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The Atmospheric Telegraph.

Our readers will remember that it was announced some months ago that Mr. I. S. Richardson, a real ingenious Yankee, had invented the swiftest letter carrier yet known; one that would throw post bags, railroads, and pigeons entirely into the shade. The matter having been brought before the Senate of the United States, a special committee was appointed to examine into the merits of the invention, and on the 29th of last June, Mr. Mallory, the chairman thereof, read his report, and a very favorable one it is. I. S. Richardson is henceforth to be the American 'man of letters,' and these documents are to progress at a speed almost fabulous.

It is well known, probably, that the invention consists of a tube of any desired length, and of uniform diameter, in which a piston, or more technically, *plunger*, moves freely, yet so as to be air-tight.—This plunger is so constructed as to be the mail-bag, and when the air is exhausted from one side by a stationary force, as a steam engine, the plunger moves toward the point of exhaustion with fearful rapidity. According to mathematical calculation based on the momentum of falling bodies, this bundle of letters or papers should move at the rate of six hundred and thirty-five miles an hour; but if we allow a good deal for friction, and the usual discrepancy between theory and practice, we may be satisfied with a speed of two hundred miles.

It seems that this is not the first attempt to employ atmospheric pressure for a motive power. In 1810, Mr. Medhurst, a Dutch engineer, proposed to carry merchandise and letters through a canal six feet high by five feet wide, containing a road of stone or iron, by the alternate compression and rarification of air. Mr. Pinkus, an American engineer, also speculated on the same subject; and about thirty years ago, John Vallance, of Brighton, England, proposed a plan, which excited some derisive wonder, of transporting mails, and even passengers, through air-tight cylinders of sufficient magnitude to allow wagons and cars to be propelled through them by atmospheric pressure.

About the year 1838, public attention was arrested by the successful experiment at Chaillot, England, with what was called the atmospheric railway; and subsequently, about the year 1840, a railway of this sort, nearly two miles in length, was established between Kingston and Dalky, for the transportion of mails and passengers. This was followed by one in France. The mechanism of these, if we remember rightly, was as follows: a track like a common railroad was built, and along the centre of this, about two feet above the level of the road, ran a flexible india-rubber tube, with a slit all along its upper side, and yet airtight on account of the elaeticity of the material. In this tube was a carefully fitted piston, with a rod running from it, two or three feet in the tube, and then turning up at right angles, passing through the slit, and attached to the car. When the air was exhausted in front of the plunger, it moved forward, drawing with it the car or cars, while the slit was closed just before and behind the connecting rod, by elasticity and atmospheric pressure.

Some ten years since, Mr. W. H. James, a son of the Mr. James who was so honorably identified with the origin of British railroads, proposed a plan for carrying mails and small bundles very similar to Mr. Richardson's. His machinery consisted of two air-tight tubes of any required length, and about eighteen inches in diameter, in which a continual current was kept up by exhausting the air, the two currents moving in opposite directions. The mail bags were hollow balls of caoutchouc, perfectly elastic and capable of sustaining blows and bruises, like a foot ball or a boxing glove. These bags were about fifteen inches in diameter, and it was expected when the current was once started, they would be carried along, one after the other, without touching the sides of the tube, like so many balloons in a gale of wind.

Mr. Richardson's invention is an important modification of this. His plunger is air-tight, and the least inequality produced in the column of air confined in the tube, causes it to move; and the more perfect the exhaustion, the more rapid is the motion. He exhibited a model of his machine at one of the committee rooms of the Senate, which the appointed committee examined with much care.

The working model is thus described in the report:

"It consists of a horizontal tube of one inch clear diameter, one-half of which is straight, while the other half contains curves, designed to represent the sinuosities of the tube passing over uneven ground. One small air-pump, placed near its centre, and communicating with the other end of it, exhausts it at pleasure from left to right, or from right to left. A piston, or plunger, three inches long, and fitting the tube loosely, but followed by several detached disks or washers of leather, which accurately fit it, is inserted in one end of the tube, separated by a cut-off; and a few strokes of the pump produce in the tube a partial vacuum. The cut-off is then reversed, and the plunger set free on the side of the vacuum, relieved from the resistance of the air in the tube, and, propelled alone by the pressure of the atmosphere, passes through it in a time wholly unappreciable by ordinary means. The cut-off may be dispensed with; for if the plunger, with its miniature mail bag attached, be placed in one end of the tube, and the pump be worked, it will move (supposing an absence of air and friction) with the first stroke of the pump, which destroys the equilibrium between the internal and external atmosphere: and the degree of exhaustion necessary to produce this mementum must depend upon the weight and friction of the plunger and its attachments."

The committee say that this model works admirably, and seems to have overcome all difficulties; some even of those which have long been supposed insuperable in the practical operation of the atmospheric telegraph. Many difficulties and objections will probably develop themselves, whenever the machine shall be established on a large scale, such as waste of power, wear of mail bags, pistons, and interiors of tubes, by high velocities, effect of climate upon them, etc., but the committee, after duly weighing these and other objections, deemed it proper to recommend an appropriation small in comparison with the national interest involved in the success of the invention, to test its utility and capacity. The experiment is to be tried on an established mail route, probably between Washington and Baltimore, and the question is to be left to the Postmaster General.

The mail between Washington and New York is now carried in twelve hours. It is expected by the sanguine committee that it may be carried in the great tube in less that two hours time! If these expectations are realized, the advantages of the atmospheric telegraph will be incalculable to the man of business to whom time is money, the quick transmission of documents somewhat more intelligible than telegraphic dispatches will be highly important, and will soon become indispensable, and to every class of men, to whom the latest news is pleasant, this ingenious mail carrier will be a welcome contrivance. But there is a deeper significance in the atmospheric telegraph than all this. It will be another of those links which bind together our confederacy by ties of intercourse and interest; another of those arteries which convey to every part of the Union the strengthening current of our common vitality. It will join with the canal, the railroad, and telegraph, in the happy work of improving our commerce, developing our resources, facilitating financial and social intercourse, and uniting us as one people.—[*Missouri Republican.*

☞ To become popular—say "yes" to every man's opinions and have none of your own.

History of the Declaration of Independence.

It is too generally supposed by the young men of our nation, that the Declaration was signed on the 4th of July, by all the patriots whose names are appended to it. Such was not the case. It was passed by the unanimous votes of the States, and published on that day; but in conformity with the usual practice, with no signature but that of the President, John Hancock. The truth of this statement will readily appear from the following facts: The names of some, who voted on the 4th of July, do not appear on the instrument; the names of others, who were not members of Congress on that day, and were not elected then, are signed to it. Some who voted for it did not sign it, and one at least, who voted against it, put his name to it. A brief narrative will render the matter clear.

R. H. Lee, of Virginia, first proposed the resolution, declaratory of the independence of the colonies. It was referred to a committee, from which emanated the Declaration, penned by Jefferson. After debate, a vote was taken in committee of the whole on the first day of July, on which occasion Pennsylvania voted against the adoption of the Declaration, Delaware, having two members present, voting on opposite sides, lost her vote. Governor McKean immediately sent an express for Rodney, who was absent, and on the 4th, when the question of the adoption came up in the House, all the States voted in the affirmative. Two of the Pennsylvania members having absented themselves, and Rodney having arrived, a resolution was offered and carried on the 19th of July, that every member present and every one elected during the course of the year should affix his name to the great document, and the secretary was directed to prepare a copy on parchment for the reception of the signatures. On the 2d day of August the parchment copy was ready and all present signed it. Between the 4th of July and the second of August, some change had taken place in the representation in Congress. The terms of old members had expired and new ones had been elected. Horace Weimer, who voted in favor of the declaration, never signed it. Taylor, who was in Congress till the 20th of July, put his name to it. Thornton's name is seen in the list of patriots, though he was not elected till September, and did not appear in Philadelphia till November. McKean, who voted affirmatively on the first and fourth, and was the agent that obtained the vote of Delaware, did not see his name in the first printed copies. Before the 2d of August, he left for the army, and did not write his name on the parchment till several months after the 4th. Charles Carroll was not elected to Congress till the 4th of July, 1776, and did not reach Philadelphia till the middle of July. When he wrote his name is a matter of doubt. It is to be presumed, however, that he did it with the others present, on the 2d of August.

This is but a hastily written sketch, sufficient for the foundation of inquiry.—Among the patriots of those days, there was no hesitation as to responsibility. The declaration was passed, and at first signed by the President, as were all other acts of Congress. But little reflection evinced that this act differed from all other acts of Congress, and the magnanimity of warm-hearted patriotism dictated that all who voted for so momentous a resolution should share *personally* in the event. This was no ordinary law of Congress, and all determined to share the danger which menaced.

THE ARCTIC SEARCH.—Intelligence from Captain Inglefield, commander of the Phœnix, has been received in England, stating that he was Disco at Island, at the end of June. The season thus far had proved highly unfavorable for his expedition. An English paper says:

For many years it had not been known so severe, and there is some fear that Captain Inglefield may not be able to cross Baffin's Bay, and so reach Beechey Island; in which case the absent vessels, and especially Captains Maclure and Collinson, will not be relieved this year; and we must remain ignorant of what has been done in the prosecution of the search of Sir John Franklin's expedition. It seems possible, however, that the unusually large quantities of ice which have been seen in the Atlantic during the spring, and even the summer, may have been occasioned by the disruption and descent of large bodies in the northern part of Baffin's Bay, leaving it comparatively free, while the narrow portion at the Southern outlet has been choked. We trust, therefore, that as Captain Inglefield proceeded to the northward he would find less hindrance to his progress.

THE DOUGLAS MEETING AT CHICAGO.—It appears from the Chicago papers that Judge Douglas, in defiance of the fanatics and rowdies of that city, did deliver a portion of his speech, in defence of his action touching the Nebraska bill. He spoke for more than an hour, when the uproar became so great that he quietly retired from the stand. The Chicago Press says:

"There was a great amount of groans and cheers; but there was nothing like a riot, or any approach to it. He said some bitter things against the press of Chicago, and did not compliment the intelligence of citizens in very pleasant terms. They refused to hear him on these subjects. Towards the close of his speech they became so uproarious that he was obliged to desist. The plain truth is, there were a great many there who were unwilling to hear him, and manifested their disapprobation in a very noisy and disrespectful manner. We regret exceedingly that he was not permitted to make his speech unmolested. That would have been far better than the course that was pursued. We are glad, however, that when he decided to make no further efforts, the people retired peaceably to their homes, and all was quiet. His speech, as was expected, was an able one."

During the day preceding the evening of the meeting, the most intense excitement prevailed throughout the city. His opponents had the bells tolled an hour before the meeting assembled, and to add to the excitement, issued an anonymous handbill stating that he had organized and armed an Irish body guard. In the meantime the cars from every direction came in crowded with persons to attend the meeting, which was the largest ever held in Chicago. The Times of that city has a sketch of Judge D.'s speech, from which we quote:

"He told them that he was not unprepared for their conduct. He had a day or two since received a letter written by the Secretary of an organization framed since his arrival in the city, for the purpose of preventing him from speaking. This organization required that he should leave the city or keep silent; and if he disregarded this notice, the organization was pledged, at the sacrifice of life, to prevent his being heard. He presented himself, he said, and challenged the armed gang to execute their murderous pledge. The letter having been but imperfectly heard, its reading was asked by some of the orderly citizens present, but the mob refused to let it be read, when Judge D., at the earnest request of some of his friends, left the stand.

MOVEMENT OF SPECIE.—It appears from a statement obtained from the mint at Philadelphia that the coinage for the month of August just passed was of

Gold from California	$2,904,000
" " other sources	36,000
Total of Gold	$2,940,000
Silver bullion, including silver purchases	332,000
	$2,272,000

The entire deposit of gold at the mint for the first eight months of this and the two last years was as follows:

1852	$32,055,598
1853	38,823,841
1854	28,476,579

It is supposed that the falling off in the receipts of gold at the Philadelphia mint may be accounted by the recent establishment of a branch mint at San Francisco that receives from the mines large quantities of gold, which is either coined or run into bars and shipped thence to New York or to England. The Philadelphia mint will henceforth not show the chief product of gold, as it has done hitherto.

The supply of gold received from California has been inadequate to supply the drain made by the demands of our foreign trade. The shipment of specie from the United States to foreign countries from the 1st of January to the 2d of September of this year has been about $36,000,000.

Now, while this drain of specie is going on with such drastic force, the official statements show that the foreign imports at the port of New York for the month of August of this years exceed the imports for the same month of last year about $3,000,000.

The quantities of goods thrown upon the New York market during the month of August of the past four years were as follows:

1851	$6,783,216
1852	9,684,491
1853	11,668,731
1854	14,193,646

In other words, the month of August, 1852, brought 42 per cent. beyond that of 1851. That of 1853 brought 70 per cent. beyond 1851, and we now, in 1854, for the short space of one month exhibit an imported stock of $14,194,646, or 100 per cent. beyond that of 1851.

It must be manifest to every rational mind that the increasing population and wants, wealth, and ability of the country do not require any such rapid increase in the supply of foreign goods.

THE MORMON EMIGRATION.—The Select Committee on Emigrant Ships, of the British House of Commons, in the course of their recent inquiry, examined Mr. Richards, who described himself as "President of the Church of Jesus Christ and Latter-day Saints in Great Britain," and "agent and passenger broker," in the course of his evidence he said:

"We have about 60,000 of our community in England, including children. The country is divided into districts, each with its president; and the work of proselytism is proceeding quite satisfactorily. Our converts are more from dissenting bodies than from the Church of England. It is not a condition of conversion that they should leave this country within a certain time, but it is authoritively advised that they should emigrate and gather to the main body in Utah, where our numbers are between 40,000 and 50,000. I engage vessels for the emigration; I sent 2702 persons out this year from Liverpool for Utah, but 700 of them from the continent. The cost is about £20 per head. They pay the cost of their passage if they can, but we have a fund for the emigration of poor persons who can be well recommended as moral characters and industrious people—mechanics who will be qualified to increase and enhance the interests of the community. About £18,000 have been applied this year in assisting emigration; most of the money was supplied from Utah. Those who are aided undertake to repay the advance when their circumstances will allow. Our emigrants are of all classes, but mechanics predominate. They generally go out in families. I send them to New Orleans, where there is an agent acting in concert with me, and he receives them, provides for their further progress, and passes them up the Mississippi and to Utah Territory.—There is a temporary President, authorized by me, on board each vessel, either one of the emigrants or a person who has come over from Utah, and he has the spiritual care of the emigrants on the journey."

CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.—Late accounts from Cuba mention the landing of several fresh cargoes of slaves from Africa, on the coast, in one case the vessel, a schooner, being burned as soon as the negroes were taken out of her. A Havanna correspondence of the New York Daily Times, in narrating this fact, remarks:

"It is right that your people should be distinctly told that these landings are made, and Slavery in its worst form is now carried on almost entirely *by vessels built in the United States*—many built to order in your ship yards, with knowledge of the trade for which they are intended—fitted in the United States, with the munitions and *tackle, shackles*, water, *rum, and berth deck* utensils necessary for the business; and the employees on board of these slave pirate vessels are *American seamen, native and naturalized*, all of which is accomplished in the ports which may be most convenient from Baltimore to Portland, the city of New York, from the convenience of concealment, embracing the largest portion of the business. The persons who are the agents, are your *foreign* fashionable fast men, who are to be found figuring in fashionable circles in your cities and watering places."

Not the least among the evils attendant upon this inquitious traffic, is the fact that poor, ignorant sailors are inveigled aboard these slave ships at New York, on pretence of going on a regular trading voyage to the West Indies or South America, and are never informed of the real nature of the undertaking until they arrive upon the African coast and see the negroes shipped. When they reached the Cuban coast, it is only with the greatest difficulty they can escape imprisonment, though in no wise responsible for the trade in which the craft has been engaged. A number of cases of peculiar hardships of this kind have occurred within a year or two past.

Emigration to the United States this year says the New York Express, it is thought, will reach four hundred thousand. By the census of 1850 the poplation of the United States was over twenty-three millions, of which eighteen millions were native whites, over two millions were foreign born, thirty-nine thousand were of unknown natives, and three millions two hundred thousand were slaves. From 1840 to 1850, 1,569,850 foreigners came to our shores.—From 1820 to 1830, the average number was only 20,000 a year. From 1830 to 1846, about 70,000 a year. The Irish famine and the continental revolutions in 1847 increased the emigration to 240,000, and to 300,000 in 1850. The total number of emigrants to the United States since 1790 and living in 1850, together with descendants, amounted (when the census was taken) to 4,304,416. The great number of deaths among foreigners in the United States is appalling, and average, it is thought, at least fifty per cent.

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.—We understand that all the Indian tribes in these two new United States Territories have concluded treaties with the commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the relinquishment of the lands at present occupied by them within the scope of country proposed to be included under the two new governments. These treaties are, one and all, before the Senate, and will doubtless be promptly ratified, that body being quite anxious to expedite the formal organization of the new Territorial governments.—[*Wash. Star.*

Whalers late this Season.

In 1852, one whaleship arrived at each of the ports of Honolulu and Hilo during the month of August; and 7 at the different ports of the islands by the 18th of September.

In 1853, one in August at each of the ports of Honolulu and Lahaina; and 7 at all the ports, by the 19th of September.

The present year, none have arrived in August, and thus far in September, (16th,) none have yet made their appearance in the harbor of Honolulu.

It has been suggested that one reason for their late appearance is that few if any ships went to the northward this season nearly full. Almost the entire fleet had shipped more or less of their oil home, and but little, comparatively, was carried into the Ochotsk or Arctic; while formerly, many ships were nearly full and speedily completed their cargoes and returned, bound home. This is no doubt true, and may account for the fact that none have yet arrived in our ports.

If we have been correctly informed, there are no better months for whaling at the north, than September and October, when the season would admit of cruising at all; and this would keep ships out as late as possible, or so long as crews remained healthy, and they had room to stow oil.—No inference can be drawn, with any certainty, therefore, from the late appearance of whalers in port, respecting their success, or otherwise, during the summer cruise.—But one thing is evident from this fact, and that is, that ships have not been so disabled as to be obliged to seek a port for repairs, at an early stage of the season; and thus far, inferences are favorable, that the fleet are doing well. We shall look for reports by the first ship with much interest, and sincerely hope they may show that the present has been a more favorable year than was 1853 for this branch of hazardous and laborious commerce.—*Polynesian.*

EFFORTS TO DO WITHOUT ANTHRACITE, appear to be made quite extensively at the North and East. We copied yesterday from the New York Herald a paragraph to the effect that a number of heavy consumers in the eastern States, taking advantage of the new reciprocity treaty, have engaged supplies of Picton coal in consequence of being able to procure it at a cheaper rate than Pennsylvania anthracite. The Herald also stated that many manufactories and steamboat companies at New York are substituting the Lackawana coal for the anthracite for the same reason. As probably these statements may be doubted here and in Pottsville, we give in support of them the subjoined paragraph from the New York Courier and Enquirer, a very careful and reliable journal:—

"The extravigant 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 cartload 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."

Will all this be charged to the account of "withholding orders?" Whether it be or not, those who control the interests of the anthracite region have themselves to blame for it. If the miners will in good faith do their best to supply the demand, which they acknowledge to have been all through this season remarkably great, and throw aside the bugbear of some undefined purpose, on the part of the New York and Eastern customers, to withhold orders, the trade will flourish and their own profits will be amply remunerative. The remarks we copied yesterday from the Miners' Journal, would seem to show that this feeling is beginning to prevail to some extent in the Schuylkill region, and the effect is visible in the increase of shipments. Let this be continued, and we shall do our best to urge the Northern and Eastern consumers to forward their orders. It would be disastrous now, for either the producers or the consumers to pursue the foolish policy of holding back, and those journals in Boston and New York which urge such a system, will perceive this on a little reflection. If their advice should be acted on, we think the evil consequences will be visited on themselves; whereas if the orders continue to flow in as heretofore, and the operators produce to the extent of their capacity, prices will soon regulate themselves.

A VERY IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.—We understand that the Secretary of the Interior is about to restore to "market" all the land withheld from sale on account of the contemplated railroad running through or near them, except, of course, in cases where Congress has actually made the grants for railroad asked. A large body of very desirable land will thus again become subject to private entry at $1,25 per acre, or to location with land scrip. This is important to be speedily and widely known by way of preventing special action in them.—*Washington Star.*

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Our Mail Facilities--The Major Tompkins, &c.

We are not disposed to complain and find fault with the officers of our government, in the discharge of their official duties, when the motives by which they are actuated are good and subservient to the public weal, and a manifest desire to economise in the expenditures of the government.

In regard to the line of policy adopted and carried out by the Postmaster General in neglecting to extend to the people of this Territory the usual, the reasonable, and the legal mail facilities to which they are justly entitled, cannot be successfully defended upon grounds of policy, expediency or want of legal authority.

The interests of the people of this Territory have been sadly neglected or overlooked in all that appertains to the postal accommodations of the country. The neglect and oversight complained of is not wholly on the part of the Federal Legislature, but chiefly on those to whom the administration of the Post Office Department of the country has been entrusted.

Many of the organized counties in this Territory have never been supplied with a mail at the expense of the government; some of those counties, too, which are older than the Territorial organization.

The following extract from the laws of the United States will set this matter in its proper light, and show where the responsibility of this great neglect to the people of a whole Territory properly belongs:

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster-General cause a mail to be carried from the nearest post-office on any established post-road to the Courthouse of any county which is now, or may hereafter be, established in any of the states or territories of the United States, and which is not or will not otherwise be accommodated with the mail; and the road on which the same shall be so carried, shall thereupon become a post-road, and so continued until other provisions shall be made by law for the accommodation thereof with the mail.
Approved, April 18, 1814.

The Postmaster General then had the power to correct this evil—it was his duty to do so, and he should long since have abated an evil that was felt by a whole community. This law is directly to the point—it covers the case, and if its beneficial provisions, designed for the people of a new and sparsely settled country, had been faithfully carried out, persons who are making their location in the wilderness and wilds, would not at times have felt themselves cut off from kindred, and homes, and country; but the channels through which communication had to travel was obstructed by one whose duty it was to keep it open. This state of things should not have been—it should not continue to exist.

The past session of Congress established post routes in the Territory commensurate with the present wants of the people.—Why are they not put in operation? Why is it that a steamer which plies once a week along most of those routes, does not be immediately contracted with to transport the mail matter along the Sound, with certainty and dispatch?

The people along the Sound are now almost wholly dependent on the gentlemanly and kind officers of the *Major Tompkins* for their mails. The proprietors and officers of the steamer are rendering a service to government, in the way of transporting a portion of the mails, for which they should receive adequate compensation. A country with sufficient inhabitants, enterprise and wealth to sustain a steamer are of sufficient importance to be supplied with a mail.

Congress, in extending the post route from Panama to Astoria, and to Puget Sound, designed no doubt to give us direct ocean steam communication with the world, for which our position, commercially, so justly entitles us to. And we very much doubt the wisdom of the provisions of that law that gave the Postmaster General a discretionary power in the matter as to the expediency of putting the same in immediate operation. That discretion has been exercised to our injury; and whatever the *good* motives were that influenced the Postmaster General in his decision, we are the sufferers by it, and its results very disastrous to the best interests of the Territory.

It was not expected that its transportation to this Territory in ocean steamers would pay, in the money sense of the word, at the outset. But it would have paid in what is equivalent to money to this nation—it would have paid in what constitutes national wealth—its influence would have been to speedily build up on this Sound a wealth to the government in *people*, who would pay taxes—who would support the government and defend the national existence.

If the government failed to get reimbursed for the outlay of sending our mails by ocean steamers from the sales of *postage stamps*, the pay would have come in the same way the general government gets pay for these vast tracts of the public domain that is annually granted to States for internal improvements and otherwise. In thus parting with a tythe of its wealth, it enhances the value of, and makes available vast amounts of the unproductive and dormant wealth of the nation. It is like the husbandman who sows his seeds in the earth that a bountiful crop may reward him for his labors.

But if we cannot have the ocean steamers, let us have what we are entitled to above and beyond the discretion of the Postmaster General. If we cannot have an ocean steamer from San Francisco to the Sound, let us have the mail from one county seat to another on the *Major Tompkins*,—if not on the *Major Tompkins*, then in a canoe; at all events let us have the mail.

We earnestly trust that the members who compose our Legislature may have an opportunity to correspond with their constituents while in session—that we may have such mail facilities as when persons wishing to correspond with each other, that they may have what in other countries is called a MAIL.

Arrival of the Steamer, Major Tompkins.

The Steamer, Major Tompkins arrived at Gidding's wharf Sunday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., bringing quite a large number of passengers, and the news of the arrival of a large fleet of vessels in the Sound. The steamer left the wharf of Mr. E. Giddings, jr., on the 27th ult, 4½ o'clock P. M., and, as we are informed, arrived at Steilacoom at 8 o'clock. On the 28th, left Steilacoom at 2 o'clock A. M., and arrived at Seattle at 7 A. M. Left Seattle at 12, M., same day—spoke ship St. Lawrence and Revenue Cutter Jeff Davis—arrived at Port Gamble at 3—left at 3½—arrived at Port Ludlow at 5—left at 5½—arrived at Port Townsend at 7, P. M. Next day—spoke the bark Mary Melville, and took off passengers and freight. Arrived at Victoria, V. I., at 5, same evening—found in port brig Rose—7 days from San Francisco, for a cargo of coal. Left the 30th at 11, A. M.—arrived at San Juan at 1—P. M. Left at 2—passed through Deception Passage—arrived in Penn's Cove at 6, in the evening. Left on the 31st, at 5, A. M.—found a very strong current in the Passage—arrived at Bellingham Bay at 2, next morning. Left the bay at 6 o'clock same morning—was detained in the Straits by fog until Nov. 2nd; at 2 P. M., same day, discharged freight at Whidby's Island.—Arrived at Port Townsend, at 3—left at 3½ for Port Ludlow—arrived at that Port at 4½—left at 5—arrived at Port Gamble at 6 o'clock—towed a boom of logs, consisting of thirteen hundred, through Hood's Canal. Left at 2, A. M., on the 3d—arrived at Scaget Head at 5; left at 6, arrived at Seattle at 10—left at 3, P. M., in company with the Revenue Cutter Jeff Davis, Capt. PEASE—arrived at Steilacoom at 8; left at 12½ on the 4th—anchored in a fog off Jeal's Point for 2 hours, and arrived at her wharf, Olympia, at 5, A. M.

The following is a list of her passengers:
Col J S Ruckle, A S Doty, Esq., H H Flinn, Col. M T Simmons, Col I N Ebey, F Grinder, J Jones, L Ferguron, Dr Maynard and Lady, Col. W H Wallace, Elwood Evans, Esq., Frank Clark, Esq., William Simmons, jr., Hon. J. Cushman, Col J. P. Anderson.

ON DITS.—GOV. STEVENS is still detained in San Francisco, in consequence of indisposition in his family, but may be expected on the arrival of the next steamer from that city.

☞ Mr. ELIAS YULEE, Receiver of the Land Office for this territory, arrived here on Thursday, and is preparing to enter upon the duties of his office.

For the object of making suitable arrangements for the discharge of the duties of Register of the Land Office of this territory, H. C. MOSELEY, Esq., arrived here yesterday.

Hon. F. A. CHENOWETH, Associate Justice for this territory, arrived here on yesterday to attend a term of the U. S. District Court, which will be commenced on Monday next.

☞ The *Maj. Tompkins*, carrying the U. S. mail, and *Stuart's* Express, will leave the wharf of Mr. E. GIDDINGS, Jr., to-day at 12 o'clock for Victoria and intermediate ports along the Sound and Straits, with freight, passengers &c.

☞ It will be observed by referring to our marine report, that we have at the present time in the Sound and Straits, upwards of thirteen vessels of various classes at different points, loading with our lumber, coal, &c.—many of them destined for a foreign market as well as San Francisco. We are happy to notice this increase of business, as it reminds us, of the good old times a year or two sinces, when money was abundant, and buiness lively.

☞ W. C. URBY, is elected to the Legislature from Clark county to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. Willis.

Excursion of the Maj. Tompkins to Steilacoom.

The excursion and cotillion party which came off on board the Maj. Tompkins, on Wednesday last, was one of the most agreeable entertainments that the ladies and gentlemen of Olympia have ever been treated to. The party consisting of about seventy, of which thirty-one were ladies and about forty gentlemen, left Giddings' wharf about 1½ o'clock in fine spirits, accompanied by "SHED & ACRE'S" cotillion music and proceeded on their way to Steilacoom. As the steamer glided along by the numerous points, and crossed the various inlets of the Sound—the time passed gaily on board by dancing and social conversation.

The party arrived at Stielacoom about 5 P. M., and passed the United States Revnue Cutter Jefferson Davis, W. C. PEASE, commanding, amidst the roaring of cannon, ringing of bells and cheers of the gentlemen—while the ladies waived their handkerchiefs. Passing on to lower Steilacoom, saluted the citizens and returning, anchored opposite P. Keach, & Co's store. The Cutter was most gaily dressed with all the flags of the various nations, and when the steamer passed, her yards were manned, and three hearty cheers came from the gallant boys on board. A direct preparation was immediately made for the entertainment of the evening, landing the party, &c. At 7½ o'clock the company met, together with the ladies and gentlemen of Steilacoom, in the large room over the store of Messrs. Keach & Co., and the ball commenced in good earnest. The ladies were dressed in their usual good taste, and certainly looked charming—with a smile on the countenance of every one. The gentlemen were gallant and seemed to anticipate the wants of the fair ones. The evening passed like a dream, while at intervals refreshments were passed round—and at 12 o'clock supper was announced as ready.

The party then found a most sumptuous supper in readiness in the store house of P. Keach & Co., combining every delicacy that could be wished for. After doing ample justice to the provisions, the party returned to the ball room and continued the dance until about 4 o'clock, A. M., when they adjourned on board the steamer. At five o'clock, all on board, the steamer left, taking in tow the Revenue Cutter "Jeff. Davis," and arrived at Olympia at 8½ o'clock, being only 4½ hours on the trip up. We must say we have never known a party to pass off with so much *eclat*—every one seemed to be happy to the fullest extent imaginable. The ladies and gentlemen accord to Capt. Hunt and Mr. Scranton the fullest praise for their universal politeness and genuine hospitality, and also for the creditable manner in which the whole affair was conducted. We trust that this is but the first of a series of a similar interchange of good feeling around us.

The cutter and steamer were both decked out as gay as life—the cutter bringing up as gallant and gentlemanly set of officers as a service was ever blessed with—men of whom any country may be proud to call their citizens or officers.

And the steamer!! how shall we tell the way she was decked out. Well reader, we can't do it, and won't try; but just imagine yourself in a forest of rosy cheeks and bright eyes for about twenty hours, with music that beguiled the hours, and made every one think, if not sing, "I won't go home till morning."

We will just say that the pleasure party to Steilacoom was one *in fact*, and that the whole party would have voted, if called upon, that Jno H. Scranton was a "trump," and Capt. Hunt a gentleman and a scholar.

Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the excursion, without it was that some hearts were wounded, others lost, and some hands won, none of which, we trust, was painful to the parties interested.

The following comprise the names of the officers of the Revenue Cutter, Captain PEASE, and Lieuts. MURDON, HARRISON, and KELLOGG.

☞ The schooner "Willimantic" arrived in the harbor of Olympia, on Monday last, and the brig "E. D. Wolf," is reported in the harbor of Seattle—(Capts. Boyling and Kanes, respectively commanding)—with large supplies of merchandise, &c., for the merchants of Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia, and other ports along the Sound and Straits. The "Willimantic" took her departure on Wednesday, for San Francisco, with a cargo of lumber.

☞ The Indians, who, a few weeks since made their escape from the military post at Steilacoom, are now, we understand, in the vicinity of Hood's Canal.

The reward offered for their apprehension by the Acting Governor, is sufficient in amount, to induce their apprehension, and, under ordinary circumstances, would do so; yet few of the settlers in that vicinity feel themselves safe in making the arrest. It appears to us that a sufficient force should be immediately sent for their arrest. If those murderers are left at large more blood will be shed, and bad feeling engendered between the whites and Indians.

☞ New Hampshire is the most free from colored population of any State in the Union; there are towns in the State in which a black face was never seen.

☞ The following communication has been received and remained on file for several months, to the consideration of which we would now respectfully direct the attention of the members of approaching legislative assembly:

SHOALWATER BAY, May 1, 1854.

MR. EDITOR—Accompanying this you will find the proceedings of a meeting held by the citizens of this Bay, for the purpose of taking into consideration the action of the Legislature of this Territory upon the Oregon Oyster law.

As many of the people of this Territory are not acquainted with the origin of the law, I will endeavor to inform them. The so called Oregon Oyster law was originally got up by a few persons for the purpose of preventing others from entering in the business, I suppose. The most dishonorable means were employed to insure its passage, one of which was, getting up a petition and signing the names of people to it without their knowledge or consent. I was assured by one of the honorable members of the Oregon Legislature, that a petition had been sent in with many names attached, and that mine was one. This was news to me, for I knew nothing of the matter until after the law was passed. The law, with the amendments, is particularly obnoxious to every inhabitant of this Bay, for it completely paralizes their energies, and deprives three-fourths of them of the means of support. In a new country like this, it would be more judicious, I think, to pass laws for the encouragement of industry, than to prevent it.

I see by one of your late papers, that a memorial has been sent to Washington, praying for some peculiar privileges, for the purpose of inducing emigrants to settle in this Territory. If we wish for assistance from others, we will get it more readily by applying our own shoulders to the wheel first. This inducing settlers to come here, and then passing laws to prevent them from sending the products of their labor to market, is very much like holding a man up with one hand, for the purpose of knocking him down with the other.

If the stock of Oysters in this Bay was small, then there would be some consistency in preventing the people from shipping them during the summer months, but this is far from being the case. This Bay is thirty-five or forty miles in extent, from north to south, and from three to ten miles wide, and there are eighteen rivers and streams emptying into it. Many of these are navigable for miles, by vessels drawing from eight to fourteen feet. At the mouths of many of these streams are immense Oyster beds; also others equally as large upon the flats between them. From this your readers may judge of their abundance.—When there is danger of their being exhausted, the inhabitants will be ready enough, I think, to have a law passed for their protection. At present they do not need one—at all events they are the ones to decide. At present this is a Territory, and there are many restrictions placed upon us by the General Government—we are not even allowed to vote for the President, or choose our Governor. If this was a State, then the State government might restrain the people, if it was the wish of the majority, from cutting down trees, exporting Oysters, or catching Herring or any other fish, during the summer months. But as this is not the case. I believe that any citizen of the United States has the right to fish in these waters whenever he chooses. If we had a representative in the Legislature, I have not the least doubt but that the law would have been repealed long ago—as it is, we are powerless.

In the vicinity of this Bay there is now a population of upwards of three hundred inhabitants, and emigrants are flocking in from all quarters. These things should not be overlooked by the Legislature in passing laws.

Want of space and time prevents my saying more at present, but in a short time I will write to you again.

Yours respectfully,
C. J. W. RUSSELL.

Indignation Meeting.

Proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Shoalwater Bay, held at the house of Capt. Charles J. W. Russell, April 14.

Capt. Russell being called to the chair, and Dr. Cooper appointed secretary, a letter was read from a resident of Olympia, containing the Oyster law as amended and passed by the Legislature of this Territory.

After several speeches, condemning in the strongest terms the whole tenor of the law, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the citizens of this Bay consider the law entirely arbitrary and unconstitutional, and as tending to prevent the settlement of the Bay and injure its prosperity.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a petition to the Legislature, praying that the law be entirely abolished.

Messrs. Russell, Champ and Hillyer were appointed as the committee. Also

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Territorial paper.

After which the meeting adjourned.
CAPT. CHARLES J. W. RUSSELL,
Chairman.
J. G. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ There will be a ball given at the newly finished and capacious hall of Mr. L. ENSIGN, Olympia, on Friday next, the 17th inst. It is expected that parties from Victoria, V. I., Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom, &c., will attend. *All* are invited.

THE ASHLAND ESTATE.—George Law, the millionaire and enterprising proprietor of a line of steamers to California, has sent an agent out to purchase the Ashland estate, the late residence of Henry Clay.

News by Stuart's Express!

STUART, with heavy express packages, arrived here on Thursday morning, in advance of the mail, by which we are furnished with files of papers from the Atlantic side up to October 8th—full details of which we are compelled to omit this week.

The express brings us *no* papers from San Francisco this trip.

No State mail at all! We hope the Postmaster General will "keep his eye on it."

An account of the loss of the Steam ship City of Philadelphia will be found in the following telegraphic despatches which we copy foom the N. Y. *Tribune*.

HALIFAX, Sept. 26, 1854.

The new steamship City of Philadelphia, Capt. Liech, which left Liverpool on the 30th August, on her first trip for Philadelphia, was stranded off Cape Race on the 7th inst.

The passengers and crew were all saved, and 540 of them arrived here this morning, the rest remained at Jt. Sohn, N. F., awaiting a conveyance.

The cargo was being loaded in a damaged condition.

The vessel it was thought would prove a total loss.

At the time of the disaster they were eight days and a few hours out from Liverpool.

SECOND DISPATCH.
PHILADEMPHI, Sept. 26, 1854.

A dispatch from Halifax to the agents of the City of Philadelphia says that the news of the wreck was received there by the mail-steamer from St. John, N. F., which also conveyed the passengers mentioned above.

The vessel is valued at about $200,000, and is fully insured in England.

THIRD DISPATCH.
HAEIFAX, Sept. 26.

The City of Philadelphia was running at the rate of ten knots an hour, when, at 11 o'clock P. M., the weather being dark and rainy, she struck on Cape Race. She was backed off, and ran aground in Chance Cove, 7½ miles north of Cape Race, where she lies in three fathoms water, with about eight feet of her stern turned, and a hole in her bottom. The influx of water extinguished her fires before she ran aground

Her cargo is valued at £60,000. All in the lower hold was damaged. The Telegraph Company's steamer brought her passengers to St. John, N. F., and left again to render every assistance possible.

PHILADELPIA, Oct. 2, 1854.

A letter from St. Johns, N. F., of the 20th ult., states that the City of Philadelphia was lying in twenty feet of water, and had fifteen feet of water in her hold.—There were no hopes of stopping the leaks or getting her off. The vessel lays with her deck seaward and exposed to storms from the south.

Late News from Europe.

The screw steamer Alps, from Liverpool on the 13th Sept., arrived at Boston on the 3d of October, and files of English journals up to that date have been received.

The news possesses features of considerable interest—the most important of which is the announcement of the departure of the expedition against the Crimea. It sailed from Varna on the 4th September, and was composed of 74,000 troops and about 700 ships, which would be before Sevastopol on the 10th. News of the landing may be expected to reach Varna on the 16th, and would be looked for with the greatest interest.

THE EXPEDITION TO SEVASTOPOL.—The armament consists of 26,000 French and nearly as many English. To these must be added a force of about 15,000 Turks or Tunisians, excellent troops, and likely to be most useful in a country where the spoken language bears much resemblance to their own. It is probable that, should events require it, an additional force of French will be directed to the seat of war, from the other points where they are at present stationed. The smallness of the French contingent is to some extent the effect of the terrible ordeal through which the army of Marshal St. Arnaud has passed. The troops who left France and Algeria are stated to have attained the number of 73,000 men. Of these, 7,000 are dead, and some 6,000 more are unfit for service. There are detachments at Athens, Gallipoli, and a few at Adrianople, and 26,000 will in a few days sail to meet the enemy. Those which remain in the country will, however, form a considerable force, from which reinforcements may be drawn as the enterprise may require them. The spot intended for debarkation is still a secret. Supposing the army landed, and unopposed it remains to consider what it will attempt. Should an immediate attack on Sevastopol be the object of the commanders, it will be necessary at once to land the heavy siege train, which will be a work of perhaps a week. The Medway, which arrived on the 26th, and is now in Beicos Bay, brings out 10-inch mortars and large guns at the bottom of her hold. These heavy pieces occupied eight or nine days in the embarkation at Woolwich, and an equal length of time will probable be necessary for the more difficult operation of raising them from their present position. But from many incidents, it seems likely that the first operations of the allies will be directed against the detachments or garrisons in the vicinity of Sevastopol, if any such are to be found, and that a regular attack on the fortress will not be attemated while the enemy is able to keep the field. The probability of the Russians opposing the landing is, of course, very great. It is of much importance that the expedition should have gained its destination before the great equinoctial gales sweep the Black Sea. Between the 15th and 25th of September these regions are annually visited by tempests of the most destructive kind.

Another account says the expedition will be made in two successive convoys.—The British and French Armies will be very nearly equal in strength in the first expedition. The French army will embark about 28,000 infantry and two squadrons of cavalry, 300 horses, for they have not the same number of transports as the British army. They have also suffered much more severely from the epidemic.—The English will embark almost all their infantry, 25,000 men, leaving only two companies behind them at Varna, and 2,000 or 3,000 men who are sick and invalided. The whole brigade of light cavalry, 1,500 horses, under Lord Cardigan, will be embarked. The brigade of heavy cavalry will go by the second expedition, which cannot reach the Crimea before the end of September. By the second convoy the French will send 20,000 infantry and two divisions of cavalry now stationed at Bourgas. A whole Turkish division leaves with the first expedition, 10,000 men, among whom are 800 cavalry. Mashal de St. Arnaud will take his passage on board the Ville de Paris, together with the whole of his staff. It is not known yet on which ship Lord Raglan will sail; perhaps he may join the Marshal on board the Ville de Paris. Gen. Canrobert will have the honor of landing first with his division; and he has expressed a wish that an English division should land at the same time, in order that they might fight side by side with the men he commands.

The Nouvelliste de Marseilles has published the following letter from Varna:

"To-day the scourge has disappeared, the losses have been repaired, and a multitude of men and beasts are carrying on board 400 vessels the most formidable engines of war that have been seen since 1812. One hundred field guns and 10,000 gabions have been already embarked. The battering artillery of the English and Turks is ready. Ours is still on the way, but is shortly expected. Twenty-five thousand English, 30,000 French and 8,000 Turks will have embarked within a week on board 30 ships of the line, 60 steam-frigates and 300 vessels of all sizes, which are to convey them—nobody knows where. In this I am mistaken, for we all know that the expedition is directed against Sevastopol, but it is only in my next letter that I shall be able to apprise you of the place of landing. In the meantime here is the information I have derived from the best sources, and which you may safely publish, as ere this letter reaches you the operations will have commenced. The entire army, with the exception of the cavalry, which has been ordered to recross the Balkan, is to sail in two divisions for the Crimea, and to land three leagues to the north of Sevastopol, on a flat beach 1,500 yards in length, between two rivers—a most eligible point, for the rest of the shore offers a succession of cliffs. It has been ascertained that the largest ships can approach within 100 yards of the shore, upon which, if the sea be not rough, in less than three hours, and under the protection of 2,000 guns, 50,000 combatants will have been landed with muskets on their shoulders, and shovels and pick-axes in their hands, who, by means of gabions, will have marked out an immense fortress, which is to receive twenty-days' provisions, supplies of gunpowder, cannon-balls, grape-shot, &c. After landing and organizing ambulances, magazines, &c., the army will march straight to the citadel, commanding the right side of the extensive bay on which the city is built. There lies the greatest difficulty; for once the citadel in our possession, the city, stretching along the shore, within a distance of less than 2,000 yards, may be bombarded and reduced to ashes, as well as that fleet, invisible at sea, but which really exists, boarded up at the extremity of the military harbor, behind three formidable stockades, and protected by 700 guns. On the 8th of September, if we are favored by wind and sea, we hope to commence the attack.

The Times has has published the following letter from the commander of one of the steam transports, dated Varna Bay, the 28th of August:

"Preparations are going on on a gigantic scale. We have now 17 line-of-battle ships in Varna, with about 40 men-of-war steamers. I cannot imagine such a crowd of ships in any bay before. The bay is three miles in extent, and yet ships are laying as close as in the London docks. God preserve us from a gale of wind blowing in just now. Thursday is, I believe, fixed on for the embarkation of infantry; the arrtillery are already embarked, and I fancy about Sunday, wind and weather permitting, we shall make a start. 70,000 is to be the total force employed—English, French and Tarks. The French arrtillery is mostly embarked in Turkish war steamers. The plan of operations for taking Sevastopol is talked of pretty openly, but its being so open leads one to suspect the authenticity. Such as report gives it I will repeat. About six miles to the north of Savastopol is a plain reaching from the beach far inland; the approach from seaward is clear, and the shore can be made bold with till within 500 yards. It is proposed to land the troops here under cover of the guns of men-of-war, stationed alternately with the transports; the greater part of the fleet is to prevent the Russian ships leaving the harbor. Well, on the northern hill overlooking the entrance, is a fort strongly defended; this is to be taken, and is, in fact, the great thing to be done. This accomplished, the fleet in the harbor lies at the mercy of our sheels thrown from this hight, and at which, from the great elevation, the ships will not be able to fire in return. Thus Sevastopol, town, arsenals and fleet are to be destroyed; and you may believe just as much of it as you like."

The time to be occupied in the transit seems generally to be fixed by naval men at five days. The vessels amount to more than 400 in number beside pontoons, boats

cud rafts. The course would be along the coast to the neighborhood of Serpents Island, where favorable breezes might be counted on. Supposing that no delay occurred, the expedition might be expected to reach the Russian shores by the 8th of the month, when the day of landing would depend of course entirely on circumstances, such as the state of the surf on the beach, the position of the Russian forces, and the opinion of the Generals as to the best means of commencing operations.

That Excursion.

MR. EDITOR: The citizens of Olympia, on their return from the pleasure excursion to Steilacoom on board the Major Tompkins, bearing with them to their homes kind remembrances of the hospitality extended to them by the gentlemanly officers of said boat, wish to make, through the columns of your paper, a public expression of their thanks for the many kindnesses extended to them, and their appreciation of the enterprise and tact which has displayed itself, not only in the establishment of the Major Tompkins as the first regular steamer on the Sound, but also, in the many courtesies which render the trip always one of pleasure to those who may be so fortunate as to travel on her.

To the travelling public we would speak in the highest terms of the modest merit of John H. Scranton, while to those who are desirous of seeing the beautiful scenery of the Sound, we would suggest that they "Hunt" no better accommodations than those afforded by the Major Tompkins, assuring them that the full measure of hospitality tendered them will be "Fuller" as they proceed onward.

☞ The above, the author informs us, is the universal expression of the feelings of the entire party, so far as he was able to ascertain it, consisting as follows:

Messrs. Cock, lady and daughters, Ensign and lady, Sylvester and lady, Parker and lady Anderson and lady, Cornelius and lady, Head and daughter, Giddings and lady, Barnes and lady, Moses and lady, together with married and single ladies and gentlemen—in all some 70.

For the Pioneer and Democrat,

MR. EDITOR: Not having visited Olympia for several months, I was agreeably surprised to note its rapid improvement. I thought I had kept myself well posted up on the various improvements of the day, through the columns of your paper; but I find your description of the improvements that are rapidly progressing about you fall short of the mark.

To my way of thinking, one of the most valuable and worthy improvements "abont town' is the plank side walk from the library to the Masonic Hall, giving the promenade-loving people of Olympia a fine walk at all seasons of the year, when the mud is not more than knee deep in most places below the Hall. The citizens of Olympia and vicinity, have reason to be proud of the improvement which their generous liberality has caused to be constructed. * *

MARRIED,

At Washington Harbor, Claim County, on the 3d inst., by G. H. Gerrish, Esq., Mr. B. J. MADISON and Miss LUCY LONG, all of New Dunginess.

At same time and place, by the same, Mr. JOHN CORNISH, of Port Discovery, and Miss MARY BLAIN, of Port Ludlow.

Puget Sound Shipping Report.

ARRIVALS IN THE SOUND.

Oct. 8—Brig E. D. Wolf, Kanes, 8 days from San Francisco, with freight for Steilacoom and Olympia.

28—Ship Mason, Wilkinson, to load lumber for Australia, at Port Gamble.

31—Bark Mary Melville. Darby, to load lumber at Penn's Cove.

31—Schooner Willimantic, Boyling, at Port Ludlow, with freight for Steilacoom and Olympia.

Nov. 1—Bark Brontes, Ludberg, to load lumber at Port Gamble.

Bark Rio Grand, at Seattle.

2—Brig Merchantman, Fray, to load with lumber at Seattle,

4—Brig Geo. Emery, Diggs, at Steilacoom.

SAILED.—Nov. 4. Bark Powhattan, from Port Orchard, with piles for San Francisco.

Three masted schooner Carbon, Wheeler, from Port Gamble, with spars and lumber for a foreign market.

6—Brig Francisco, from Seattle, with lumber for San Francisco.

STUART'S EXPRESS

For Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and EUROPE,

(CONNECTING WITH STEAMER 'BELLE' AT MONTICELLO)

Will close on Saturday the 18th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M. Treasure received until 5 o'clock, P. M.—packages and letters at the latest moment. Office at Parker's. A. B. STUART.

☞ MR. CORNELIUS begs to announce that an examination of his pupils will be held at the School room on Friday, 17th inst. The parents of the pupils and other friends of education are respectfully requested to attend. The classes will be opened at one o'clock.

Olympia, Nov. 11, 1854.

Boot and Shoe shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Olympia and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop on Main street, where he will manufacture

BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES AND HARNESS;

All of which will be made after the latest fashion, and in a good workmanlike manner.

Please give us a call and examine our stock, which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

J. B. ROBERTS.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

Olympia, Nov. 11, 1854. 9ly

CLARK DREW,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand, and is 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 Rolls, 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 Pert Mannies, &c., &c., &c.

PILLOW & DREW.

Aug. 5, 1854. 48tf

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Hardware,

BOOTS & SHOES, STATIONERY, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 20, 1854

Religious Notices.

The Rev. Dr. McCARTY (Episcopal Church) will preach in Olympia on the first Sabbath of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. G. F. WHITWORTH (Presbyterian Church) will preach regularly on the second and fourth Sabbaths of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

On Sabbath next, the 12th inst., the preliminary steps will be taken for the organization of a Presbyterian Church, and the services of the day will have reference thereto.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

OLYMPIA, W. T. Nov. 11, 1854.

Provisions—		Groceries—	
Beef, fresh, ₰ lb.	12@18	Sugar, brs. ₰ lb.	11@12½
Mutton, " ₰ "	16@20	Sugar, white crush. per lb.	@20
Pork, fresh and salt, ₰ lb.	16@20	Coffee, ₰ lb.	18@20
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl.	$26@$28	Tea, " "	50@75
Clear Pork, ₰ "	$30@$32	Rice, Caro., ₰ lb.	@10
Bacon, clear, ₰ lb.	18@20	Dried Apples, ₰ lb	14@16
Hams, ₰ lb.	@22	Dried Peaches " "	@25
Shoulders, ₰ lb.	@16	Chili Peaches, " "	@25
Salmon, ₰ lb.	@10	Soap, ₰ lb.	8@10
Codfish, ₰ lb.	@	Starch, ₰ lb.	20
Mackerel, ₰ bbl.	$15@16	Candles, m'ld, ₰ lb	25
Butter, ₰ lb.	30@37½	do Adm. " "	50
Lard, " "	18@20	do Sperm, " "	62
Cheese, " "	40@50	Tobacco, ₰ lb.	40@75
Flour, ₰ 100 lbs.	@6	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn Meal, ₰ lb.	@7	Pepper, grain, ₰ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	@5	Molasses, ₰ gal.	75@$1
Salt, course, ₰ "	@4	Syrup, " "	80@$1
Potatoes, ₰ bush.	$1.	Vinegar, cider, ₰ gallon	75
Onions, " "	2.00	Lamp oil, ₰ gal.	1.75@$2
Beets, " "	2.00	**Liquors—**	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ₰ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Beans, Chili, ₰ lb.	@7	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Beans, white, ₰ lb.	7@	Gin, ₰ gal.	1.50@2
Eggs, ₰ doz.	75	Port Wine, ₰ gal.	1.50@2
Dry Goods—		Cherry Brandy, ₰ gallon	$1.50@2
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard.	14@16	**Sundries—**	
Shirtings, bro. 3-4 per yard	14	Nails, ₰ keg	$8.50@$10
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16	Window glass, ₰ box	$7@$9
Drillings, bro. ₰ yd	16	Sash, ₰ light	@25
Prints, ₰ yard	12½@20	Axes,	$1.50@$2
Blankets, ₰ pr.	$5@$7	Buckets, 3 hoop	.50@75
Hosiery, wool hlf. per doz	$3@$5	Brooms,	25
do cotton, ₰ doz.	2.50	**Lumber—**	
Paints, &c.—		Sawed fir, ₰ M.	$15@17
Lead, white, ₰ lb.	20	" cedar, "	$16@18
do colors, " "	25@37½	Shingles, ₰ M.	$3@$4
Linseed oil, ₰ gal	$2.50	Square timber, ₰ foot	10@12
Turpentine, " "	3,00	Piles, ₰ foot	4@5

$400 REWARD!

WHEREAS the following Indians, "Slah-Wah, of the Seaget, "Samuel," 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.

Clanghlin, 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, Staffora 1, Doty, James 1, Fancett, 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 Jochana 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, Raul, 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 "Willmantic," 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. 50tf

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 $260, (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.

Olpmpia, 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 Brend,
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, consing 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,
Golden Sweet,	New Town Pippen,
Porter Apple,	Northern Spy,
Tolpehocking,	Roxbury Russett,
Maiden's Blush,	Ralls Jenating,
Rambo,	Michael Henry Pippen,
Fall Pippen,	McCarver Premium,
Yellow Belliflower,	McCarver Winter Seedling,
Belmont or Gate Apple,	Sweet June,
Rhode Island Greening,	Dutch Mignen.

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 Carnation,	Black Monella,
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

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 Disctrict 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.

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.

SEAL.

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. 4w3

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853

S. BETTMAN, 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

H. C. MOSELEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.

July 9, 1853. tf

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. 42-1y

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 Cilcatat 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.

3w48 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, 1853. 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 24, 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, MERCHANDISE,

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

Vancouver's Island.

To the Editor of the Pioneer and Democrat:

Considerable political excitement having been called into existence in our small community by the profound wisdom, or prodigious ignorance, (extremes meeting), of our worthy Governor and his satelites, displayed in a late act of Coucil, I forward you, for the benefit of your readers, an outline of the proceedings.

You must first be informed that a certain Mr. David Cameron, who has not long since arrived from Demorara, and who is, fortunately it is to be supposed for him, married to the sister of the sapient head of our local government, has lately been clothed, by his brother-in-law, with the ermine. The colonists objected to this appointment, and presented a remonstrance to Mr. Douglas on the subject; he, however, treated this manifestation of public opinion with contempt, and so ignorant is he of the power of the peoples' voice, that he—this servant to a company of fur traders, this man over whom the sun of civilization has not dawned these thirty years and more, who does not, perhaps, know a wind-mill from a spinning jenny, and who is bound by the ties of sympathy and affection more closely to the savage than to the white man—had the assumption to treat with scorn, and the folly to answer with falsehood, a deputation of respectable colonists who waited on him with the written expression of a great portion of the inhabitants disapproving of the measure.

The consequence has been a public meeting, of which the following is the programme; and as it is the first attempt on the part of the people of Vancouver's Island to assert their rights, it may be viewed as the birth day of the colony:

The meeting, after due notification, was held on the 4th inst., at Mr. Yates' new building. Capt. James Cooper, M. C., was called to the chair, who, after stating that he had been present at Council on the day when the act constituting Mr. Cameron Judge of the Supreme Court had been passed—that he had voted for it, but that upon farther consideration, he had become so satisfied that he had given his vote too hastily to an unadvised proceeding—that he had written to the Governor to request that he would call a special Council and have the matter reconsided—that Mr. Douglass had not thought fit even to acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and that viewing the injurious results likely to accrue from the appointment unless speedy measures were taken to annul it, he thought that it was his duty, failing all other means, thus publicly to acknowledge his error, and his entire disapproval of the measure which had, he was now of opinion, been so hurriedly, and without that consideration which so important a subject deserved, passed through the Council. The chairman then read a letter from Thos. Blinkhorne, Esq., expressing his regret that sickness prevented him from attending the meeting, but expressing his entire approval of its object. A note from Mr. Andrew Muir was also read, the purport of which was the same. R. McKenkie, Esq., and Mr. Weir had also intended being present, but were unavoidably kept away.

Mr. Swanston was called upon to read the remonstrance that had been presented to the Governor some short time previous, and the replies that his Excellency had made to the deputation who had waited on him.

Upon Mr. Swanston conculding, the chairman read the following, I hardly know a more fitting appellation than prologue:

Whereas, it is an undeniable fact, that of all the institutions created for the preservation of human society, the most vitally important are those which are the means of dispensing justice; it rigidly follows that they ought to be most closely scrutinized, both as to their nature, constitution and proceedings, and therefore a community which fails to exercise the most jealous vigilance over its courts, is most culpably wanting to its own most essential interests, the cause of public order, and the progress, nay, the very existence of civilization; and

Whereas, if such vigilance over these institutions is at all times a grave duty incumbent on a community, it is of still more momentous consequence at the outset of a country's existence; and

Whereas, the local government of Vancouver's Island have recently erected a court of justice in our midst, invested with most serious powers; and

Whereas, the respectful remonstrances of a numerous body of the inhabitants presented in an address to his Excellency, the Governor, in reference to this court, has been peremptorily repulsed and refused consideration.

This meeting resolves,

1st, That whilst this meeting most emphatically and distinctly repudiates all illegal opposition to lawfully constituted authority, it expresses its firm determination to take all lawful and constitutional measures for repelling attacks upon the rights and liberties of the people, and of obtaining redress for their grievances, this being the birth right of Englishmen which they will never surrender.

2nd, That it is the imperative duty of the colonists of Vancouver's Island, at this commencement of its political life, to take into most serious consideration the subject of the constitution of the Supreme Court of civil justice lately created, as well as all the proceedings had with reference thereto.

3d, That this meeting declares its firm conviction, that whatever may be the fact of the legality or illegality of the constitution of the court in the abstract, upon which it does not at present wish to express any opinion, that the appointment of Mr. David Cameron, as judge of the court, is illegal, improper, and most injudicious—illegal inasmuch as the said Mr. David Cameron has never been called to the bar. Improper and injudicious, inasmuch as he only arrived six months since from Demerara—the community know nothing whatever of his previous career—he is brother-in-law to Gov. Douglas who appointed him—he holds another office as clerk of the H. B. Co.'s coal mines on the island, at a salary, we believe, of £150 per annum, being in that capacity subject to the orders of Gov. Douglas, as Chief Factor of the H. B. Co., who we believe obtained the appointment for him, and this salary constitutes the larger portion of his known income, in the face of this fundamental maxim of civil polity, that the judicial authority should be separate from and independent of, and not exposed to the influence of the Executive.

And finally, inasmuch as the meeting considers that in the capacity of Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he had acted about four months, he had already proved himself incompetent to discharge even the duties of that office, and inasmuch as the meeting further considers that he had openly and notoriously displayed gross ignorance, partiality, acrimony and indecorum; ignorance of a magistrate's duties—partiality to one person—acrimony to others—indecorum both generally and particularly in making most unwarrantable reflections upon a brother magistrate; all which considerations, jointly and severally, prove the averment which this meeting makes, that this appointment is no less than a glaring indignity to the profession, a degradation of the judicial office, and calculated to bring it into utter contempt.

4th, That this meeting considers, that that since Governor Douglas persists in maintaining the appointment after having been made aware of the dificiencies of Mr. Cameron for the high office which he has conferred upon him, and after having also been made acquainted with the sentiments of the public in regard thereto, expressing their dissatisfaction with it on account of its fundamental illegality, their want of confidence in, and respect for Mr. Cameron, and the evil consequences to be apprehended therefrom, he, Gov. Douglas, has come to a determination which will not be for the benefit of the community over which he presides, nor for the grocious sovereign whom he represents.

5th, That this meeting feels it absolutely necessary, since the local authorities refuse to listen to their prayers, to refer the consideration of their grievances to the *higher authorities* in England, and therefore that a committee of five be appointed to prepare the necessary documents and take such steps as may otherwise be required, and that Jas. Cooper, Esq., M. C., Edward E. Langford, Esq., J. P., Thos. J. Skinner, Esq., J. P., Mr. Jas. Yates, Mr. W. E. Bernfield, constitute the committee.

6th, That this meeting, having in view the perilous condition of the colony, and the apparent infatuation of the government, deem it highly expedient for the obtaining effectual and speedy relief, to appoint a delegate, whose business it shall be to lay the statement of their grievances and their anxious prayers for relief at the foot of the throne—and that a subscription list be opened for this purpose.

7th, That this meeting earnestly request, that the Rev. R. J. Staines, as the most proper person, will consent, for the welfere of the colony whose most vital interests are now at stake, to take upon himself this important office, and trusting that he will accept the charge, does hereby constitute and appoint the Rev. R. J. Staines its representative according to the purport of the foregoing resolution.

8th, That a memorial to the merchants of the British interest in San Francisco be prepared, praying for their assistance to carry out the objects of the previous resolutions, and that the committee already nominated prepare the memorial.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was carried, and thus ended our first political meeting. I must add, though, that $480 was subscribed on the spot, and that not a man present but gave his mite; and considering that the great bulk of the meeting consisted of the laboring class, the amount subscribed is extraordinary, bearing convincing proof with it of the strong feeling in the public mind against this abortion of a court.

I have not troubled you with the names of the proposers and seconders of the different resolutions, as they were all carried unanimously.

Yours truly,
A Lover of Liberty.

Drinking in Prussia.—The Rev. Mr. Bottich, a temperance apostle at Berlin, remarks that dram drinking increases rather than diminishes during periods of scarcity, and produces a material effect on the prices of some most necessary articles. He states that 19,893,134 bushels of potatoes, and 3,722,429 bushels of grain are annually consumed in Prussian distilleries, or a fourteenth part of all the potatoes grown in Prustia. He further estimates the total consumption of potatoes in the Zolverein distilleries at thirty million bushels—and that of grain at sixteen million bushels.—"This," says the London Morning Chronicle, "is an unquestionable evil. But how apply a remedy in a country where 'schnanapps' drinking has become almost as essential to the existence of the lower orders as the air they breathe—more so than the tobacco with which they poison the air?"

Troops for New Mexico and Texas.—The Chicago *Tribune*, of August 21st, says: "Two hundred United States dragoons, under command of Major Graham, and fifty men of the 1st and 5th regiments of artillery, under command of Major Sprague, passed through this city on Saturday, on their way to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. They are from Bedloe's and Governor's Islands, in New York Harbor. Major Graham is a brother of Lieut. Col. Graham, who has charge of the government works at this place. The troops are destined for New Mexico and Texas. They came hither from Detroit by the Michigan Central Railroad, and proceed on Saturday evening for St. Louis, via the Chicago and Mississippi railroad."

Rebuke of the New England Clergy. The Warrick Baptist Association of New York, at its last meeting, administered a rebuke to the 3,000 political clergy of New England who recently assumed to themselves the authority to speak the will of the Almighty, concerning the Nebraska bill. We quote the following from a report adopted by the Association: "We utterly repudiate all fellowship with those who impiously assume to protest in the name of the Almighty God against the passage of laws for the organization of territorial government, or other purposes, and in His name to fulminate anathemas against the representatives of the people in the discharge of their official duties: And we regard the assumption that any body of men are divinely instructed to sit in judgment upon all questions of a moral and religious nature as one which, if recognised by the people, is calculated to destroy every vestige of civil and religious freedom, and prostrate all the institutions of our land at the feet of an irresponsible and arrogant priesthood."

Making Diamonds.—One of the most curious sight in Paris, or indeed in the whole world, is afforded by a visit to the vast atelier of M. Bourguignon, situated at the Barriere de Mrone, where the whole process of transforming a few grains of dirty, heavy looking sand into a diamond of the purest water, is daily going on with the avowed purpose of deceiving everybody but the buyer. The sand employed, and upon which everything depends, is found in the Forest of Fontainbleau, and enjoys so great a reputation in the trade, that large quantities are exported. The coloring matter for immitating emeralds, rubies, sapphires, is entirely mineral, and has been brought to high perfection by M. Bourguignon. He maintains in constant employment about a hundred workmen besides a number of women and young girls, whose business is to polish the colored stones and line the false pearls with fish scales and wax. The scales of the roach and dace are chiefly employed for the purpose, and form a considerable source of profit to the fishermen of the Seine in the environs of Corbeil, who bring them to Paris in large quantities during the season. They must be stripped from the fish while living or the glistning which we admire so much in the real pearl cannot be immitated.—*London Leader.*

The King of Saxony was killed by a kick from a horse, on the 10th of August. The carriage in which he was riding overturned on the road from Munich to Dresden. His Majesty is succeeded by his brother, the Duke John Nepomuncene Mariah Joseph, who married, in 1822, the Duchess Amelia Auguste, daughter of the late king Maximillian Joseph of Bavaria, sister of the present Queen Dowager of Saxony, by whom he has a family of eight children.—The present King is very much devoted to literature, and among the productions of his leisure hours may be mentioned a German translation of Dante, with elaborate notes. The extensive circulation which this work has obtained, and the fact that the notes have been translated into Italian, are sufficient proofs of the high literary attainments of his Majesty.

But if it (the Whig party) is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition party and if Abolitionism is to be engrafted upon the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go yet a step further. If I am alive, I will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency who, to whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than one who, crying out all the time that he is a whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union.

HENRY CLAY.

What measure of scorn would the "Old Commoner" mete out his party about these days could he rise from his grave and see the rank and file swallowed up in a secret order of political conspirators, whose principles are more of fanaticism than even Abolitionism, and whose doctrines are infinitely more "subversive of the Constitution and the Union!"—*Cin. Enq.*

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

Evans & Ebey,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Offices—Olympia and Port Townsend, W. T.

I. N. Ebey, Port Townsend, W. T. } Elwood Evans, } Olympia, W. T.

Aug. 12, 1854. 49tf

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.

Oregoa City, Dec. 1854, 16tf

STOVES.

JUST RECEIVED 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, Nev. 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, AND DRY GOODS GROCERIES

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

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.-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 elementary 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 poultry 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.-n41-1m

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.

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 Hawiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawiian 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,

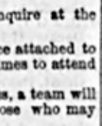
COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,

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 Kelsey's near Starr's Point, Benton county.

March 11, 1843.

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.

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.

50 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 Alternative;		100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent;	
40 " Moffatt's Phoenix 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 champher;	
15 " Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge;		400 lbs Copperas;	
30 " British Oil;		500 lbs Glauber salts;	
36 " Harlem do;		50 gals. cold press'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 Rhei. Ind.;	
25 " Lemon syrup;		800 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 bankets.	
10 lbs Iodide of Pottassa;		50 lbs Indigo, Bengal;	
		30 lbs Opium (new crop)	
		20 lbs Pruss. Potash;	
		2 bbls Sassafras bark;	
		200 lbs Emery, ass'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

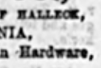
HARDWARE, GROCERIES

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 28th 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 P. 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,

COWLITS FARMS, W. T.

September6, 1852. -tf.