# PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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## Circular

TO REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS IN WASHINGTON AND OREGON TERRITORIES, UNDER ACT OF JULY 17, 1854.

*General Land Office,*
August 28, 1854.

GENTLEMEN—Under the provisions of the 1st section of this act, the two years' occupancy and cultivation required by the 1st section of the act of 14th February, 1853, before the claimant will be allowed to pay for the land, is reduced to *one.*

This section also withdraws from the operation of the donation act all legal sub-divisions occupied in whole or in part as town sites, or land settled upon for the purposes of business or trade, and not for agriculture, whether surveyed or unsurveyed. This principle was decided by this office, and sustained by the Secretary of the Interior, on the 20th of April last. If, however, a person settled upon a piece of land since 27th September, 1850, and complied with the requirements of that law, so as to invest him or her with an incohate right to that land, he or she would be entitled thereto, though subsequent settlers built a town or village thereon, if the settler consummates his right to it under the act of 1850. The same rule will apply to settlers on or prior to 27th September, 1850, when the town or village was built up after the date of that act.

SECTION 2 repeals that provision of the act of 1850, which declares void all contracts for the sale of the land claimed under that act before the issue of the patent, with the proviso, that, where the patent shall not have been issued, the vender shall have resided four years upon the land.—From and after the date of the act, then, a claimant may sell his right to land after he has resided upon it for four years, or as soon as the patent issues, though that time may not have elapsed.

This office in issuing patents, in virtue of the foregoing proviso, cannot recognise as valid any assignment, under any circumstances, except in cases where the same is accompanied by satisfactory proof of four years' residence upon the land by the vendor. If the proof of such continued residence be deemed insufficient, no patent can be issued to the vendor or vendee.

SECTION 3. Accompanying this you will receive printed pamphlets embracing the instructions under the pre-emption act of 4th September, 1841, extended to lands in Oregon and Washington Territories, with this addition, that by this act unsurveyed lands are made subject to that privilege, though excluded by that of 1841. You will be governed by those instructions, except wherein settlers on unoffered land are required by the act of 1841 to file the notice of their settlement within *three months* after the filing of the plats with the land officers; by *this* the time is extended to *six;* and except, also, that the fee authorized to be charged by the 12th section of the act of 1841 is cut off by the 6th section of this act.

This section further provides, that "all persons claiming donations under this act, or the acts to which it is amendatory, shall, in like manner, give notice to the Surveyor General, or other duly authorized officer, of the particular lands claimed as such donations within thirty days after being requested to do so by such officer; and failing such notice in either case, the claimant or claimants shall forfeit all right and claim thereto." In order to carry out this provision, the Surveyor General will require the notices of donation claimants to be made to him, until otherwise instructed.—This section also contains a proviso that the time limited by the sixth section of the act of 1853, in which claimants under the 4th section of the act of 1850 are required to give notice of their claims, shall be extended to the 1st of December, 1855, except in cases where the Surveyor General shall request them to do so as above provided.

SECTION 4 directs that two townships of land of thirty-six sections each shall be reserved for university purposes, in lieu of the two granted to Oregon by the act of 1850, to be selected in legal sub-divisions under the direction of their respective legislatures. Before you receive any selections for this purpose, you will require the selecting agent to furnish you with official evidence of his authority to act, and allow no more to be selected than the quantity donated; see that the lists are signed; submit them for approval to the Surveyor General as required by the original act, and when they shall have been approved, furnish this office with copies thereof.

SECTION 5 provides for such orphans as had no rights under the acts of 1850 and 1853; that is, where either or both parents, being settlers, died before the 27th September, 1850, and having no rights under those acts, consequently had none to be inherited; or where one or both parents died on their way to the territories leaving children, *entire orphans* that were landed there, whether they continued to remain there or not. In this case, evidence must be furnished that the parents emigrated for the territories with the intention to become agriculturalists, and consequently, "if living," would in all probability have been entitled to a donation.

This evidence to be forwarded to this office, with your usual returns, for the decision of the Secretary of the Interior.—You should exercise due care in setting off the orphan allotments within the limits of your district, so as to secure them good and available lands, as designed by Congress. No patent certificate can, however, be issued in any such cases until a guardian or trustee shall have been appointed for such orphans by legal authority, in whose name, as such, the certificate and patent will be issued, and the evidence of such guardianship must accompany every such patent certificate. The names of the orphans to be cited in full in the certificate.

SECTION 6 authorizes the appointment of a register and receiver for each territory, whose powers, duties obligations and responsibilities shall be the same as now prescribed by law for other land officers, and for the Surveyor General of Oregon, so far as they apply to such officers.

Accompanying this I send you copies of the various instructions issued from time to time for the government of land officers, also of such of those issued to the Surveyor General of Oregon as affect your action. So far as you are required to perform duties heretofore discharged by the Surveyor General, you will compose a joint commission to hear and adjudicate donation claims; issue your joint certificates in lieu of that heretofore required from the Surveyor General, and the receiver will issue his receipt, and account for the moneys received in payment of land in the usual manner. The numbers of the certificates and receipts will be of one series, whether issued upon pre-emption cases, or sales at public outcry, or private entry. Where the donation is in consideration of four years' occupation and cultivation, and no money paid, no receipt will be issued; but the certificates must be numbered in the regular order of their date, and headed "donations;" where payment is made for such donations, you will add to the caption so that it will read "donations, paid for in cash." The moneys received, where donations are paid for, will be embraced in your quarterly account of cash received. So much of this section as refers to your pay and emoluments is too plain to need comment.

SECTION 7 erects Oregon and Washington territories into separate surveying districts, and authorizes the appointment of Surveyors General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN WILSON,
*Commissioner.*

ICEBERGS IN THE ATLANTIC.—Capt. Bradish, of the ship Ashburton, at New York, reports that on the 12th ult., in lat. 44 26, lon. 45 38, at 6 P. M., he saw an iceberg 120 or 130 feet in height and about 150 yards in length. There was no small ice around it. The temperature of the water was 60 degrees at half a mile distant from the iceberg.

AN ACT To amend the act approved September twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty, to create the office of Surveyor General of the Public Lands in Oregon, &c., and also the act amendatory thereof, approved February nineteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the donations hereafter to be surveyed in Oregon and Washington Territories, claimed under any of the provisions of the act to create the office of surveyor general of the public lands in Oregon, &c., approved September twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty, shall in no case include a town site, or lands settled upon for purposes of business or trade, and not for agriculture; and all legal sub-divisions included in whole or in part in such town sites, or settled upon for purposes of business or trade, and not for agriculture, shall be subject to the operations of the act of May twenty-three, eighteen hundred and forty-four, "for the relief of citizens of towns upon lands of the United States, under certain circumstances," whether such settlements were made before or after the surveys: *Provided, however,* That the period of two years' occupancy required of settlers before they can purchase the lands claimed by them under the provisions of the first section of the act of February fourteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-three above mentioned, shall be, and the same is hereby, reduced to one year.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the proviso to the fourth section of the act of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and fifty, above mentioned, by which all contracts for the sale of lands claimed under that law, before the issue of patents therefor, are declared void, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided,* That no sale shall be deemed valid, unless the vendor shall have resided four years upon the land.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the pre-emption privilege granted by the act of fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, shall be, and the same is hereby, extended to the lands in Oregon and Washington Territories, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, not rightfully claimed, entered, or reserved, under the provisions of this act, or the acts of which it is amendatory, nor excluded by the terms of the said act of eighteen hundred and forty-one, with the exception of unsurveyed lands as above-mentioned; and all settlers on unsurveyed lands in said territories shall give notice to the surveyor general, or other duly authorized officer, of the particular tract claimed under this section, within six months after the survey of such lands is made and returned. And all persons claiming donations under this act, or the acts of which it is amendatory, shall in like manner give notice to the surveyor general, or other duly authorized officer, of the particular lands claimed as such donations, within thirty days after being requested to do so by such officer; and failing such notice in either case, the claimant or claimants shall forfeit all right and claim thereto: *Provided however,* That the time limited by the sixth section of the act of eighteen hundred and fifty-three, in which claimants under the act of eighteen hundred and fifty are required to give notice of their claims, shall be, and the same is hereby extended to the first of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, except in cases where the surveyor general shall request them so to do, as above provided.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, in lieu of the two townships of land granted to the Territory of Oregon by the tenth section of the act of eighteen hundred and fifty, for universities, there shall be reserved to each of the Territories of Washington and Oregon two townships of land of thirty-six sections each, to be selected in legal sub-divisions for university purposes, under the direction of the legislatures of said territories respectively.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That in any case where orphans have been, or may be, left in either of the said Territories, whose parents, or either of them, if living, would have been entitled to a donation under this act, or either of those of which it is amendatory, said orphans shall be entitled to a quarter section of land on due proof being made to the satisfaction of the Surveyor General, subject to the decision of the Secretary of the Interior. Said land to be set off to them by the Surveyor General in good agricultural land, not reserved, or otherwise appropriated, under any law of congress; and, in case of the death of either or any of said orphans, after their lands shall have been designated by the Surveyor General, the right or rights of the deceased shall vest in the survivor or survivors.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That all the provisions of this act, and the acts of which it is amendatory, shall be extended to all the lands in Oregon and Washington Territories; and, for the purpose of carrying said acts into effect in said Territories, the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a register and receiver for each of said Territories, whose powers, duties, obligations and responsibilities, shall be the same as are now prescribed by law for other land officers and for the Surveyor General of Oregon, so far as they apply to such officers. They shall keep their offices at such place as the President shall, from time to time direct; and their compensation shall be twenty-five hundred dollars each per annum, and office rent; but they shall be entitled to no fees or other emoluments of any kind whatsoever, except the receiver's actual and necessary expenses in depositing; and, on satisfactory proof that either of said officers, or any other officer, has charged or received fees or other rewards not authorized by law, he shall be forthwith removed from office.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the Territory of Washington shall be erected into a separate surveying district, and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a surveyor general for the same, who shall hold his office at such place as the President may direct, and the location thereof may be changed from time to time, if, in the judgment of the President, the public interest should require it, and the powers, duties, obligations responsibilities and emoluments of the said Surveyor General shall be the same as are now prescribed by law for the Surveyor General of Oregon.

Approved 17th July, 1854.

## The Armed Expedition against Mexico.

A few days ago, says the New York Post of the 8th, we stated that rumors were in circulation that several vessels were arming in this port, under the auspices of General Alvarez and the revolutionary party in Mexico, one of the first achievements of which was to be the capture of the war steamer Santa Anna, just finished at this port, as soon as convenient after her departure for Vera Cruz.

In connection with this movement we may as well mention a rumor which has reached us, that the agents of Alvarez borrowed three millions of dollars from individuals in San Francisco for the purchase of ships and munitions of war at this port, designed for revolutionary purposes in Mexico.

Among the vessels bought with this or other money, we are told, were the screw steamer Benjamin Franklin, formerly running from New York to New Orleans, and the bark Catharine Augusta. The propeller was altered and fitted up recently by Mr. Wm. Perine, at Greenpoint, Long Island, as a war steamer. Her sides were pierced for ten guns, and all the requisite accommodations were made in the interior for powder, guns, &c.

The expedition has been in progress about three months, and the utmost secrecy has been observed by those interested in it.

The bark Catharine Augusta took on board powder, gun carriages and other articles of warfare, at the foot of North Moore street last week. The bark is now in the North River, off the Battery, ready to clear for "St, Thomas and a market," which means anywhere.

The Benjamin Franklin is loaded with coal and stores, and a limited quantity of small arms. Her guns and ammunition, and an extra supply of coals, are on board the Catharine Augusta, and will be transferred to the Franklin at sea. The Franklin is also ready to leave, and will probably clear at the Custom-house for the same destination, or perhaps for Gibraltar.

How soon they will leave will depend, probably, upon the movements of the Santa Anna. General Almonte, who is probably informed of what is afoot, may detain the Santa Anna, in which case the sailing of the *chasseurs* may be indefinitely delayed.

The Franklin will carry about eighty men, all told, a majority of whom are said to be citizens of the United States. Her powder magazines are in the forward part of the ship, and four port-holes for guns have been pierced forward of the machinery. The other port-holes are at the stern.

All the vessels of both parties will sail from New York under the American flag, and every sailor has hired himself for one year, and the engineers for two.

The Santa Anna is nearly ready to depart for Vera Cruz. She will take twelve American seamen before the mast. Sixty foreigners have have also shipped as seamen, but they will go out as passengers. She is worth $180,000, and if the Alvarez party succeed in capturing her they will get something of a prize, irrespective of the indemnity money which she will probably take.

The Benjamin Franklin was bought for the Alvarez expedition by the agent of the revolutionary General and some one else, for $27,000 from Messrs. L. N. McCready & Co., merchants of this city. It is stated that the same parties have fitted out both the vessels for Santa Anna and Gen. Alvarez. Even the gun carriages, varying in quality for each steamer—the Santa Anna having them made of solid mahogany, and the propeller of live oak—were furnished by the same builders.

Several gentlemen of high standing in the United States and elsewhere, are reported to us to be interested in this movement, but we withhold their names until the report receives further confirmation.

U. S. MINT.—The specie deposited in the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for the month of August, amounted to $2,272,000. The coinage in the same time, $3,000,000.

ARTESIAN WELL.—The well at Belcher's Refinery, at St Louis, has been bored to the depth of 2,200 feet. At 700 feet they struck salt water; at 1,500 a sulphur spring which has poured forth the best sulphur water ever since. They are boring on to get the pure element.

## Attitude of Austria.

The present attitude of Austria in regard to the Eastern question, and the fact of the Russian evacuation of the principalities, have led to much speculation and to some hope of a speedy settlement of the vexed eastern question. The rise in stocks on the London exchange betokens a renewed confidence, in the British commercial world, as to a speedy termination of the dispute. This increased confidence in Europe has caused a corresponding feeling on this side of the water; and editors, merchants, and stock brokers seem alike to entertain the pleasing idea, and to be making their arrangements accordingly.

Notwithstanding that we share in some measure in this general belief, we have nevertheless a lurking fear that all these hopes may possibly be disappointed. If any confidence is to be placed in the expressed intentions of the British cabinet, the ground of our distrust will quickly be made apparent. It will be recollected that the latest arrival from England brought the intelligence of the parliamentary proceedings there, in the course of which the British Minister declared that no peace could be purchased at less price than a *material* guarantee of the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire from the Emperor of Russia. Now this guarantee must consist, not in restoring things to their status before the war commenced; because that would leave to Russia the power of reenacting the same piece of villainy whenever his Majesty, the Czar should please—a proposition that could not and would not for a moment be entertained by the Western powers. The gauntlet having been thrown to Russia and the gage having been accepted, the Western powers conceive themselves absolved thereby from the observance of such treaties as existed before the war broke out; and, inasmuch as those treaties were notoriously unjust to Turkey, and withal so obscure as to enable Russia to interpret them according to her will and wish, new treaties, more stringent and binding on Russia, and more liberal in spirit toward Turkey, will be a *sine qua non* in the settlement of the question. The hope of peace must rest on the probability of the consent of the Czar to submit to those restrictions, so humiliating to his pride and implying so strong a reflection on his character for honesty and fair dealing. Whether the slight foretaste he has already had of what he may expect in the event of further hostilities has so tamed his haughty spirit that he will submit to have the terms of peace dictated to him by the Western powers remains to be seen; on that depends the question in its present phase.

If we were a British Cabinet Minister at this time, we should feel more uneasiness at the present attitude of Austria than at any other phase of the question which has hitherto presented itself. It is not until now that Austria has figured in this quarrel; not until now has her attitude become of any importance in the matter; and we cannot help thinking that her present position involves more danger to the cause of peace than any other she has yet assumed. We refer of course to her proposed occupation of a portion of the Principalities with the consent of Turkey and the Western powers. In view of the expected negotiations between the belligerent powers and the uncertain nature of those negotiations, the admittance of Austria to a position, giving her such an advantage as this would prove in the event of her joining Russia, appears, to say the least of it, an extraordinary oversight in the parties interested.

Let us suppose a case. Austria, by agreement, is admitted to occupy the Principalities and to take up a grand position therein. Negotiations commence soon afterward between Russia and the allies. The Western powers state their terms, Russia objects and proposes the old state of things. Here the two parties are at issue—and Austria, who notoriously favors the old treaties, sides with Russia to obtain that end. What then is the state of affairs? The parties disagree and resume hostilities. Austria sides with Russia, Prussia has already shown her willingness to do the same, and so the war becomes general throughout Europe. This is by no means an unlikely termination of such negotiations, and by it, Austria will have had both time and opportunity to perfect her arrangements for the permanent occupation and the annexation of the provinces she occupies.

That Austria is sufficiently mean and treacherous to do this we need not doubt. She has so abundantly proved herself so in times gone by that no other evidence is wanting. Napoleon the Great would tell us so could he rise from the dead, and history does tell us so, speaking trumpet-toned of her habitual treachery and hypocrisy.

As we said some time ago, the real issue is between Russia, Austria and Prussia on the one hand, and England, France and Turkey on the other. Even if a peace be now concluded, it will not and cannot be a sincere and abiding one. The elements of the two parties are antagonistic, and wait only a favorable opportunity for the display of their antagonism. It must and it will come some time or other, if it has not come already, and we can scarcely avoid thinking that it has come. And, as we also said some time ago, we wish to see it. We wish to see England and France pitted against Austria, Prussia, and Russia, because we believe that only in the course of such a conflict can the cause of liberty receive sufficient stimulus to reach a successful termination of its struggle against dark despotism. For, in the combinations that would be necessary to the success of the Western powers, the freedom and independence of Hungary, Italy and Poland would form the most powerful ingredients.

Our doubts of a present sincere, and lasting peace between the belligerent powers have their existence in the causes mentioned above: First, the demands of England and France being unacceptable to Russia; secondly, the pride of the Russian despot; thirdly, the lukewarmeness of Austria to the cause, her known treachery of disposition, and secret inclination to Russian interests, and the advantage of position lately conceded to her.

But the contingencies are numberless. In such an intricate web as European politics present to view, it is indeed difficult to calculate what a day may bring forth. A cannon ball too many or too few in the Baltic, the intrigues of a cabinet minister's mistress, the exile of a general officer, the eating of a two hearty dinner by the Emperor of Austria or his prime minister, or any one of a thousand other trivial occurrences might be sufficient to overturn all preconcerted arrangements, and convulse the whole continent.

It has been hinted that possibly Austria, even now, is playing false, but we doubt it—because she is probably afraid. However, a few weeks will considerably enlighten us on these points, and enable us to argue with more certainty on the issue.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PAYING UP OLD SCORES—Louis Napoleon is engaged in the work of paying his uncle Napoleon's legacies. Napoleon, by his will, appropriated his private domain and money, to the amount of two hundred millions of francs, which was to be distributed among his personal friends and the soldiers who served under him at Waterloo and in other campaigns. This property was never realized, and Louis Napoleon now wishing to stand well with the army, proposes that 8,000,000 francs ($1,500,000) shall be appropriated out of the public revenue, in the following proportions: 300,000 francs to the officers and soldiers of the battalions at the Isle of Elba, or to their widows and children; 200,000 francs to the wounded at Ligny and Waterloo; 1,500,000 francs to the officers and soldiers who fought from 1792 to 1815 for the glory and independence of the nation; 400,000 francs to the town of Brienne; 300,000 francs to the town of Mery; 1,300,000 francs to the provinces which suffered from the two invasions; 4,000,000 francs to the private legatees, to their widows and direct heirs.—Louis thinks this a "feeble compensation to the soldiers for the two hundred millions which Napoleon had appropriated," but says: "The disasters which the Emperor had then in view have been relieved by time, and the country has already in part repaired them."—Phila. Ledger.

☞ The Russian General, who commanded at Bomersund when it was taken by the Turkish allies is said to be named Bodisco, but whether a relative to the late Minister to the United States is not stated. He was taken prisoner with his 2,000 troops. Gen. Bodisco is an old man, apparently 80 years of age. He was very anxious that the French General-in-Chief should certify that he had done his duty. Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers returned the Russian General's sword, and at the same time extolled the valor with which he had defended his trust, and the prudence which had surrendered it when further resistance could have done no more than caused a useless loss of life. The two outer forts, Tzee and Nottich, had been previously captured, the Russian General sent a priest to the officer in command of Pres to Fort, with orders to surrender. The order was obeyed. Thus the four forts of Bomersund fell into the possession of the allies. There is a report that the Russians blew up a fort containing state prisoners, and the secreted Aland pilots; but the London papers doubt its truth.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.—In due execution of the "act to prevent defalcation on the part of the disbursing agents of the Government," approved January 25th, 1828, (4 stat., 246,) the Comptrollers of the Treasury have recently had occasion to notify the auditors that any person in the public employment coming within the provisions of the said act, whose accounts are settled in their respective offices, who is, or may hereafter be, in arrear to the United States, and has failed, or may hereafter fail, to account for and pay up all sums for which he may be liable, after being duly requested so to do must be duly reported to them (the comptrollers,) from time to time as such cases may arrise, so that the amount due from them may be withheld from his compensation (pay and emoluments,) and his account be closed on the Treasury books. The circular further directs that notification of his indebtedness shall be sent to the debtor, immediately on being ascertained by the auditor.

☞ A preparation has been invented for the preservation of submerged timber, consisting of asphaltum, sulphur and arsenic. It is applied like a paint when the wood is dry. A marine railway in California, to which it was applied, remains perfectly sound; while timber of the same species by its side has twice required removal. Mr. Swann, of Shoal Water Bay, is the inventor.

# Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.


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

☞ The following article from the pen of a gentleman of this place, who is thoroughly familiar with our lumbering resources, and who possesses a thorough knowledge of the comparative advantages of Puget Sound over any portion of the Pacific coast for safety and cheapness with which lumber, piles, square timber and ship spars can be manufactured and taken out, will, no doubt, be read with interest by all interested in that trade. We hope his article will be carefully perused, and that the author will continue with a regular series:

## The Lumber Trade--Its Prospects, &c.

Much diversity of opinion exists in the community in regard to the manufacturing and sale of lumber in this Territory. It has been very gravely asserted by some faithless and short sighted individuals, that the saw mills in Humboldt Bay, at Cape Mendecina, and other places, would for the future almost entirely monopolize the San Francisco and other markets, to the exclusion of our participation in those markets for the sale of lumber.

Let us examine for a moment these cowardly croakings of despair, uttered only during a temporary depression of a business in which we all are either directly or indirectly interested. Let us look at it as it is, and take a prospective view of what it is to be.

The comparative cost of manufacturing and delivering lumber in the San Francisco and other markets, may be properly divided into—the cost of logs at the mill; the expense of sawing at the mill; the freight and insurance; the kind and quality of lumber.

It will not be denied that logs can be delivered at mills in this Territory with *a less amount of labor* than they can be at mills elsewhere. The meanderings (including the inlets and islands), of a thousand miles of internal sea coast, surrounding the best sheet of navigable waters on the surface of the globe, the sloping shores of which are densely covered to the water's edge with a forest of magnificent firs and cedars of the finest quality for making lumber, and almost hiding from view the numerous mills and mill sites. The location of both steam and water mills on the very shores of navigable waters, the strong tide currents so useful for driving rafts to and from the various mills, all together make Washington Territory pre-eminent for quantity, quality and cheapness of material for making lumber. In fact, for cheapness of material delivered at the mill, we have the advantage of at least 50 per cent. over mills in Oregon, and 75 or 100 per cent. over those at Humboldt Bay, Cape Mendecina and elsewhere, the owners of which have been recently stuffing the already over-stocked market of San Francisco, for the purpose of "*raising the wind.*" It is no wonder that the owner of one of these mills, costing, it is said, the moderate sum of two hundred thousand dollars, should fail for over a million. Other failures are bound to follow that. Let them go, and when the smoke of the financial explosions have cleared away, we can see clearer, and breathe deeper and freer than now. We shall then find that neither *red wood, white fir* nor knotty spruce lumber will compete in the market with the clear yellow fir lumber of the Puget Sound country.

As it regards the comparative cost of sawing lumber at the mills here and elsewhere, there is no possible advantage possessed by other mills over our own; and it is in this as in every other branch of industry, where a certain kind of manufacturing is carried on to the greatest extent. There the article manufactured will always be made the cheapest and best; and who believes that with all our *superior* facilities for making lumber, and the large amount of capital invested in the business in our infant Territory, that our enterprising lumber makers will quietly fold up their arms and tamely submit to be robbed of a market which, by the laws of nature and of trade, is legitimately and ultimately must be almost exclusively our own?

But we are told that "distance regulates freights," consequently we will be undersold in the lumber market on account of freights alone. All other things being equal, distance will regulate lumber freights, but fortunately for us, *other things are not equal.* It costs as much for lading and unlading a ship for a voyage of one hundred as for a thousand miles—precisely the same. The vessels being of equal capacity, and the comparative safety and facilities of navigation affects the price of freights as much as a certain difference in distance, hence, for this reason, freights must always hereafter be lower from the Sound than from the Columbia river. Insurance also adds much to the expense of running vessels, particularly those engaged in the coasting trade, and of course all vessels are always insured, either by the owners or organized companies. And no mercantile man will pretend that the Columbia river and its bar is either *good* or *safe* navigation. The large amount of life and property lost going into or out of the river, shows the character of the navigation. The insurance offices at the east understand this matter. There is now a fine clipper built at the east, expressly for our lumber trade, and she is on her first voyage around the Horn. She is insured by the year for the Pacific coasting trade, and by the express terms of her policy, can go anywhere on the Pacific coast *excepting only the Columbia river.* There is no harbor worthy the name, from Cape Flattery to San Francisco; none much better than the Columbia river; none where mills are located that are of good and safe entrance and departure. The mill owners in Humboldt Bay find it necessary to support a steam tug boat, expressly to tow their own lumber vessels in and out of their harbor. And where shall we add the expense of running these steam tugs, and the towage on the Columbia river? Shall we add it to the cost of making lumber, or to the freight of it? Just which you please, gentlemen, as the accommodating showman said, but figure it in some where, and it must add just so much to the cost of delivering lumber in the market. These expenses of extra insurance and towage, resulting from difficult and unsafe navigation, will always give a good advantage to the lumbering interests of the Puget Sound country, and will very nearly, if not quite, overcome the difference in the price of lumber freights from their mills and from ours, to a market.

These considerations lead us in the next place to examine the kind and quality of the various kinds of lumber in the San Francisco and other markets. Generally speaking, the Washington and Oregon lumber is very much alike; a considerable quantity of white fir lumber, however, goes down the Columbia river, whereas *none* goes out of the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. But this is not the case with the coast mills south of the Columbia—their lumber is either red wood, white fir or a kind of spruice.

And herein consists our great advantage; recollect I have shown that *their lumber costs as much in market as ours,* but our lumber is *worth more in the market than theirs;* ours is of red and yellow fir of best quality, clear, strong, stiff and durable *in all situations*; theirs is either white fir, red wood, or a kind of spruice, never good or durable in damp situations, and never as good as ours *for any purpose.* Our lumber is the best in the world for wharves, planking streets, and general building purposes—theirs is *good* for neither of these uses, and only used for *particular* building and a few other purposes at a *diminished price.*

I am aware that the lumber prophets have told us for three long years, that the mountains of Oregon and California would groan and bring forth a multitude of sugar and pumpkin pine boards to our serious injury, and the utter annihilation of the down east trade around the Horn. Why don't they do it? *Because it won't pay.*—

But will not our Puget Sound cedar lumber sell for finishing purposes in the San Francisco and other markets? The question is yet unanswered, because untried.

But after all, the most important question for us to ask is this: *Shall we find a market for our sawed lumber at remunerative prices?* That is the question.

My present purpose is not to go into an elaborate exposition of the whole lumbering interest of the entire Pacific coast. I have said nothing about hewn timber, piles or spars; I reserve those subjects for another communication.

My intention is rather to provoke inquiry, that thereby we may elicit the truth, and I believe when we look at the whole question in all its phases, we shall find ourselves, as to the lumber trade, standing in the same relation to the Pacific as the State of Maine does to the Atlantic coast. We are all apt to look on San Francisco as the only market in the western world—a commercial sun, around which all the satelites of Dicker must revolve. We look upon it as created at once by some power of mighty magic, where wealth is inexhaustible, and

"Molten gold runs down the streets,
And rubies grow like strawberries."

It is but a step from the contemplation of these fanciful creations down to the sober solitary musings on planks and slabs. Let us take that step, and ask ourselves the question—shall we be confined between the posts of the Golden Gate? or shall we seek the yet undeveloped market of the Pacific? We are already on the hunt, and have been thus far successful.

San Francisco has now the *chills and shakes*—her case is rather billious, but she will recuperate and yet depend on us for lumber. In the meantime, let us try all the markets of the Pacific and her islands.

No doubt the laws of supply and demand have been violated—too many saw mills have been erected; let us build no more at present, for the demand will not justify it. We should not eat up each other by domestic consumption; let us continue to find new markets and see them firmly established—not gorge, but supply them regularly.

After examining the whole subject, we are bound to believe ourselves possessed of the requisite capital, skill, energy, and that nature has been lavish in all she could give, for the successful prosecution of the great business of Washington Territory.—That we shall have the boundless Pacific for a market is manifest destiny—we were born to command it.

ALLERTON.

## Arrival of the Steamer, Major Tompkins.

The Steamer, Major Tompkins, Capt. Hunt, arrived on Thursday at 4½ o'clock, P. M.; at the port of Olympia and intermediate ports, having in tow the barque Sarah Warren, Capt. A. B. Gove, from San Francisco—bringing Stuart's Express and the U. S. Mail, together with a large number of passengers.

The Major Tompkins left Gidding's wharf on Saturday, Nov. 11th at 12 o'clock, M.; arrived at Steilacoom at 3 P. M. Left at 6 P. M.—arrived at Seattle at 10 P. M.—passed brig Cohancy from San Francisco, and barque Sarah Warren from same place—left Seattle, Sunday 12 M.—arrived Nov. 12th; at Port Gamble at 3½ P. M.—left at 4 P. M.—arrived at Port Ludlow at 5 P. M.; left 5½—arrived at Port Townsend, at 8½ P. M.—left Port Townsend, Nov. 13th; at 2½ A. M.—arrived at Victoria at 6.—in port, steamer Beaver, from trading posts northwards—left Victoria, Nov. 14th, at 10 A. M.—arrived at Whidby's Island, at 3½ P. M.—took passengers and freight—arrived at Port Townsend at 10 P. M.—left Port Townsend, Nov. 14th, at 6 A. M.; passed brig Merchantman, bound to San Francisco,—put on board freights, &c.—arrived at Seattle at 2, P. M.—left at 8 P. M.; arrived at Steilacoom, at 12—left Steilacoom Nov. 15th, at 1 P. M.—arrived at Gidding's wharf, at 4½ P. M.

The following is a list of her passengers:

Mrs Webster, Miss Reed, Mrs Doyle and Children, C C Terry, Esq., Col J S Buckle, H H Tobin, A J Simms, Chas S Plummer, Col W H Wallace, Mr Giddings, Frank Clark, M. Miles, A B Stuart, Capt Cope, Hon E Yulee, W B Affleck, Maj Sewell, Mr Brown, Capt Caines, Mr Perkins, Mr Bond.

☞ We understand that Capt. WM. WEBSTER, of Port Townsend, is on his return from San Francisco, bringing with him mining implements, a steam-tug, and all the necessaries for the development of the coal mines on the Duwamish river, in King county, of which Seattle is the county seat, which place by the way from its geographical position—the beauty and land-locked character of its excellent harbor—the abundance of coal on the Duwamish river and vicinity—the superior water-power in its neighborhood—the enormous quantity of salmon and halibut in the bay which lies before it—backed by an extent of agricultural land which is destined to drain all the rivers between the Puyallup and within a narrow reach of the Cascade mountains and the Straits, points it out as capable of becoming the most important place between the head of the Sound and entrance to the Pacific Ocean.

## Judicial.

The District Court of King County commenced its Fall term on the 4th Monday of October, Chief Justice LANDER, presiding. Present, Frank Clark, Esq. Prosecuting Attorney, 3d District; and the following Attorneys: William H. Wallace, J. Patton Anderson, and Elwood Evans, Esqrs. In the absence of the U. S. District Attorney, the Court appointed Elwood Evans, Esq.

Bean *vs.* Collins, Appeal from Justice—Verdict for Defendant, one cent and costs. Anderson for Plaintiff—Wallace and Evans for Defendant.

Territory of Washington *vs.* A. W. Pray—Indictment under Oregon Statue for discharging ballast in Elliot's Bay—Verdict not guilty. Clark for Prosecution—Evans for Defendant.

Territory of Washington *vs.* David Maurer—Murder. This case arose from the hanging of an Indian named Jim, in July 1853. Verdict not guilty. Anderson, Wallace and Evans for Defendant.

Territory of Washington *vs.* Wm. Hebner—Murder. This indictment was based upon the above transaction. Verdict not guilty. Anderson, Wallace and Evans for Defence—Clark and Wm. C. Pease, Esqrs. for the Territory.

United States *vs.* Charles Jones—For selling liquor to the Indians. Verdict not guilty. Evans for United States—Frank Clark for Defence.

Territory of Washington *vs.* Luther M. Collins—Murder. The Prosecuting Attorney entered *noli pros.* Judge Cushman, Hon. C. C. Terry and George Bonker, Esq. for Defence.

QUERY—Will Gov. Douglas send the steamer "Otter" to San Juan Island again if the Revenue Cutter "Jeff. Davis" is in sight? The race is not always to the swift.

☞ The Lexington Express says that the Missouri hemp crop will be a very short one.

## The Revenue Cutter 'Jefferson Davis.'

The arrival of the "Jefferson Davis," Capt. WM. C. PEASE, in our waters, is as gratifying to the inhabitants of Washington Territory as it is important to the interests of the General Government.

The "Davis" was built expressly for this station. She is of 190 tons burthen, well manned, heavily armed, and well calculated to do good service in our waters.

Below we give an account of the disaster which occurred to the vessel soon after she sailed, which we copy from the *Charleston Mercury,* and also an account of her passage from Charleston to San Francisco.

Any one familiar with nautical matters will not fail to observe the manner in which the vessel was managed during the disaster, and until arrival at Charleston, as well as the singular method adopted in "heaving to" off Cape Horn. The passage from Valparaiso to 15 degrees north latitude was made it seems in 28 days, which appears to us to be the quickest we ever heard of.

We wish the Captain and officers a pleasant sojourn amongst us, and trust while here their time will pass agreeably and happy; at all events, the citizens of the Territory will do all in their power to make it so.

The *Charleston Mercury* of 28th gives the following account of the gale and its consequences:

"On Saturday night, 12th inst., a gale commenced from northeast, and soon after the cutter "Jeff. Davis" was hove to under a close reefed foresail.

During Sunday, the 13th, the wind hauled to the eastward, with a very heavy sea running. At 5 P. M. a sea broke into the larboard quarter boat, and while an attempt was being made to scuttle her, another sea broke into her, and broke down the cranes, when she was cut away. All the hatches were now battened down fore and aft, and every preparation made for the safety of the vessel.

During the night the wind haulded to the southeast, and blew with great violence, keeping the vessel in an ugly cross sea. At 5 o'clock Monday morning, the gale was very severe, and the sea heavy and very irregular, in consequence of the frequent change of the wind. The chain bobstay parted, when the bowsprit broke close to the knightheads, carrying with it jib-boom, sails, &c., also the eagle on the head.

At the hazard of having the decks swept by a sea, the vessel was instantly kept off before the wind, with a view to steady and secure the foremast. All the efforts to save the foremast were of no avail; it broke some ten feet from the deck, and fell over the side, carrying with it the maintopmast.

At this time the situation of the vessel was most critical. The bowsprit under the bows, and the foremast under the stern, both thumping heavily against the bottom of the vessel, her destruction seemed inevitable, as the rigging that attached these spars was under the bottom, and beyond reach. A chisel, however, secured to a pole, was used, and the rigging cut, when the spars were got clear of the vessel.

Just at this time the wind again shifted to N. W., and blew a perfect hurricane, bringing the cutter into an awful cross sea, which come tumbling toward her in almost every direction. A reefed storm trysail was set on the mainmast, which brought the vessel's head nearer the wind, and as the violence of the gale from N. W. soon smoothed the irregular sea, she behaved very well during the continuance of the gale.

A foreyard was used for a bowsprit, and a spare trysail for a mainsail, ditto for a foresail, a job boom for a foremast, then with a storm trysail for a jib, a staysail and two studding sails used as a square sail, the vessel stood on to the southwest, being to the south of the Gulf Stream. She crossed the Gulf Stream in the latitude of Savannah, and reached this port, as before stated, having sailed, after the disaster, over seven hundred miles in seven day.

This was a singular storm, commencing at N. E., then changing to E. S. E., S. S. W., and then N. W. The cutter was in the centre of this circle, and being hove to on the starboard tack, as is the custom in such gales, her head following the wind, which brought her into a very irregular sea.

The "Jefferson Davis" seems to have far exceeded the expectations of her captain, who fitted her out in New York, and all her officers. They speak in the highest terms of her sailing qualities, as well as her capabilities of riding as safely through a gale as any vessel that floats."

From the *Alta California* of July 24th, we copy the following memoranda of a portion of the cruise:

"Per U. S. Revenue Cutter Jefferson Davis—Cruised as far east as long. 50 between the parallels of 32 and 35, in search of steam ship San Francisco, without discovering her, and then put away for Rio de Jenerio; was 30 days working down to Cape Horn from Rio, with light head winds; passed inside the Faikland Islands; experienced very severe weather off Cape Horn, while laying to in a heavy gale split a new double reefed foresail, and was compelled to use a drug; was 120 days from Charleston to 15 north in the Pacific; crossed the Equator June 22d in long. 115 45 W; took the N. E. trades in lat. 24, and was forced as far as 137 W; has been within 700 miles of this port for the last 11 days; have had light winds the greater part of the passage; greatest speed 18 knots. She is a beautiful sea boat and well adapted for service on the coast."

STAPPED FOR NAMES.—Mon Dieu is the name of a new Post Office in Linn county, Iowa. Mon Dieu!

WHIG PAPER IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY. Mr. Wm. B. Affleck, a young gentleman of talent, and an ardent whig, will commence the publication of a whig paper in Washington Territory about next February. It will be about the present size of the Statesman. Mr. A. was formerly a citizen of Yamhill Co., but has recently become a resident of Washington Territory. He is a practical printer and well acquainted with the printing and publishing business, and imagine will issue a paper fully worthy of the support of the whigs of Washington Territory.—*Oregon Statesman.*

For the last few years we have known Mr. AFFLECK well, and we might say intimately; and can say in all confidence, that we know not a gentleman on the coast with whom we would choose to be brought in contact with as a political opponent, as the gentleman referred to in the *Statesman.*—He is a whig *all over*—gentlemanly, firm, and discreet; and we cannot but congratulate the inhabitants of Pierce county, and especially our old friends and monetary contributors, who in the early stages of our newspaper life in this territory, contributed so materially in promoting our temporary existence, in having a man in their county at the head of a paper, (albeit he is a whig) who will conduct it in a manner, creditable to himself, and, as we hope, satisfactory to the *universal* whig party, and acceptable to *all.* We wish him abundant success, so long as he lives up to the standard of propriety to which we have accorded him, and which should regulate the intercourse between neighboring journalists.

In explanation of the foregoing, it may be as well to add, that Mr. Affleck designs to locate in Steilacoom, Pierce county.

☞ The term of the U. S. District Court for this District, which was commenced on Monday, at the time of our going to press was still in session—Judge CHENOWETH presiding. The amount of business which has been disposed of has been large, and whether the docket will be cleared or not, we are unable to say. The grand jury is still in session, and, as we understand, are multiplying cases for trial at the next term.

All things appear to be moving along quietly, and universal good feeling appears to exist between the bench and the bar.—We are informed, reliably, that Judge CHENOWITH is giving every satisfaction desirable to the gentlemanly attorneys which comprise the bar of Washington Territory

☞ A few days since we visited the U. S. Revenue Cutter "Jefferson Davis," Capt. WM. C. PEASE, now lying in our harbor. She is a beautiful specimen of nava. architecture—a most admirable vessel in every respect, and does great credit to the efficient assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. P. C. WASHINGTON, under whose direction the vessel was built.

The progressive spirit of the age is made manifest in the building of vessels as well as in other matters, and if we were not aware previous to this, that the Assistant Secretary was a representative of Young America, the selection by him of the officers of the "Jefferson Davis" would be all the evidence any sane man would requre.

"Manifest destiny men" are our choice—we want no more old fogies, and Young America is well represented here.

The Captain and all the officers are young and active men, and should occasion require it, will give a good account of themselves. We congratulate them upon their arrival into Washington Territory.

## Dancing School.

We are requested to say that a meeting for the purpose of forming a dancing class, will be held at the residence of Mrs. M. A. HAMM, on Wednesday evening next.—All who feel interested are invited to attend.

Mrs. HAMM's singing class will also meet at the same place on Wednesday evening. This being the last night of the term, and it being Mrs. H.'s intention to commence a second term immediately, in the hall opposite the store of G. A. Barnes, the lovers of music generally are invited to attend.

☞ Under our marine head we failed to notice in our last edition the arrival of the Revenue Cutter "Jefferson Davis," Capt. WM. C. PEASE, although the fact was made mention of in another column.

Since her arrival in the Straits of Fuca, Capt. Pease has visited Neah Harbor, Dunginess, San Juan Island, Whidby's Island, Port Townsed, Seattle, Steilacoom and other points on the Sound, besides visiting Victoria, V. I.

A heavy gun is fired every night at 8 o'clock, and a rocket sent up occasionally, by which means the cutter may be found at night, should her services be required.

This seems to us to be a good idea on the part of the Captain. An experience of more than three years on the coast of California, in command of a Revenue Cutter, has doubtless taught him some lessons in this branch of the government service.

☞ The steamer *Major Tompkins,* Capt. Hunt, will leave Giddings' wharf this (Saturday) at 4 o'clock, with the U. S. mail and Stuart's Express, for Victoria and all other ports in the Sound.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.—We learn from the Philadelphia Ledger, says the Baltimore Sun, that the Democratic party of that city talk of celebrating the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which occurs on the 16th of the present month. As it is under constitutional law that this country has flourished and the liberties of the people been maintained, a celebration of the event which permanently established the Constitution is peculiarly appropriate. The organic law of the country cannot be too frequently consulted, nor its principles be too closely investigated. It is a volume of political wisdom in itself, and its study tends not only to liberalize public sentiment, but to make political parties avoid the danger of encroachment upon popular liberty, or of adopting principles which, striking against constitutional rignt, are sure to destroy the party which sustain them. It is much more sensible to celebrate triumph of civil and religious freedom, as secured in the great charter of our liberties—the Constitution of the United States—than to waste powder over a temperary success merely partisan in its character and purposes.

IMPORTANT TO PAPER MAKERS.—We were shown a specimen of paper a few days since, says the Detroit Advertiser, manufactured from a weed which grows spontaneously all over the Northern States and known generally by the name of "Whitetop." Though possessed of some woody fibre, it still becomes entirely a perfect pulp under the ordinary bleaching and beatling operation. Paper makers state that a fine article of smooth, strong, beautiful paper can be manufactured from it at about ten per cent. discount on paper made from rags. The adhesive qualities of the shrub are so great that no animal matter need be used in manufacturing ordinary printing paper, and it also makes a good surface without sizing. A patent had been secured to the inventor and he proposes to erect at his residence in Canada east, a large manufactory to be supplied wholly with this material.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer estimates the aggregate value of imports for the last fiscal year, at $315,000,000 instead of $330,000,000, as before estimated. The imports of the preceding fiscal year of 1852–53, were $268,000,000. The increase, therefore, for the present year is $47,000,000. The revenue from customs in 1852–53 was $58,500,000. In 1853–'54, the revenue was $64,224,189. The increase, therefore is slightly under six millions of dollars. Had the receipts of the last quarter equalled the expectations that were warranted by those of the three preceding ones, the increase would have been full $9,000,000.

The income of the Government for the fiscal year of 1854–'55, is estimated at $75,000,000, and the expenditures above that large aggregate.

NEWS ITEMS FROM SANTA FE.—We are in receipt of Santa Fe papers to the 29th of July, but find no news of any importance. The following items are all we find to extract.

We have no Indian depredations to record this week, and for the present the war seems at a stand still.

For the past week the weather has been clear and pleasant most of the time, and the rainy season seems to have ended for the present, or at least to have taken a recess. We hope when it shall recommence that it will be in more moderation than we witnessed two weeks ago, when it came so near washing the whole town into the Rio Chiquito.

Mr. Amburg, who left here last February for the United States, arrived at Santa Fe in return, on Tuesday, 18th inst.

We regret to learn the death of Mr. Manuel Delgado, a native and resident of this country. He died on his return from the United States the third day of July, of cholera, aged about sixty years. He was one of our most prominent and influential citizens, and his death is deeply lamented in this community.

☞ It appears from the New York Tribune that the majority in the Legislature of Iowa is not a whig majority, but is made up by adding some anti-Nebraska democrats to the Whig column! When these anti-Nebraska democrats discover how those democrats who voted against the Nebraska bill in Congress are treated by the whigs, all of whom, according to Greely, were to vote for such anti-Nebraska democrats as were candidates for re-election, probably the "Iowa Whig victory" may not be so great a feat, after all.

DESERTING THE MORMONS.—A Western paper says that a few days since, a train composed of nine wagons and fifty persons crossed the Missouri eastwardly, in search of a new home. They had left Salt Lake city on account of the oppression and immorality of their church.

ARRIVAL OF WHALERS.—The "Polynesian" of a late date says that, from the 1st of January, 1854, to the 26th of June, 168 vessels had arrived at different Atlantic ports with oil, a large majority of which were whale-ships, returned. Some few, however, were merchant ships, which had oil on freight from foreigh ports, principally from these islands

On the 11th of July, there were 73 whalers in port at New Bedford, and 11 at Fairhaven. Other whaling ports are not reported, but at least a hundred vessels were in port at that date, most of which were fitting for sea, and would sail during the summer and fall, mostly for the Pacific and Indian oceans.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.—The democrats have carried Arkansas by a large majority. Messrs Rusk and Greenwood (democrats) are elected to Congess, and the legislature stands on joint ballot—democrats 75, whigs 25.

## The Treaty of Kanagawa.

On the first of May last we announced the arrival of the Saratoga, with a bearer of despatches from Com. Perry to the government at Washington. The treaty itself which had been concluded between the Commissioners of the two governments, was not made public, and some of its provisions were not clearly apprehended at that time. It has now appeared in the public prints, and we give it in full on our first page this week. It was unanimously confirmed by the Senate of the United States on the 15th of July, and only awaits the exchange of ratifications, to become a law of the two countries.

It will be observed that the port of Simoda is to be opened immediately on the signing of the treaty, while that of Hakodade will not be opened until a year after that event. In this particular the treaty is more favorable than our first information led us to anticipate.

There are some imperfections in the treaty which it would have been well to have rectified, before the ratifications were exchanged; but it is quite probable that the fear of causing delay, or of losing what has really been gained, induced the Senate to confirm it as it was, rather than hazard all by attempted amendment. For instance, Article 3d stipulates that the Japanese shall assist the crews of American vessels wrecked on the Japan coast, and convey them to Simoda or Hakodade, and adds, "the expenses incurred in the rescue and support of American *and Japanese*, who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either country, shall not be refunded." As nothing had been previously said respecting Japanese sailors wrecked upon the American coast, it may be a matter of dispute whether Japanese sailors, wrecked on the shores of Oregon or California, are to be returned to Simoda or Hakodade, at the expense of the American government, or at what other point they are to be delivered.

Article 4th, also stipulates that "citizens of the United States *shall be free as in other countries*," while article 5th restricts them "*within the limits of seven Japanese miles.*" This restriction may cause trouble, if the liberty allowed in the former article is insisted upon; and it would have possibly prevented all ground of disagreement and collision, had the wording of the treaty been more carefully attended to.

But with these defects, which may in part be occasioned by a defective translation from a difficult language not very thoroughly understood by any foreigners—the treaty reflects great credit upon Com. Perry and the government he represents; and his skill in diplomacy, by which he overcame so many obstacles, may well be commended, as of a high order. He has accomplished a most desirable object in a most exemplary manner, and without the employment of any means which might cause himself or his country to blush, when investigated or made public.

Should the working of the details be found troublesome, it can be remedied at leisure, and it may be found conducive to the interests of both nations before many years, to substitute, for this treaty of amity and friendship, one of commerce, which shall more fully open that interesting country to the commerce of the world in a much more effectual manner than the present treaty proposes to do.

A great achievement has been accomplished by Commodore Perry, in a peaceful way, and at a trifling expense; and that too, without exciting the hatred of the Japanese. Greater privileges might possibly have been secured had an unjust war been waged, at the expense of many millions of dollars, and a treaty dictated under the menace of a force capable of inflicting still greater injury. But the present treaty, although it does not secure all that might be desired, leaves no sting behind to rankle in the hearts of the Japanese.—*Polynesian.*

U. S. Treasury.—It appears by the U. S. Treasurer's statement that the net amount, on the 28th ult, subject to draft, was $25,628,724. The Assistant Treasurer in this city had $440,815, and the Branch Mint in this city had $2,193,414. Transfers of $100,000 had been ordered to the Assistant Treasurer in this city.

## Puget Sound Shipping Report.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 15—Steamer Major Tompkins, Hunt, 36 hours from Victoria and intermediate ports, with freight and passengers to John H. Scranton.

Nov 12—Brig Chansey, at Steilacoom.

15—Bark Sarah Warren, Gove, at Olympia.

12—In port Victoria, V. I., steamer Beaver, from a trading post in Nootka Sound.

SAILED.—Nov. 14—Brig Merchantman, Gilroy, with lumber for San Francisco.

VESSELS LOADING IN THE SOUND.

Brig F D Wolf, at Steilacoom, with lumber.
Bark Rio Grand, wit lumber at Seattle.
Brig Geo. Emery at Henderson Bay.
Ship Mason at Port Gamble.
Bark Brontes at Port Gamble.
Bark Mary Melville at Penn's Cove.

## CLARK DREW,

**Watch Maker and Jeweler,**

OLYMPIA, W. T.

## Strayed or Stolen

FROM G. Bush's prairie, on or about the 20th Sept. 1854, a red yoke of cattle about seven or eight years old; one dark red with high horns; the other light red, some white about the flanks, white bushy tail, hind legs white half way up, and a heart-shaped star in the face.

Whoever will return said cattle or give information where they can be found, to Geo. Bush, shall be handsomely rewarded for the same.

J. MABIE.

Nov. 18, 1854. 10tf

## 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

## 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.

## RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Provisions—** | |
| Beef, fresh, ⅌ lb | 12@18 |
| Mutton, " ⅌ " | 16@20 |
| Pork, fresh and salt, ⅌ lb | 16@20 |
| Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl. | $26@$28 |
| Clear Pork, ⅌ " | $30@$32 |
| Bacon, clear, ⅌ lb | 18@20 |
| Hams, ⅌ lb | 6@22 |
| Shoulders, ⅌ lb | 6@16 |
| Salmon, ⅌ lb | @10 |
| Codfish, ⅌ lb | 6@8 |
| Mackerel, ⅌ hf bbl. | $15@16 |
| Butter, ⅌ lb | 30@37½ |
| Lard, " " | 18@20 |
| Cheese, " " | 40@50 |
| Flour, ⅌ 100 lbs | @$6 |
| Corn Meal, ⅌ lb | 6@7 |
| Salt, fine, " " | @5 |
| Salt, course, ⅌ ⅌ | @4 |
| Potatoes, ⅌ bush. | $1. |
| Onions, " " | 2.00 |
| Beets, " " | 2.00 |
| Turnips, " " | 1.50 |
| Beans, Chili, ⅌ lb | 6@7 |
| Beans, white, ⅌ lb | 7@8 |
| Eggs, ⅌ doz | 75 |
| **Dry Goods—** | |
| Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard | 14@16 |
| Shirtings, bro. 3-4 per yard | 14½ |
| Shirtings, blea. 4-4 | 16½ |
| Drillings, bro. ⅌ yd | 16½ |
| Prints, ⅌ yard | 12½@20 |
| Blankets, ⅌ pr | $5@$7 |
| Hosiery, wool hlf, per doz | $3@$5 |
| do cotton, ⅌ doz | 2.50 |
| **Paints, &c.—** | |
| Lead, white, ⅌ lb | 20 |
| do colors, " " | 25@37½ |
| Linseed oil, ⅌ gal | $2.50 |
| Turpentine, " " | 3,00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Groceries—** | |
| Sugar, bro. ⅌ lb | 11@12½ |
| Sugar, white crush. per lb | @20 |
| Coffee, ⅌ lb | 18@20 |
| Tea, " " | 50@75 |
| Rice, Caro., ⅌ lb | 6@10 |
| Dried Apples, ⅌ lb | 14@16 |
| Dried Peaches " " | 6@25 |
| Chili Peaches, " " | 6@25 |
| Soap, ⅌ lb | 8@10 |
| Starch, ⅌ lb | 20 |
| Candles, ml'd, ⅌ lb | 25 |
| do Adm. " " | 50 |
| do Sperm, " " | 62 |
| Tobacco, ⅌ lb | 40@75 |
| Saleratus, " " | 25 |
| Pepper, grain, ⅌ lb | 37½ |
| Molasses, ⅌ gal | 75@$1 |
| Syrup, " " | 80@$1 |
| Vinegar, cider, ⅌ gallon | 75 |
| Lamp oil, ⅌ gal | 1.75@$2 |
| **Liquor—** | |
| Brandy, ⅌ gal | $1.25@1.50 |
| Whiskey, " | 1.25@1.50 |
| Gin, ⅌ gal | 1.50@$3 |
| Port Wine, ⅌ gal | 1.50@$2 |
| Cherry Brandy, ⅌ gallon | $1.50@$2 |
| **Sundries—** | |
| Nails, ⅌ keg | $8.50@$10 |
| Window glass, ⅌ box | $7@$9 |
| Sash, ⅌ light | 6@25 |
| Axes | $1.50@$2 |
| Buckets, 3 hoop | 50@75 |
| Brooms | 25 |
| **Lumber—** | |
| Sawed fir, ⅌ M | $15@17 |
| " cedar, " | $16@18 |
| Shingles, ⅌ M | $3@$4 |
| Square timber, ⅌ foot | 10@12 |
| Piles, ⅌ foot | 4@5 |

## 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.

## $400 REWARD!

WHEREAS the following Indians, "Slah-Wah, of the Scaget, "Samuel," otherwise called "Jack," and 'Wasisamie' 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

## New Goods! New Goods!!

GEORGE & Co., have on hand and are receiving per bark "Harriet Thompson" and schooner "Willimantic," a full supply of Groceries, Flour, Liquors and Indian trade, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. Call and try 'em.

Alki, Dawampsh Bay, October 15, '54—n5-3w

## 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

## 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

## List of Letters Remaining in Office at Olympia.

Arrington, T F 3, Babcock, Brainard 2, Brown, Marcus 1, Burt, Russel 1, Burns, Edward P 1, Bell, Wm 1. Been, George 1, Bernsa, Wm 1, Bosworth, H S 1, Bailey, Wm 1.

Claughlin, Wm 1, Carr, Wm 1, Chase, E 1, Cromwell, J G 1, Comurons, 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, McLocas, Wm 1, Musser, A A 1, McCer, Miss Joehana 1, McCellough, 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, Shell, 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, Walss, G 1.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1854-n5

## NEW BOOKS.

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

Oct. 7, 1854.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

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

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

Oct. 7, 1854.

## Caution.

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

V. O. HOUGH.

Oct. 7, 1854.

## Education.

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

Olympia, Sept. 30, 1854.

## BROWN'S NURSERY,

ON PUGET SOUND, TWO MILES BELOW OLYMPIA.

A GOOD supply of grafted trees suitable for the orchard, embracing twenty six kinds of Apple and Peach, are now ready for market.

Also, a large quantity of seedlings, of three years growth, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

All orders accompanied by the cash promptly attended to, and trees forwarded to any part of the Sound.

Also, a lot of budded Peach trees from the Willamette, to be sold on commission.

B. F. BROWN.

Olympia, Sept. 27, 1854. 3tf

## St. Helens Flouring Mills.

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

**Steam Flouring Mills,**

which are capable of making 80 barrels superfine Flour per day.

He also has engaged the services of an experienced miller of San Francisco, and will be able to make as good Flour and as much from a bushel of Wheat as any mill in Oregon.

He will grind Wheat for Farmers for every eighth bushel.

He also will grind all kinds of feed, Corn and Buckwheat, at reasonable rates and short notice.

The highest market price paid for Wheat, delivered at the mills.

Thirty-eight lbs. S. F. Flour and 10 lbs. of shorts and bran will be given in exchange for 60 lbs. of merchantable Wheat.

Buckwheat ground and bolted.

Flour, Shorts and Bran for sale at the mills and at his store in St. Helens, by the sack or quantity, as cheap as can be bought in the Territory.

B. M. DU BELLE.

St. Helens, O. T., Sept. 15, 1854. 3m52

## STUART'S EXPRESS,

FOR

*STELACOOM, SEATTLE, PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND, BELLINGHAM BAY, VICTORIA,*

AND ALL INTERMEDIATE TOWNS!

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

## MAJOR TOMPKINS,

JAS. M. HUNT, Esq., Commander,

In charge of my regular Messenger on the route.

Letters, Packages, Parcels and Treasure received until half past 7 o'clock.

Office at Parker's store.

A. B. STUART.

## Fruit Trees for the Million

**At the Washington Nursery!**

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

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

Many of said trees will be fit for transplanting this season. Purchasers will be accommodated upon the same terms as at the "Milwaukie Nursery." All orders accompanied by the CASH will be promptly attended to, and the trees delivered free of charge at Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTERSON.

Washington Plains, Sept. 20, 1854. 6m2

## United States mail Line!

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

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,

at 8 o'clock A. M., carrying Stuart's Express, touching at Steilacoom, Alki, Seattle, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend, Penn's Cove, Bellingham Bay and Victoria.

The Major Tompkins has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and is well adapted for freighting any description of merchandise or stock at satisfactory prices.

For further information, inquire on board or at the store of John G. Parker, jr.

JOHN H. SCRANTON.

Olympia, Sept. 23, 1854. 2tf

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

A GOOD Blacksmith shop with a dwelling house adjoining. Said buildings are in one of the best locations in the Territory, and can be bought at a bargain. Apply to

JAS. BARRON.

Upper Steilacoom, Sept. 9, 1854. 1tf

## NEW STORE

ADN NEW GOODS.

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

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

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hard-ware,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's boots and shoes, for sale at the lowest possible prices, and superior qurlity.

T. JOHNSTON.

Olympia, Sept. 16, 1854. 1tf

## Ex "Sarah Warren,"

## Groceries & Provisions.

A FULL and general assortment, just received and for sale by

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.

Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.

**NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!**

THE subscriber offers for sale this fall a large stock of superior Trees selected from General McCarver's Nursery, Oregon Territory, in part as follows:

50,000 Trees two years growth from the bud, of large size; 20,000 one year's growth, comprising the following different kinds:

APPLES.

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

PEARS.

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

CHERRIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Roal Ann, | Dawnton, |
| Red Camation, | Black 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 amples.

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 District court, to be begun and holden at Seattle in the aforesaid county of King and Territory of Washington, on the 23d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to answer unto William Webster in a civil action; also, that he appear and file his answer with the clerk of said court, within fifteen days from the service of this summons, or judgment will be rendered against him by default.

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

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

D. S. MAYNARD,
Clerk of District court for King county, W. T.

July 15, 1854. n45—12.

## Mill Irons for Sale.

A COMPLETE set of Saw Mill Irons, with carriage rack, for sale cheap by

CLARK & PATTON, Olympia.

Aug. 16, 1854. 50tf

## Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

## WASHINGTON HOTEL!

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE proprietors of this hotel having erected an additional building, and completed other extensive improvements, are now prepared to offer as good accommodations and fare as any hotel in our own or neighboring territory.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars.

A good Stable is attached to the premises.

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

October 1, 1853. 4tf

## NOTICE.

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

G. H. KINGSBERY.

Penn's Cove, Sept. 11, 1854. 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 accounty, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from and after the time she took her departure from my house.

THOMAS REED.

Seattle. Aug. 1, 1854. 3w1

## AT TEEKALET,

**Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,**

*THE PUGET MILL CO.*

HAVE a Steam Saw Mill—gang and single saws—and Shingle machine in operation, and have on hand and are manufacturing lumber of a variety of sizes and lengths, of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes. Also piles and hewn timber.

All orders promptly attended to by

J. P. KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco, California.

Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

## MEDICINE.

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

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. A. LATHROP, M. D.

June 25, 1853. 42-ly

## MOUNT VERNON.

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

J. L. MITCHELL.

3w48

## OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

## Wanted.

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

July 22, 1852. 46tf

## THE PUGET MILL CO.,

HAVE an excellent engine Lathe, of 22 in. swing, in operation, under charge of an experienced machinist and engineer, who will execute orders in his line, in a superior style and finish, with dispatch.

—ALSO—

Blacksmithing and Shipsmithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to

J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet, W. T.

A supply of Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Nails, Doors, Window Glass, &c., constantly on hand by the Puget Mill Co. at Teekalet, Hood's Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly.

March 14, 1854. 32tf

## Drugs & Medicines.

THE subscriber having located at Seattle, King Co., W. T., takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of the Territory, that he has opened and offers for sale the most complete assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES to be found in the country.

Persons in want of good medicines, will do well to call on him, at the Seattle Drug Store, corner of Main and Commercial Streets, Seattle. Orders promptly attended to.

HORACE MORSE.

Seattle, W. T., May 3d, 1854. 6m36.

## Something New for Oregon.

S. J. McCORMICK

Has in press and will shortly publish

AN ALMANAC FOR 1855!

Calculated for the Meridian of Oregon and Washington Territories, and containing reliable statistics relating to the principal counties, cities, towns and villages in both Territories.

PRICE, 12½ cents single—$1 a dozen—$9 a gross.

A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at fair rates.

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE,
Front Street, Portland.

Aug. 23, 1854. 52tf

## STEAMER FASHION.

THE FASHION is now plying and will continue to ply regularly between

MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,

twice a week, connecting with the boats and canoes on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City.

Passengers may confidently expect to meet the Fashion at Portland every Monday and Thursday mornings, and at Monticello on the evenings of the same days.

J. O. VAN BERGEN.

Dec. 1, 1853.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY the undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the bark "Luika."

WM. JOHNSON, Master.

Aug. 26, 1854. 52tf

## STUART'S EXPRESS!

**From Olympia, W. T., to Portland, O. T.,**

CONNECTING WITH

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,

FOR THE

ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!

HAVING made arrangements with the well known house of Messrs. Adams & Co., all matters entrusted to my care will be forwarded to destination under their charge. I shall dispatch a regular Express from Olympia semi-monthly in time to connect with the P. M. S. S. Co's steamers, touching at Cowlitz Landing, Monticello, Rainier and St. Helens. Returning will leave Portland for Olympia immediately on the arrival of the Express from California.

Bills of exchange procured of Adams & Co. on California, Atlantic States and Europe. Particular attention paid to collection of notes, bills, &c.

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.

Office in Olympia at Parker's,
" " Portland, at Adams & Co's.

A. B. STUART.

Olympia, July 8, 1854.

## ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

WE DESPATCH WEEKLY for CALIFORNAI, the ATLANTIC STATES and EUROPE.

We are prepared to forward **Treasure, Parcels,** and **Merchandise,** to and from

**All Parts of the World.**

The collection of DEBTS, CLAIMS, LEGACIES, DRAFTS, &c., and **private and confidential business** TRANSACTED with

**Fidelity and Dispatch.**

We draw BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in sums to suit purchasers, payable at **Every city or large town in California, the Atlantic States and Great Britain.**

ADAMS & CO.

Portland, July 22, 1854.

## FOR SALE,

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

Olympia, June 10, 1854.—n40

## John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

*GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,*

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

## CARTER & PAGETT,

DEALERS IN

PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

**Cowlitz Landing, W. T.**

Also, proprietors of the

COWLITZ HOTEL,

where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.

Dec. 3, 1853. 13-

D. R. BIGELOW, QUINCY A. BROOKS

## BIGELOW & BROOKS,

*ATTORNEYS AT LAW,*

OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1753.

## Horses! Horses!!

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

Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of

F. A. CLARKE.

Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43tf.

## HOLMAN HOUSE,

BYRCE & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

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

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

**WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,**

(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of

*WATCHES AND JEWELRY.*

G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.

Front street, next door to Ladd & Co's. Third door below the Columbian Hotel.

Sept. 10, 1853.

## W. T. SAYWARD,

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

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

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

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.—47ly.

## J. S. SMITH,

*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

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

REFERS TO

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

## DR. J. R. CARDWELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Percelain Gum Teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answering every end of the natural teeth.

Particular attention paid to the plugging of decayed teeth with gold or tin foil, thereby preventing further decay. Teeth extracted with improved forceps, giving the least possible pain.

All operations warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no charge made. Ladies visited at their residence if requested.

Feb. 18, 1854. 21tf

## Is Friday an Unlucky Day?

From time immemorial Friday has been frowned upon as a day of ill omen. And though this prejudice is less prevalent now than it has been of yore, when superstition had general sway, yet there are many even in this matter-of-fact age of ours, who would hesitate on a day so inauspicious, to begin an undertaking of momentous import.

And how many brave marines, whose hearts unquailing could meet the wildest fury of their ocean home, would blench to even bend their sails on Friday! But to show with how much reason this feeling is indulged, let us examine the following important facts in connection with our new settlement and greatness as a nation, and we will see how little cause we Americans have to dread the fatal day:

On Friday, August 31, 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed on his great voyage of discovery;

On Friday, October 12th, 1492, he first discovered land;

On Friday, January 4th, 1493, he sailed on his return to Spain, which, if he had not reached in safety, the happy result would never have been known, which led to the settlement of this vast continent;

On Friday, March 15th, 1493, he arrived at Palos in safety;

On Friday, Nov. 22, 1493, he arrived at Hispanola on his second voyage to America;

On Friday, June 13th, 1494, he, though unknown to himself, discovered the continent of America.

On Friday, March 5th, 1496, Henry II. of England, gave to John Cabot his commission which led to the discovery of North America. This is the first American State paper in England.

On Friday, September 7, 1565, Melendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest settlement in the United States by more than forty years.

On Friday, November 10, 1620, the Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, made the harbor of Provincetown. And on the same day they signed that august compact, the forerunner of our present glorious constitution.

On Friday, December 22, the Pilgrims made their final landing at Plymouth Rock.

On Friday, February 22, George Washington, the Father of American Freedom, was born.

On Friday, June 17th, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified.

On Friday, October 7, 1777, the surrender of Saratoga was made, which had such power and influence in inducing France to declare for our cause.

On Friday, September 22, 1780, the treason of Arnold was laid bare, which saved us from destruction.

On Friday, October 19th, 1781, the surrender at Yorktown, the crowning glory of the American arms, occurred.

On Friday, July 7, 1776, the motion in Congress was made by John Adams, seconded by Richard Henry Lee, that the United States colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Thus, by numerous examples, we see, that however it may be with other nations, Americans never need fear to begin on Friday any undertaking, however momentous it may be.

## A Whig talking Sensibly.

The Louisville *Journal*, the leading whig paper in the south-west, opposed the Nebraska bill, on the ground, we believe, that its author through the introduction of the bill re-opened slavery agitation. Now, however, that the bill is passed, the *Journal* repudiates the issue of repeal and makes a most sensible argument in favor of the principles of popular sovereignty. Indeed, we have nowhere seen a more concise and conclusive statement of the question.

"And after all, the main principles of the Nebraska bill is certainly in itself right. We do not see how any man of good sense, who examines the subject, can come to any other conclusion. We can see no reason why the general government should say that the people living on one side of the parallel of latitude shall have the privilege of deciding for themselves whether they will have a certain institution or not, but that the people on the other side of the parallel shall *not* have the privilege. Such a discrimination appears to us to have no foundation in justice, reason or common sense. We cannot but regard it as odious and wrong. Give to the people of all territories the power to choose their own institutions, or give it to none. We should almost suppose that the northern people would have too much *sectional pride* to be willing even to *submit* to the discrimination which they *advocate*. How can northern folks reconcile it to their feelings that northern folks shouldn't have the same privileges of self-government as southern folks—that persons living south of thirty-six thirty should be denied powers freely exercised by all persons north of thirty-six thirty? When before was it known that the people of any portion of the country contended zealously *for a denial of their own section of powers, privileges, and rights, belonging to other sections?* Will our northern friends do us the favor to bestow a thought or two and a word or two upon this view of the subject?"

## Late News from Europe.

On the 3d the greater part of the British squadron, with the English troops on board, left Varna; and on the 5th the French Gen. St. Arnaud and the Turks left to join the British at Fidonisi, or Serpent's Island, off the mouth of the Danube, opposite to Eufatoria, in the Crimea.

Prince Menchikoff personally conducts the defence of Sevastopol. He attaches great importance to the fortifications of Oczakoff and Kherson, and some thousand men are occupied in strengthning those places. Continual re-inforcements arrive at Odessa and pass on. 60,000 men are said to be in camp, besides a full garrison in the city. A umber of ships are being converted into fire-ships.

There are strange rumors current that the French Admiral Hamelin strongly opposed the Sevastopol expedition, that St. Arnaud takes the sole responsibility, and that sealed orders were on their way from France to stop it when the expedition sailed. This may be only rumor.

THE BALTIC—The total destruction of the forts at Bomarsund and the departure of the French troops for France is confirmed.

The fleet had gone from Ledsund to Narga.

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers had gone to Berlin.

It was reported that the Baltic fleet would return to England, and that Sir Charles Napier would resign the command. These rumors were considered very doubtful.

An Anglo-French detachment had landed at Ubricasbor, near Sweabarg, destroyed some gun boats, and set the town on fire.

THE DANUBE.—Count Coronini entered Bucharest on the 6th inst. at the head of 40,000 Austrian troops. They were well received by the population.

Dervish Pasha has established a Provisional Administrative Council, and named Prince Cantacuzeno the President.

On the first September the Russians completely evacuated Galatz and Ibrail.

The navigation of the Danube is free.

On the 4th inst. Gen. Luders removed his head-quarters from Galatch to Reni.—Before leaving he blew up the fortifications and strand batteries.

It is reported that the Turks have entered Fokschamy.

The correspondence of *The London Daily News* reports that disagreements have already occurred between Omer Pasha and the Austrian commanders.

Gen. Krusenstern has ordered the inhabitants of Odessa to reduce the city to ashes if the allies should attempt to take it, and then retire to Tiraspol. The proclamation concludes, "woe to those who remain behind, or attempt to extinguish the fire.

The Moldavian militia has been incorporated wiih the Russian army. The *Lloyd* has a letter from Jassy on the subject. On the 4th, all the militia regiments were assembled by order of General Osten Sacken, and he, in the name of the Czar, informed them that they were from that day "to form an integral part of the Russian army." They were further informed that, as His Majesty was pleased to withdraw his armies for a time from the Principalities, the militia must accompany them and fight against the enemy, who now presume to attack the Czar on his own territories. On hearing this sentence some of the men stood as if petrified, while others threw away their arms, declaring that they would not go. Many officers who refused to obey the orders of the Russian commander were arrested, "put into irons," and are to be sent across the frontiers into Bessarabia. It is said that the Moldavian Hetman Maurocordato, advised the Russian Genral to incorporate the militia, of which he is the commander, with the Russian army. A strong impression prevails at Brailow and Galatch that the Russians will set fire to the two towns before they leave. At Kalarasch, on the Buik, or Byk, which is no great distance from Kichineff, in Bessarabia, a vast quantity of powder has been accumulated, and on the 30th of August the place was set on fire on all four sides by Polish soldiers. Some Cossack patrols caught the men in the very act, "and they were immediately tied to horses' tails and so quartered alive." Early in the evening of the 1st of September the Russians began to destroy their fortifications and intrenchments on the line of the Sereth.

AN INDEPENDENT STATE IN LIBERIA.—The Maryland Colony in Liberia is now a free and independent State. The new constitution, containing a clause which prohibits the traffic in ardent spirits, was adopted by the people on the 29th of May, and on the 6th of June William A. Prout was elected Governor, and B. J. Deayton, Lieutenant Governor. The new Governor was for many years Secretary to the late Governor Russwurm, and last winter visited Baltimore to consult with the managers of the Maryland Colonization Society in relation to the separation which has now been effected. He was inaugurated on the 8th of June, when the agent of the Maryland Society formally relinquished the Government into his hands. He is said to possess much ability. Thos. Mason has been appointed Secretary of State under him.

☞ The Secretary of the U. S. Treasury has ordered the new gold dollar coin to be substituted for the one now in circulation.

☞ The Cod fishing this season has been fairly remunerative, most of the vessels on the banks having done well.

AN APPROPRIATE SIGN.—An apothecary in Salem, Messachusetts, has written over his door—"All kinds of *dying stuffs* for sale here."

MR. SOULE AND THE MADRID REPUBLICANS.—It has already been stated that when the revolutionary journalists of Madrid lately gave a banquet they invited the American Minister, Mr. Soule, and that he declined attending on account of ill health. His letter in reply, which is translated by the New York Tribune, is quite emphatic in its tone. The following extracts are specimens of the tenor of the whole:

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

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

☞ It is estimated that 150,000 head of cattle have crossed the plains to California this season.

ARREST OF CAPT. HOLLINS.—Some of the papers doubt whether Capt. Hollins can be held personally responsible for the destruction of the goods and merchandise of Calvin Durand, at Greytown. Do they remember the case of Harmony & Co., in which a recovery was had against Colonel Mitchell, of the army, for the seizure of their goods in New Mexico? In the latter case there was a declared war, and Gen. Taylor gave the order; in the present case there was no war by the proper authorities. But the Government will scarcely seek to shun a proper responsibility.—[*National Intel.*

A NEW DODGE.—A New York Sunday paper says: "We heard of a dodge to raise the wind the other day, that does credit to the sharpers whose wits got it up. There are three gentlemen engaged in this new enterprise, and we are told that they have collected some thousands of dollars during the past two weeks. Their plan of operation is: two of them dressed as laborers visit a grocery store, buy a pound of some cheap article, take it off to a corner, and weigh it with a standard scales, which they carry with them. If it falls short of the full and correct weight, (which it does in nine cases out of ten), they kick up a grand breeze with the grocer, threaten prosecution, and finally, through the intervention of a *gentleman*, the other partner, who steps in just at the nick of time, the trouble is compromised by the payment of an X or a V by the grocer to settle the matter. In one instance, $30 was paid to hush up one of these cases; the article bought was sugar, and the pound only weighed thirteen ounces."

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—A German Kansas Emigration Association has been formed in Cincinnati, and promises to operate very briskly.

Lieut. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, was one of the staff of Marshal Magnan at the fete of Napoleon, recently given at Paris.

One of the results of the large influx of Swedes into this country, is the erection of Swedish churches at Chicago Ill., and St. Paul, Min.

## 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. 21, 1854.

## Estrays.

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

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

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

One small heifer 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 Shoonskin. 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 wild cattle.

A. J. EDLON, Indian Agent.
Yakamaw Valley, July 8, 1854. 51tf


**Evans & Ebey,**
*ATTORNEYS AT LAW.*
Offices—Olympia and Port Townsend, W. T.
L. 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.

Steilacoom Ship Yard.
**BOLTON & WILSON,**
SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,
STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.
VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery &c., supplied to order. Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be despatched to any part of the Sound whenever required. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited.
Steilacoom, Aug. 6th. 1853.—1y 48.

**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 mole-skin 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 contract and furnish materials for buildings on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "nary time."
TERMS—Cash.
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

*THE OFFICE OF*
**JNO. B. PRESTON,**
IS over PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO'S store, Main street, Oregon City, where he is prepared to attend to any business pertaining to Land or Land laws in Oregon.
Oregon City, Dec. 1854. 16tf

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

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY!**
**G. COLLIER ROBBINS,**
**WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,**
(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)
TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of
*WATCHES AND JEWELRY.*
G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.
Front street, next door to Ladd & Co.'s. Third door below the Columbian Hotel.
Sept. 10, 1853.

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

J. S. SMITH,
*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*
PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.
REFERS TO
A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

DISSOLUTION.
THE copartnership existing under the name and style of L. B. Hastings & Co., have this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by L. B. Hastings and Alfred A. Plummer, under the name and style of Hastings and Plummer, who will settle up all the business of the late firm of L. B. Hastings & Co.
F. W. Pettygrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up.
L. B. HASTINGS,
F. W. PETTYGROVE,
A. A. PLUMMER.
Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28tf

ARRIVAL OF THE
**"EOLIAN,"**
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.
**S. J. McCORMICK,**
Has just received, by the above named vessel, direct from New York, one of the largest and best selected stocks of miscellaneous
**BOOKS AND STATIONERY,**
Ever brought to this Territory, and having purchased them in New York, he is enabled to sell them at prices fully thirty per cent less than San Francisco rates.
SCHOOL BOOKS.—Sanders' first book in reading; do second do do; do third do do; do fourth do do; do fifth do do; do pictorial primary primer; do spelling book. The above series of school readers are used in all the principal schools in Oregon, and are decidedly superior to any other extant. Webster's 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; Bullions; Olmsdorf's Spanish, with key; do French do; do German do; Butler'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 Gold-smith'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 numerous 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

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 Hawaiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawaiian 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 ℔ packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 ℔ 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.

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

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

**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, CROCKERY, 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.
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—1y1. G. A. BARNES.

**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 Dulc; |
| 20 " Jayne's Alternative; | 100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent; |
| 40 " Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters; | 500 lbs Cream of Tartar |
| 50 " do Life Pills; | 350 lbs Tartaric Acid; |
| 24 " Osgood's Indian Cholagogue; | 800 lbs Bi-carb Soda; |
| 30 " Thompson's Eye-Water; | 500 lbs Beeswax; |
| 24 " Nerve and bone Liniment; | 200 lbs refined champhor; |
| 15 " Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge; | 400 lbs Copperas; |
| 30 " British Oil; | 500 lbs Glauber salts; |
| 36 " Harlem do; | 50 gals. cold press'd castor oil; |
| 40 " Godfrey's Cordial; | 4 boxes cast steel soap; |
| 20 " 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. Ipd.; |
| 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 baskets. |
| 10 lbs Iodide of Pottassa; | 50 lbs Indigo, Bengal; |
| | 20 lbs Opium (new crop) |
| | 20 lbs Prussi. Potash; |
| | 2 bbls Sassafras bark; |
| | 200 lbs Emery, as'd sizes; |
| | 125 ozs Flores Benzoin; |
| | 15 bbls Dyewood; |

**Paints, Oils, &c., &c.**

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

**SOUTHWORTH & CO.,**
NO. 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,
Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,
*SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,*
Horse Powers; Carpenters' Tools;
Tinman's Tools and Machines;
Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line.
On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattesville, Illinois.
San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 51tf

**In Store and Now Receiving,**
AT the Fire-Proof Brick building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of
*HARDWARE, GROCERIES*
PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS:
Among which are Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe nails, Bar lead, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Board Rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, Hand-saws, Buck-saws, Draw knives, Spirit levels, Hand-saw files, Mill saw files, Bench planes, and a fine assortment of Cutlery. Also, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Syrup, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Saleratus, Dried Apples and Peaches, Starch, Beans, &c. Wine glasses, Tumblers and Bar Decanters. Wines and Liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages. White, Black, and Red Lead, Raw and Boiled Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Sperm oil, Window Glass, Sash, &c. W. S. LADD & CO.
Portland, June 20, 1853. tf

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO!**
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM-SHIP
**PEYTONA,**
JAS. S. NASH, COMMANDER,
will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 26th of each month.
Passengers by her can be sure of arriving in San Francisco in time to take passage in the Nicaragua or Panama steamers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to W. S. LADD & CO., Portland.
Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN 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,**
COWLITZ FARMS, W. T.
September, 1852. tf.