PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, POLITICS, EDUCATION, NEWS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. III. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1854. NO. 8.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

By DOYLE & CO.,

R. L. DOYLE, J. W. WILEY.

TERMS---IN ADVANCE.

For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, $5.00; for 6 months $3.00. Single copies, 25 cts.
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the proprietors, until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For one square (12 lines or less,) three insertions, $5.
For every additional insertion, ... $1.
A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.
The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbidden and charged accordingly.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:
L. P. FISHER, Merchant's Exchange Building, Sacramento st., San Francisco.
J. D. BILES, Vancouver;
F. A. CHENOWETH, Cascade;
DR. PAGETT, Cowlitz Landing;
L. D. DURGIN, Grand Mound;
JOHN R. JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie;
W. T. SAYWARD, Port Ludlow.
JOHN W. CHAMP, Shoalwater Bay.
CAPT. C. J. W. RUSSELL, Shoalwater Bay;
Mr. WM. ATKINSON, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
H. C. MOSELEY, Steilacoom.
ROBERT THOMPSON, Portland, Oregon.
GEORGE B. GOUDY, Lafayette, "
L. B. HASTINGS, Port Townsend;
B. H. LANSDALE, Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island;

An Indian Battle.

THE MASSACRE AT FORT LARAMIE—FULL PARTICULARS—LIEUT. GRATTAN, TWENTY-ONE SOLDIERS AND THE UNITED STATES INTERPRETER KILLED—THE SAVAGES REFUSE TO ALLOW THEIR BODIES TO BE BURIED—$50,000 OF THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY'S GOODS APPROPRIATED BY THE INDIANS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 13.

We have received through the medium of Mr. Lefroy Iott, one of the Sioux interpreters, who came as an express messenger from the scene of the disaster, the full particulars of the late massacre of United States troops at Fort Laramie, which present the outrage in even more glaring colors than could have been anticipated from the brief notice we have already published. They are briefly as follows:

A Mormon emigrant who was traveling the road, left, it seems, a lame cow which was unable to travel; and an old Sioux Indian, belonging to the band of Minnecongus, found it upon the road-side and killed it. The Mormon stopped with his wagons at Fort Laramie, and so soon as he learned that it had been killed, he made complaint to the officer at the Fort, and demanded redress. The officer in command, Lieut. Fleming, when the story was told him, at once sent for the head chief of the Sioux—Matte-i-o-wan (the Bear), and demanded that the Minnecongus Indian should be delivered up. Matte-i-o-wan informed him that if he would send a file of soldiers, he would endeavor to have the Indian surrendered. Lieut. Fleming then ordered out Lieut. Grattan with twenty-two men, and the United States interpreter, Auguste Lucian, to accompany the Sioux chief to the Minnecongus village, which was situated some nine miles below the fort, near "Burdeau's House." The Lieut. with his command, marched down, taking with him two six pounders, and planted them in the Wazha-zie camp, where the Indian in question was lodged. Matte-io-wan then went into the village and demanded the Indian, but the chiefs would not listen to him. They told him that they would pay for the cow, or they would replace it, or would leave the matter to be settled by the agent when he came, but that they would rather be killed themselves than give up the Indian. Matte-io-wan returned, made his statement to Lieut. Grattan, told him if he wanted the Indian he would have to go and kill him, as he was unable to get him, and then returned to the Sioux camp.

Lieut. Grattan had replied that if there was any killing to be done he would attend to that matter, and accordingly immediately ranged his pieces of artillery, and commenced firing upon the village. Three or four muskets were also fired at the same time, but the only result was to knock the top off of one of the lodges, and wound Matte-i-o-wan and his brother, who were standing in front—the former with three balls, the latter with one. So soon as the troops fired, the Indians returned it, and poured upon them a shower of arrows. The first discharge killed Lieut. Grattan, who was standing by the side of the cannon.—As soon as he fell, his command at once lost heart, and attempted to fly—leaving their cannon, arms, and everything else.—The Sioux then charged upon the flying soldiers, and shot and tomahawked every man of them save one, who made his escape by leaping down a ravine, and thus getting out of sight.

The interpreter, who was with the party, Auguste Lucien, who had married a Sioux squaw, jumped upon his horse and attempted to make his escape. He succeeded in getting rid of his immediate pursuers, and in making a circle around the camp, but instead of striking for the prairie he very foolishly attempted to run through the Brulie camp, which was directly between him and the fort, and which was already alarmed by the firing. The result was that an Indian ran out and shot his horse with his rifle, and then came upon him with his tomahawk. Lucian cried out to him not to kill him, as he was a Sioux by marriage, but the only reply the Indian made was to bury his hatchet in his head. The soldier who escaped down the ravine was found by a Sioux named Black Heart, and owed his life to his assistance in getting back to the fort during the night.

The tragedy occurred on the afternoon of the 19th of August, and it was not until the next morning that news of it reached the fort. The Sioux then sent word to the commandant to send out some more of his men to bury his dead, and they would serve them in the same way. They also went to the depot of the American Fur Company, which was near their camp, and where the annuity goods ($50,000 worth) were in store, and turned them upon the plain, and divided them out. Lieut. Fleming, upon consultation, sent some five or six of the traders down to see the Sioux and to bury the dead, but they told the traders very explicitly that the quarrel was not one in which they were concerned, and they had better keep out of it, and then drove them back to the fort. The consequence was, that when the messenger left, the dead bodies were still lying exposed on the plains, only two, those of Lucien and another, having been buried by two returning Californians, who ventured to execute the hazardous task for $25 apiece.

Nothing further has been heard from the fort at the present time, and it would seem that the report that the Sioux had surrounded Laramie is not confirmed.

At the last accounts Matte-i-o-wan, who was shot in three places at the first discharge from the soldiers, was on the point of death. In even this brief notice of him we cannot forbear speaking a word in his praise. We know him well, and a better friend the white man never had. He was brave and gentle, and kind; a wise ruler, a skillful warrior, and respected chieftain. Even in accepting his position, assigned to him some four years ago at the treaty of Laramie, he only consented after much persuasion; and then remarked when he did so, that he "gave his life to the Great Spirit." So far from any charge of treachery being attached to his conduct, his own fate is a sufficient proof of his fidelity, and, in recording it, we feel like inscribing a worthy memorial of one of the most high toned and chivalric of all the Indians whom we have known.

Auguste Lucien also was one whom all who knew him will deeply lament. A Frenchman by birth and in feeling; yet an American in his latter sympathies, he was one of the most social, true-hearted and generous of all the voyageurs upon the plains.

His light and joyous humor was always the life of the camp, his skill as a hunter supplied the choicest of game, and his quaint and glowing gossip made the hour pass like a dream beneath the shadow of the mountains. But he has passed to the land of dreams and the "happy hunting grounds" of which he delighted to speak, imbued as he was with the fullness of an Indian's faith. May it be his lot to drink of the fresh waters of the new life, and may his spirit find a pleasant resting place.

ACCOUNT FROM AN EYE WITNESS.

Sarpy's Point, Aug. 21, 1854.

To the Editor of the Missouri Republican:

An affair has happened here between the soldiers and the Indians which ought to be properly noticed by the United States government. Having been an eye-witness to the battle, I consider it my duty to furnish a strict account of it and its causes.—In the first place, on the 17th of August a train of Mormons passed this place. The Indians who were encamped here waiting for their payment from government, had no provisions, and were, of course, anxious for something to eat. As the Mormons were passing, a lame cow belonging to a man in the rear of the Mormon train, became frightened, and ran into the Indian camp. The Mormon left the cow behind, and so one of the Indians, a Minnecongus, shot it down, and with his companions, ate it up. The Mormons then went to the fort and reported that the Indians had killed one of their cows.

On the 19th, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Lieut. Grattan, with a command of twenty-seven soldiers, and Auguste Lucien, interpreter, arrived here to arrest the Indian who had killed the cow. I accordingly sent for the chiefs to go with the Lieutenant and make the arrest. They accompanied him, but the Indian was not willing to give himself up, saying that he would die first. While the Bear Chief of the Wazazies was standing with three other chiefs, the little Thunder, the Big Partizan, and The Man who is afraid of his Horses, among the soldiers, the Lieutenant ordered his men to fire. They did so, and wounded the Bear Chief and his brother. But one round was fired, when the Indians in turn charged, and succeeded in routing the soldiers and killing all of them, with the exception of one private, who is not expected to recover. Lieut. Grattan and two of his men were killed while standing by their cannon, the Lieutenant receiving twenty-four arrows, one of which passed through his head.

As soon as the soldiers saw their commander fall they took to flight, but were killed within half a mile of this place. The Ogalallah camp was about one mile distant, and a white man, named Seyfroy Iott, was staying there at the time. Being a Sioux interpreter, the chiefs requested him to stay between the camps, to prevent the young men from charging on the soldiers, but he could not succeed, and barely escaped with his life.

At my house we were placed in a bad situation. There were with me Mr. Antoine Reynal and Mr. S. Smith, with five others, and all we could do was to stay in the house and try to keep the Indians out. As Mr. R. was standing in the doorway of the house, and Indian rushed on him and tried to kill him, when another Indian, the Quick Bear, tried to kill the first Indian for rushing on a white man—but some one caught Quick Bear's gun, and its contents went into the wall of the house. By this time a party had collected outside of the house, who tried to force their way in, but some of my friends, the Quick Bear and others, stopped them.

After the battle, the chiefs came into my house and said that as the young men had killed all the soldiers that had come to fight them, they would now go and slaughter the rest of the soldiers at the fort, burn all the houses, and kill all the whites on the river; but I told the chiefs to stop them from so doing, assuring them that since the soldiers had commenced the quarrel it would be overlooked by government. But they then rushed into the house and demanded of me to give them everything they wanted. To save our lives I gave them everything I had in my store, to the amount of two thousand dollars.

The next day they went to the post of the American Fur Company, took all the goods that were sent to them by government and pillaged the store. The situation of the traders and of Fort Laramie is perilous in the extreme. I was requested by the commander of the fort to bury the dead soldiers, since he had not men enough to detach a party for that service, and I succeeded in doing so.

As far as I know anything about Indians, I think our government ought to send five hundred mounted men, veteran troops, to keep the Indians in subjection; and one company of infantry to guard the fort. The Indians, in the recent battle, after killing all the soldiers, broke their cannon to pieces, and carried off their muskets and animals. As for placing the infantry on a prairie to fight with Indians, it is just the same as putting them up as targets to be shot at. There were about one thousand Indians in the battle.

JAMES BORDEAU.

Witness that the above is correct, the undersigned being eye witnesses.

Antoine Reynal, Samuel Smith,
Tofiel Groph, Paul Vail,
Peter Pew, Antonio Lahone.

Copy of a letter from the commander of Fort Laramie to James Bordeau:

FORT LARAMIE, Aug. 20, 1854.

Your letter of the 19th has been received by me, and in reply I say that I am unable to take further notice at present of this unfortunate transaction; and I wish you to speak to the Bear and other chiefs with reference to the matter. Make the best terms with them you can for the present, for your own safety, and the safety of others likewise unprotected in the country. I wish you to use all means in your power to procure the restoration of the bodies of those who have been killed. Your obedient servant,

H. B. FLEMING,
2d Lieut. 6th Infantry, Commanding.
To JAMES BORDEAU, Sarpy's Point.

GOLD ON THE AMAZON.—The traditionary accounts of rich gold washings on the upper waters of the Amazon are apparently about to be fully realized in a plentyful harvest of the precious metal. The latest intelligence from that quarter confirms previous reports of successful explorations by the first North American party, consisting of six persons, exclusive of the native boatmen and help accompanying them, who have searched for gold in that part of South America. At every point where the experiment was made, gold was found on the banks of the streams in sufficient quantities to indicate rich deposits. On penetrating into the interior of the continent as far as Borja, a town in Equador, the party again examined the ground upon the bank of the river, and in less than half an hour, obtained three nuggets of gold, weighing from an ounce to an ounce and a half each, with smaller pieces. A result so gratifying induced them to stop at that point for the purpose of making a permanet mining location, and they are now probably driving successful operations at the gold washings of Borja. This intelligence is brought by some of the natives who have returned to Peru, from whence the expedition started.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—According to a London letter in the New York Times, Gen. Espartero, the head of the new Spanish Government, has had several interviews with Mr. Soule, and has informed him that the Spanish cabinet will do its best to settle all matters of difference having a pecuniary character, and as to questions of national honor and dignity, the United States cannot expect any greater satisfaction than in the fact that the impeached government, at whose hands Spanish subjects have also suffered injustice, has been driven out by a popular rising. As to Cuba, in particular, there is no Africanization in view, but no purchase is likely—the government being confident that, with an honest and liberal policy towards the colonists, they will become more useful and better satisfied dependencies of the mother country than they have been hitherto.

From the Logan Gazette.

The Political Conspiracy.

There is a Secret Political Society growing up in our midst whose members are bound by fearful and blasphemous oaths, whose object is to rule this country by decrees and mandates adopted in secret conclave, and whose determination is to wrest all political power from the hands of the people. Nor are these mere idle words.—I have the proof and will adduce it. Their emmissaries are at work night and day, prowling about our town and through the country, striving to inveigle honest and good men in their meshes. They are not strong enough, thank God, in this country to control our elections, and they never will be. For the people have only to know who they are, and what their purpose is, to crush them with an indignation such as was never visited upon any class of men in Ohio.

I desire to warn our citizens against this society. I desire to let them know what it is and what its purposes are. I wish the young men of Logan county, generous and confiding as they are, to be warned in time against joining an institution which will be a curse to them as long as they live. I know of instances where men have been taken to the lodge, and when advised of its horrid oaths and purposes, have shrunk back in horror and refused to become members. I know of other honest and good men who have been deceived into the belief that the Know Nothings have really good purposes in view.—Such it is my purpose to undeceive. And now let me say to those who are already members, abandon your organization—never go near your lodges; let Know Nothingism die out. It will be best for yourselves, and best for your country. I say to those who are not members: Do not listen to any man's professions or representations, but shun this institution as you would shun a deadly pestilence, for it is prolific of evil to yourselves, to society, to your country.

What is the institution of Know Nothingism?

1. No man ever admits himself to belong to them. You may follow his footsteps to the lodge, and watch until he comes out, and ask him if he is one of them, or if he knows of such an organization, and he will tell you "No!" No matter what his character—no matter how good a christian—no matter how exemplary a man, he must say NO! Why? Read this oath, and it will explain to you why a man in whose words you have always had implicit confidence, must tell you a falsehood:

"I, ———‖ do solemnly swear‖ upon this sacred volume [or cross] before Almighty God and these witnesses, that I will not divulge any question proposed to me here, ‖ whether I become a member ‖ of this order or not; ‖ and that I will never ‖ under any circumstances whatever,‖ *mention the name of any person or persons ‖ I may see present ‖ during any of the meetings,‖ or that I know such an order to be in existence,* ‖ and that I will a true answer make to every question asked of me, ‖ so help me God,"

2. It enjoins perjury before our legal tribunals! After certain other oaths are taken, they are explained by a functionary called 'Judge Advocate.'

"MY BROTHERS—The Order which has now received you as members may with all propriety be cousidered a secret organization. It is so secret, in fact, that if you were placed before a legal tribunal, and there sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, you could not for your lives reveal the name of that band of brothers among whom your name now stands enrolled."

What do you think of that clause, reader?

3. Its purpose is to control all the offices of this country, and every member swears that he will yield his private judgment, and do as the majority bids. Read:

"And I furthermore promise and swear, that I will always conform to the will of the majority of the members of this Order, in the selection of candidates to fill every office of honor, profit, or trust, within the gift of the people."

What do you thiuk of that oath, people of Logan county? When was there ever before such a clique as this in this county? An honest and unsuspecting man becomee a member. But he is not one of the managers. There are degrees to which none but a privileged few of the schemers can ever attain. They wield the majority; and however desirous he may be to vote for a man whom he thinks qualified for office, he is sworn to relinquish his private preference, and go as his masters dictate.—Thus are officers controlled. Thus is this country to be ruled.

The lodges meet in darkness, and are guarded by sentinels. They elect their candidates from among themselves, and force their members to support them. Thus a county is carried. The counties meet by a delegate at the capital; there the same mode is used in the selection of State officers, and all members throughout the State have been sworn by solemn oaths to support the nominees.

4. And now let us look at another of the oaths, which, if possible, is more mischievous than either of the others, for it proposes to corrupt every man associated with the administration of justice.:

"I also promise and swear that whenever I may hear the sign or see the signal of distress given by any brother of this Order, I will hasten at once to his immediate relief at the peril of my own life."

How is this to operate on a judge—even a probate judge. Say he holds an examining court: If he "hears the sign or sees the signal of distress given by a brother," even if he be on trial, must he not acquit him? How as to Sheriff? If he arrests a thief or murderer, if he make "the signal of distress," must he not release him? How as to Prosecuting Attorney? How as to Clerk of the Court? Must not the one *Nolle* the indictment—must not the other burn it, in case "he hears the sign, or sees the signal of distress from a brother?"

People of Logan county, arouse yourselves! The cords are preparing which are to bind you forever, unless you arise in your might, and overthrow this stupendous structure.

I know that Know Nothings will deny the authority of these extracts, for they are solemnly sworn to do so. But they are correct and copied from their authorized manual. KNOW SOMETHING.

From the Mt Gilead (O.) Messenger.

Extract of a letter from S. N. Wood, to a gentleman of this place, dated

KANSAS TERRITORY, Aug. 15.

I never breathed healthier or purer air in all my life; as to the country you can have high mounds, or bluffs, full of limestone or stone coal; or, you can have high rolling prairie—second bottoms or flats, just as you please. I am about 12 miles from the south line of the Shawnee Reserve; half way between Kansas and Wakarusa rivers—on the direct California road—as well traveled a road as the one from Mount Gilead to Chesterville. There is no end to the richness of the soil. I am near what must be the centre of a future county, "Jefferson" I think. Mt. Hope is my town. We are going to have a road crossing here, runnjng from Kansas river to Wakarusas. Were you here to-day, you could get a quarter section that in two years will fetch $40 per acre. Of this I am certain, one year will not pass until a house will be built every half mile for ten miles around me.

Many Missourians and Kentuckians are here—men who have come to get away from slavery, and will be the worst enemies it will have. Not many slaves will be brought here. The owners will not risk it. Many emigrants are from Iowa and Illinois, and Indiana is well represented; Ohio has quite a proportion. New York, Vermont and Massachusetts, are also well represented. A large number from Pennsylvania, a friend informs me, are on the road. In this part of Kansas, the greater proportion will be eastern people.

Kansas will never be a slave State.—Were the vote taken to-day, five out of every six would vote to make Kansas free; and every day will make the proportion greater. You might just as well try to dam the Ohio with a walking stick, as to get slavery into Kansas with the mighty tide of free emigration pouring into the Territory.

DEATH OF EX-CHIEF JUSTICE STOW.—The Hon. Alexander W. Stow, late one of the Circuit Judges, and the first Chief Justice of this State, died in this city at an early hour yesterday morning of apoplexy, superinduced by an attack of cholera. Judge Stow was a native of Lewis county, New York; a resident for many years at Rochester, and since 1841 a citizen of this State. He was a man of great natural talents, which had been improved by an excellent education, extensive travel. His memory was remarkable; his perceptions quick; his judgment sound; and his personal integrity unquestioned. At the organization of the Judiciary of this State, he was chosen Circuit Judge by the electors of the northern circuit, and was subsequently elected by his associates on the bench to fill the post of Chief Justice. He was a brother of the Hon. H. K. Stow of Buffalo, New York.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—Hood defines public sentiment as "the average prejudice of mankind." Hood had seen a thing or two.

What we gained by the Mexican Treaty.

"So it appears that we are asked to step upon the plank that asks ten millions for a measure of only implied constitutionality."—[Iowa Plaindealer.

This assault proves two things.

1. That the Plaindealer (*i. e.* those who control it) is determined to abuse the administration. 2. That it finds it impossible to discover even a plausible pretext for such a course.

Probably no one achievement of General Pierce's Administration will prove of more solid advantage to the country than the conclusion of the Mexican treaty.

We ask Democrats to look for a moment at these advantages. 1. The abrogation of the 11th Article of the treaty of *Guadaloupe Hidalgo*, by which we were bound to guaranty the security of a vast Mexican frontier, at a probable expense of Millions annually.

Fillmore offered six millions, and the Mexicans demanded twenty millions for the abrogation of this very article during the last administration.

2d. The right of way across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec for which President Polk offered fifteen millions of dollars.

3d. The Disputed Mesilla valley, without which there would have been war, ere this time, between the Mexicans and our citizens; a free passage for a rail road to the Pacific over our territory, which is to be increased for this purpose by about thirty millions of acres.

These are some of the solid advantages this administration has secured to the country by this treaty; and yet we are to be told in the face of the facts by a professedly democratic sheet that "Mr. Pierce asked congress for ten million dollars to buy a *strip of land* from Mexico."

Let Democrats bear in mind that this treaty was approved in the Senate by a *two third* vote, and the appropriation to carry it into effect passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 103 to 62.

So much for one charge of this new exponent of democratic principles, and *opponent* of Democratic Administrations.—*Dispatch.*

INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION OF THE NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.—According to the *Sentinel*, this was a great affair. That paper estimates the number present at 15,000—(the *Journal* is much more moderate, and puts down the number to hear Douglas speak at 3,000.) In the morning the crowds were addressed by Dr. E. Newland, O. B. Torbert, editor of the Sentinel, Senator Bright and Gen. Jo. Lane. In the afternoon, Douglas spoke for nearly two hours, and Senator Pugh, of Ohio, followed him in a speech which is much praised by the Journal as being better than Douglas.

EFFECT OF CLIMATE ON THE COLOR OF MANKIND.—For 1800 years the Jewish race has been dispersed into different latitudes and climates, and they have preserved themselves most distinct from any intermixture with the other races of mankind. There are some Jews still lingering in the valleys of the Jordon, having been oppressed by the successive conquerors of Syria for ages—a low race of people, and as black as any of the Ethiopian races. Others of the Jewish people, participating in European civilization, and dwelling in the Northern nations, show instances of the light complexion, the blue eyes, and light hair, of Scandinavian families. We see, then, how to account for the difference in colors, without referring them to original distinction.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—It is believed by many that the blocks of Marble presented to the Washington Monument Association materially aid in the erection of the monument. The following statement, furnished the Globe, will serve to disabuse the minds of many of this impression:

"The average cost of each block sent by the States is about $2,000, exclusive of freight, committees to bring them on, &c., &c. The aggregate for the thirty-one stones, $62,000. Average cost of the obelisk per foot, about $1,000; consequently the $62,000 which the blocks furnished by the States would cost, would put 62 feet on the obelisk. The 31 stones are not equal to one-quarter of a foot in the obelisk; and as aid to the monument would amount to only about $250, if the material was all of good quality; but as it is not all suitable for the work, its value is proportionally less. The additional expense of raising blocks, such as furnished by New York city, is about $1,000.

☞ The Hon. Long John Wentworth, Freesoil representative from the Chicago district, has addressed a letter to the Chicago Democrat, in which he calculates that "should every free State elect a U. S. Senator hereafter to oppose the Nebraska bill it would take just five years to bring the friends of the repeal into a majority in the Senate. It is just so with the fugitive slave law."

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

"Truth crush'd to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."

Improvements in Olympia and Vicinity.

Improvements in the way of building, and otherwise, in and about Olympia, are propelling with a rapidity almost unparalleled in the history of any new country.—At Tumwater, formerly called New Market, three miles south of Olympia, there has been erected two saw mills and one grist mill, now in constant operation, the property of Messrs. Ward & Hays.

There are about fifteen neat and substantial dwelling houses, including buildings occupied for store rooms. Amongst those of recent erection, and in process of construction is a fine large frame house, intended for a boarding house, by Mrs. Taylor. An extensive assortment of groceries, in the shape of coffee, sugar, salt, rice, syrup, &c., may be found at the Sandwich Island store, kept by Mr. Dunlap, which is being exchanged for lumber and the *sinews* for its procurement. Capt. Crosby has recently erected a capacious warehouse at the very head of Budd's Inlet, below the lower falls of Shutes river. Mr. Nelson Barnes, on the lower falls, in close proximity with the warehouse of Capt. Crosby, has erected, and commenced operations with, an excellent grist mill, which for capacity and the excellency of the flour manufactured, equals the mill of Messrs. Ward & Hays. Where but a year or two ago there was nought but a dense forest of lofty fir, that has now melted away and made room for the comfortable abode of man, and store and dwelling houses are now occupying the ground of former forest fastnesses.

In Olympia, during the last summer and fall, a number of substantial and tasty dwelling and business houses have been erected, and are now under vigorous process of construction; amongst which we might refer to the capacious and well appointed building of Mr. Lewis Ensign, designed as a portion of the Washington Hotel—a store house, and in which there is an excellent and capacious hall, capable of accommodating a party of hundreds.—The Washington Hotel may now safely be assumed to be the largest and best arranged within the Territory. Mr. Wm. Cock, of the Pacific House, has also made a valuable addition to his excellent Hotel—those two being as yet the only public houses in Olympia. Mr. Thomas Johnson, corner of First and Main streets, has recently erected a store and dwelling house, which advantageously relieves the disagreeable vacuum heretofore so objectionable in that direction. On the corner of Main and Third streets, Mr. John G. Parker, jr., is erecting a large store house—nearly opposite of which Mr. J. L. Perkins has about completed the frame work for a tastily appointed saloon.

On the corner of Main and 4th streets, Messrs. J. & C. E. Williams have commenced the erection of a store house, nearly opposite of which, the Territorial Librarian, B. F. Kendall, Esq., has completed suitabe rooms for the Library, and further to the southward, on Main street, the Messrs. Gove, of the Kendall Company, are building an exceedingly neat dwelling house. Further along, on the same street, D. R. Bigelow, Esq., has completed the erection of a law office, and several other buildings in its vicinity are under way of completion.

The Masonic Hall, on the ground floor of which, the Legislative Assembly will meet at the ensuing session, is being finished with rapidity, and the best commentary we can offer as to the onward tendency of improvements around us, is, that our carpenters are constantly and actively employed in completing building contracts.

Over one-half of the timber for the erection of the bridge over the eastern stretch of Budd's Inlet, connecting Olympia with the main land eastward, is on the ground, and workmen are employed, busily in furthering the work.

An embankment is about to be run around the tide prairie, for the object of which, sufficient means have been subscribed to effectually guard against the approach of high water within certain limits. Mr. E. Giddings, jr., is making active preparation for the further extension of his wharf, and for the building of business houses on the mud flats, north of Olympia; and over most part of the road in the direction of the Masonic Hall, a substantial side-walk is about to be completed through private subscription.

All our mechanic shops are busily engaged in custom work, and all things by which we are surrounded, give evidence of a healthy state of steady, progressive improvement.

Our farmers are preparing to harvest extensive crops, the coming season, and will no doubt afford sufficient bread-stuffs for the subsistence, with proper distribution, of our entire population the coming year. Should a revival in our lumber trade be vouchsafed in the future, with our facilities for its manufacture in our multiplicity of saw mills, and the prospect of finding a steady market for the coal developments of Dewamish and Bellingham Bay, biding our time for the commencement of extensive fishing operation upon our waters, our territory would soon be in a state of flourishing independency, unparalleled, perhaps, within the history of our country.

Members elect to the Legislative Assembly.

The following are the members elect to the Council and House of Representatives for this Territory—chosen at the last September election:

FOR THE COUNCIL.

For the Council district comprising the counties of Walla-walla, Skamania and Clarke—Messrs. *J. Huff* and *J. Patterson*.

For Pierce and King—Messrs. *W. A. Strickler* and C. C. Terry.

For Island, Jefferson, Whatcom and Clallam—A. M. Poe.

Messrs. *Bigelow*, Yantis, *Catlin* and *Miles* holding over, the former from the district comprising the counties of Thurston, Sawamish and Chehhalis, and the latter the counties of Lewis, Pacific, Cowlitz and Wakiakum.

FOR THE HOUSE.

For the county of Skamania—*William McCool*.

For the county of Clarke—*C. C. Stiles, W. Hendrickson, H. R. Crosbie* and J. Willis.*

For the county of Cowlitz—A. S. Abernethy.

For the counties of Pacific and Wakiakum—*John Briscoe*.

For the counties of Chehalis and Sawamish—*Geo. Watkins*.

For the county of Lewis—*C. F. White* and C. H. Spinning.

For the county of Thurston—*William Cock, Benj. L. Henness, Stephen Guthrie* and *Wm. P. Wells*.

For the county of Pierce—W. H. Wallace, *Frank Clark* and *Samuel McCaw*.

Joint Representative between Pierce and King—*John Carson*.

For King county—A. A. Denny.

For the counties of Island and Whatcom—*R. L. Doyle*.

For the counties of Jefferson and Clallam—*Jonathan Hield*.

In the county of Walla-walla no election was holden.

*J. Willis, one of the members elect from Clarke county, has since resigned, and an election was ordered to take place on the 6th inst., to supply the vacancy.

The names of the democratic members elect, (so far as we are informed of their politics), will be found in italics—as above.

The Iowa Election.

Until the result became known it was generally supposed, by those who were not aware of the movement, that a Whig victory would be gained, and a Whig victory acknowledged, in the recent election in Iowa. We never looked upon it in that light, and we confess that we regard the Whig party as sold to the Abolitionists, and we now see that it is so considered by all those who were in the secret. The Governor elect, Mr. GRIMES—for whom we have every respect—has always been acknowledged as a Whig, but, if we mistake not, his colleagues on the ticket were all Abolitionists, and nominated because they were so. Nominations for the Legislature and for Congress were mainly of the same stripe, and although the abolitionists were powerless, so far as numbers were concerned—having usually, in previous elections, given from one thousand to twelve hundred votes only—yet it was so contrived that Abolitionists and Freesoilers should come in and carry off the mass of all the offices.—*Missouri Republican.*

The above being whig authority, will, no doubt, be evidence to that party here of its correctnes, and we have no doubt but that the statement is literally true.

A portion of the whig party in this county endeavored, previous to the recent election, to sell themselves to the abolitionists, hoping, thereby, to insure their election; but the result has demonstrated that they were very *badly sold*—there being honest whigs enough in the party here to give the "cold shoulder" to all such unnatural alliances. We will venture to say that the abolitionists were heartily sick of the bargain after the *sale* was effected, and will hereafter choose their candidates from amongst themselves, should they ever enter upon another canvass

There is too much intelligence and political honesty amongst the mass of our people to be duped and humbugged in the way they have been doing up things in Iowa, which, after all the mongrel cry of triumph over the democracy, amounts to but little more than a defeat—there being a possibility yet that the democracy will have a majority in the Legislature.

THE ROUTES TO CALIFORNIA.—The New York Tribune mentions a report that Com: Vanderbilt has sold to the Panama Company all his interest in the California route, and that the Nicaragua and Panama companies have concluded an arrangement by which they raise their respective fairs to a remunerative point.

Coal.

"The extravagant price of anthracite coal has directed the attention of large consumers to the practicability of substituting bituminous coal for the anthracite, and in most instances the experiment has been attended with entire success. The Williamsburg Ferry Company have within a few days commenced to use Cumberland coal, and the result has been satisfactory With one cart-load per day less on each boat, better and more regular fires have been kept up; and there is no longer any occasion for loss of time in "hauling fires." The Brooklyn Ferries have been using Cumberland coal for several weeks. The change made by these two companies will relieve the demand upon the anthracite miners to the extent of thirty or forty thousand tons a year."—[*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

The immense quantities of coal that is now being used daily for ocean steam navigation purposes, and consumed by railroad companies on the eastern tracks, has so greatly increased the demand that the price has, within the last few years, been greatly increased, and many of the eastern journals evince considerable alarm at the upward tendency of the price—entertaining fears that the supply will be entirely inadequate to the demand. The great expense which proprietors of ocean steamers on the waters of the Pacific must necessarily incur in receiving their supply from the Atlantic side, or from Liverpool, around the horn, should incite capitalists not only of California, but of the practical colliers of the Alleghenies to an investigation of the coal resources of this Territory, along Puget Sound—Duwamish Bay, Bellingham Bay, &c. Experienced colliers have informed us that no doubt need be entertained but that the coal within our borders, with systematic mining, will answer all the purposes of the Pacific coast for the manufacture of steam. Its adaptation for ocean steam navigation has been fairly demonstrated on our waters, and there can be no doubt but that an unlimited supply can be afforded, and that too, on the very shores of the Sound.

The coal product of the world, in the year 1853, is estimated at 75,000,000 tons, of which amount 40,000,000 were produced by Great Britain, and 9,000,000 by the United States.

☞ The commission of A. BENTON MOSES, Esq., as Surveyor of the port of Nisqually, has been forwarded to him—his appointment having been confirmed during the late session of Congress. His commission dates from January 31, 1854, for four years thereafter.

☞ A term of the U. S. District court will be commenced at Steilacoom, Pierce county, on Monday next—Chief Justice LANDER, presiding. A term will be commenced at Olympia, Thurston county, on next succeeding Monday, at which it is expected that Judge CHENOWETH will preside.

PASS HIM AROUND.—J. O. MARTIN, whose last place of residence, previous to coming to this Territory, was in Galena, Illinois, has absquatulated from this vicinity, taking his departure from San Francisco with something like $6,000 with which he was entrusted, belonging to the Bellingham Bay coal company. Pass the scoundrel around in the States, to the end that the community where he may take up his next residence may place a proper appreciation upon his character.

CHEAPER PAPER.—The New Orleans Bulletin says: "We are inclined to believe that the okra plant of the south is destined to alleviate the grevious evil under which all publisherdom labors. We have seen specimens of strong white rope manufactured from this fibre. If it will certainly make paper, the present exorbitant price must come down materially, for the supply of the raw material will be as inexhaustible as cheap. Besides the okra plant, the plantain, curato, penguin and dagger plant, fibres abound throughout the India Islands, and will make excellent paper. They are now purchased for that purpose, and give a value to what has hithetto run to waste."

The following extract from an Atlantic city paper will serve to show the present and prospective advance in the price of printing paper, as well as direct attention to some other material other than is at present used in its manufacture. Here on the pacific coast where we have no paper mills as yet, the advance in cost is felt severely:

"The cost of paper is becoming alarming to newspaper men all over the land.—As long as advertisers were prosperous and eager in competition, the burthen fell upon them. There was hardly an atom of profit in mere circulation. The white paper that the New York Tribune was printed upon, before its size was cut down, cost as much as the paper when printed sold for to the carriers. The depression of business cut down the advertising patronage on which it had depended, and the Tribune had to haul in its horns. The reduction of the size of the Tribune will reduce its "paper bill" six hundred dollars per week, or thirty-one thousand two hundred dollars per year. The New York Journal of Commerce, a paper of immense dimensions but of small circulation, recently stated that its bills for paper amount to near $50,000 per year. The New York Times states that its paper bill for the last six months was $60,000."

Pacific Fisheries.

In an article upon the variety and immense quantities of fish on our coast, the case with which an extensive fishing interest can be built up on the Pacific, and the certainty that such a branch of industry must, at some future time, be called into existence, which we find in the San Francisco Sun, that paper thus describes the quality and mode of catching mackerel and sardines:—

"True, our mackerel do not compare in fatness and flavor with those on the Atlantic coast, at least those that are taken in the mouths of our harbors, and into the mouths of our epicures, are not as fine, although the sea at a greater distance from land, may possess these fish equal in every respect to those caught on the coasts of Massachusetts and Maine. In this connection, it might be as well to state, that the art of catching mackerel as practised at the present day, was not known twenty years ago. The method formerly employed, was to let out eight or ten lines from either side of the vessel which kept under way during the process. This was called drailing, or trailing, and from three to five barrels per day was considered a good catch.

A native of Harpswell, Maine, by the name of Robert Sole, was the first to try for mackerel with his vessel hove to. By gradually feeding out a quantity of ground bait, made from finely cut herrings and clams, the fish were induced to follow it up nearly to the surface, when the crew ranged themselves along the weather side, and being supplied each with two lines and two hooks on each line, succeeded to their extreme astonishment and delight, in securing two hundred barrels in one day. The practice soon became universal.

Now it follows that if the mackerel fisheries of the Atlantic coast, which have since supported thousands of hardy men and their families, were allowed to remain so long in a state of comparative insignificance, the mackerel fishery, of the Pacific coast, if properly prosecuted, may also become a very important branch of business. The fish are here. Then why not try?

Sardines are most abundant, and of a quality much superior to those taken on the French coast, and we have hundreds of people among us perfectly au fait in the art of catching and preserving them. Cod and hallibut are also plentiful, and sell readily in our markets at high prices. The latter fish are found farther to the northward, and are said to abound in the neighborhood of Townsend Harbor, Port Orford, and off Vancouver's and Queen Charlotte's Island."

In this connection, should be mentioned the salmon of Oregon and Washington, which will some day be the source of an important trade. Likewise our shell-fish.

We presume that the world cannot present a better fishing ground for salmon, cod, hallibut, and numerous other fish, than is afforded along the harbors of Puget Sound, and the Straits of Fuca. Although due credence might not be given to the assertion, yet we are assured by business men, lately from the Atlantic side, that were the fisheries in our vicinity entered into by the Nantucket and New Bedford fishing smacks, aided by the hardy sons of Cape Cod, and other "down easters," salmon and other fish could be taken, and shipped to the Atlantic side on profitable terms. Our fisheries are, as yet, undeveloped. But few have ever ventured in the enterprise, and these only on a diminutive scale, and with slender means and appliances for its prosecution. The waters of the Sound and Straits are alive with almost every species of the fish kind, from the muscle throughout all the testacea, crustacea and cetaceous species. No very inconsiderable quantity of oil from the latter having been extracted by the Indians for exportation in their own crude way, in making exchanges with our white population.

Oyster beds, clam grounds and crab resorts may be found at almost all convenient points on the Sound; the which, to be brought to Chesapeake Bay perfection, only awaits due attention and proper cultivation.

A species of the sardine family, are taken are in immense quantities in many of our bays, which for richness, and delicacy of flavor are perfectly excruciating.

☞ In a letter addressed to the Roman Catholics of the United States, December, 1789, George Washington, then President, used the following language:—

"As mankind becomes more liberal, they will be more apt to allow that all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community, are equally entitled to the protection of civil government. I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the establishment of their government, or the important assistance they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic religion is professed."—Writings of Washington, p. 188.

The Know Nothings profess to have great regard for the "doctrines of the revered Washington." What do they think of the above?

TRADE WITH AFRICA.—The American Colonization Society is now endeavoring to establish a regular line of sailing packets between New York and Liberia. The entire capital required is $100,000, whereof, says the New York Tribune, a considerable portion has already been subscribed.

☞ We copy the following from the San Francisco *Herald*, written by a correspondent for that paper:

"THE COAL MINES IN CALIFORNIA.—In allusion to an article under the editorial head of Monday morning's *Alta*, in relation to the coal of Bellingham Bay, and speculations on the subject of a speedy supply of coal for this city from the northern coast; permit me to call your attention to the fact that at and in the vicinity of Coose Bay in Southern Oregon, at a distance of something less than four hundred miles from San Francisco, there exists immense quantities of coal in the most favorable position for mining, lying in horizontal strata, running through the hills at an elevation of from two to three hundred feet above the level of the bay. The most valuable field yet discovered exists in a range of hills, or in a ridge extending from near the bay to a distance of five or six miles inland. In this ridge the strata of coal are seen to crop out in most of the gulches and ravines that run down on its sides through its whole length, and on both sides of the principal ridge, and also on its spurs.—There are two or three principal strata, varying in thickness from one or two feet to eight or ten feet, considerable depth of earth intervening between the different strata. I measured one of the veins at its outer opening which measured eight feet; some others are reported as thicker than this.

These strata all lie in horizontal planes, or in some places at a very slight inclination. It is believed that the quality of this coal, although not equal in body and value to that imported from the east, is nevertheless fully equal to the best of that from Bellingham Bay and Puget Sound. Parties wishing to supply San Francisco with coal have only to construct a railway from three to five miles in length over a highly practical route, from the coal banks to the bay, and they have access to mines which, for all practical purposes, are inexhaustible. Vessels of two hundred tons and less can freely make the entrance to the bay.

Professor Evans, the United States Geologist, at Oregon City, in his analysis considers this as most nearly allied to that species of coal termed lignite, but reports it as the best quality of that species of any he has seen on the coast. S.

DR. EVANS, United States Geologist for Oregon, referred to above, a few weeks since, made a hasty geological reconnoissance of this Territory, and we had the pleasure, on its conclusion, to be benefitted by his views on the subject of the mineral resources by which we are surrounded, to which allusion was made in a previous number of this paper. As before stated, Dr. Evans was positive in the conviction that both limestone and sandstone exists in large quantities within our borders, and expressed himself as "*agreeably disappointed*" at the quality and quantity of the coal resources of the country—venturing the opinion, without hesitation, that when Liverpool coal, or that on the Atlantic side was scarce or commanded an undue price on the Pacific, the coal of Puget Sound would find a ready market—be used by ocean steamers, &c. Dr. Evans was free to inform us, that according to his observation, the farther *northward* coal was found, the *better* and more *perfect* the article; that to the southward it partook gradually of the liguite character, until finally it became unfit for steam or other purposes of utility; that the coal of Southern Oregon and California was nothing better than lignite, and would bear no favorable comparison with that of Puget Sound. We think it impossible that Dr. Evans could have changed his opinion of our coal fields since his visit here, and must therefore infer that the correspondent of the *Herald* has been laboring under some misapprehension. Dr. Evans pronounced the Bellingham Bay coal the best he had seen on the Pacific coast, (native product), in the most emphatic terms.

THE CATLAPOODLE MINES.—A correspondent of the Oregon *Statesman*, writing from St. Helens, says:

"I have no news to communicate except about the mines on the Catlapoodle, which is the principal topic of conversation in this quarter. Many have gone and some few returned, who are going again with machines and quicksilver to test the matter in that way. All concur in one thing, "that the mines will pay," and the yield is variously estimated at from $3 to $10 per day, by pan washing. The gold is very fine, and I think the purest in appearance I have yet seen—not excepting the Feather river gold of California. They have found gold in every place—and I have no doubt nearer the source of the stream, will find coarse gold and much better diggings. Parties are leaving daily for the new El Dorado. To-day quite a number came down from the Tualatine plains. It is useless for people to leave their business to go now, as enough have already gone to prospect the country thoroughly, and the best diggings have not yet been found. It will be time enough when they are discovered for all to come and have a share of it.—The fact that all who have gone express great confidence in the mines being rich, and that all, even the most inexperienced, have found more or less gold, convinces me that there is no humbuggery about it."

Several thorough-going young men of this county, we are informed, have "buckled their armor on," and armed with pans, picks and shovels, have gone to the diggings above referred to—determined to "*see what they shall see.*" All join in the hope that they *will* see many an ounce of the precious ore, to pocket ere their return.

The Late Action of Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco Herald, sends to that paper a list of the important bills passed during the late session of Congress, as well as of those defeated. As his letter gives a clear statement of what was done at Washington during the session just closed, we copy a portion of it for the benefit of our readers:

Congress was in "articula mortis" at the moment of the departure of the last steamer for California. It was a disgraceful thing that all the important business of the session had been deferred to that period of hurry and confusion. Many passed, however, with all their imperfections on their heads. Among the important bills passed were:

Cobb's bill graduating the price of public lands.

The regular appropriation bills.

The Kansas and Nebraska bills.

The bill providing for six first class war steamers.

The ten million bill of the Gadsden treaty.

The bill extending the warehousing system.

The bill to give effect to the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

The bill repealing the Minnesota railroad land bill, [which had been altered after its passage through one of the Houses.]

The following treaties were confirmed by the Senate.

The Gadsden Treaty.

The British Colonial reciprocity treaty.

The Commercial treaty with Japan.

The neutrality treaty with Russia.

Sundry treaties extinguishing Indian titles in Kansas, Nebraska and other Territories.

Among the measures defeated, were:

The Colt patent extension.

The Minnesota railroad bill, above mentioned.

A batch of many millions in amount of land jobbing railroad schemes.

The French spoilation bill of five millions.

The Pacific railroad scheme—postponed.

The Senate bill of eight and a half millions for the relief of Texas.

The Senate amendments of several millions to the general appropriation bills, including half a million to the Washington City water works.

Mr. Old's bill for the increase of the rates of postage.

Mr. Seward's bill for a line of steamers between San Francisco and China, etc.

The River and Harbor bill—vetoed.

The Insane Land bill—vetoed.

The proposition to place ten millions in the secret service fund.

Ramsay's California mail route bill.

Weekly mail to California bill.

Ocean steamship bill—850,000.

Pacific telegraph bill.

Captain Duncan Ingraham resolutions.

Mr. Cobb's Land bill, it will be perceived, does not affect lands in California or in other recently acquired States and Territories: but it is a measure of importance. It provides that all lands which have been in the market for different terms of years shall be sold at reduced prices as follows:

IN THE MARKET.	PRICE PER ACRE.
For 10 yrs and upw'ds.	One dollar.
For 15 " " "	Seventy-five cts.
For 20 " " "	Fifty cents.
For 25 " " "	Twenty-five cents.
For 30 " " "	Twelve and a half.

This does not include the mineral lands nor railroad reservations. It also grants the right of pre-emption to squatters on the public domain, with certain limitations and conditions.

In the new Territories the minimum price of lands will continue as heretofore—one dollar and a quarter per acre.

From the several bills enacted. I select a list of appropriations, of interest to your readers as follows:

To continue the explorations of the best route for a rail road to the Pacific, and for completing the surveys already made,	$150,000
To purchase a site and construct an arsenal at Benicia,	33,985
To defray the California Indian War debt (not more than)	924,259
At the San Francisco Navy Yard, pay of Commander, 3,500; Civil Engineer, $4,000; Navy Agent and Purser united, $4,000; continuing blacksmith shop, store house and wharf	211,500
For Harbor Lights at Santa Cruz, Bay of Monterey, or Punta Ano Nueva,	10,000
Same at Santa Barbara,	10,000
Lighthouse in or near Point Lobos,	25,000
Same at Punta de los Reves,	25,000
Same at Umpqua, Oregon,	10,000
Fortifications at Alcatraz, San Francisco Bay,	100,000
Armament of same,	130,000
Supplying oil, etc., to the lighthouses on the coast of California, Oregon and Washington Territory,	26,986
Repairs of ditto,	8,500
Salaries of 15 keepers and 15 assistants, of same,	21,600
Reservation of same, floating beacons, etc.,	8,500
Completing lighthouses on the coast of California and Oregon,	59,434
Continuing the survey of the Islands on the coast of California,	30,000
Surveying public lands and private land claims in California,	300,000
Rent of Surveyor General's office in California, purchase of instruments, pay of messengers,	18,300
Compensation of draughtsmen and clerks, same,	21,000
Compensation of Surveyor General, California, and clerks in his office,	18,500
Same for Washington Territory	7,500
For both these, as required, for special purposes, transcribing field notes for the Depart-	

ment, &c.,	40,000
Mint at San Francisco; Salaries of Superintendent, Treasurer, Assayer, Melter and Refiner, and five clerks,	28,000
Wages of Workmen at same,	78,000
Incidental and contingent at same,	10,000
For a site for a Custom House at San Francisco (not more than)	150,000
Extinguishment private claims to possession of whole or any part of Custom House lot in San Francisco, (title guaranteed by State)	10,000
Construction of Appraiser's store on Custom House Square (including piling)	100,000
To complete the Marine Hospital at San Francisco	44,000
Salaries of 3 sub Indian Agents in California, each $1,500,	4,500

The act to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army is now a law, and meets with universal favor. It raises the pay four dollars per month, adds two dollars more per month to the pay of any one re-enlisting within a month after being honorably discharged, and an additional bounty for a subsequent enlistment in like manner. Soldiers now enlisted for the second time are entitled to the benefit of these terms.

Soule on the Spanish Revolution.

The following letter was addressed by Mr. Soule to the revolutionary journals at Madrid, who gave a banquet on the popular triumph some time since, indeed before the recent reactionary measures had been taken. It had been extensively commented on in Europe, but we believe has not appeared in the English papers. We have accordingly translated it for the TRIBUNE from the French:

To the Committee for the Press Dinner at Madrid:

GENTLEMEN: I regret that the extreme delicacy of my health will prevent me from accepting the invitation with which you have honored me.

But for that, I assure you, I should gladly have taken part in the patriotic banquet designed to commemorate the invincible constancy which has recently prompted a portion of the Madrid press to pursue the task of combining and directing toward the same end the conflicting elements of a party which needed only to understand each other in order to triumph over the ignoble despotism under which a policy equally contemptible and abject, has crushed the rights of thought, and quenched the most legitimate aspirations.

I have hailed with a religious reverence but with all the fervor of a holy enthusiasm, the success which has so worthily crowned each noble effort, and it only remains for me to pray that those who have helped to place Spain in the glorious path which has just opened before her, will continue to act as indefatigable pioneers, until they have overcome all obstacles.

It belongs to Spain alone to establish peacefully, and in a few months, what England, with all her perseverance, could gain only at the price of two revolutions, of a twenty year's war, of twelve years of despotism, of a change of dynasty, and a century and half of agitations and bitter strifes.

Lend your aid, gentlemen, in this still more difficult task than was your own, but which must be accomplished before the liberties, the glory, and the greatness of your country can be placed beyond the reach of the plots and treacheries which will not fail to be directed against her by the minions of tyranny.

The heart of Young America will leap for joy in the breath of the soft and fragrant breezes which will waft across the ocean the acclamation of emancipated Spain. Permit me to say, that my own heart rejoices in the hope that Europe, stupefied as she may appear, will not permit to languish and die those germs of regeneration which the noble devotedness of some of her sons has caused so wonderfully to burst forth.

Accept, gentlemen, the expression of my thanks and the assurance of the high esteem with which I am your sincere and faithful friend. SOULE.

A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas territory, under date of Aug. 16, says:

"Within a fortnight I have noticed an increase of emigrants. Large wagons and small, filled with families and their beds, with their cattle and ploughs, are passing daily. In the steamers up and down the river, in stages and on foot, come the people who will swell our first census. And as the weather becomes cooler, the number will increase. Settlements of considerable importance are under way thirty miles north of here, opposite the thriving town of St. Joseph, forty miles west on the Grasshopper, as well as south of the Kansas river, at Wa-ka-rusa. Favorable accounts are frequently heard from these points—that everything goes on peacefully and briskly. I am not aware that one serious quarrel has occurred in Kansas."

DEATH OF A BONAPARTE.—The Princess Zenaide Charlotte Julia Bonaparte died at Naples on the 8th. She was the eldest daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, and was born in Paris, on July 8, 1802. She married her cousin, Prince Charles, the eldest son of Lucien Bonaparte, and leaves by him eight children. Her usual residence was Rome, where three of her married daughters and her eldest son, Prince Mussignano, are now living.

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.
A. J. BALDWIN.
Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

DIED,

At his residence near Columbia City, W. T., GEO. W. MALICK, of paralysis, aged 57 years, 5 months and 18 days. He leaves a family to mourn his loss.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Oct. 21, 1854.

Provisions—	
Beef, fresh, ℔ lb.	12@18
Mutton, " "	16@20
Pork, fresh and salt, ℔ lb.	16@20
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.	$26@$28
Clear Pork, ℔ "	$30@$32
Bacon, clear, ℔ lb.	18@20
Hams, ℔ lb.	@22
Shoulders, ℔ lb.	@16
Salmon, ℔ lb.	@10
Codfish, ℔ lb.	@8
Mackerel, ℔ hf bbl.	$15@16
Butter, ℔ lb.	30@37½
Lard, " "	18@20
Cheese, " "	40@50
Flour, ℔ 100 lbs.	@$6
Corn Meal, ℔ lb.	6@7
Salt, fine, " "	@5
Salt, course, ℔ ℔.	@4
Potatoes, ℔ bush.	$1.
Onions, " "	2.00
Beets, " "	2.00
Turnips, " "	1.50
Beans, Chili, ℔ lb.	6@7
Beans, white, ℔ lb.	7@8
Eggs, ℔ doz.	75
Dry Goods—	
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	14@16
Shirtings, bro. 3-4 per yard	14½
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16⅔
Drillings, bro. ℔ yd	16⅔
Prints, ℔ yard	12½@20
Blankets, ℔ pr.	$5@$7
Hosiery, wool hlf, per doz.	$3@$5
do cotton, ℔ doz.	2.50
Paints, &c.—	
Lead, white, ℔ lb.	20
do colors, " "	25@37½
Linseed oil, ℔ gal	$2.50
Turpentine, " "	3,00

Groceries—	
Sugar, bro. ℔ lb.	11@12½
Sugar, white crush. per lb.	@20
Coffee, ℔ lb.	18@20
Tea, " "	50@75
Rice, Caro., ℔ lb.	@10
Dried Apples, ℔ lb	14@16
Dried Peaches " "	@25
Chili Peaches, " "	@25
Soap, ℔ lb.	8@10
Starch, ℔ lb.	20
Candles, ml'd, ℔ lb	25
do Adm. " "	50
do Sperm, " "	62
Tobacco, ℔ lb.	40@75
Saleratus, " "	25
Pepper, grain, ℔ lb	37½
Molasses, ℔ gal.	75@$1
Syrup, " "	80@$1
Vinegar, cider, ℔ gallon	75
Lamp oil, ℔ gal.	1.75@$2
Liquor—	
Brandy, ℔ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Gin, ℔ gal	1.50@$3
Port Wine, ℔ gal.	1.50@$2
Cherry Brandy, ℔ gallon	$1.50@$2
Sundries—	
Nails, ℔ keg	$8.50@$10
Window glass, ℔ box	$7@$9
Sash, ℔ light	@25
Axes,	$1.50@$2
Buckets, 3 hoop,	50@75
Brooms,	25
Lumber—	
Sawed fir, ℔ M	$15@17
" cedar, "	$16@18
Shingles, ℔ M	$3@$4
Square timber, ℔ foot	10@12
Piles, ℔ foot	4@5

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.
All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

$400 REWARD!

WHEREAS the following Indians, "Slah-Wah, of the Scaget, "Sammel," otherwise called "Jack," and 'Wasissamie' of the Clallam, and "Taylor," of the Snohomish tribe, previously confined in the garrison at Steilacoom, made their escape therefrom on the night of the 19th of October, a reward of one hundred dollars each will be paid for the capture and return of each and all of the above named Indians, to the commanding officer of the above post.
C. H. MASON,
Acting Gov. and Sup. Ind. Aff.
Office of Sup. Ind. Aff., Olympia, Oct. 25, 1854.

NOTICE

Of Establishment of Surveyors General and of Land Offices for the Territories of New Mexico, Washington, Oregon, and Minnesota.

IN pursuance of law, the President of the United States has directed that for the present the following shall be the sites of the offices for the Surveying and Land Districts created by acts passed at the late session of Congress, viz:

The office for the Surveyor General of New Mexico to be located at Santa Fe; and that for the Surveyor General of Washington Territory at OLYMPIA.

The offices for the Register and Receiver for Washington Territory also at OLYMPIA: those for Oregon Territory at Oregon City; those for the Winona District, in Minnesota Territory, at Winona; and those for the Red Wing District, also in Minnesota Territory, at Red Wing.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of August A. D. 1854.
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Oct. 21, 1854. 6w6

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Berry, John R. Berry and V. O. Hough were once in partnership in the ownership of a saw mill at Nisqually, county of Thurston and Territory of Washington, and whereas the said V. O. Hough still assumes to bind all of said partners by his acts, now therefore the public are hereby notified that said partnership has long since been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said V. O. Hough has no authority to bind said partners either in contracting new debts or settling old ones, only so far as his own interests are concerned.
JOHN R. BERRY.
Olympia, Oct. 15, 1854. 4w6

List of Letters Remaining in Office at Olympia.

Arrington, T F 5, Babcock, Brainard 2, Brown, Marcus 1, Burt, Russel 1, Burns, Edward P 1, Bell, Wm 1, Been, George 1, Bernsa, Wm 1, Bosworth, H S 1, Bailey, Wm 1.

Claughlin, Wm 1, Carr, Wm 1, Chase, E 1, Cromwell, J G 1, Comurous, V B 1, Cotton, Oscar 1.

Decker, H H 1, Davis, Thomas 1, Dils, Stafford 1, Doty, James 1, Faucett, W H 2, Frost, Morris 1, Fee, Henry 1, Frazier, James 1.

Grant, David 1, Gould, John 1, Hompray, Popkin 2, Hamlin, Nathaniel 1, Hill, Mary J 1, Hitchcock, Milton 1, Homer, Mr 1, Kingsbery, G H 1.

Lowell, A C 1, Libbey, Samuel 1, Martino, Antonio 1, McLucas, Wm 1, Musser, A A 1, McCer, Miss Joehana 1, McCullough, Isaac 1, McMullen, Mird 1.

Johnson, W H Capt 1, Jones, Edward A 1, Jamison, James 1, Jame, Veazey 1, Jones, Paul 1.

Perkins, J W 1, Poshlyn, Erastus 1, Perry, Jesse 1, Park, J E 1, Pooler, Lewis C 1, Phelps, Arthur 1, Perrin, Lewis B 1, Pitkin, George E 1, Robison, R S 1, Raal, John 1.

Sumner, Clement W 1, Smith, Samuel 1, Shull, Phillip 2, Stewart, Nathaniel G 1, Stewart, Joseph 1, Stewart, Alexander 1, Smith, John A 1, Stewart, Eliza 1, Skidmore, A 1.

Thomas, John S 4, Thomas, James 1, Thomson, L F 1, Temple, W K 2.

Wilson, James 1, Woods, G W 1, Walker, Samuel 2, Wilson, Mrs C 1, Williams, James 1, Wright, John G 1, Welsher, Benjamin 2, Welsher, Lewis Q 1, Walas, G 1.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1854-n5

NEW ARRIVAL,

Per Bark "Success" & "Harriet Thompson."

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

HAVE received a new supply of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries and Hardware. We would also call the attention of the public, and particularly of the Ladies, to a splendid assortment of Embroideries, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings and other fancy goods of the latest styles, imported direct from New York.
Our motto—quick sales and small profits.
Our system—equal justice to all.
GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.
Olympia, October 15, '54-n5-tf

New Goods! New Goods!!

GEORGE & Co., have on hand and are receiving per bark "Harriet Thompson" and schooner "Willimantic," a full supply of Groceries, Flour, Liquors and Indian trade, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. Call and try 'em.
Alki, Dawampsh Bay, October 15, '54-n5-3w

JUST RECEIVED
Ex "Harriet Thompson,"
Groceries and Provisions.

A Full and general assortment of Dry Goods and clothing. For sale by
M. BETTMAN, BROTHERS.
Corner of Main and Second street.
Olympia, October 15, '54-n5

PUYALLUP SALMON FISHERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the nett—in any quantity to suit. Apply to
RILEY & SWAN, Puyallup,
or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq., Steilacoom City.
August 12, 1853. 60tf

NEW BOOKS.

STUART has just received a supply of new books, Magazines, Periodicals, papers, &c. His office is at Parkers.
Oct. 7, 1854.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BERRY DOYLE & Co., in the management of the affairs of the Pioneer and Democrat, has, in consequence of the death of Mr. A. M. Berry of the said firm, been legally dissolved, this therefore will apprise all persons knowing themselves indebted to the establishment, under the late firm, to make a speedy settlement, as it is important that letters of administration should be taken out, and a settlement be made with the legal representatives of Mr. Berry. In the meantime the paper will be continued, and the affairs of the office conducted by the surviving partners at the office, Messrs. R. L. Doyle and J. W. Wiley, to whom settlement is desired to be made without delay.
R. L. DOYLE,
J. W. WILEY.
Oct. 7, 1854.

Caution.

I would hereby caution any one against buying or trading for a note of hand for $200, (two hundred dollars,) given by me to Wm. P. Wells—due Sept. last, as it has been settled.
V. O. HOUGH.
Oct. 7, 1854.

Education.

TO meet the wants of adults, Mr. CORNELIUS will, on Monday, Oct. 2, open an evening class, commencing with the principles and practice of Arithmetic. Attendance on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Olympia, Sept. 30, 1854.

BROWN'S NURSERY,
ON PUGET SOUND, TWO MILES BELOW OLYMPIA.

A GOOD supply of grafted trees suitable for the orchard, embracing twenty six kinds of Apple and Peach, are now ready for market.
Also, a large quantity of seedlings, of three years growth, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.
All orders accompanied by the cash promptly attended to, and trees forwarded to any part of the Sound.
Also, a lot of budded Peach trees from the Willamette, to be sold on commission.
B. F. BROWN.
Olympia, Sept. 27, 1854. 3tf

St. Helens Flouring Mills.

THE proprietor of the above mills would inform his friends and the public generally that he has just started his

Steam Flouring Mills,

which are capable of making 80 barrels superfine Flour per day.
He also has engaged the services of an experienced miller of San Francisco, and will be able to make as good Flour and as much from a bushel of Wheat as any mill in Oregon.
He will grind Wheat for Farmers for every eighth bushel.
He also will grind all kinds of feed, Corn and Buckwheat, at reasonable rates and short notice.
☞ The highest market price paid for Wheat, delivered at the mills.
☞ Thirty-eight lbs. S. F. Flour and 10 lbs. of shorts and bran will be given in exchange for 60 lbs. of merchantable Wheat.
☞ Buckwheat ground and bolted.
☞ Flour, Shorts and Bran for sale at the mills and at his store in St. Helens, by the sack or quantity, as cheap as can be bought in the Territory.
B. M. DU RELLE.
St. Helens, O. T., Sept., 15, 1854. 3m52

STUART'S EXPRESS
FOR
STELACOOM, SEATTLE, PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND, BELLINGHAM BAY, VICTORIA,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE TOWNS!

I WILL DISPATCH my next Express for the above places on Monday next, Sept. 25th, at 8 o'clock, A. M., by the fast sailing steamship

MAJOR TOMPKINS,

JAS. M. HUNT, Esq., Commander,
In charge of my regular Messenger on the route.
Letters, Packages, Parcels and Treasure received until half past 7 o'clock.
Office at Parker's store.
A. B. STUART.

Fruit Trees for the Million
At the Washington Nursery!

THE UNDERSIGNED has established a Nursery in connection with the well known fruit growers, H. & S. Lewelling & Co., Milwaukie, O. T., on his claim six miles east of Steilacoom, W. T., for the cultivation and sale of ROOT GRAFTED fruit trees, consisting of

APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, CHERRY, PLUMB, QUINCE, CURRANTS, GRAPE, GOOSBERRY, &c.

Many of said trees will be fit for transplanting this season. Purchasers will be accommodated upon the same terms as at the "Milwaukie Nursery." All orders accompanied by the cash will be promptly attended to, and the trees delivered free of charge at Steilacoom.
HUGH PATTERSON.
Washington Plains, Sept. 20, 1854. 6m2

United States Mail Line!

THE steamer "MAJOR TOMPKINS," James M. Hunt, Commander, will commence her weekly trips in the Sound by leaving Olympia on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,

at 8 o'clock A. M., carrying Stuart's Express, touching at Steilacoom, Alki, Seattle, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend, Penn's Cove, Bellingham Bay and Victoria.
The Major Tompkins has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and is well adapted for freighting any description of merchandise or stock at satisfactory prices.
For further information, inquire on board or at the store of John G. Parker, jr.
JOHN H. SCRANTON.
Olympia, Sept. 23, 1854. 2tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A GOOD Blacksmith shop with a dwelling house adjoining. Said buildings are in one of the best locations in the Territory, and can be bought at a bargain. Apply to
JAS. BARRON.
Upper Steilacoom, Sept. 9, 1854. 1tf

NEW STORE
ADN NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED by the brig Cyclops and bark Sarah Warren, a large stock of goods, consisting partly of

Flour,	Indigo,
Corn Meal,	Saleratus,
Rice,	Baking Powders,
Beans,	Pickles,
Coffee,	Mustard,
Tea,	Assorted Spices,
Sugar,	Fresh Peaches,
Pork,	Dried Apples,
Bacon,	Pilot Bread,
Lard,	Lamp Wick,
Butter,	Smoking and chewing
Candles,	Tobacco,
Soap,	Cigars,
Starch,	White Lead,

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hard-ware.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's boots and shoes, for sale at the lowest possible prices, and superior qurlity.
T. JOHNSTON.
Olympia, Sept. 16, 1854. 1tf

Ex "Sarah Warren,"
Groceries & Provisions.

A FULL and general assortment, just received, and for sale by JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.
Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52tf

Times of holding the District Courts in the Territory of Washington.

The following is the law passed by the last Legislature, regulating the times of holding courts in the several districts throughout the Territory:

Two terms of the District court shall be held in each county every year; except those counties attached to other counties for judicial purposes.

The District Courts in and for the county of Jefferson shall be held on the first Monday in April and October; for the county of Island, on the second Monday in April and October; for the county of Whatcom, on the third Monday in April and October; for the county of King, on the fourth Monday in April and October; for the county of Pierce on the first Monday in May and November. [Chief Justice LANDER presiding.]

The District Courts in and for the county of Thurston shall be held on the second Monday in May and November; for the county of Sawamish, on the third Monday in May and November; for the county of Lewis, on the fourth Monday in May and November. [Judge MONROE presiding.]

The District Courts in and for the county of Skamania shall be held on the last Monday in March and September; for the county of Clarke one week after the time appointed for Skamania; for the county of Cowlitz, on the second Tuesday after the time appointed for Clarke county; for the county of Pacific, one week after the time appointed for Cowlitz county. [Judge McFADDEN presiding.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.
NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!

THE subscriber offers for sale this fall a large stock of superior Trees selected from General McCarver's Nursery, Oregon Territory, in part as follows:
50,000 Trees two years growth from the bud, of large size; 20,000 one year's growth, comprising the following different kinds:

APPLES.

Early Harvest,	Swarn,
Red Astrican,	Westfield Seek-no-further,
Coles Quince,	Baldwin,
Williams Apple,	Esopus Spitzenburg,
Junating or Early Strawberry,	Ladies' Sweeting,
	New Town Pippen,
Golden Sweet,	Northern Spy,
Porter Apple,	Roxbury Russett,
Tolpehocking,	Ralls Jenating,
Maiden's Blush,	Michael Henry Pippen,
Rambo,	McCarver Premium,
Fall Pippen,	McCarver Winter Seedling,
Yellow Bellflower,	Sweet June,
Belmont or Gate Apple,	Dutch Mignon.
Rhode Island Greening,	

PEARS.

Butlett,	Marich Louisa,
White Dojenne,	Juliene,
Dearborn Seedling,	Jargonelle,
Madelene,	Pound, Monts Large,
Nadoleon,	Bize Blanca,
Fondan,	Seckel.
Dr Awtum,	

CHERRIES.

Roal Ann,	Dawnton,
Red Camation,	Black Moneila,
May Duke,	Kehtish Bigedrow.
Late Duke,	

Also Plums, Nectarines, Apricots and Almonds of suitable size for transplanting, all healthy and well grown. Grape, Currants, Goosberry, Strawberry, &c.
Persons desirous of purchasing trees are requested to send in their orders during the months of August, September, November and December.
All orders for the Sound will be packed in boxes in the best manner, for which reasonable charges will be made.
Catalogue with prices annexed will be sent to all applicants gratis, and postage paid.
E. D. WARBASS.
Eden Farm, Cowlitz Landing, Aug. 22, 1854. 1tf

Fishermen Ahoy!

JUST RECEIVED on consignment per brig Cyclops, a first rate Cod or Salmon Seine, 600 by 60 feet, corked and leaded, and ready for use.
Also a supply of Cod and Mackerel hooks and lines and other fishing aparatus. Carpenters' and Coopers' tools, and other articles sent out as smples.
The whole will be offered cheap for cash by
KENDALL CO.
Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52tf

OLYMPIA, Aug. 26, 1854.
THE UNDERSIGNED being about to leave for the Sandwich Islands, per bark "Luika," has appointed WM. G. DUNLAP to act for him during his absence.
SAM'L C. ALLEN.

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,

FRONT, BETWEEN STARK AND OAK STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON.
Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted.
Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.
Portland, Sept. 10, 1853.

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofire existing under the firm of WILLIAMS & WATERMAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. & C. E. Williams, with whom all outstanding accounts of the late firm will be settled.
J. & C. E. WILLIAMS,
PH. WATERMAN.
Olympia, W. T., Sept. 1, 1854. 3w52

Territory of Washington, King county, } ss

To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting:

IN The name of the United States, you are hereby commanded to summon Leonard M. Felker, if he be found in your county, to be and appear before the District court, to be begun and holden at Seattle in the aforesaid county of King and Territory of Washington, on the 23d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to answer unto William Webster in a civil action; also, that he appear and file his answer with the clerk of said court, within fifteen days from the service of this summons, or judgment will be rendered against him by default.

And of this writ make legal service, and due return.

SEAL. Given under my hand and to which I affix my own private seal, (there being no official seal provided) this 12th day of July, 1854.

D. S. MAYNARD,
Clerk of District court for King county, W. T.
July 15, 1854. n45—12.

Mill Irons for Sale.

A COMPLETE set of Saw Mill Irons, with carriage rack, for sale cheap by
CLARK & PATTON, Olympia.
Aug. 16, 1854. 50tf

Sayward's Line

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

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE proprietors of this hotel having erected an additional building, and completed other extensive improvements, are now prepared to offer as good accommodations and fare as any hotel in our own or neighboring territory.
The Bar will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars.
A good Stable is attached to the premises.
Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.
CORLISS & ENSIGN.
October 1, 1853. 4tf

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed Administrator on the estate of B. P. Barstow, late of Penn's Cove, Island county, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within one year after the date of this notice, to me at the store of the late firm, B. P. Barstow & Co., Penn's Cove.
G. H. KINGSBERY.
Penn's Cove, Sept. 11, 1854. 1w3

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Jewelers,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

KEEP constantly on hand, and are receiving by every steamer, new and rich invoices of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

which they offer at the lowest prices.
—CONSISTING OF—
Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety, Clocks of all kinds, Gold Fob and Breast Chains, Guard Chains, Seals, Keys and Charms, Finger Rings, of Oregon Gold, Ladies' & Gentlemen's BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire strengthened spoons Butter knives & salt spoons, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots.
Tea Bells, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery; every variety of Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade, Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Fert Mannies, &c., &c., &c.
PILLOW & DREW.
Aug. 5, 1854. 48tf

PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently erected and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.
The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.
WM. COCK.
Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Mary has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this, therefore, is to warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from and after the time she took her departure from my house.
THOMAS REED.
Seattle, Aug. 1, 1854. 3w1

AT TEEKALET,
Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,
THE PUGET MILL CO.

HAVE a Steam Saw Mill—gang and single saws—and Shingle machine in operation, and have on hand and are manufacturing lumber of a variety of sizes and lengths, of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes. Also piles and hewn timber.
All orders promptly attended to by
J. P. KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco, California.
Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

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, two doors south of Parker's store.
G. A. LATHROP, M. D.
June 25, 1853. 42-ly

MOUNT VERNON.

THE subscriber having located twenty miles above the Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, on what was formerly known as the Clicatat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C. C. Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.
3w18 J. L. MITCHELL.

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.
J. K. HURD.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

Wanted.

INFORMATION of WILLIAM MOTGOMERY McCORMICK, of Pennsylvania. When last heard from in fifty-one, he was about leaving Oregon City with a company who designed forming a settlement at Puget Sound. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received if addressed to Ann E. McCormick, Lock Haven, Pa., or to Adams & Co.'s Express, Yankee Jim's, Placer county, Cal. Said McCormick is about thirty-two years of age, brown hair and fair complexion.
July 22, 1852. 46tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

HAVE an excellent engine Lathe, of 22 in. swing, in operation, under charge of an experienced machinist and engineer, who will execute orders in his line, in a superior style and finish, with dispatch.
—ALSO—
Blacksmithing and Shipsmithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to
J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet, W. T.
A supply of Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Nails, Doors, Window Glass, &c., constantly on hand by the Puget Mill Co. at Teekalet, Hood's Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly.
March 14, 1854. 32tf

Drugs & Medicines.

THE subscriber having located at Seattle, King Co., W. T., takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of the Territory, that he has opened and offers for sale the most complete assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES to be found in the country.
Persons in want of good medicines, will do well to call on him, at the Seattle Drug Store, corner of Main and Commercial Streets, Seattle. Orders promptly attended to. HORACE MORSE.
Seattle, W. T., May 3d, 1854. 6m36.

Something New for Oregon.

S. J. McCORMICK
Has in press and will shortly publish
AN ALMANAC FOR 1855!
Calculated for the Meridian of Oregon and Washington Territories, and containing reliable statistics relating to the principal counties, cities, towns and villages in both Territories.
PRICE, 12½ cents single—$1 a dozen—$9 a gross.
☞ A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at fair rates.
FRANKLIN BOOK STORE,
Front Street, Portland.
Aug. 23, 1854. 52tf

STEAMER FASHION.

THE FASHION is now plying and will continue to ply regularly between
MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,
twice a week, connecting with the boats and canoes on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City.
Passengers may confidently expect to meet the Fashion at Portland every Monday and Thursday mornings, and at Monticello on the evenings of the same days. J. O. VAN BERGEN.
Dec. 1, 1853.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY the undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the bark "Luika."
WM. JOHNSON, Master.
Aug. 26, 1854. 52tf

STUART'S EXPRESS!
From Olympia, W. T., to Portland, O. T.,
CONNECTING WITH
ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,
FOR THE
ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!

HAVING made arrangements with the well known house of Messrs. Adams & Co., all matters entrusted to my care will be forwarded to destination under their charge. I shall dispatch a regular Express from Olympia semi-monthly in time to connect with the P. M. S. S. Co's steamers, touching at Cowlitz Landing, Monticello, Rainier and St. Helens. Returning will leave Portland for Olympia immediately on the arrival of the Express from California.
Bills of exchange procured of Adams & Co. on California, Atlantic States and Europe. Particular attention paid to collection of notes, bills, &c.
Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.
Office in Olympia at Parker's,
" " Portland, at Adams & Co's.
A. B. STUART.
Olympia, July 8, 1854.

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

WE DESPATCH WEEKLY for CALIFORNAI, the ATLANTIC STATES and EUROPE.
We are prepared to forward Treasure, Parcels, and Merchandise, to and from
All Parts of the World.
The collection of DEBTS, CLAIMS, LEGACIES, DRAFTS, &c., and private and confidential business TRANSACTED with
Fidelity and Dispatch.
We draw BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in sums to suit purchasers, payable at
Every city or large town in California, the Atlantic States and Great Britain.
ADAMS & CO.
Portland, July 22, 1854.

FOR SALE,

12 YOKE of Steers, large and in fine condition.—Apply to G. F. Whitworth, Olympia, or Judge Yantis on Gravelly Prairie.
Olympia, June 10, 1854.-n40

John G. Parker, Jr.,
—DEALER IN—
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
April 15, 1854. 32tf

SALT! SALT!!

ON hand and for sale at the store of Samuel C. Allen, next door to G. A. Barnes' store, 100 tons Hawaiian salt, manufactured at Puloe Salt Works, to be disposed of at wholesale or otherwise, at moderate rates. The attention of those engaged in the Salmon fishery is invited to an inspection of the article.
SAMUEL C. ALLEN.
Olympia, July 29, 1854. 47tf

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock on hand, of C. C. Terry, together with recent arrivals per Success and Merchantman, have on hand an assortment of general merchandise for the trade, which they offer wholesale and retail at a small advance on cost.
GEORGE & CO.
Alki, July 24. 1854. 47tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Allan, McKinlay & Co. Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.
June 25, 1853. 6m42

CARTER & PAGETT,
DEALERS IN
PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Cowlitz Landing, W. T.
Also, proprietors of the
COWLITZ HOTEL,
where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.
Dec. 3, 1853. 13

D. R. BIGELOW, QUINCY A. BROOKS,
BIGELOW & BROOKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Advice given in regard to filing notifications of land claims, and all Agencies of Town property, entrusted to our care, belonging to non-residents, faithfully and promptly attended to according to order. 15
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1753.

Horses! Horses!!

PERSONS desirous of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowlitz Landing, can be accommodated by leaving orders at the Washington Hotel, Olympia, or calling on the farm of Geo. Bush.
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. 43tf.

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark "Carib," invoice Dry Goods, Groceries and Indian trade, which we offer low for cash.
GEORGE & CO.
Alki, Dewampsh Day, April 13, 1854. 32tf

SAMUEL HOLMES,
DAGUERREOTYPIST,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Will attend to all orders for the taking of Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, and all other matters connected with the art.
Rooms over the Cabinet Shop of D. C. Beatty.
May 13, 1854. 36tf

HOLMAN HOUSE,
DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,
NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

Steil'acoom Ship Yard.
BOLTON & WILSON,
SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,
STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.
VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery &c., supplied to order. Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be despatched 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. 6th, 1853.—ly 48.

DR J. R. CARDWELL,
DENTAL SURGEON,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Porcelain Gum Teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answering every end of the natural teeth.
Particular attention paid to the plugging of decayed teeth with gold or tin foil, thereby preventing further decay. Teeth extracted with improved forceps, giving the least possible pain.
☞ All operations warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no charge made. Ladies visited at their residence if requested.
Feb. 18, 1854. 21tf

Vancouver's Island.

MR. EDITOR—"*Non omnia possumus omnes*" is a truth that appears but lately to have commenced dawning on the minds of the omniscient leaders of Penchunt street. Hitherto Gov. Douglass, of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, has been the representative of every power and interest attaching to this fine Island, but his sun has passed the meridian; and although the commencement of its decline may not be perceptible to the eyes of the vulgar, or even to the individual most interested—deceived by the heat and glare of its past-meridian splendor, yet the fact is so. The control of the affairs of the Puget Sound Agricultural Co. has been taken from him and given to R. McKenzie, Esq., one of our worthy magistrates, who no doubt will show the wisdom of the selection, by acting the part of a true colonist and sturdy farmer—finding other channels through which to dispose of the produce of the different estates under his supervision, and procuring the supplies he needs from other sources than those afforded by the agents of the H. B. Co.—thus giving an impetus to trade which the latter gentry would would fain monopolize, thereby increasing the population and creating a market on the spot for agricultural products.

The reason of this change is apparent to all. "No man can serve two masters;" and this dogma will level a similar blow, ere long, at his Governor's cap; his sun will continue its course to the setting, and the time is not far distant, when in the words of Mr. David Cameron, (of our city) L. C., J. Q. B., J. V. A., R. V. A., J. P., C. C. C., C. A., H. B. Co.—and Mr. Douglass, as a public man, will be a case of "*non est inventus.*"

VIGILANS.

Mr. Cameron's titles: Lord Chancellor, Judge of Queen's Bench, Judge Vice Admiralty court, Justice of the Peace, Register V. A. Court, Clerk of Coal Company, Commission Agent for H. B. Co.

From the Plains.

We were highly pleased to take by the hand, a day or two since, our young friend Franklin B. Gilbert, also, John M. Guthrie and B. F. Bishop, all of this city and county. They left here last spring for Salt Lake City with goods; were the first in the valley, reaching there the 3d day of July.

From our young friend Gilbert, we gather the following items of interest:

The health of the people of Salt Lake City has been good the past season. They were very friendly and kind to all emigrants and traders. A great many Mormons were expected to reach there this season.

The crops in the valley looked fine and will yield a large supply. The whole country is in a thriving and prosperous condition.

All is quiet; the Indians have ceased to molest the settlers in the valley.

The party left the City on the 18th day of July, and reached here on the 26th inst, making fifty-nine days coming in.

They met Branham & Norris' train 60 miles this side of Salt Lake City, getting along fine. Also E. Barbee's train accompanying them; all well. Met Charles A. Perry, of this city, on the 26th of July, with the mail, 200 miles this side of Salt Lake. Met the Government train and troops with about six or seven hundred horses and Mules at Willow Springs, about 150 miles beyond Fort Laramie; stock in good condition. John F. Baker, of the firm of Tutt & Baker, of this city, was with them in good health. Met Middleton & Riley's train from St. Joseph, 20 miles this side of Laramie, stock in good condition, and all getting on well. Met a good many Mormons with freight trains, getting on slowly; some even this side of Fort Kearny. These latter must be very late in getting in—will, without doubt, get caught in the snow in the mountains. The grass is fine whole distance. Stock cannot suffer for want of it. The Indians were friendly on the route, and probably would continue to be, if the emigrants would treat them well and not sell them any whisky.

The Salt Lake market will doubtless be overstocked with goods when all the trains get in. Met the August mail for Salt Lake at the crossing of the South Platte, getting on fine. Messrs. Abel Gilbert & Henry Bayge, will probably arrive here about the first of October.

Report says that the Mormons had caught Captain Bridger, of Bridger's Fort, and had him at Fort Laramie, and were intending to take him to Salt Lake City. Our readers will remember the Mormons had accused him of furnishing the Utah Indians with guns and ammunition last year at the time they made an attack upon the Mormon settlers in the valley. Whether they will succeed in getting him into the city remains to be seen. They had been in pursuit of him in the mountains with blood hounds for a long time before he was taken.

Since penning the above we have met our friend A. G. Boyd, Esq., who went out with John F. Baker; he only went to Ft. Laramie. All are looking well.

We also had the pleasure of meeting our old friend and fellow townsman, Jeremiah Woods, Esq., and John Woods, his son, who went out with the above company and returnnd a day or two since. All are in fine health. They corroborate the above statements.—[Weston Reporter.

EIGHTEEN HNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR.—Eighteen hundred fifty-four will be one of the most memorable years, and will occupy many pages when the story of the ages will be written. Shipwrecks, wars, floods, steamboats and railroad massacres, tempests, lightnings, drought, fires, cholera, yellow fever, the Nebraska bill fever, Know Nothingism, Schuylerism abolitionism, the wheat crop frozen out, the corn crop burnt up, insurrections, earthquakes, rumors of wars, bombardments, Cuba, the Black Warrior, and not least, nor last, Greytown blotted out by a storm of fire and iron; and the future is big with events of which the next four months are to be rife.

From Utah.

We have dates from Salt Lake City to the 22d of June. There is very little news of importance.

The Deseret News says that on Friday, the 16th June, the workmen begun at the southeast corner to lay the foundation stone of the new Temple on the Temple Block, in this city. The foundation is fifteen feet thick at the bottom, and is to be carried up eight feet with a uniform slope on each side, until it reaches the floor of the basement story, where it is to be gathered to a thickness of seven feet, which it will keep to the top of the first stery. The rock used are very large blocks of reddish silicious conglomerate, firmly cemented, and weighing one hundred and forty-eight pounds per cubic foot. In asmuch as this work is now actually commenced, under such favorable auspices, we trust that all the saints will feel sufficiently spirited to keep it under rapid headway, that ere long we may have a temple in which the ordinances of the priesthood can be administered for the living and the dead, and the faithful receive the blessings in store for them.

June 13.—Our city and vicinity were visited by an unusually severe thunder storm. The rain fell in torrents, mingled with hail, and in a short time the streets, gardens and fields were covered with a sheet of water. Fortunately the storm was soon over; but then followed the floods from City and Red Butte creeks, and mountain ravines, bringing down rocks, gravel, sand and soil depositing them in various thicknesses on many city lots, and washing nearly all the soil from others, thus doing much damage to gardens, also to the graded road to the stone quarry and the city wall, and made several large breaches in the main water ditches.

South of the city the hail injured several wheat fields, most seriously in the region of the Big and Little Cottonwood creeks, though the grain not headed out will probably spring up again and have plenty of time to mature.

We have understood that hailstones big as Turkey eggs were picked up at Ira Eldredge's farm, on Big Kanyon creek, and that much window glass was broken at the grist mill owned by Gov. Young and F. Little, near the mouth of the Kanyon on the same creek; also at J. Neff's mill at Mill creek.

Several herd boys fared roughly on the table lands east of the city, and one little boy named McGechie was found drowned by the waters of Red Butte.

The weather continued cool and showery until the morning of the 10th inst., when the rain again fell rapidly for a short time after which the clouds scattered, and it is now clear and hot.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.—Rev. Mr. Tinney, the Corresponding Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, publishes the following notice for the benefit of those who desire to emigrate to Africa:

"The close of the rainy season in Liberia is a most favorable time for emigrants to arrive. We have, therefore, desired and advised that the expedition from New York should sail as early in October as the 15th, better even the 1st.

Desirous, however, to accommodate a company from Pennsylvania who cannot leave before the close of that month, we take this opportunity of informing the friends of the cause, that emigrants arriving in New York from the 25th to the 31st October, will be in time and shall have a free passage, if their names are registered by the middle of September.

From present appearances we have reason to anticipate a larger emigration this fall than has ever sailed from New York in previous years. We hope applicants will state name, age, church connection, if any, education, and profession or trade.

The earliest applicants will have preference if all cannot be accommodated.

☞ The Kansas emigration has commenced in good earnest,—the second party under the auspices of the Mass. Emigrant Aid Society have started for their destined home. The charges are but $25 from Boston to Kansas city, exclusive of meals.—The largest number from one place have gone from Brookfield—the emigrating party there numbering 100. The tide has fairly commenced its flow, but will not increase much until spring, when we shall expect to hear of immense numbers setting their faces Kansasward.

REVOLUTION IN NORTHERN MEXICO—Revolutionary movements have been set on foot in Northern Mexico, especially in Tamaulipas and Coahuila and along the Rio Grande. The movement began in Victoria, but already embraces Tual, San Carlo and San Fernando. An attack by the revolutionists 800 strong, is expected at Matamoras, and Gen. Wall, the commander there has issued a proclamation calling on the people to keep quiet and fear nothing. The insurgents publish a newspaper called La Fedarcion, which treats Santa Anna's dictatorship with very little ceremony.

RUSSIAN ANNEXATION.—A Liverpool paper says: "Within little more than half a century, Russia has advanced her frontier towards Berlin, Vienna and Paris, 700 miles; towards Constantinople 500; towards Stockholm 630; and towards Teheran 1000."

MILITARY.—The 6th Regiment U. S. Infantry has, it is understood, been ordered to California. What effect the recent murder of a portion of the troops at Fort Laramie by the Sioux Indians, and their attack upon that Fort, may have upon this order, remains to be seen. The headquarters of this regiment is at Jefferson Barracks.

☞ There are more than fifty places of Protestant worship in the Turkish empire, protected by the government, where the gospel is steadily preached.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN RUSSIA.—A letter to the New York Journal of Commerce, dated Beslin. (Prussia), August 8, says:

"The position of the American Minister in St. Petersburg is believed to be at present of the most agreeable character.—With a prudence for which he has always been remarkable, he has succeeded in cherishing to an unusual degree, the amicable relations of Russia toward America, without compromising in the least the neutral policy so long adhered to by the United States. By the personal respect which Mr. Seymour has commanded, he has also been able not only to advance many commercial undertakings of American citizens, but has aided, it is said, important inquiries concerning the scientific and agricultural position of Russia.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHURCH.—Chief Justice Samuel Church died at the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Stone, at Newtown, Conn, at 7 o'clock last Wednesday evening. The Judge was nearly 70 years of age.

☞ During the six months ending January 31, 1854, eleven emigrant ships were lost at sea, eight of them being bound to the United States or British America, and three to Australia. The total loss of life by these disaster was eight hundred and ninety-five.

☞ Gen. Quitman publishes letters in Southern papers, in which he ridicules the opinion of Judge Campbell, of New Orleans, in the case of the alleged fillibusters.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is Hereby given that letters of administration, bearing date Oct. 17, 1854, have been granted the undersigned by the Clerk of the Probate court of Thurston county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of Alfred M. Berry, deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within one year from date for payment; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM COCK, Administrator.

Olympia, W. T., Oct. 24, 1854.

Estrays.

ONE large yellow ox, right ear split, left ear square crop and large white horns;

One cow, pale red or yellow, both ears split, white face, rather large horns, and probaly three years old—she had a calf this spring;

One brindle cow, no ear marks, white face, and white on the end of the tail;

One small brindle steer, some white spots on him, two or three years old, branded on the hip thus: O

The above described cattle were found in the mountains last fall by an Indian named Shoouskin. The owner or owners of said cattle are requested to call upon the undersigned, pay charges and take their stock away, otherwise I shall proceed according to the law regulating waifs and strays.

A. J. BOLON, Indian Agent.

Yakamaw Valley, July 8, 1854. 51tf

D. R. BIGELOW, QUINCY A. BROOKS.

BIGELOW & BROOKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Advice given in regard to filing notifications of land claims, and all Agencies of Town property, entrusted to our care, belonging to non-residents, faithfully and promptly attended to according to order. 15

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1753.

SBETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L.BETTMAN.

M. Bettman & Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.

☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

ENOCH H. WILSON. JAS. K. HURD

WILSON & HURD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

☞ All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

Olympia, May 1st, 1854. 35tf

Evans & Ebey,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Offices—Olympia and Port Townsend, W. T.

J. N. EBEY, Port Townsend, W. T. } ELWOOD EVANS, Olympia, W. T.

Aug. 12, 1854. 49tf

P. KEACH & CO.

HAVE just received Ex G. W. KENDALL, and now offer for sale at Wholesale and Retail, the largest assortment of Goods on Puget Sound.

COMPRISING IN PART THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Pork, Shoulders, Sugar, crushed and powdered, Sugar China, No. 1, E. B. Syrup in kegs, No. 1, Molasses, Teas, every variety, Coffee, old Java and Rio, Chili Beans, Apples, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Preserved Fruits. Also, 150 bbls. excellent Flour.

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS,

EVERY VARIETY.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

Fancy Prints, Calicoes, Mous de Lanes, Alapaccas, figured and plain, Shirting and Sheeting, Flannels, Red and white, Cassimers, Velvets, muslins, figured and embroidered Handkerchiefs, Irish Linnen, Thread, Silk, &c., &c.

COATS,

Frock and Dress, heavy Beaver and Pilot Overcoats, Pants, black and fancy Doeskin, Cloth, Satin and Silk vests, extra fine white Shirts, Calico, Linen, Check, and Hickory do., and a large assortment of under and over Shirts.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30 Cases Boots and Shoes, for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Misses.

HATS AND CAPS.

Luna, Moleskin, and Kossuth, Mexican and Brush Hats, Navy and Boston glazed Caps.

A Very Large Supply

Of cooking stoves, Premium and Western World, Office and Parlor stoves, stove pipe, Zinc, &c.

Hard Ware.

Cutlery, Log Chains, Carpenter's tools, Glass-ware, Wooden-ware, Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, Knives and Forks, &c. Besides hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

We would respectfully invite the inhabitants of this Territory, to call before purchasing elsewhere at our New Store in Steilacoom City.

Steilacoom City, March 18, '54. 28tf

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. 1tf.

Cowlitz River Notice.

THE undersigned will run a regular line of canoes up and down the Cowlitz river, starting from Rainier and Monticello on the arrival of the steamers from San Francisco and Oregon, and starting from Cowlitz Landing to connect with the above steamers at the mouth of the Cowlitz. Also extras always ready. I have engaged the best Indians, and shall accompany the canoes myself. Passage and freight to suit the times.

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

Rainier, June 30, 1854. 44tf

New Goods,

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.

Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants.

Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests.

Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.

Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap.

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, June 9, '54. -tf.

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

BEING the pioneers in Olympia, we take this method informing the public generally that we are prepared to centract and furnish materials for buildings on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "nary time."

TERMS—Cash.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

THE OFFICE OF

JNO. B. PRESTON,

IS over PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO'S store, Main street, Oregon City, where he is prepared to attend to any business pertaining to Land or Land laws in Oregon.

Oregon City, Dec. 1854, 16tf

STOVES.

JUST RECEINED ex brig Tarquina, a large and splendid assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC.

Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japaned 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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

TAKES pleasure in announcing te the citizens of Oregon and Washington 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.

Sept. 10, 1853.

W. T. SAYWARD,

HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, AND DRY GOODS

to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.-47ly.

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.

REFERS TO

A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership existing under the name and style of L. B. Hastings & Co., have this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by L. B. Hastings and Alfred A. Plummer, under the name and style of Hastings and Plummer, who will settle up all the business of the late firm of L. B. Hastings & Co.

F. W. Pettygrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up.

L. B. HASTINGS,
F. W. PETTYGROVE,
A. A. PLUMMER.

Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28tf

ARRIVAL OF THE

"EOLIAN,"

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

S. J. McCORMICK,

Has just received, by the above named vessel, direct from New York, one of the largest and best selected stocks of miscellaneous

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Ever brought to this Territory, and having purchased them in New York, he is enabled to sell them at prices fully thirty per cent less than San Francisco rates.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Sanders' first book in reading; do second do do; do third do do; do fourth do do; do fifth do do; do pictorial primary primer; do spelling book. The above series of school readers are used in all the principal schools in Oregon, and are decidedly superior to any other extant. Webster's elemeutary spelling book.

ARITHMETICS.—Thompson's primary arithmetic; do mental do; do practical do; do higher do.

DICTIONARIES.—Webster's unabridged; do octavo edition; do university do; do high school do; do primary do; do pocket do.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Comstock's philosophy; do chemistry; do botany; do mineralogy; do physiology; do geology; do Zoology; Dick's complete works, 2 vols; Ure's dictionary of arts and science.

GRAMMARS.—Kirkham's; Smith's; Greene's; Brown's; Bullion's; Ollendorf's Spanish, with key; do French do; do German do; Bullion's Greek grammar; do Latin do.

SCHOOL ROOM STATIONERY.—Slates, all sizes and best quality; slate pencils and holders; copy books, plain or with copies; reward of merit cards, in variety; pens, quill and steel, of best makers; drawing paper, all sizes; do books, in numbers; pencils, writing or drawing, in numbers; ink, black, blue and red; parallel and other rulers; camel hair pencils; map of the United States on rollers; do world do; Osborne's water colors, in boxes; primers, all sizes, plain and colored; ink stands, a great variety, cheap; india rubber bands and erasors; pen holders, an endless variety; perforated paper, assorted colors; blotting paper, white and red; motto wafers in sheets and boxes.

STANDARD WORKS, POETRY.—Byron's; Moore's Goldsmith's; Tupper's; Milton's; Shakspeares; Burn's; Shelley's; Heman's; Scott's; Cowper's; Pollok's; Campbell's; Ossian's; Young's. The above are all uniform editions, splendidly bound and well printed on fine paper. A copy of any poet will be sent to any part of Oregon or Washington Territories (post free) on receipt of $2. Byron's life and complete works, in calf, cloth, or morocco, gilt or plain; Moore's life and complete works, in calf, cloth or morocco, gilt or plain; Chamber's information for the people; Aesop's fables, various editions; carpenter's guide's in architecture; the new clerk's assistant; the American farm and barn book; the pultry keeper's guide book; Downing's fruit and fruit trees; Youatt and Martin on cattle; Youatt on the diseases of the horse; Miss Leslie's complete cookery; Byrne's engineer's pocket guide; Hoswell's do do do; Scribner's lumber ready reckoner; piano forte instructors.

Together with a variety of other works too numerouse to mention. Also, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 10 quire full and half-bound blank books.

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

☞ Books sent by mail, express, or otherwise, to any part of the Territory.

June 17, 1854. nd1 1y

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L. STORY,

DRUGGIST,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Dec. 3, 1853.

C. H. MASON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

JAMES C. STRONG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL, in connection with Hon. Wm. Strong, practice in the courts in Washington Territory.

CATHLAMET, W. T.

March 25, 1854. 6m29

G. A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

H. C. MOSELEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.

July 9, 1853. tf

F. A. CHENOWETH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.

Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE—PORTLAND HOSPITAL, FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon.

J. O. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Alki, W. T.

March 25, '54-ly.]

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, direct from the Sandwich Islands, has opened at the store room formerly occupied by G. A. Barnes, on First street, Olympia, the following articles designed for the supply of the trade generally:

2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawlian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawlian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
8000 lbs coarse salt,
2000 lbs Sugar-cured Hams,
2000 lbs extra chewing tobacco, in 21 lb packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 lb boxes,
20 doz. boxes Martell's Brandy,
75 doz. boxes Gin,
44 gallons Spirits Turpentine, in 6 gallon tins,
95 Iron pots,
89 pairs heavy pants,
25 doz. looking glasses,
150 pairs heavy brogans,

All of which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers on reasonable terms.

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 29tf

DE SHUTES STORE.

GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Beef, Vegitables, Bread, Cakes and Pies, can all be had cheap for cash at the Falls of Deshutes River.

WILSON & HURD.

De Shutes, April 8, 1854. n31.

LIVERY STABLE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

THE undersigned, having completed their large and commodious stable in Olympia, are now prepared to stable at one time ONE HUNDRED HORSES, and intend keeping a number of excellent horses for hire.

Also horses kept by the day or week.

For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Pacific House.

A. J. Baldwin will be found in the office attached to the stable night and day, ready at all times to attend to any call in the line of his business.

In connection with the above business, a team will always be on hand to accommodate those who may want teaming done on reasonable terms.

A. J. BALDWIN & CO.

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE workmen upon the western portion of the Cascade Emigrant Road are hereby notified that the amount due them upon the contract with Capt. George B. McClellan, can be had by presenting certificates of time to

EDWARD J. ALLEN,

Olympia, April 8, 1854. n31

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.

A. J. BALDWIN.

Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

No. 86 Sacramento Street,

March 1, 1851. tf.31 SAN FRANCISCO.

Cabinet Shop.

FURNITURE of various kinds kept constantly on hand, and orders filled at short notice.

A variety of work made of beautiful curled maple now in readiness. The citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

FRUIT TREES.

MILWAUKIE NURSERY.

H. & S. LUELLING, PROPRIETORS.

WE have had a number of our varieties bear fruit, and we find the size and flavor to exceed any in the United States. We have greatly extended our Nursery by the introduction of many new varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c., &c.—also a variety of Flowers and ornamental Trees, many of which we shall be able to furnish this fall. We have further extended our nursery business by establishing three Branch Nurseries in the upper country; one at Alfred Stanton's Marion county, four miles north-east of Salem; one at Mr. Knoxe's, Knoxe's Bute, Linn county; and one at Joseph Kelsay's near Starr's Point, Benton county.

March 11, 1849

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE & 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, 1853.—1y1.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

HAVE in connection with their regular business, opened a music room and have on hand Piano Fortes of the most celebrated makers. We also have on hand piano forte, flute, accordeon and melodeon music and music books. All orders filled at short notice.

Dec. 3, 1853. 6m.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware,—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

July 23, 1853.—46ly.

GEORGE L. STORY,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE ALD RETAIL the following articles:

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

30 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla;	500 lbs Saltpetre;
50 doz S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;	800 lbs Alum;
75 doz Dr Jacob do do;	255 lbs Balsam copaiva;
30 " Jayne's Expectorant;	75 lbs Spts. Nitre Dule;
20 " Jayne's Alterative;	100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent;
40 " Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters;	500 lbs Cream of Tartar
50 " do Life Pills;	350 lbs Tartaric Acid;
24 " Osgood's Indian Cholagogue;	800 lbs Bi-carb Soda;
30 " Thompson's Eye-Water;	500 lbs Beeswax;
24 " Nerve and bone Liniment;	200 lbs refined champhor;
15 " Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge;	400 lbs Copperas;
30 " British Oil;	500 lbs Glauber salts;
36 " Harlem do;	50 gals. cold pres'd castor oil;
40 " Godfrey's Cordial;	4 boxes cast steel soap;
30 " Bateman's Drops;	3 bbls lampblack;
12 " Ayer's C. pectoral.	1 bbl Race ginger;
50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer;	50 lbs Cassia, in mats;
300 gross bottle corks;	300 lbs Hops;
70 cases Sarsap. syrup;	100 lbs Rad Rhel. Ind.;
25 " Lemon syrup;	600 lbs Sal soda;
25 " Raspberry do;	1200 lbs Epsom salts;
500 lbs Herbs, assorted;	200 lbs Sponge;
100 ozs Quinine;	75 lbs Carb. Ammonia;
20 " Strychnine;	50 doz sweet oil in baskets.
10 lbs Iodide of Pottass;	50 lbs Indigo, Bengal;
	50 lbs Opium (new crop)
	20 lbs Pruss. Potash;
	2 bbls Sassafras bark;
	200 lbs Emery, as'd sizes;
	125 ozs Flores Benzoin;
	15 bbls Dyewood;

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

1200 lbs Putty;	2000 lbs White Lead;
50 gals copal Varnish;	800 lbs Red do;
75 " Japan do;	300 lbs Litharge;
400 " Spts Turpentine;	800 lbs Venetian Red;
200 " Linseed oil;	400 lbs Spanish Brown;
100 lbs essential Oils;	200 lbs light Glue;

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,

NO. 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK,

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, Plattesville, Illinois.

San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 51tf

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. tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM-SHIP

PEYTONA,

JAS. S. NASH, COMMANDER,

will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 26th of each month.

Passengers by her can be sure of arriving in San Francisco in time to take passage in the Nicaragua or Panama steamers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to W. S. LADD & CO., Portland.

Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN F. STIRLING

ENSIGN & STIRLING,

LUMBER DEALERS,

OFFICE—Junction Market and California St. wharves, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

Will receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make cash advances on the same.

San Francisco, Sept. 25, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN

Produce and Merchandise,

COWLITZ FARMS, W. T.

September 8, 1852. tf.