves, but which acquire importance, and cease to be vexatious when it is seen that they lay the foundation of that discipline and obedience to superiors which makes all the difference between an army and a mob. Now the man who takes no general and elevated view of his vocation necessarily becomes wholly engrossed in its details, which being, as we have said, in themselves petty and unimportant—nay disagreeable and repulsive—soon diminishes the interest he may at first have felt in his duties, and lead him to look with contempt and dislike upon the profession which has ceased to be to him a source of pride and pleasurable enjoyment. To expect that duties which excite such feelings will be well performed, would argue little knowledge of human nature or acquaintance with the world. Day after day they will be more carelessly executed, until such a state has been reached, that they are got through by a merely mechanical exercise of the faculties; and so far as soul or intellect is involved, the performance of them can sink no lower. At this point men remain stationary, and a certain feeling of patient indifference takes possession of the mind—a feeling which may be mistaken for contentment, but which is really the most hopeless of all conditions, and leaves little chance of better things from those who are sunk in this "Slough of Despond."

These remarks are peculiarly applicable to the profession of the educator, which is essentially one of detail; which possesses comparatively few opportunities of public display with its attendant excitement; which presents little variety in the unceasing round of its duties, and which, undoubtedly, has its full share of trouble and vexation. Unless the educator is able to rise above the details with which he is concerned; and as from an elevation, to look down upon them, so as to take a general view of their relation to one another, and of the whole of which they are part, whereby alone a due impression of their importance can be made upon his mind, it can hardly be otherwise than that year by year his aspirations become less elevated, and his performances more mean, until at length he sinks down to a mere formalist, without vital energy himself, and therefore incapable of imparting spiritual life to others.

It is true such men spare themselves many mortifications that must be endured by those who have higher objects, and who are constantly compelled to lament the great discrepancy between their aims and their performances, their daily shortcomings, slothfulness and blindness. But though the latter are deprived of the dull repose and self-satisfied indifference of those who take lower views of duty, they have ample compensation in the approval of their own consciences, in the perception of their prayers and the abundant fruits of their labors. Thus these very circumstances, which to others would be productive of nothing but vexation, are to them sources of positive pleasure; and many things in themselves, and viewed apart from the great objects which they subserve, would be simply troublesome and annoying, become interesting and important when considered in their due relation to the system at large. It is only, then, by adopting juster and more elevated ideas respecting their profession, that educators can successfully attempt to raise it to its proper eminence. So long as they acquiesce in mean and disparaging opinions relating to it, and have no clear conviction of its essential dignity and value, so long must we expect to see the profession deprived of its just rights, privileges and influence, and its members little better than social outcasts. That the opinions we have here stated are not merely imaginative, but capable of realization, is proved by the fact that some educators have actually exemplified in their lives and character all the qualities which we have described as constituting the ideal of an educator. Such men as ABBOTT in America, ARNOLD and MAYO in England, FELLEBERG and PENNABLOZZI in Switzerland, and JACOTOT in Belgium, rescue the profession from the "low and lost estate" into which the treachery of others had sunk it. They show what education should be, and may serve as models for the imitation—not servile, but intelligent and independent—of those who desire to make the profession worthy of its noble objects, and the reverence and love wherewith their pupils and the world at large reward them. From that, there is ample encouragement for all who have sufficient knowledge, energy and virtue to tread in their footsteps.

BERNARD CORNELIUS.
VICTORIA, V. I., October 1853.

EDWARD EVERETT ON SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS.—It was said by Edward Everett in a recent speech, in which he noticed the "superstition of this material age":

"An age supremely skeptical and supremely credulous, which is ready to believe in every thing spiritual rather than God, and admits all marvels but the inteposition of his providence; an age which supposes it a thing of every day's occurrence to evoke from their awful rest the spirits of the great and good, and believes that the master intellects which while they lived—obscured with these organs of sense—ravished the ears with 'the tongues of men,' and have now cast off 'this muddy vesture of decay,' and gone where they speak with the 'tongues of angels,' can yet find no medium of communication from the eternal world but wretched inarticulate rappings and clatterings, which pot house clowns would be ashamed to use in their intercourse with each other—as if our matchless Choate, for instance, who has just electrified the land with a burst of eloquence not easily paralleled, in the line of time, if sent with a message from a higher stage of being, would come skulking and rapping behind the waistcoat, instead of coming in robes of light with a voice like the music of the spheres, an age I say, that believes all this, and yet doubts and sneers at the wonder-working fervors of earnest men, swayed by the all-powerful influence of sincere faith."

TAKEN FOR A FILLIBUSTER.—When Commodore Vanderbilt's yacht, the North Star, arrived at Civita Vecchia, she was looked upon as a very suspicious craft. The Papal government connected her visit with the recently discovered Mazzini conspiracy, and refused the Commodore permission to land. After two or three days of useless negotiation, the North Star proceeded to Naples, where she was also an object of suspicion, and had eventually to seek refuge at Malta.

Don't forget not that human virtue is as polished steel, which is rusted by a breath.

Sitka.

From the San Francisco Herald, Oct. 24.
Prior to the establishment of the Americans in California, this spot was known to us only as a small speck upon the map, comprised within the Russian Possessions on the Northwest coast of America. Even now but little more is known. Like the sealed ports of Japan, it still remains a subject for the investigation of the curious. Like those ports also, Sitka is sealed to the general commerce of the world, and no vessels are permitted to trade with the residents, except those having a special license from the Russian Government. Some years since the attention of the Russians was directed to this point, by the abundance of furs found in the vicinity. A company was formed under a charter granted by the Emperor, and a factory established, at which a trade was opened with the native Indians in the article of furs. To this company the exclusive privileges of commerce were granted, and in it they still remain, with a single exception. A want of ice in the market of San Francisco was felt, soon after the advent of the Americans, and the attention of several gentlemen of our city was at once directed to this point, as affording a proximate position from which the tedious voyage of a vessel to the Atlantic. A company was accordingly formed here, which, after negotiation, obtained the permission of the Russian Government to procure a regular supply of this article.—Its privileges were also made exclusive, but were limited to the trade in this article alone. By reason of this trade a more intimate relationship has arisen between our port and that of Sitka, rendering the latter one of some interest to us. Our attention has been directed to this subject by the arrival at this port a few days since, of the Russian brig Schilkoff, forty-one days from Sitka. Through the politeness of Captain Juselius, we have been placed in possession of some facts which may prove interesting. Sitka is an island, near the 59th degree of latitude. Upon this island there is but one town, or rather factory, called Sitka. This place is located upon a beautiful bay completely land-locked, and affording the ample security for shipping. The population of the town is fifteen hundred or two thousand souls, all of whom are attached to the trading company first mentioned. The houses composing the town are built of logs, somewhat after the fashion of those in the new States of the Union. The men are employed in trapping and in trading for skins with the Indians. These skins are confined to the beaver, otter and seal, which are taken in great numbers by the natives. The face of the island is rough and mountainous, possessing but little arable land.—This, however, is cultivated, and yields a scanty supply of potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables, which are the only vegetable productions of the island. The supplies of provisions are mostly obtained from Europe—from the former, salt meats, and from the latter, flour and other breadstuffs. The only fresh meat is that of the deer, which animal is successfully hunted through the dense forests by the Indians alone. In this pursuit the gun is used. Small shallow streams trickle down the hills into the ocean, and these are filled with fish in great variety. At certain seasons salmon are found in abundance, at times completely choking up the streams, from which they are taken with the hand, or by means of a small hook used by the Indians for that purpose. Other species of fish are taken with spears. Upon these articles of food the inhabitants subsist, although from the remote position of the island they are often caught with a limited general supply of provisions. The only article of traffic which the island affords is that of lumber. There are at present two saw mills running, both of which are driven by water. The company is, however, engaged in the erection of another, to be propelled by steam. This is designed to be a floating mill, and will be removed from place to place along the coast, as the only timber available is that immediately upon the beach. In felling trees it is necessary that they be made to fall into the water. Should they fall landward, the forest is so dense that no use can be made of them, and hence has the expedient of a floating mill been adopted. The only timber upon the island is a species of white pine, an article with which the market is furnished is taken from three small lakes back of the town. In these the water is but four or five feet deep. When the brig sailed the supply of last winter had been exhausted. She left in the harbor no other vessel, and the inhabitants were plodding on as usual, completely cut off from all intercourse with other portions of the world.—The natives of the island live in houses similarly constructed to those of the Europeans. They lead a life of contentment and indolence. Although possessed of no very low order of intellect, they are said to be extremely lazy. The colony is under the control of a Governor, who is assisted by two subordinates. Particular observance is paid to religious worship—there being some seven or eight ministers of the Greek Church in the town at this time. The island possesses no attraction whatever as a place of residence. During the summer the weather is rather pleasant, but in winter the rains

and fogs render it almost intolerable.—Should clothing once become saturated it is almost impossible to dry it. When the rain is not falling the atmosphere is very clear, but intensely cold. The only attractive feature about the island seems to be its beautiful harbor.

From the Oregonian.
SHOALWATER BAY, W. T.,
October 1, 1853.

FRIEND DRYER—I have read with peculiar satisfaction the various accounts in the "COLUMBIAN," (the pioneer paper of Washington Territory), of improvements and prosperity in all parts of our new and flourishing country. At this exciting and interesting period in our history, I deem it not inappropriate to give the readers of your paper, and more especially the immigrant—a short history of the discoveries and improvements which are being made in this section.

The time which has elapsed since my promise to write has put me in possession of much general information concerning the geography and natural resources of this section of the Territory. The prairie found upon the head waters of Willapa river, are sufficiently extensive to admit of a large settlement, and no doubt is now entertained of the practicability of constructing a good wagon road from the above prairies to intersect the road leading from the Cowitz to Olympia. A party of our citizens will soon proceed to survey the above road, which will run mostly through a good farming country, of prairie and timber, with a soil of light black loam from 3 to 5 feet deep—which for strength and productive capacity, is not surpassed by any on the Pacific coast. The land along the bay is of the same nature, and lies well for cultivation; but cannot be made immediately available for farming purposes, as it is covered with an immense growth of evergreen timber, affording however, great facilities for the manufacture of lumber, which will be an extensive business here as soon as mills can be erected.

The business of our bay is fast increasing, our citizens, although poor at first, have established a brisk trade in the oystering and lumbering line, by which in a few months they have acquired the means sufficient to place them in comfortable and easy circumstances, while the farmer has been abundantly rewarded for all his labors.

The immigrant who has the means to travel would do well to visit the north side of the Columbia, before settling in Oregon, as here he finds a large vacant field in which to make his selection of a claim.—This is one great inducement, as nearly all first rate claims in Oregon are occupied.—The flattering prospect of abundance from the labors of the people, together with the assurance of good health, hitherto realized in this Territory, renders every poor man's labor a sure capital, by which he may avail himself of the various resources of wealth, which abound in all parts of the country. And while we sincerely desire the prosperity and settlement of our sister Territory, we cannot forbear a suggestion to the poor emigrant, that he settle in a country where he is not liable to be shaken daily by the fever and ague, or to have his only capital, his health, taken from him by bilious and intermittent fevers. But I have digressed widely from my subject, so I will return, with an apology, to Shoalwater Bay. Here is the bark Arianna, Capt. Ankers, direct from New York, to San Francisco, where she chartered for this place without chart or pilot. The Capt. found no difficulty in coming in at the middle channel; the least water being four fathoms on the bar. Capt. A. speaks in the highest terms of the entrance to the bay. We have also in port, brig Sophia, for piles and square timber; and schooners Maryland and Potter, for oysters.

J. K. BROWN.

A SNAKE STORY.—A correspondent writing from Texas, gives us a good story, for the perfect truth of which he pledges his sacred honor. "One night, my wife and myself were awakened by a noise from the shelf, which contained our store of crockery, followed by a crash, which showed that a great portion of our cups and plates had been flung to the floor. Springing up to discover the author of this attack upon China, I found a large snake in a somewhat unpleasant fix. He had crawled upon the shelf, attracted by a number of eggs which were scattered about. One of these he had swallowed, and, in order to get at the next, he had put his head and a portion of his body, through the handle of a jug which happened to stand between the coveted delicacies. The handle was just opened enough to let his body, in its natural state, slip cleverly through, but not sufficient to let it pass when puffed out by the egg. In this position he had swallowed the second egg.—His snaking thus found him, if unable to advance or retreat, and in bounding about to escape from this novel stock, had caused the accident which had aroused us."

"Muscatine," an ox six years old, raised at Muscatine, Iowa, now on route for the World's Fair, is believed to be the largest ox in the United States. He is 6 feet 8 inches high, 17 feet and 4 inches long; girths 10 feet 9 inches, and it is said, to be the heaviest weight ever 1000 lbs.

Read the Advertisements.

A great many persons have been heard to say, "What is the use of taking that paper, it's so full of advertisements." Why for the very best of reasons. The advertisements in a paper are but the types of the mind of the advertiser. The advertisements are but contributions to a paper, and are the effusions of the brains of different persons. To read them, says the Transcript, you have an idea of the advertiser; you have, as it may be called, an insight into the mind of each and every person doing business, who is intelligent and shrewd enough to place his business before a large number of people through the medium of the press. Advertising is an advantage, having a great number of different branches, the whole forming one of the greatest and most advantageous channels for the business man that has ever come to the knowledge of the person in pursuit of a fortune. We say, read them. A shrewd man in a strange place can tell the character of those who do business by the manner in which he places his business before the public. Nothing affords us more gratification or pleasure than to get a paper from a distant place, and then to run over the advertisements. We admire to notice the different cunning and part methods in which business men go to work to bring themselves into notice and their business before the readers of a newspaper. By a little careful attention, you have a very good, in fact, we may say a very fair idea of the merchant and his qualifications for transacting business. Again, another advantage to be gained—and a most essential one—is, that in purchasing from a man or parties who give publicity to their business, who ask the public to call and make an examination, who invite attention to the advantages to be gained by calling upon them, you do not run any risk of being cheated or having any deceit practiced upon you. The man who places his business before the public calls their attention to it, and invites all to examine his wares, is not the man to take any unfair advantage. It is only those who wish to keep out of the notice of the public, by withholding from them their branch of business, &c., that practice deceit and knavery upon the unsuspecting and ignorant. Whoever heard of an advertiser in a paper resorting to duplicity in the disposition of his wares?—Again we say, read the advertisements.

Science for Every Day Life.

A variety of interesting papers were read before the American Scientific Association, during its late session at Cleveland. Wm. H. Thomas, Esq., of Cincinnati, read an essay, which discussed the indications of the weather, as shown by animals, insects and plants; and was full of facts, many of them new, and of scientific explanations of themselves. Birds, it asserts, invariably show, by the way they build their nests, whether a season is to be windy or otherwise. If the former, they thatch the nest, between the twigs and lining. If the latter, they omit these precautions. If a dry season is in prospect, they build in open places. If a wet one, they choose sheltered spots. A careful observation of these peculiarities will afford, Mr. Thomas says, a certain criterion, early in spring, of the coming weather.

Snails also reveal, by their habits, whether rain may be expected or not. Several species of these animals invariably ascend the stems of plants two days before a rain, in order to place themselves on a leaf, there to imbibe the water, for they never drink.—Other species have tubercles that rise from their bodies generally ten days before a rain, there being a pore at the end of each tubercle to imbibe the water. Others grow yellowish white just before a rain, returning to a darker color after rain. Locusts also foretell rain by sheltering themselves under the leaves of trees, and in hollows and trunks, as soon as, by the changes in the atmosphere, they discover that rain is impending. Most leaves of trees are also barometers, for if rain is to be light, they turn up so as to receive their fill of water, while for a long rain, they double so as to conduct the water away.

Another member, Professor Brookesley, of Hartford, read a paper describing a spring near his residence, whose waters rose invariably before a rain. He suggested that the diminished atmospheric pressure which precedes a rain was the cause of the phenomenon, and recommended that observations should be made over the whole country, to ascertain whether the phenomenon was general or only exceptional. It would be curious if the former could be established, and not less useful than curious, for if nature has made every spring a natural barometer, the fact will be of vast benefit to know.

EDUCATION.—Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's looks, with a father's nod of approbation, or a sign of reproof, with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance, with handfuls of flowers in green and daisy meadow, with bird's nests admired but not touched, with creeping ants and almost imperceptible emetics, with humming bees and glass beehives, with pleasant walks in shady lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones, and words to mature, to act of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the reign of all good, to God himself.

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

Saturday, November 26, 1853.

More about the Mails.

We have been at some pains to collect a few facts concerning the manner in which the mail service for this country is performed, which, in addition to what we have said on previous occasions in regard to the matter, we beg to lay before the Post Office Department at Washington City, and its special representative, the Postal Agent for the Territories of Oregon and Washington.—We have learned—

1st. That money remitted through the mails from the Post office in this place to parties in San Francisco, never reached its destination. And also, that money remitted through the same channel to parties in this Territory never reached those to whom it was sent.

2nd. That at some point between this and San Francisco, packages are opened and letters abstracted therefrom—in proof of which we would say that a large number of the letter packages reaching the Olympia Post office do not tally with the accompanying way bills.

3rd. Letters bearing the San Francisco post mark come to hand through an Express running between Olympia and Rainier, although the post master at the latter point, besides his oath and obligations to perform his duties honestly and faithfully, has been requested in writing by parties in this place, not to allow their letters or other mail matter to come into the possession of the said Express, which, by its violation of the law; of every principle of right, and of its obligations to the public, has shown itself unworthy of trust.

The inference to be drawn from these facts is, that there is criminal malfeasance in office and robbery of the mail committed by some post master, post office clerk, mail agent or contractor, either at or between the two points, Olympia and San Francisco.

Will the Postal Agent for the two Territories, Gen. A. L. Lovell, ferret out the offender and bring him to justice; and will he exercise a better industry in effecting a change for the better, in the mail service for this territory? Or will a petition signed by 3000 people, praying for his removal and the appointment of a more energetic and efficient man in his place, have to be forwarded to Washington City? One or the other must be done! On behalf of the entire population of Washington Territory we ask that prompt and efficient action be taken to put an end to these outrages.—We have borne them long enough, in all conscience, and further forbearance on our part would be little less than an interest and criminal neglect of our own interests and rights. The people of Washington Territory have as good a right to regularity and precision in the transportation and delivery of their mails, as those of any other section of the United States, and that if they do not demand a due respect to that right, they have less spirit than we give them credit for, and deserve to be tricked and swindled out of their mails for all time to come.

SINGULAR, VERY.—We have, heretofore, received by every steamer a full fortnight's file of the San Francisco Herald—including daily, weekly, and steamer editions—from Adams & Co., and the package was always done up in brown wrapping paper with a printed direction, and A. & Co.'s Express stamp upon it. The other day, however, we were handed three Heralds "done up" in clean white paper, unsealed, the written direction scarcely dry, and with what purported to be Adams & Co.'s signature on one corner. If Adams & Co. really did send us that small package, they have our thanks—if not, we would like to know, so that we may give honor to whom honor is due, and thank the one who delivered it at our office.

NEWS BY THE LAST MAIL.—We devote a large portion of our space to the news received by the last States mail, believing such would be more interesting to our readers at large than any thing we have to say upon local matters. Our dates are from New York to Oct. 13th, New Orleans Oct. 14th, and from San Francisco to Nov. 7th.

Bark MARY MELVILLE, Capt. Derby, arrived on Wednesday last, 16 days from San Francisco. She brings the following passengers: Rev. D. Blain and lady, S. Walker and lady, R. J. Walker, C. E. Walker, H. M. Walker, W. D. Van Burin, J. T. Turner, A. J. Chambers, Rev. Davis, and D. P. Barlow.

THE CENSUS.—The census of Thurston and Pierce counties is finished, and we are enabled to state the total population of the Territory as being 5995. Thurston returns 996; Pierce, 514. Lewis county has a population of 619 instead of 474 as published some weeks since. Col. Anderson, U. S. Marshal, has promised us the full returns for our next issue.

"SELLING OFF."—Read the advertisement of Mr. J. C. Fony, in another column. Having determined to engage in other business, he now offers to the farmers and others a stock of very desirable articles at unusually low prices.

BRIG JANE, Capt. Stegg, sailed from Steilacoom on the 22d inst., for San Francisco. She takes a cargo of 1250 barrels Salmon, and is consigned to Balch & Palmer.

THANKS.—Wells, Fargo & Co. and J. W. Sullivan, have our thanks for packages of papers per last steamer.

BRITISH STEAMER OTTER, paid our port a visit on Saturday last, and left again on Monday.

Capt. Diggs of the brig "Geo. Emery" will please accept our thanks for a late San Francisco paper.

Latest News from the Atlantic States.

The yellow fever was still raging in the south. The Galveston Civilian, in its issue of the 22d Sept. says the epidemic rages with unabated fury, and is destined to constitute the darkest page in the history of our otherwise fortunate city. Upwards of two hundred persons have already fallen victims, including Major Sanderson of the U. S. A.

The yellow fever continues its ravages on the Mississippi. There have been over three hundred cases at Grand Gulf, fifty-nine of which proved fatal. At Port Gibson all but seventeen adults of the place have been attacked by the scourge, and sixty cases have proved fatal.

The epidemic was spreading on the plantations, and is very fatal. Seventy-three deaths have occurred at Lake Providence of a population of 120 inhabitants. The fever was raging fearfully at Vicksburg, Natchez and Yazoo City, and at every place on the Mississippi between Princeton and the Balize.

MARNE GOLD MINES.—The Waterville Mail says that a gentleman of that place, named Golder, has just returned from a visit to the diggings, in Madria, Sandy river.—He brings a very small sample of gold in scales, which was washed from the earth. It was found on the main branch of Sandy river, about six miles from Phillip's village.

BIRTHS IN NEW YORK.—The astonishing increase of the population of New York city has been a theme of wonder for many years; but we think the following statement of the births for two months will account for it in a great degree. In the month of July, 1853, there were 1591 births, and in August there were 1846, making a total of 3437 for the two months. Of these, 1780 were males, and 1656 females.

SINGULAR.—The ship France, which arrived at New York on the 30th September, from Palermo and Gibraltar, reports that on the 16th, in lat. 38 47, lon. 55 58, a brig of about 400 tons, with mast-heads painted black, no topgallant mast, no main yard, one end of foretopmast yard on the forecable, the other end in the foretop; part of the foresail was set, and the jib and flying jib were hanging to the boom.—When about three miles from her, the Captain of the France says he saw a large body of water fly into the air, and the brig entirely disappeared. The F. sailed around the spot and saw fragments of the wreck.—No boats were seen, nor were any of the crew. The vessel which had been abandoned at sea.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the soldiers enlisted at the close of the Mexican war, and who were not in Mexico, are not entitled to land warrants.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. INGRAHAM.—A meeting of Republicans, without distinction of party or nation, was held at Metropolitan Hall, in New York, on the 22d Sept., to prepare a testimonial for Captain Ingraham. C. C. Barr, of the National Democrat, presided. Five thousand persons were in attendance. The resolutions of the meeting endorse Capt. Ingraham's conduct to the fullest extent. A good medal was also voted to Capt. Ingraham, and speeches were made by Hon. John P. Hale, John Cochrane, and by several foreign gentlemen.

Notice is given by the New York Board of Underwriters, that a return of two and half per cent. will hereafter be made upon premiums of insurance on vessels provided with approved lightning rods.

Bayard Taylor, who has been for some time in China watching the progress of the rebellion, has joined the Japan expedition under Commodore Perry.

The Patent Office has refused an extension to Colt's patent fire-arms, on the ground that he has already made one million dollars from its sale. The patent has run four years to run.

The people of Illinois are discussing the propriety of changing the name of Springfield, the capital of that State. The names Sangamo and Illini are proposed.

The United States revenues from customs, for the year ending June 30, 1853, is \$61,000,000, exceeding the treasury estimate by \$10,000,000, and the largest amount ever received in any one year.

There is a town in Arkansas containing but six inhabitants, viz: A crippled negro, a jack-a, a quack doctor, a buzzard, a polecat, and an alligator. There was a population of seven until the postmaster was appointed.

It is stated that the consumption of tea in the United States has doubled in three years.

Another "Great Exhibition" is looming in the distance, for 1855, in Paris. The French Government will take charge of the works sent to them, free of expense, for exhibition by Louis Napoleon to make the project go off well, and if possible, surpass the display in Hyde Park.

The outstanding funded debt of the United States amounts to \$63,434,697. This amount includes the \$5,000,000 promised to Texas, not yet issued, as well as \$5,000,000 of like debt already issued.

The contributions to the Crystal Palace, in aid of the Washington Monument, now amount to upwards of \$4,300.

Of the number of births, in one week, in New York, 1,571 occurred among our own race, while only 12 are reported to have taken place among the colored population.

Mary Simondson, who arrived at the extreme old age of 126 years, and who resided near Shippendale, Pa., died suddenly last month.

Within the year past there have been dispatched from Boston for Australia one steamer, twenty-three ships, twenty-two barks and three brigs, all first class vessels.

Nine Days Later from the States!

The San Francisco Commercial Advertiser of the 7th inst. says: "By the arrival of the P. M. S. steamer Panama on Saturday morning, we are in receipt of files from New Orleans up to Oct. 14th, and Telegraphic Dispatches from the 13th. Our advices are received through the Pequey office, and forwarded by the Ocean Mail and Island Company, via the Ramsey Route.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Several heavy failures have been announced in this city, among them that of the well known banking house of Simeon Draper. Speculations in stocks are the causes assigned for these unexpected and unfortunate disasters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—At the State elections which have just been concluded in Pennsylvania, the whole Democratic ticket has been carried. In the city of Philadelphia, however, the Whig candidate for the mayoralty has been elected.

Barnabas Bates, the author of the cheap postage system in the United States, died in Boston this morning.

The New York money market continues tight. Sterling exchange is at 10 per cent. premium.

The elections in Ohio have resulted in the complete success of the Democratic ticket. Medill, the candidate of that party for Governor, is said to have received a majority of nearly 30,000 votes over his rival.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Oct. 12.—The towboat Thomas McDaniel exploded her boilers on the bar at noon to-day, with terrific and sad effect. The vessel herself is badly damaged, and it is believed that three lives were at once sacrificed, and several others were put in great jeopardy from the wounds received. Capt. Francis, of the vessel, was blown overboard and is badly hurt.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Oct. 10.—The Navy bark George Nicholas, from New York Bay, bound for Cuba, has been picked up at sea by the bark Sarah Bridge, with only the mate, of all her equipage, left living, and he very sick. The Captain and the rest of the crew had all died of Chagres fever, from which disease the mate also was suffering. The Captain of the Sarah Bridge put his mate and part of his crew on board the death-swept ship, which has been brought in, and is now on her way up the river.

YELLOW FEVER AT JACKSON, MISS.—Oct. 13.—The yellow fever is decidedly on the increase in Jackson, much to the distress of the inhabitants. Out of 450 persons, which is the estimated population of the place at present, there have been no fewer than 17 new cases during the past 24 hours. The disease, too, has become more malignant and fatal. A general panic prevails, and business is almost of quite suspended.

THE FIRE IN BUFFALO.—At the fire in Buffalo, Oct. 5, four or five acres of ground were burned over. The telegraphic dispatches to New Orleans contain the following in relation to the conflagration. Over one hundred buildings were destroyed. Over the loss will not probably exceed \$30,000, the insurance on which is under \$20,000. Some brick blocks were consumed, and others much damaged. The fire consumed both sides of Evans street, from Fly to Rock street; both sides of Locust street in the same boundaries. One side of State, one side of Fly, and both sides of Rock, were to the canal.

Judge John Y. Mason has accepted the mission to France.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—John W. H. Underwood, of Georgia, to be an Associate Justice of the Court of the United States for the Territory of Utah.

Wm. W. H. Davis, of Pennsylvania, to be U. S. Attorney for the Territory of New Mexico.

Charles Bloomer, to be U. S. Marshal for New Mexico.

C. W. Donison, of Massachusetts, Consul of the U. S. at Demarara, in British Guiana.

Joseph N. Lewis, of Massachusetts, Commercial agent of the United States at Porto Prince.

The latest European Intelligence. The Cunard steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on the 13th of October, bringing intelligence from Liverpool to the 1st, four days later than previous advices.

The reports brought by the Canada are to the effect that there was only a moderate business doing in the Liverpool cotton market, with a slight decline in prices. RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.—The cholera in Great Britain is steadily increasing.—At Newcastle there has been 935 deaths, and 80 a day—seven times as many as in 1831-32. At Gateshead in 15 days there were 227, or nearly twice as many as in 1831-32. The disease was visible in Hull, Durham, Hexham, Eton, Berwick, Darlington, Windsor, and Belfast, but had decreased at Manchester.

The National Intelligencer confirms the report that Martin Kostza has been released from his imprisonment, or forced residence with the French consul.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—The intelligence brought by the Canada is nothing more definite as to the actual state of affairs between Turkey and Russia than that which has already reached us. Matters still bore a threatening appearance, but there was nothing at all more decisive about them.

The combined fleets of England and France had, indeed, passed the Dardanelles, and proceeded into the straits, anchored off Constantinople; and this would, under ordinary circumstances, be a pregnant sign of immediate impending hostilities. But this assertion of the necessity of having efficient protection at hand against the fury of the Musselmans, was partly being the cause of the advance squadron. And this may be so; but, if it is, fortuitous circumstances have given the allies of Turkey a most fortunate opportunity of placing themselves in a position of co-ordinate advantage with that which Russia has assumed to her disadvantage in the principalities, without necessarily implying anything hostile to Russia by the movement.

One Month Later from South America.

The Panama brings us intelligence from the entire length of the South American Coast. The Panama papers contain the following. The most important matter from that part of the world is the confirmation of the extraordinary gold discoveries recently reported from the river Amazon.

CALIFORNIA OUTDOOR.—The news from the Gold Regions of the Amazon continues highly interesting. The following is a translation of a letter published in the Lima Comercio of the 5th Oct., written by a person engaged in gold washing on the Amazon: "My dear Uncle.—I am unable to give you an idea of the facility with which colossal fortunes can be procured here. The richness of this region is undoubted, and a good working man of energy has no difficulty in finding out the wealth with which nature has endowed these lands. The gold washings are very abundant, and in order to take out the gold, nothing more is necessary than to wash the sand; one man being able to extract with ease a pound weight of the precious metal daily."

VESSELS AT THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.—At the latest date received from the Chincha Islands, there were upwards of one hundred vessels there, loading or waiting their turn to receive cargoes of guano. Several of these vessels must remain for months at the islands before they can be supplied with cargo.

Chile.

Our dates from Valparaiso are to October 1st. The ordinary yearly session of Congress was closed on the 1st inst., but it was prolonged for thirty days more, principally for the sanction of the budget. Projects for the creation of the office of Postmaster General, and for the dividing the country into mining districts and the establishment of a Board of Mining Engineers had been submitted to Congress.

STEAM TO EUROPE.—A project for steam communication with Europe is now receiving the earnest attention of the Cabinet and Council. It emanates from the company formed in London to establish a line between Liverpool and the Rio de la Plata via New York and Rio Janeiro, who propose to extend the line as far as Valparaiso through the straits of Magellan for a consideration of \$60,000 per annum. It will no doubt be acceded to by the Government.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire occurred at Valparaiso on the 1st inst., in the Almondial quarter, which, after raging for six hours consumed twelve houses and as many shops. Damage, \$200,000.

AMERICAN CONSUL AT VALPARAISO.—On the 5th ult., His Excellency the President of the Republic granted the usual credentials to Rulph Wood, Esq. appointed U. S. Consul.

The Russians in Japanese Waters.

By late arrivals from China, we have had occasional news of the increase of the Russian naval armament in Japan. They are also spreading their fleets along the coast of China, and have now an exploring expedition in the North Pacific Ocean, for the furtherance of their maritime interests in this part of the world. The New York Herald on the 4th ult., recurring to this movement on the part of Russia, says:

"The presence of a considerable Russian fleet among the natives of the Japanese islands had created quite a sensation in that quarter of the world. It appears to have been underrated at Amsterdam that the Russian government had resolved to resist the attempt of the Americans against Japan, and that this fleet was intended for that purpose. And we are further informed that the Dutch government is said to be pleased at this determination of the cabinet at St. Petersburg, as the Americans also threaten the Dutch Archipelago."

"Now, it is quite possible that the Dutch government, which for a long time past has had the monopoly of the Japanese trade, may feel some jealousy touching the designs of the United States—it is quite possible that the Dutch cabinet may entertain the fear that the mission of Commodore Perry to Japan is to annex that empire to this country, and that he is also instructed to appropriate some of the best islands of the Dutch Archipelago on his return home, according to the principles of 'manifest destiny,' with all the 'modern improvements.'—But the Emperor Nicholas has other objects to compass besides watching the movements of Commodore Perry."

The authority we have quoted thinks that the present revolution in China will be seized upon by the Autocrat as a favorable opportunity for the extension of the Russian doctrine of annexation indefinitely to the southward. Such perhaps is the design of the Russian fleet in the waters of Japan. The policy of Russia is to stretch her arms to the sea in every direction. At present, though all powerful on the Continent, she is comparatively weak upon the ocean from her insular position. Hence the real secret of the pertinacity of her claims upon Turkey. The Czar desires the command of the eastern straits of the Mediterranean from the immense commercial and naval advantages which such occupation would bestow. The same desire of conquest that brought down the barbarians of the north upon the fertile plains of Italy induces the movements of the northern Russians upon southern China, Japan and the Philippine Islands. Here is space fertility, and the famed wealth of the Indies to incite her hordes, and the Czar will not be content with his frozen possessions in the North Pacific. The growing trade of the North American Russian Possessions has already excited the earnest attention of that Government. The next move will be to secure valuable seaports in more genial and central locations in the Pacific. As the Russian Pacific commerce increases, as it must do very speedily, there will be a demand for outlets and depots for her commerce. Hence the jealousy with which the movements of Commodore Perry are watched.—[S. F. Com. Advertiser.]

THE MAMMOTH SHIP.—We learn by telegraph that Donald McKay, the renowned ship-builder of Boston, yesterday launched, with perfect success, his immense clipper, "The Great Republic." The Atlas says, as she is not only the largest ship in the world, but the greatest national enterprise ever undertaken by a mechanic on his own account, she has long been regarded with unusual interest. When he laid her keel, the question was in every one's mouth—"What will he do with her, she is so large?" Yet he never faltered. His clear mind surveyed the rapid increase of business during the past few years, and reasoned correctly in reference to the future. He knew that a lull in business was not a dead calm—that the spirit of the age was progressive, and he determined to keep up with it. "What will he do with her?" is still the question, but it is now asked in very different spirit from what it was when her keel was laid. Then, business was dull; now it is active, and he has only to decide whether to load her at New York for Liverpool, and thence proceed to Australia, or put her up for California, or even send her to St. John, N. B., and load her with deals for Great Britain. Any of those voyages would yield a great profit. Messrs. Glidden & Williams, notwithstanding her vast size, could load her easily in three or four weeks. During the past month, they have loaded the Matchless, Flying Fish, Hindostan and Morning Light, and were it not that they have several ships now engaged, they would by her on at once for San Francisco. Such an enterprise would be worthy of them; but we regret to state that Boston, with all her capital, will allow this greatest triumph of her greatest mechanic to seek its reward in New York. Yesterday evening, a tollman of the East Boston Ferry informed us, that between five and six thousand persons crossed the ferry during the day, for the purpose of seeing this ship.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

Some 1600 acres of land have recently been purchased in Iowa, on which a colony of monks have settled. Among their peculiar habits may be mentioned that they never mingle with the world; and when they put on a new suit of clothes, that suit is kept on, waking or sleeping, till it falls off or becomes unfit for wear.

The experiment of lighting London with electric gas is about to be tried on an extensive scale.

The first newspaper ever published was in 1649.

Oregon correspondence.

PORTLAND, OREGON, Nov. 8, 1853. DEAR COLUMBIAN.—Our city at the present time seems to be progressing finely. A number of splendid fire-proof and other buildings having recently been built, add much to its improvement as well as importance. Business is quite lively; and the merchants appear to have come up with that "good time coming," which they no doubt improve to the best advantage. The Farmers are busy in bringing in their grain and other products for market, and in turn purchasing supplies for the "rainy season."

The immigration has all arrived across the plains. Reports show the number of 6119 persons as having made their advent into Oregon this season. In that number there are 1515 girls! There being 107 more girls than boys, it is cheering news for old bachelors. Of men 2630; wives 588. Wagons 1253. And of stock 9077 oxen; 6518 cows; 2009 horses; 327 mules, and 1500 sheep. This is about the sum total for the main route to Oregon, not including "cut-outs."

The "state of the weather" during the past week has been rather "sad and dreary," and the elements from above have given us a fair specimen of what we may expect in abundance in a few short weeks. The "Oregon mists," though quite thick and heavy at times, are occasionally penetrated by the shining rays of old Sol, making every thing above terra firma bright and joyous. But now the dark rolling clouds without, and the gentle pattering heard on the roof, makes one shiver at the thought of unbelated, India-rubber over-coats and long topped boots, and sigh for the days of "Auld Lang Syne"—moonshiny nights—bright eyes and sleigh-bells.— JEFF.

MEXICO.—Our intelligence from Mexico reaches to the 20th of October. Owing to the rigorous censorship of the press in Mexico, the news is almost devoid of interest or importance. El Siglo reports the arrival of General Woll at Matamoros with 2000 men. Duties upon exports have been imposed by the government, and the most despot and unprincipled measures are resorted to for the augmentation of the revenue.—The popularity of the Dictator is evidently on the decline. Americans in Mexico are badly treated, and the army appears to be in favor and expectation of a war.

A revolt in Yucatan, the appearance of a new epic poem called Anahuac, by Don Jose Rodriguez, and a rise in the price of corn at Durango, are the only items notable.

Latest advices from New Mexico announce the arrival at Santa Fe, in good health, of the five companies of U. S. troops, which left New York under Gen. Garland. Governor Merriweather had arrived out and been inaugurated.

A terrible encounter is reported to have taken place in the mountains near El Paso, between 14 Americans and some 200 Apaches, in which 11 Americans were killed. The U. S. dragoons stationed near the spot were too few in number to render any assistance in repelling the Indians.

The American Consul at El Paso had asserted his belief that very little resistance would be offered in the event of an attack upon Mesilla Valley, by Gen. Garland and his forces.

VISIT OF THE AMPHITRITE TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—H. B. M. S. Amphitrite, which has just returned from the Arctic Ocean, found the "floe ice" at Icy Cape extending as far as the eye could reach, as late as August 6th. Icy Cape is the extreme north-western point of America, in latitude 70 degrees north, about five degrees above the narrowest part of Behring's Strait. At this point the coast turns abruptly, and runs as far as explored, nearly due east. Point Barrow, where the Plover wintered, is to the north and east of Icy Cape, still further within the Arctic Ocean. The place itself is a miserable spot, with no rising ground near, and nothing but ice to be seen for miles around. There are about two hundred natives here, most desperate thieves; and it required the utmost caution and good management on the part of the English to remain on friendly terms with them, and at the same time repress their vicious propensity. The Plover, after receiving her supplies from the Rattlesnake at Point Spencer, took her departure on the 24th of August for Point Barrow, to remain another winter, locked up in those dismal regions of ice.—Two other English vessels of war—the Enterprise and Investigator—passed Point Barrow year before last, and penetrated still farther into the ice, on the look-out for Sir John Franklin. Nothing has been heard of them since they left; and from the strong current and drifting ice setting north-east, when the Amphitrite left, there was little chance of their putting back again. Indeed it was generally considered impossible. The Amphitrite left Port Clarence, inside of the Straits, on the 8th of September; passed the Aleutian Islands in five days, and arrived at Honolulu on the 1st of October. After passing the Aleutians, she experienced most disagreeable weather—nothing but thick fog, rain and raw cold. The thermometer in the middle of September was frequently below 40 degrees. The Plover reported the previous winter as of great severity; and this backwardness of the season accounted for the great quantity of ice seen by the Amphitrite. She will await orders here, and expects to sail in a few days for the coast of Mexico, Panama and Valparaiso.—[S. F. Herald, 4th inst.]

The British Government are about organizing another expedition to explore the interior of Africa. Parties similar to those of Park and Denham are fitting out, and most important results are anticipated.

Puget Sound Shipping Report.
PORT OF SEATTLE.
ARRIVED.
Nov. 11—Brig John Davis, Pray, 20 days from San Francisco.
PORT OF OLYMPIA.
ARRIVED.
Nov. 23—Brig Mary Melville, Darbo, 15 days from San Francisco, merchandise to G. A. Barnes.
Brig George Emery, Diggs, 15 days from San Francisco.
SAILED.
Nov. 19—Brig Tarquins, Robertson, San Francisco, cargo of piles and heavy timber.
Nov. 25—Brig Sarah Warren, Gove, San Francisco, cargo of piles and heavy timber to Knoll Co.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.
DIRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE COLUMBIAN BY J. C. E. WILLIAMS.
Olympia, Nov. 26, 1853.

Imports of goods in California having fully kept pace with the requirements of the Fall trade, the market reports of San Francisco though showing well sustained prices, from the activity of the demand incident to the season, evince no tendency towards the exaggerated rates of the last year. We quote from the late circular of Wm. T. Coleman & Co., of San Francisco:
"We have rarely seen our market in so depressed a state as at present, and the future presents as little inducement to shippers. The advance lately received from Atlantic States, of renewed activity in shipments and advance in freight, have had an injurious influence, and a favorable change can hardly be looked for until the market is in some measure relieved from the excessive stocks now pressing upon it."
Our well known dependence on that market, makes it a subject of some interest to us to observe its condition and prospects. Accordingly we anticipate no advance from present rates, but at the same time, cannot look for any material decline.

Beef, fresh pr lb. 14 1/2
Mutton, " " 25 1/2
Pork, fresh & salt 25
New York, pr bbl. \$37
Clear " " \$42
" Bacon, pr lb. 25
Hams, " " 50
Shoulders, " " 25
Palm, " " 12 1/2
Codfish, " " 12 1/2
Mackerel, " " none
Butter, " " 75
Lard, " " 30
Cheese, " " 25
Flour, per 100 lbs 8 \$9
" dom. " 10 00
Corn Meal, hf bbl 6 50
Salt, fine, pr lb. 5
" coarse " 5
Potatoes, per bush. 1 50
Onions, " " 5 00
Beans, " " 2 00
Eggs, per doz 1 00
Tallow, per lb. 15
Lard, per lb. 20
Sperm oil, pr gal. 2 50
Turpentine, " " 2 50
White Lead, per lb. 18
Nails, per keg. 10 00
Wm. Glass, per bx 7 00
Sawed lumber, fr, \$20 per M; cedar, \$30 per M; Shingles, \$40 per M; Piles, 5 to 6 cents per foot; square timber 12 1/2 cents per foot; Sash, 2 1/2 cents per light. Hay, \$20 to \$30 per ton; Oats, \$2 25 per bushel.

SELLING OFF!
THE SUBSCRIBER being about to engage in other business, offers his present stock at very low prices, viz:
25 "Premium" Flows with extra points; 2 Feed cutters; 2 Grant's patent Fanning Mills; at cost; Bushel baskets; 15 superior Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows; Comforters, cotton bedding; 6 patent Bedsteads; 3 iron sinks for kitchens; 200 lbs extra heavy log chains; Broad Axes; Froes; Hatchets; 8 doz. chopping axes; 10 half lbs molasses; 10 doz Corn-meal; Scales and Scales at cost; 2 doz Horse collars; Rice, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Furniture calico, Wall Paper, Wooden Trays, Hardware, &c., &c.
J. C. FOY,
At Simmons' old Stand.
Olympia, 24th November. 12tf

NEW STORE.
BARGAINS & BARGAINS!!
LATELY received and for sale cheap, a large assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Dry Goods, Ladies' "fixings," Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, and a large assortment of things too tedious to mention.
LIGHTNER, ROSENBAU & CO.
Olympia, Nov. 26, 1853. 12tf

Columbian Hotel.
JOHN LAWS having taken the well known "Columbian Hotel," on Main street, Olympia, and expended considerable funds in refitting it, is now prepared to accommodate the public with warm rooms, good beds, and a well furnished table. No pains will be spared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Charges very moderate.
Nov. 26, '53. 12tf

CUSTOM HOUSE, DIST. OF PUGET SOUND,
Olympia, November 12, 1853.
I AM INSTRUCTED by the "Commissioner of Customs" to investigate the claims to compensation of all persons in the employ of Government under Mr. Moses' late Collector, and to report the result to the Treasury Department. All persons therefore, having claims against the Government which were contracted by said Moses as Collector, will please present them at the Custom House in Olympia without delay, accompanied by whatever evidence they may have to substantiate the same.
L. N. EBY,
Collector of Customs.

Copartnership Notice.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Copartnership for the transaction of a general merchandise business.
P. KEACH,
W. C. RICHMOND,
H. C. PERKINS.
Steilacoom City, Nov. 1, 1853. 10tf

LOOK HERE!
FOR BARGAINS!
JUST RECEIVED Ex Brig Cyrus and the Bark Leonora, a large supply of choice Goods, consisting in part of:
GROCERIES,
Such as Flour, Pork, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Beans, Rice, Dried Apples, Molasses, No. 1 Syrup, Butter, Lard, &c. &c.
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING!
Cloth, frock and over Coats, Monkey Jackets, Cloth and Satin Vests.
Satinett and Cassimer Pants;
Red, Gray and Blue Flannel Shirts;
White, Calico, Hickory and Jersey Laid Shirts; Flannel and Cotton Drawers;
Calicoes and Fancy Prints, Linsey, Alpacaes, Red Flannel, Shirting, Drilling and Fencing;
A good assortment of
HATS AND LEATHER SHOES,
Brush and Knobby Hats; Valises;
Harness, Leather, Chopping and Broad Axes; Knives and Forks; Carpenters' Tools;
Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention, constantly kept on hand and for sale in Olympia at the store of
BETMAN & BRAND,
N. B.—All orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 12, '53. 10tf

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,
Architects and Builders,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
BEING the pioneers in Olympia, we take this method of informing the public generally that we are prepared to contract and furnish material for buildings on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "nary time."
Terms—Cash.
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

Attention!
ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned are requested to call at Johnson's Point forthwith and settle with Mr. Chas. F. Weed, who is my only and sole authorized agent.
JAMES R. JOHNSON,
November 12, '53. 10tf

"A Fixed Fact."
CHAS. F. WEED respectfully notifies the traveling public that he has opened a house for their accommodation at Johnson's Point, fifteen miles below Olympia.
November 12, '53. 10tf

Dissolution.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between WEED & HURD, in the butchering and baking business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st inst. The business will be continued under the name of Hurd & Kiser.
All persons indebted to the firm of Weed & Hurd will settle with J. K. Hurd.
J. K. HURD,
C. E. WEED.
November 12, '53. 10tf

Wanted.
A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BAKER, to whom good wages and employment for one year will be given. Inquire at the Olympia Bakery.
HURD & KISER,
Nov. 12, '53. 10tf

Watches! Watches!!
C. TURNER would inform the public that he has opened a shop in Olympia, and is now prepared to
REPAIR WATCHES & JEWELRY
in a neat and workmanlike manner, and on short notice. All work warranted.
November 12, '53. 10tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STELLACOOM, Washington Territory.
October 7, 1853. 10tf

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 harness kept by the day or for hire. For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Washington Hotel.
A. J. BALDWIN,
Olympia, Oct. 22, 1853. 7tf

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 Liquors and Cigars.
A Livery Stable is attached to the premises. Our motto: "Clean Beds and Warm Rooms."
LEWIS ENSIGN,
October 1, 1853. 4tf

P. KEACH & CO.,
Having just received at their store in Steilacoom City, a large and splendid assortment of
LIQUORS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, &c.,
For ship Stores, are now prepared to sell cheaper than any other house on Puget Sound.
November 12, '53.

Regular Packet!
THE splendid steamer FARMY, Capt. W. Gove, will ply regular between Steilacoom, Olympia, and Seattle, leaving Olympia every Monday and Wednesday at 10 o'clock, a.m., returning will leave Steilacoom every Tuesday and Thursday at 9 o'clock, a.m.
The FARMY will make one trip each week to Alki and Seattle, leaving Olympia every Friday morning at 9 o'clock.
Fare to Steilacoom \$5; to Alki and Seattle \$10. For freight or passage apply to Jos. Cashman, at Kendall's Co's store, Olympia; Philip Keach, Steilacoom; C. C. Terry, Alki; A. A. Drury, Seattle, or to the Captain on board.
Nov. 12, '53. 10tf

Stores! Stores! Stores!
JUST RECEIVED ex Brig Tarquins, a large and splendid assortment of
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,
HARD-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, PLOWS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC.
Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plan and Japanned Tin Ware.
We are prepared to manufacture to order, and at the shortest notice, all articles in our line of business.
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
Olympia, Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

NOTICE.
THE copartnership heretofore existing in the name and style of the Puget Sound Trading Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due, and all demands against said Co. be rendered to Wm. C. Smith, who is only authorized to settle the affairs of the Company.
Signed
R. W. CESSANS,
Wm. C. SMITH,
G. L. BOWELL,
A. B. HADLEY,
By his Attorney,
G. L. BOWELL.
Port Townsend, Nov. 5, 1853. 2w11

Wanted,
BY the Whittom Milling Company, at Whatcom, Belinghaz Bay, a man, or men, with cattle, to furnish two saws with logs during this winter, or for one year.
Terms—one third of the lumber, or its equivalent when sawed.
November 5, 1853. 9tf

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Nelson Barns, Jr., deceased, by the Probate Court of Thurston County, W. T., bearing date the 14th day of November, 1853. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same for payment within one year from the date of said letters, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
G. A. BARNES,
Olympia, Nov. 16, 1853. 4w11

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S NOTICE TO SETTLERS.
IN Twp. 17, north range 1 west, in W. T.
" 12, " " 1 " " " "
" 12, " " 2 " " " "
" 17, south " 3 " " " O. T.
" 18, " " 3 " " " "
" 25, " " 5 " " " "
" 25, " " 6 " " " "
The above Townships having been surveyed and the plats thereof approved, on the 9th instant, ALL SETTLERS who have CLAIMS, OR PARTS OF CLAIMS THEREON, before the date of such approval, are requested to appear at my office, when and where I shall be prepared to receive the notifications of their claims respectively, and enter upon the adjustment of the same, and the settlement, according to law, of all conflicts of boundary lines, that may be found to exist among them.
And every person who has settled or shall settle within such townships, after the date of approval aforesaid, is required by law to file at this office the notification of his claim, specifying the precise tract or tracts claimed by him, WITHIN THREE MONTHS from the date of his settlement, and he hereby is requested to do so at any convenient time within such term.
Given under my hand at Oregon City, this 20th day of October, 1853.
JNO. B. PRESTON,
Surveyor Gen'l. of Oregon.

NOTICE.
If convenient to settlers, it is desired that notifications be presented as follows:
In Twp. 17 N. R. 1 W. on 1st & 2d Nov.
In do 12 N. R. 1 W. on 3d " 4th "
In do 12 N. R. 2 W. on 5th " 7th "
In do 17 S. R. 3 W. on 8th " 9th "
In do 18 S. R. 3 W. on 10th " 11th "
In do 27 S. R. 5 W. on 12th " 14th "
In do 27 S. R. 6 W. on 15th " 16th "
Oregon City, Oct. 20, 1853. J

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 attended with neatness and dispatch—Plows, 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 in Steilacoom city, Sept. 1, 1853. 21

Provisions: Fresh Lot,
AT THE Provision Store of J. C. & A. E. Williams, received this day per "Sarah Warren," a large supply of choice Groceries &c., to the very superior quality of which, the subscribers would call the attention of the public:
Clear Bacon, the very best;
Billings' smoked Hams and Shoulders;
Corned Beef—Clear and Mess Pork;
Fine and coarse Rock Salt;
Flour—warranted;
Common and Buckwheat Flour;
Cocoa Butter, Leaf Lard;
Salt, Crackers and Pilot Bread;
Dried Fruit, Carolina Rice;
Raisins, Molasses, Syrup;
Ginger Preserves, Assorted Herbs;
Cavendish Pepper, Pickles and Capers;
Yeast Powders, Sperm Oil Candles;
Sperin Star and Tallow Candles;
Spices, Ladies' Shoes;
Water proof Hats, Blankets,
Clothes Lines and clothes Pins;
Axes and helms, Hoes, Nails, &c. &c.
J. C. & A. E. WILLIAMS
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 1m10

NOTICE.
THE attention of the citizens of this country is specially directed to the following "act of Congress," approved March 3, 1853:
"Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall procure, or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert, or who shall conceal such soldier knowing him to have deserted, or who shall purchase from such soldier his arms, or his uniform clothing, or any part thereof, and every officer of ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of the court in any sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one year."
All offenders against this act of Congress will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.
A reward of Thirty dollars will be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver any deserter from the United States army, at any military station belonging to the United States.
By order of Major C. H. LAIBARD,
2nd Lieut. 1st Infantry,
Post Adjutant.
Fort Steilacoom W. T. Nov. 11, 1853. 2m10

JUST ARRIVED
EX "LEONORA" a full and desirable assortment of merchandise, consisting of:
Pork, Hams, Cheese,
Lard, Goshen Butter, Sugar,
Tea, Coffee, Soap,
Molasses, Malaga Raisins, Corn meal, Pilot Bread,
Lard, Layer Muscad Raisins, &c.
WINE & LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS,
Champagne Cider, London Ale and Porter,
Tobacco and Pipes—Powder Shot, and Lead,
Single and double barreled 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, Persian and Wood Hats, caps,—Paints, oils and Turpentine, Paint brushes and tools, &c., &c., the whole of which will be sold wholesale or retail cheaper than can be obtained in Washington Territory, at the store of the Leonora Co.
CHAS. C. TERRY, Agent.
Alki, Nov. 2, 1853. 2tf

GROCERIES.
WE would respectfully call the attention of Family Grocers, in general to our stock of choice
SOUTH WORTH & 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;
Tinman'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 Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattsville, Illinois.
San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 51tf

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.
HURD & KISER,
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

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.

FOR SALE!
I WILL SELL the Columbian Hotel (the best property in Olympia) and a cottage on the corner of Franklin and Third streets, also my land claim, on which there is a splendid Oyster bed, and a good dry dock for shipping, situated seven miles and a half below Olympia, at a very great sacrifice for ready money. For terms and other particulars inquire at my house on the claim.
HERBERT JVAL,
Olympia, June 1, 1853. 3tf

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Steilacoom, Washington Territory,
November 2, 1853. 9tf

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 sections in accordance with the act of last Congress.
J. W. GOODRILL,
September 27, '53. 11tf

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. L. Tobias, T. F. Cooper, French, Dent, Ross, Hill, Malher, Bros., 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 2d of December, 1853, will operate as a forfeiture of the claim.
H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Olympia, Aug. 27, 1853. 51tf

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 his 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 & Counselors at Law,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
AND
Proctors in Admiralty,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
August 13, 1853. 49 tf

"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. 1f

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, Powder, Coats,
Molasses, Shot, Pantaloon,
Pork, Cigars, Shirts,
Flour, 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. 45tf

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

WANTED!
TWENTY COAL MINEERS, at "Marmosa," 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, and every Thursday morning at 7 o'clock for Rainier, and leaves Rainier every Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock for the Landing.
For freight or passage at Monticello or Rainier, apply to R. C. Smith.
F. A. CLARKE,
Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 42tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,
At Port Gamble, Hood's Canal, W. T.,
AND SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
ARE now erecting, at Port Gamble, a steam ranging 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 best sailing schooners Kalama, J. B. Brown, Cynosure, and Julius Pringle. Their clipper big 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.
Sept. 17, 1853. 21f

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 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. 1f

Henry Johnson & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Druggists,
110, Washington Street, near Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines; French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Essences, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.
H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandt'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 Willamette 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 Yantis.
Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of
F. A. CLARKE,
Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 42tf

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 seats on hand. Turning done with neatness and dispatch, by
D. C. BEATY,
Olympia, July 23, 1853. 1y

PARKER, COLTER & CO.
—ON THE CASH SYSTEM—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, LIQUORS, CIGARS, HARDWARE, &c., OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Olympia, June 4, '53. 39tf

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., applied 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. 49tf

NOTICE.
THE Post Office of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., is at the store of J. B. Webster in said town.
THOMAS M. CHAMBERS,
Aug. 18, 1853. 51tf
Post Master.

ATTACHMENT.
Abraham H. Garrison and Robert W. Moxley, vs
Reuben Bean.
At the instance of Abraham H. Garrison and Robert W. Moxley a writ of attachment issued on the 27th day of September, 1853, from the District Court of King County, against as much of the goods, chattels, effects and credits of Reuben Bean as shall be sufficient to satisfy the sum of seven hundred dollars, with interest and cost of suit.
D. S. MAYNARD,
Clerk of District Court of King County.
Seattle, Oct. 8, 1853. 50y

Listening Angels
Blue against the blue heavens
Stood the mountain calm and still;
Two white angels, bending onward,
Leant upon the hill.

Listening leant those silent angels,
And I also leant to hear
What sweet strains of earthly music
Thus could charm their ear

I heard the sound of many trumpets,
And a warlike march draw nigh;
Solemnly a mighty army
Marched in order by.

But the clang had ceased, the echoes
Soon had faded from the hill;
While the angels, calm and earnest,
Leant and listened still.

Then I heard a fainter clamor:
Forge and wheel were clashing near,
And the reapers in the meadow
Singing loud and clear.

When the sunset came in glory,
And the toil of day was o'er,
Still the angels leant in silence,
Listening as before.

Then, as daylight slowly vanished,
And the evening mists grew dim,
Solemnly from distant voices
Rose a vesper hymn.

But the chant was done; and, lingering,
Died upon the evening air;
Yet from the hill the radiant angels
Still were listening there.

Silent came the gathering darkness,
Bringing with it sleep and rest;
Save a little bird was singing
In her leafy nest.

Through the sounds of war and labor
She had warbled all day long.
While the angels leant and listened
Only to her song.

But the starry night was coming,
And she ceased her little lay;
From the mountain-top the angels
Slowly passed away.

BLACKSMITHING AT PORT LUDLOW, W. T.
THE SUBSCRIBER has a large shop in connection with his steam machinery, with good workmen, and all materials for mill and shop work, and every thing in that line, and will guarantee all work to give satisfaction. Cast steel plows made to order.
W. T. SAYWARD.
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853. 47ly

ALLAN, LOWE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
112 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Allan, McKinley & Co., Oregon City O. T.
June 25th '53. 42 6m

IN STORE And now Receiving,
AT THE Fire-Proof Brick building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of Hardware, Groceries, Paints, Oils, Wines and Liquors; among which are—nails, horse shoes, horse shoe nails, bar lead, steel and iron squares, try squares, board rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, hand saws, buck saws, draw knives, spirit levels, hand saw files, mill saw files, bench planes, and a fine assortment of cutlery. Also, sugar, coffee, tea, rice, syrup, tobacco, candles, soap, saleratus, dried apples and peaches, starch, beans, &c. Wine glasses, tumblers and bar decanters. Wines and liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages. White, black and red lead, raw and boiled oil, spirits turpentine, sperm oil, window glass, sash, &c.
W. S. LADD & CO.
Portland, June 20, 1853.—43lf

D. R. Bigelow, Quincy A. Brook, 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 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 must 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. 3ml

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

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, Monnastes & 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.—31lf

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 located at Gray's Harbor, is now prepared to receive orders for piles and square timber, at reasonable rates.
He is also prepared to furnish a superior article of SALMON AND HERRING prepared for family use.
Orders from the interior promptly attended to.
N. B. Four or five Coopers can obtain employment at the highest wages. Apply at my office in Dr. Roundtree's Establishment. R. BRUNN.
Gray's Harbor, May 26th, 1853. 40 lf

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS
WILL be given by the subscriber for the best specimen of native granite or stone, suitable for a block in the Washington Monument—said block to be presented by our Legislature, at its session this winter, on behalf of the Territory.
M. T. SIMMONS.
June 18, 1853 41 lf

CHEAP STORE! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
THE UNDERSIGNED having permanently located himself at Olympia in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country.
Among his assortment may be found
Dry Goods, Groceries, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING &c.
All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest."
Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.
"A word to the wise is sufficient."
G. A. BARNES.
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1852 1y1

PUYALLUP Salmon Fishery.
THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the net—in any quantity to suit. Apply to RILEY & SWAN, Puyallup, or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq., Steilacoom City. August 12, 1853. 50lf

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. lf

W. C. Holman, Wm. M. Carpenter, Woodford C. Holman & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING, Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansone) San Francisco, California.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
REFERENCES:
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. 1lf

Lightering DONE BY THE SUBSCRIBER at Steilacoom, upon the most reasonable terms.—Always on hand to execute orders with promptness and dispatch.
LEMUEL BILLS.
Steilacoom, Aug. 11, 1853. 56lf

MEDICINE.
THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.
Office at present at the Store of Bettman & Brand.
G. A. LATHROP, M. D.
June 25th, 1853. 42 6m

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

FEMALE EDUCATION.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustees of CLACKAMAS COUNTY FEMALE SEMINARY, are gratified that they can still commend this Institution to the patronage of the public.
The recent examination, held August 10th, evinces the faithfulness and success of the Teachers, MR. & MRS. E. D. SHATTUCK.
They seem to have gained the love and confidence of the pupils generally, while their strict discipline secures that order and regularity in the exercises of the school which are so essential to educate and train the youthful mind.
We were pleased with the readiness with which the little girls of six and eight years answered their questions in geography and mental arithmetic. The exercises of the higher classes on the Blackboard, in grammar and physiology, were highly creditable, both to themselves and to the teachers. It is unnecessary for us to specify all the studies thus honorably reviewed. The general impression on our minds, and we believe on the minds of all who were present, was that our Daughters may here obtain a thorough Mental Education, combined with the best Moral Training.
We rejoice to feel that the Institution is thus beginning to realize more fully the rich and permanent blessing to this community and to the Territory.
We are happy also to know that the departments of the Seminary are to be more definitely separated during the succeeding terms. The primary department will be under the care of a teacher who will devote herself entirely to it.
HEZEKIAH JOHNSON,
A. L. LOVEJOY,
J. R. HAMILTON,
J. R. ROBB,
GEO. H. ATKINSON
Oregon City August 10th, 1853 42

GEORGE GALLAGHER, DEALER IN STOVES, HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, TIN-WARE, &c.,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
November 5, 1853. 90

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. 1lf

J. & C. E. WILLIAMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN General Groceries & Provisions,
Olympia, W. T., and Portland, O. T.
Sept. 19, 1853. 3ml

Lightner, Rosenau & Co. DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.
OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of dry goods, boots, shoes, groceries and clothing. 4lf

I. N. EBEL, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Office at the Custom House.
Sept. 10th '53. nlf.

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

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

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

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. 5lf

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

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

L. B. HASTINGS & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE, FORT TOWNSEND, Washington Territory.
Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles, and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Sept. 25, 1852. 5lf

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

P. A. MARQUAM, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Having located permanently in the city of Portland, will practice his profession in the various Courts of Oregon Territory.
Office—in Collin's Block, opposite the Columbian Hotel.
Sept. 6, 1852 1lf

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

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

Law Notice.
E. HAMILTON, will PRACTICE LAW in the several Courts of the Territory of Oregon.
Office in Morrison's Building, MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.
sept18 lf.

GEORGE H. FLANDERS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,
sept18 lf PORTLAND, OREGON.

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO. MERCHANTS,
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1lf

F. A. CHENOWETH, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.
Cascade City, Dec. 12, 1852 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

PILLOW & DREW have just received direct from New York, a large and rich assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY, consisting of Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Plain do. do. Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold Rings with sets; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins; Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders; Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains; Silver Tea and Table Spoons; Silver and Silver plated Spectacles; Gold Bracelets with sets; Shell, Sole and Tuck Combs; Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Purses; Solar, Hanging and Table Lamps; Britannia Tea Pots and Pitchers; Beads and Fancy Head ornaments; Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks; Pocket Knives; Willard's Time Pieces, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at Low Prices.
Portland, Sept. 13, 1852 3lf

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. 3m5lf

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 Whitcomb, J. C. AINSWORTH, master will leave Portland every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the intermediate points going down and returning.
Arrangements have been made by which freight for Oregon city will be forwarded by steamer Multnomah. The Multnomah will convey the Whitcomb's passengers to Oregon City.
Passengers for the Whitcomb will leave Oregon City Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Monday morning at half past seven, on the Multnomah.
The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as heretofore.
For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or at the brick store, Oregon City.
sept18 lf 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 " " 2,100
" 9 " " 24 " " 1,900
" 6 " " 20 " " 1,900
" 8 " " 15 " " 1,600
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 40 " "
Two " of 15 " "
A tubular boiler of 65 horse power;
" of 30 " "
" of 15 " "
One flue " of 45 " "
Two flue " of 25 " "
Saw mill machinery for muley, circular, gang or upright saws;
Flooring mill machinery: Burr stones, bolt cloth, &c.
GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Mining, marine and general engineers,
Valve Iron Works San Francisco.
JUSTIN STEINBERGER, Agent at Portland.
LEONARD & GREEN, " Astoria.
April 9, '53. 3m3lf

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC EXPRESS.
A JOINT STOCK COMPANY—Capital \$300,000—Office in S. Brannan's new fire proof block, Montgomery street, between California and Sacramento.
EDWIN B. MORGAN, President,
JAMES MCKAY, Secretary.
This company having completed its organization as above is now ready to undertake a general EXPRESS FORWARDING AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS: the purchase and sale of Gold Dust, Bullion and Bills of Exchange; the payment and collection of Notes, Bills and Accounts; the forwarding of Gold Dust, Bullion and Specie; also Packages, Parcels and Freight of all descriptions, in and between the city of New York and the city of San Francisco, and the principal cities and towns in California, connecting at New York with the lines of the American Express Company; the Harnden Express; Pullen, Virgil & Co's Northern and Canada Express; and Livingston, Wells & Co's European Express.
They have established offices and faithful agents in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Eastern, Middle and western States; energetic and faithful messengers furnished with iron chests for the security of treasure and other valuable packages, accompanying 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, Portland.

Exhibit of Treasurer
Of Lewis County, Washington Territory, for the year ending the first day of July, A. D. 1853.
RECEIPTS.
Amount of taxes collected on assessments, \$511 28.
Amount of Merchant's licences, 45 00.
\$556 28.
Paid expenses to the clerk of the Circuit Court for fees, \$141 66.
Paid Judges of county court, 84 50.
Paid Sheriff's fees, 328 14.
Paid to ex-clerk of Lewis county for fees, 109 70.
Paid clerk of County Commissioners court, 94 81.
Jury fees for circuit court, 148 80.
Election fees, 35 20.
Assessor's fees, 65 00.
House Rent and fuel, 59 00.
Treasurer's commission for two years ending July 1853, 114 08.
Bounty on Wolf Skulp, 10 00.
\$1181 89.
556 28.
Am't outstanding county orders, \$626 61.
By order of the board of County Commissioners, this first day of October, A. D. 1853.
R. J. WHITE, CLK C. C.
By JOHN R. JACKSON, Dpty.

Exhibit of School Funds
Of Lewis County, Washington Territory, from 1850 to 1852.
Am't of Tax collected in 1850, \$918 35.
" " " 1851, 300 00.
" " " 1852, 260 00.
Fines collected by District court M y term, 1852, 30 00.
Total am't of tax '50, '51, & '52, \$1508 94.
1343 28.
Balance in Treasury, \$ 165 66.
AMOUNT PAID TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Sept. Term, 1851, School District No. 1, Washington Township, for the year 1850, \$208 65.
Dec. Term, 1851, School District No. 4, Stillium Township, for the year 1850, 208 65.
Jan. Term, 1852, School District No. 5, Stillium Township, for the year 1850, 25 00.
Jan. Term, 1852, School District No. 3, Stillium Township, for the year 1851, 170 50.
Aug. Term, 1852, School District No. 2, Cowlitz Township, for 1850 & '51, 333 84.
Sept. Term, 1852, Olympia District, for 1850, 168 40.
Do. for 1851, do. do. 228 24.
\$1343 28.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners court, this first day of October, A. D. 1853.
R. J. WHITE, Clerk C. C.
By JOHN R. JACKSON, Dpty

CHEAP BOOKS AND NEWSPAPER BY THE CART LOAD!
BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Portsmouth square, San Francisco, wholesale and retail dealer in cheap publications, standard books, blank books, stationery, fancy articles, and AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS!
B. G. & S. continue to supply all orders for cheap books and newspapers, and other articles in their line, in advance of all others, and at the lowest market price. Country merchants, agents, the trade, pedlers, canvassers, and the public generally are invited to call and examine our extensive collection 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.; besides which they receive the New York Herald, New York Tribune, London Illustrated News, Wilson & Smith's European Times, Weekly Dispatch, Dublin Nation, London Punch, La Cresson, New York Staats Zeitung, New York Schenck, La Presse, Le 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 Baking, AND REFRESHMENT SALOON, Long Wharf, between Sansone and Battery Sts. SAN FRANCISCO.
I WILL just say to my patrons for their special benefit, some of whom have been frequently deceived by the near imitations of tables, chairs, &c., (as well as my system of tickets), by a house in close proximity to the Fountain Head, (and been as often taken in), that with a little more attention they can avoid the like occurrence for the future, by just noticing the numbers on the candy windows, 47, 49, and 78 and 80 on the doors.
THE FOUNTAIN HEAD
Was first established on Jackson street, and destroyed by fire in September 1850, reopened on Clay street, the same month, then again consumed by the same devastating element on the memorable 4th of May, 1851, and was again opened where it now stands, in July following, and was the first public refreshment saloon ever started upon the coast of the Pacific, without introducing liquor, not even a glass of beer has ever been sold upon the premises, neither shall be.
My friends advise me to introduce the sale of liquors into my business, as they thought it would add much to my profits; my reply was, I have hands to labor and produce what sustains life, but not to deal out that which will destroy it. The FOUNTAIN HEAD, as usual is open from six o'clock in the morning, till twelve o'clock at night; that gentlemen who are unable to obtain seats at regular meal hours, may get refreshments between terms, when the crowd is not so great.
J. P. CARTER,
230 22, 1853 20lf M. L. WINN.