# PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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## Wagon Road to the Pacific.

Missouri Enthusiasm for the Overland Stage Line—Highly Important to California.

We deem it but proper to state that Daniel D. Page, Esq., of the firm of Page, Bacon & Co., furnished us first with a copy of the address by the people of Missouri to the people of California, upon the subject of the Overland Stage Route, published in Wednesday's *Herald*. The address was accompanied by the following letter from Col. Campbell, Chairman of the St. Louis Committee, to Mr. Page:—*S. F. Herald.*

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—I have been requested by the Committee of Correspondence on the subject of the Overland Mail Route to California, to transmit a copy of a letter which they have addressed to the journals at Sacramento, and ask your influence in having it published in the San Francisco papers, and such other means to be used as you deem most advisable to interest the people of California to co-operate with us in establishing the Overland Mail Line. I feel confident that anything that may be favorable to Missouri and California will receive your hearty support.

Hoping for your favorable consideration, I remain, yours, &c.,

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Ch'n.

To D. D. PAGE, Esq., San Francisco Cal.

Enclosed in Col. Campbell's letter was the following article from the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, descriptive of the meeting held in that city on the subject, and warmly and ably supporting it. The question is of such vital importance to the welfare of California, that we republish the article entire, and ask for it an attentive perusal:

AN OVERLAND DAILY STAGE LINE BETWEEN MISSOURI AND CALIFORNIA.—On last Saturday evening a meeting of some eighteen or twenty citizens of St. Louis was held at the office of the North Missouri Railroad. Among those present were some of the most distinguished for enterprise, sagacity and wealth that our city can boast. The names of many of them, identified for thirty years or more with the business and growth of the Great West, cannot fail to carry the prestige of certain success to whatever enterprise they may lay their hands to. Among these present, we will here enumerate the following:—Col. John O'Fallon, Col. Robert Campbell, Kenneth McKenzie, Col. D. D. Mitchell, Col. J. B. Brant, Wayman Crow, F. P. Blair, Hudson E. Bridge, President Pacific Railroad, A. S. Mitchell, Gerard B. Allen, Thomas S. O'Sullivan, Engineer Pacific Railroad, of California, Henry Lynch and Giles F. Filley.

On motion, Col. John O'Fallon was called to the Chair, and A. S. Mitchel was appointed Secretary of the meeting. Col. John O'Fallon briefly stated the purpose of the meeting. It was called to consider the project of establishing an Overland Stage Line between Missouri and California.—Mr. A. S. Mitchell, the editor of this paper, then proceeded to state, at greater length and with some minuteness of detail, the entire enterprise—what was proposed to be done—how it was proposed to do it—and by whom it was proposed to be done.

The object was to establish an Overland Line of semi-weekly, or daily, stages between Western Missouri—say Kansas—and California. The first step would be to organize a company and to apply to the Legislature of Missouri for an Act of Incorportion. The next step, to obtain a capital sufficient to organize the line and operate it one year. The means being made sure of, the Company would obtain a force of men, stages and horses, adopt a line across the Plains and through the Mountains, and locate stations, say every fifteen, twenty or thirty miles apart, as the character of the country might admit, and improve the same by permanent tenements, stables and enclosures. A few men being placed at each station as a permanent force to guard the property and take care of the stock, and sufficient horses or mules being placed at each station, for changes and relays, the line would commence operations, under the general superintendence of efficient men, used to life and commerce on the Plains. The stages would run as regularly, and with as much speed, as is accomplished on any present established stage line in the United States.

In locating the Stage Line, no direct reference need be had to the supposed practicability or advantages of the routes proposed, as railroad routes; about which sectional controversies exist. The object in chief should be to get a practicable Stage Route, and that through a country that fills the conditions of subsisting a civilized population. The route should have abundance of wood, water, grass, agricultural land and minerals. This is enough.

It is calculated that the first year, the stock may be sustained on the grass of the plains and mountains, to be cured and put up by the stationed men. The second year will find corn and grain growing at every station.

The protection of the line would consist in the frequency of the stations—the men placed to protect them; but chiefly in the passengers, going by scores, and all armed, to and fro on the line.

The income of the line would consist in the fare of way and through passengers.—Suppose the line to run daily, and each stage to carry ten through passengers, at $100 a piece, there would be received, in the year, $730,000 for through passengers alone. The way business would probably equal or surpass this amount, and run up the passenger fares to $1,500,000 a year.

But if this Overland Line shall beat the Ocean Line in time, as it certainly would in picturesqueness and health, there is no reason why it should not carry thirty thousand passengers each way yearly—creating a movement of sixty thousand persons annually through St. Louis and Missouri, to be passed over Missouri Railroads, and to contribute to our City and State's growth and wealth. And such a movement of passengers would pay to the Overland Stage Line $6,000,000 a year, say nothing of the vast benefit to our State in incidental ways.

The next important source of revenue to the Company would be the transportation of gold dust from California to St. Louis—for it could be brought to St. Louis more cheaply than taken to New York by ocean steamers. This would be the first step towards obtaining a mint at St. Louis to do the coining of the millions of gold brought monthly to the States.

A third source of revenue would be the profits of a mail contract, for if, as the Californians contend, they can by an Overland Stage Line, come from Sacramento City to Independence, Mo., in twelve days and a half, the mails will be compelled to be conveyed on to this line.

These are the views—this the project—which we have been for weeks agitating and urging in the *Intelligencer*, and we repeated the same to the meeting on Saturday evening.

After this opening, Gen. Ranney made a few remarks, and F. P. Blair, Esq., followed in a clear and convincing review of the great merits of the enterprise. Col. D. D. Mitchell was next called on, and made an *impromptu* but most forcible and perfectly conclusive argument, both on the practicability of the project and its national importance. Col. Mitchell is one of our most experienced and successful "mountain men," and knows whereof he affirms. Col. M. impressed on the meeting the very imminent danger this country was in, of a conflict with some European government, in the present excited and warlike condition of things abroad. If such a thing occurs, men-of-war, pirates and privateers will sweep all our California gold from the ocean, and it must reach the States overland, or every bank in the Union will be broken, and almost every business man crushed.—This line would secure a safe, speedy and unobstructed transit for all the gold produced in California, and in case of foreign war would save the country from ruin and make a fortune for itself. Col. Mitchell having spent seven years in the Rocky Mountains, unhesitatingly pronounced the opinion that the Stage would never be more materially obstructed by snow in winter than the stage lines in New York or Massachusetts. Col. Robert Campbell, an old trader happily corroborated Col. Mitchell's opinion on this point. Col. Campbell wintered as early as 1826 in the Great Salt Valley. He has grown gray, as well as amassed a fortune, in the mountain trade. He stated that out of three winters in four, that he had passed near the mouth of the Yellowstone, there had been no snow to hinder any kind of travel. The atmosphere is so very dry, said Col. C., in the mountain region, that it snows or rains but very little.

Col. Campbell gave a very interesting fact in regard to the mountain grass.—When it dies out in autumn, it dies naturally into a hay and does not rot during the winter, on account of the dryness of the air and absence of moisture; and in the spring, when it starts to grow afresh, the old stem with the dry top commences growing again and pushes up the dry, or hay part, while the stem is new and green below. Thus, the young grass of spring, instead of giving stock the "scours" and weakening them, strengthens and fats them during all kinds of service, although there may be an entire lack of grain.

K. McKenzie corroborated all these statements, he having been for many years engaged in the same mountain life.

Mr. Holladay, of California, gave some interesting views to the meeting. He has been much engaged in stock driving across the Plains, and believes in the Overland Stage Line. He says St. Louis should adopt the Gunnison route for the stages, and that "California will meet Missouri half way."

Mr. Crow made some encouraging remarks. He recognized fully the national importance and the magnificence of the scheme, and declared that he had many of his doubts of the success of it removed by the facts given by the gentlemen who had lived in the mountains and knew them.

Mr. O'Sullivan, on behalf of the Railroad interests of Missouri and the West, warmly endorsed the project. It would infuse new life into our Pacific road, and would bring to light facts that would lead to its early continuation to the Pacific, and while the stage route over any line taken might not prove to be the best Railroad route, the running of stages would be a great public benefit of itself, besides throwing light on the best passways through the mountains.

After much other desultory remarks and conversation, Hudson E. Bridge, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That application be made to the approaching Legislature of the State of Missouri for a charter for a company establishing an overland Mail and Transportation Company from Missouri to California.

*Resolved*, That the President of this meeting be requested to appoint a Committee to prepare a Charter with a list of Corporators for said Corporation, and to present the same to the Legislature.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be also appointed to correspond with persons in California in regard to the establishment of said Company.

Col. O'Fallon will immediately appoint these Committees, who will go to work to put into execution the purposes of the meeting.

Thus do we have the pleasure to announce that the great scheme of an Overland Stage and Transportation Line between Missouri and California, which the *Intelligencer* was the first to propose to this community, and urge to the immediate adoption, has gone through the preliminary investigation and endorsement by the most capable and substantial citizens of St. Louis, and is now fully launched on the field of actual experiment, and takes rank as one of the grandest and most inspiring enterprises of the Nineteenth Century.

Just when the scheme was ready to be thrown before the public of St. Louis, the cheering news came that California was also moving in favor of a similar enterprise, to come to the eastward. The energy of the citizens of that distant State is so proverbial that no time is left to St. Louis, if we do not wish to be outstripped in the race for renown, in accomplishing so vast a national work.

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RUSSIA DRAINING ENGLAND OF GOLD.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks that it is a curious fact that the blockade of the Russian harbors, so far from reducing the exports of Russia, has only diminished the capacity of England to pay for those exports otherwise than in gold. This extraordinary result has been brought about by the Russians shipping their hemp, hides, tallow, &c., from Prussian ports, while they have not received in exchange as formerly, their raw cotton, coffee and sugar from the London merchants. Thus, while England has received thirty-five million dollars worth of Russian produce since the commencement of the war, she has given Russia but six millions worth of goods in return. For all these articles from Russia, England has been obliged, of course to pay double prices, so that besides being unable to barter off her own ordinary share of tropical products for the productions of her enemy, she is compelled to contract nearly twice as great a debt as is usual in order to obtain the quantity of Russian articles she requires. She is therefore obliged to disburse gold to an unprecedented amount, and thus furnishes the Czar with those very sinews of war in which he is most deficient. The Ledger says:

"This condition of affairs is attracting the attention of the British press. Many journals are even calling for a return to the old practice of seizing enemies' goods in neutral bottoms. The large quantities of lead shipped to Prussian ports, and thus carried into Russia to be manufactured into musket balls, has particularly exasperated the British press. Yet what is to be done? It will scarcely do for England to retract from her late decision, with respect to free ships making free goods, especially as the treaty between the United States and Russia pledge this country, in a measure, to enforce that doctrine in regard to our marine. It will answer but little to make war with Prussia, for other avenues for Russian hemp and tallow will open.—The truth is, England is in what is technically called "a fix" in reference to this matter, and will probably have to pay Russia, as long as the war lasts, from twenty to twenty-five millions of dollars in specie, for necessary tallow, wheat and hemp. In other words, the Czar will get out of her every year enough to keep a small army in the field. Such are some of the odd results of war when waged between a military and commercial power."

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WAGES IN AUSTRALIA.—A Sydney correspondent states the rates of wages for mechanics now range from $3,50 to $5 a day; laborers in town from $2 to $3; for farm laborers and shepherds from $1,50 to $280 a year with board. Females obtain from $75 to $175 a year with board.

From the San Francisco Herald, Jan. 20.

## WAGON ROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

There never was probably a project started which has met with more universal approbation than the one for the establishment of a Wagon Route across the Plains. Three months have scarcely elapsed since the idea was first broached, and at the present time, Committees appointed by the people in the principal cities in the State—in San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, and Stockton—are working together for its accomplishment. It is a popular project. For some time back the excitement consequent upon the discovery of gold on these shores, and the realization of colossal fortune in a day, has been gradually dying out, and things are seeking their proper level. We are now beginning to review our position and future prospects as a State, with calmness and deliberation. In gold producing countries, the fact that mere gold, unaccompanied by industry, commerce and manufactures, does not constitute wealth, cannot be too forcibly impressed on the minds of the people. After its South American conquests, Spain was glutted with gold. An exclusive policy was adopted by a narrow-minded government, and measures were taken to keep the precious metals in the country. The consequence was that costly articles of plate could be found in almost every peasant's house, but the people starved, and the metals could not afford them sustenance. The State of California, at the present time, languishes for want of population. The cities have overgrown themselves, while her broad fertile valleys, untouched by the hand of man, bloom in primeval luxuriance. At the present time, a sturdy and thrifty population would contribute more to the future prosperity of our State than placers of unheard of richness and mountains of auriferous quartz. For some time past, the people of the State have been looking forward to the construction of the Great Pacific Railroad, and grounding all their hopes of an increase to our population upon the completion of this gigantic enterprise, have thus far remained quiescent, and have taken no steps to promote immigration; but on reflection, it is apparent that years and years must elapse before such an immense project could be carried out, even if it were commenced now and all obstacles were removed. It is no wonder, then, that the proposed Wagon Route, of the feasibility of which no doubt can be entertained, should have taken such deep hold upon the minds of the people of the State at large, for by it alone can we hope for that speedy augmentation of our population which it is conceded at present, is so vitally necessary both for our present and future prosperity.—Several bills have already been introduced in the Legislature for the establishment of the Wagon Route, but the appearances at present are that the project will be ridden to death, as so many have made it a hobby by which they expect to mount to fame;—but we would remind our legislators that the time is fast passing away—the present Congress is rapidly drawing to a close, and if some action be not taken by the State of California in the premises previous to its adjournment, no appropriation will be made for the construction of a Military Road through the Territories. The Bill introduced by Mr. Farwell is in the main an excellent one. The outline is good, and probably the only objection which can be offered to it is as to its indefiniteness. No restriction is placed on the Commissioners to be appointed as to the amount that may be drawn from the treasury, and no time is fixed for the completion of the work;—too much is left in the hands of the Commissioners. In connection with the subject of the Wagon Route, it may be proper to mention that the Bill for the importation of dromedaries and camels has again been introduced in Congress, and there is every prospect of its passage. It will be recollected that during the administration of Taylor, a gentleman was sent to Morocco to ascertain if it were possible to import animals of this description. This gentleman, who at present resides in this city, visited Morocco, and had an interview with the Emperor, who informed him that he would give all the assistance in his power for the prosecution of the project. He also visited Tunis, Algiers, and Egypt, and ascertained that dromedaries and camels could be purchased at $100 to $150 each; on his return, an amendment was made to the Appropriation Bill, for the purpose of importing a large stock of these animals, but the amendment was lost by a small majority against it. Most of our readers are aware that dromedaries and camels can travel over a greater space, suffer more privations, and subsist on less food, than any other animal at present used for the purpose of transportation. With them a hundred miles a day can be made with perfect ease, and it is known that dromedaries in some cases have travelled upwards of two hundred miles in twenty-four hours. They can be much more easily imported than almost any other class of animals, for they accommodate themselves to the motion of the vessel, and rise and lie down with as much ease as when on land. At the time this idea was first broached, it was thought that these animals could not bear the rigor of winter in the Rocky Mountains or the Sierra Nevada, but it is a well ascertained fact that the mountains of Syria are much colder, and the winter much more severe, than in any part of the American continent embraced by the United States. For all the purposes of transportation, one dromedary or one camel is equal to a wagon with a double team, and will travel with ten times the expedition, besides requiring very little food. The importation of these animals in sufficient numbers would effect an entire revolution in the mode of our internal land travel; and it is only surprising that in so vast a country, and where such long journeys are sometimes undertaken, so little attention has been paid to this subject.

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INDUSTRY OF THE PRESIDENT.—A Washington correspondent of the Eastern Argus, of Portland, writes as follows:

"Whatever else may be said of the present Administration, we believe nobody denies to it the credit of being a hard-working Administration. Its several departments, from the heads of them down to the copying clerks, seem to employ themselves diligently and successfully to prevent the undue accumulation of their business. In this respect, perhaps, our public affairs in Washington were never better managed.—And the President himself, it is well understood, finds himself constantly occupied by an attention to his important duties, which almost makes the Presidential office a burthen, more than an honorable distinction. He is fortunate, however, in having the aid of a Secretary who is capable of relieving him from much labor. Mr. Sydney Webster is a gentleman of fine intelligence and genuine New England industry, and all who know him will readily bear witness to the courtesy, promptness and ability with which he discharges his various duties at the White House."

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THE WAR.—The London correspondent of the Boston Post, in alluding to the prospect for a general European war says:

"If Austria decides for the Allies, Russia will attack her—if for Russia, the Allies will do the same. Prussia must be made a friend or an enemy by force, and thus larger armies besides that in the Crimea—which must be held will be necessary. Every State that does not join one side or the other during the present winter, will be declared fair game. King Frederick William must make up his mind and Saxony hers and Sweden hers, and the Danes theirs,—and that, too, shortly. Austria must do more than merely profess to be with the western powers, or Boheman, Hungary and Lombardy will be about her ears with none to help her. In fact nothing can save Europe from universal war but the junction of Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Sweeden and Denmark with France and England. At this very moment the democratic element of Europe is near an outbreak, and woe be to the crowns and dynasties when that tocsin sounds. Louis Napoleon is quietly withdrawing his troops from Rome, and as they go rebellion rises behind them. British democrats to are on the *qui vive*."

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STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH LIBERIA.—A regular and constant communication between the United States and Liberia would be desirable on many accounts, and the last number of the *Colonization Journal* urges the importance of supporting the project which has been raised of establishing a "United States and Liberia Steamship Company." This company has already been chartered by the State of New York, and endowed with power to raise a capital of one hundred thousand dollars—shares one hundred dollars each; and the Rev. Mr. Gurley, a well known friend of African colinization, is the acting agent of the undertaking. The *Colonization Journal* says that no less than four English steamers now keep up a profitable monthly communication between London and the civilized settlements of Western Africa; and the result is an increased and valuable commerce. Among the shipments in the British steamer which recently conveyed President Roberts to England, were eight thousand ounces of gold.

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THE LOVE OF TITLES.—An old Dutchman, who for many years, kept the ferry at Oil Creek, was one day, crossing with a large load of passengers, who, with one exception, addressed each other as Colonel, Major, Captain, Judge, &c. When the fare came to be paid, he charged the *titled* men one shilling each.

"What is the fare?" said the gentleman who had no title, after the rest had all paid.

"Your fare?" said the Dutchman, "your fare is chust nothing—you ish de first high private Yankee ever carried over this creek, and you is welcome!"

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SALARIES OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.—The reform diplomatic bill, which is now awaiting the consideration of Congress, proposes to give to our minister in Great Britain an annual salary of $17,500; in France and China, $15,000; in Spain, Russia, Austria and Prussia, each $12,000; Brazil and Mexico, each 10,000; Turkey, Peru and Chili, each $9,000; and Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweeden, the Argentine Republic, New Grenada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala and Nicaragua, each $7500.

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A Dutchman, in describing a span of horses which he had lost, said:

"Dey wash very mooch alike, specially de off one. One looks so much like both, I could not tell todder from which, when I went after de one I always ketch de odder, and I whipped de one most deal, because de odder one kicked at me."

## The Maine Law.

The rise and progress of laws, in various States, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, is briefly exhibited by the following abstract:

1851—Passed by the Legislature of Maine.
1852—Passed by the Legislature of Minnesota.
1852—Passed by the Legislature of Rhode Island.
1852—Passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts.
1852—Ratified by the people of Minnesota.
1852—Passed by the Legislature of Vermont.
1853—Passed by the Legislature of Michigan.
1853—Ratified by the people of Vermont.
1853—Ratified by the people of Michigan.
1843—Its submission to the people pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in Minnesota.
1853—Pronounced unconstitutional by U. S. Supreme Court of Rhode Island.
1853—State Supreme Court equally divided in Michigan.
1854—Pronounced unconstitutional in Massachusetts.
1854—Passed by the Legislature of New York.
1854—Vetoed by the Governor of New York.
1854—Passed by one branch of Legislature of New Hampshire.
1854—Passed by one branch of Legislature of Maryland.
1854—Passed by Legislature, but two branches failed to agree, in Pennsylvania.
1854—Passed by Legislature of Ohio.
1854—Voted for by the people of Wisconsin.
1854—Pronounced unconstitutional in Ohio.
1854—Passed, in modified form, by Legislature of Rhode Island.
1854—Passed by Legislature of Connecticut.

It will be observed that it has passed the Legislature of seven States and a Territory. It has fallen, through Legislative disagreement, in four. It has been submitted to the people, and retained by them, in four. It has no where been repealed by the Legislature, though it has been four times set aside by the Judiciary, and in one re-enacted in a modified form.

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TRANSPARENCY OF THE OCEAN.—Commander Glynn, of the U. S. N., has furnished the American Scientific Association an interesting paper on this subject. The lowest depth at which objects are visible from the surface, under the most favorable circumstances, he finds to be twenty-five fathoms, or 150 feet, and the temperature at that depth 89 deg. Fahrenheit. The peculiar transparency of this spot, (in the Pacific Ocean), he attributes to its freedom from admixture with the comparatively turbid waters of the great rivers of the east and northeast of Asia, and partly to its high temperature. Near Cape Horn the limit of vision is about ten fathoms—sixty feet.

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A LARGE DEMOCRATIC ARMY.—In the recent elections in the three great States of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, the Democratic party, although defeated by a combination of all the isms, factions and parties in the country, polled a vote of which it may well be proud. In round numbers the case stands thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pennsylvania, | 160,000 Dem. |
| Ohio, | 120,000 " |
| Indiana, | 90,000 " |
| Total, | 370,000 |

This shows that the great bulk of the Democratic party is yet true to its time-honored principles, although a few thousand members have wandered off "after strange gods." No other party singly can begin to poll the great vote above recorded in those three States. We have been beaten by a combination that cannot possibly hold together more than a few months, and the early establishment of the Democratic ascendency in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, is one of the certainties of an early future.

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OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOR.—The nearest fixed star has been discovered very recently to be Alpha in the constellation of the Centaur. The sun is ninety-five millions of miles from the earth, and this star, which we feel a certain degree of friendship for, because it is our nearest neighbor, is two hundred and six thousand times the distance of the sun from the earth. Light, which travels one hundred and ninety-two thousand miles a second, would require more than three years to reach us from that star.

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An honest Dutch farmer of the Mohawk was asked his opinion as to which denomination of Christians were in the right way to heaven.

"Vel, den," said he, "ven ve ride our wheat to Albany, some say dis is de pest; but it don't make much difference which road we take, for ven ve get dare, dey never ask vich vay ve come—and it is none of their pusiness—*if our wheat is good!*"

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An eminent psychologist has decided that spirit rappings are produced by phantom postmen engaged in the delivery of dead letters.

# Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.


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

## Foreigners.---No. 2.

OF WHOM DOES THE ORDER CONSIST?

Two weeks ago, it will be remembered, we took occasion to institute a slight examination into the rights of foreigners to full citizenship, without a residence of more than half an average life time in the land of their adoption, and also to refer, disapprovingly, of the proscriptive policy pursued towards them, as well as Catholic AMERICAN citizens, by Know Nothingism, which seeks to debar them forever of holding any office within the gift of the government or people.

Knowing full well that neither the order in this or Oregon territory, dare incorporate in their ritual ALL the infamous teachings inculcated by the mother wigwams of the Atlantic cities, yet a common object is sought in the end to be obtained; and although some of the doctrines are seemingly discarded in some quarters, and approached with more tardiness and caution in other localities—a common responsibility for the good or evil tendency of the combination must attach to the order throughout the country, and no skulking or equivocation will, in time to come, serve to screen the deformity of the principles taught as the rule and guidance of the faith and practice of those who have entered, and persist in remaining within the fabled "enchanted circle."

The doctrines taught by this now formidable association, are known by every one who will take the trouble to inform himself. Ten fold more odious in detail than Native Americanism, its mysteries—its secrets, gripes, pass-words and signs, are all known to the public, and the objects sought to be achieved by the organization, are as familiar to the mass of our readers, as is the existence of the order in our midst or elsewhere.

Let us for a moment propose and examine the question—"who are the members of the order of Know Nothings?—to what party did they formerly belong?" &c. Born with federalism—nourished by the Native American party, and SECRETLY cherished by whiggery—warmed into life, it has suddenly burst from its cradled obscurity, and claiming a separate identity, it soon gathered around it, in solemn conclave, the slough-ed off and cast out members of whiggery—strengthening its alliance with the designing, disappointed, members of the democratic party—combining in its onward advances, every faction and ism, until its influence has at last been felt in every state and territory in the Union, and wigwams of the order established in the most remote corners of the confederacy.

As to the character of those who now affiliate with the order, it is but justice that they should be fairly classified; and in doing which, from what we know of the members in this place, and elsewhere in the territory, we are prepared to say, there can be no doubt but that there are a certain class, who have heretofore acted with the whig or democratic party, and who, perhaps, are honestly of opinion that abuses have and would exist under the administration of the government by either, have become members of the order through honest motives of reforming evils, supposed to exist, and are sincerely apprehensive that danger is likely to arise from foreigners holding office, and the rights of franchise abused, by a too speedy and liberal extension of its privileges to the foreign emigration to our country. We are compelled to believe that there are some men, who, having been enveigled into the wigwam, and enrolled their names as members here, yet who, having witnessed the plans, the plottings, the trickery, and the despotic requirements involuntarily incurred, have become disgusted, both with the throne and the power behind it, and regret their connection with such an illiberal, anti-American, combination.

There are others, who, having no fixed political principles established for their guidance, join the Know Nothings because they have no desire to become active members of any other party, or because they may suppose that there must be more VIRTUE in a midnight league, than in a party that boldly avows its doctrines; or because they dislike to be called whig, democrat, abolitionist, &c., or they join just because Mr. Muggins or Mr. Skeezicks belongs; or because they think it is composed of "TYKES," and want to get into good company; or just for curiosity, or just for "greens;" or just because they can, or just because they are invited to join, and just exactly, in a great many instances, because they "don't know" why. Persons who will permit themselves to become members of such an organization, on the ground of such WEIGHTY, VALID, and CONCLUSIVE reasons, and self-arguments, have, we must acknowledge, every capacity and qualification of filling an honorable position in any organization bearing the name of "KNOW NOTHING," and will at least be HARMLESS and OBEDIENT subjects, ready at all times to obey the will of their superiors, who are capable of using them for the basest of political purposes.

But there is another—a third class of men belonging to the order—a subtle, dangerous, unprincipled class of men—the repudiated political bankrupt—the abandoned and dishonest exiles of all parties, and between whom and the good and virtuous of society there is a "gulf fixed"—such are the men who are the authors of the wretched conspiracy—such are the men who have objects to be subserved through its instrumentality—who are after the loaves and fishes of office, and who are indefatigable in their efforts to entrap—enveigle the unwary and unsuspecting into a blind iniquitous covenant relationship—such are the class of men, few or numerous as they may be on this coast, who are to be dreaded—who are the "life and blood of the conspiracy"—directing its movements as did the masked council of ten, of ancient Venice, direct the church and state affairs of that so called Republic, arming with a poinard, at will, a hired assassin for the quiet destruction of a suspected opponent to the government authorities;—such are the men, and the only men, who really feel an interest in the success of the order—who would reap the spoils of victory, and who, with Nero, would fiddle whilst Rome was burning—would, to secure a consumation of their nefarious plans, smile at the conflagration of our national capitol, and would with their own hand, apply the midnight torch to the temple of liberty, containing the constitution—the bond of union connecting a brotherhood of free and independent states.

Such are the classes of men, as we verily believe, who comprise the good and honest, the indifferent and unthinking, and the base and infamous (we hope there are but few of the latter in this territory,) members of the order on this coast and elsewhere.

And now let us for a moment inquire, what is the object of its existence?—what are the political abuses sought to be reformed by the introduction of the order into this or Oregon territory? We charge it home, without the fear of successful contradiction, that it has been instituted for the purpose of controlling the party nominations and elections in both, and for nothing else. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that enormous evils have, and are likely to exist, by the improper and illegal exercise of the rights of franchise by foreigners, through the influence of corrupt party leaders, in the large cities of the Union, and that foreigners and Catholics do frequently obtain office, sought after by American Protestants; can it be for a moment maintained that the foreign vote could injuriously affect the elections in this territory? Are not the Irish and German population around us, industrious, intelligent, and useful members of society?—Where are the aspirants for office amongst them?—And should there be any, does the Organic Act deny them the right of holding office? And are they not capable, as a general thing, of discharging the duties of county or territorial offices, to which they might be elected? Nor is it the fear of the improper influence of the Catholic church, or other causes, real or ostensible, that gave the order its origin in the Atlantic cities, that gave it life, and perpetuate its existence in this locality. Let us off with the mask, and in the background of a blindly covenanted order, will be seen the leaders of the whig party, with congenial disaffected spirits, pulling the wires for the breaking down of the organization of the democratic party, and its complete overthrow in the territory—for the joint triumph of Know Nothingism and whiggery. Their object is to control the nominations—to control the elections—to neither nominate for office, or support at the polls, other than whig or democratic Know Nothings, and none but Americans by birth, at that. The CAUSE does not exist here for the remedy prescribed for the cure of alleged abuses of franchise and holding office on the Atlantic side, and the organization here is well aware of it. And many of its members KNOW that WE KNOW that its object is what we have stated it to be; and they are well convinced that we are assured that the order was established here by whig authority, and that the main movers in it are the prominent whig leaders of Washington and Oregon territories.

Like all popular revolutionary excitements—like the hard cider campaign of 1840, the triumphs of the order will have their day, and its present votaries, with the cause itself, will retire into merited ignominious shame and everlasting forgetfulness on the return of the "second sober thought." The angry billows of treasonable disaffection will beat against the eternal rock of constitutional democratic freedom and equality in vain. The republican institutions of our country, promulgated in the light of day to the intelligence of the world, will remain unshaken, although conspiracy should surround, and even find a lurking place within the citidel containing the MAGNA CHARTA of our liberties. A few years, and its present members will deny—(as they do now)—that they ever belonged to the order—or will acknowledge it with shame and regret. Its sudden unnatural growth, combined in its process of formation the elements of self-destruction, and the combination will—

"Like morning insects that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and perish in the setting sun."

FIRE.—Within a few months past, there have been two or three pretty fair commencements of what might have terminated, but for timely discovery and active efforts, in the destruction of much valuable town property. In fact, a fire, fairly under way, in several localities in Olympia, with a favorable wind for its ravages, would sweep the town from one end to the other, and consume almost every house within its limits. And as there at present appears to be but little prospect that our citizens will be able to provide the town with an engine very soon, it is important for its safety that some speedy and available plan be adopted for its better security than is now afforded; and for that object, we would suggest whether the organization of a hook and ladder company, provided with buckets, and one or more public cisterns constructed, would not subserve the public safety better than to be entirely without any means of suppressing fires, other than we now have. At low tide it would be next to impossible, even with an engine, and every appliance, without a public reservoir, to check the progress of a fire, and when it is remembered that no insurance can be obtained here on town property, against conflagration, as the dry season is now approaching, and buildings are being erected in close proximity with each other, we think property holders would do well if, in consulting their interests and pecuniary welfare, that they take some steps for the organization of a company something after the character described. The cost of procuring the necessary fixtures would be but little—nothing in view of the valuable offices they may be called upon to fill; and with cisterns, and a convenient room for the depositing of the necessary articles, we have no doubt but that many of our citizens would sleep much more soundly, and less apprehension from fire generally exist.

In the absence of any corporation municipal regulations, it would be exceedingly advisable that our citizens appoint a committee to examine and report upon the safety of fire-places, chimneys, and particularly where stove pipes are made to extend through the roofs and sides of buildings.—Stove pipe chimneys are dangerous at best, and are particularly objectionable unless carefully looked after, in blocks of frame buildings. Who is in for a Hook and Ladder Company? Who will move in the matter? Whilst improvements are constantly going on—buildings springing up on every side, it is to be hoped that good sense enough will accompany their erection, in some measure at least, to secure them from destruction by fire when they are erected.

☞ In the present issue, one or two of the laws of the last legislature will be found, and it is our intention to publish some of the most important ones, pending their execution. The laws of the last session will be ready for delivery in a few weeks, and those of the previous session will make their appearance at as early a day as they can possibly be completed.

☞ The bark "Sarah Warren," Capt. D. J. GOVE, sailed from the harbor of Olympia for San Francisco, with passengers, and a cargo of lumber, potatoes, &c., on Tuesday last.

GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA.—Mark Izard, late Marshal of Nebraska, has been appointed and confirmed as Governor of that Territory.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—Our attention has been directed to an error in the call of the democratic county committee, fixing the time for the county convention for the nomination of delegates to attend the territorial convention. Instead of the *thirtieth* day of April next, it should have read, as it does the present week, *Saturday, the twenty-eighth of April.*

The time is fast approaching for the meeting of the convention, and the democrats of the different precincts should now be taking council together, as to the proportionate number of representatives to which each will be justly entitled—arrange, as near as practicable, their respective precinct limits, and, at a sufficiently early day, appoint their delegates. As last year, the fractional *plus* of the large precincts, will be thrown in to make up the fractional *deficit* of the smaller ones, and if the convention be but as numerously attended as the last one, no apprehension need exist as to a full and fair expression of the voice of the people of the county. It is doubly important, in this instance, that the voice of every precinct in the county should be heard, inasmuch as it may be considered expedient to nominate candidates for the legislative assembly, as well as delegates to the territorial convention. Let there be no stacking of arms whilst the enemy is in the field—no dereliction of duty, or sleeping on guard, whilst traitors infest the camp, and spies are prowling around our outposts.

"A nursery for the propagation of choice shade and fruit trees for Honolulu is much needed, and we would suggest it. We have no doubt that a good business could be made of it. There are many ornamental vines growing on the different islands, which would add much to the beauty of city residences, if cultivated, but only three or four different varieties are seen here."

We approve of the suggestion of our cotemporary of the *Polynesian*, and see in it an applicability for its adoption by our own citizens, of both town and country. Now, that the neat and ornamental is about to take the place of the rude and unsightly, how much more becoming would it be for our citizens to supplant the excavated stumps, of their fore-grounds and gardens with fruit and shade trees, instead of permitting them to remain naked and unembellished with the useful and beautiful.—Several nurseries of choice fruit trees are already in a forward state of growth and cultivation, and for the flavor, size and maturity to which some varieties of fruit here arrives, it is admitted our climate cannot be excelled on the coast. When it is remembered that the expense of obtaining a choice selection of fruit trees is but trifling compared to the profit which an orchard might be made to yield, and the small amount of trouble or attention attendant on their growth, it is certainly a wonder that the farmers of our territory, *en masse*, do not follow the example afforded by a few, which in future years would produce an abundance of fruit for home use and neighboring demand.

MURDER.—A man named COLLINS, living near the Columbia river, in this territory, some three miles below the mouth of the Cowlitz, was killed in Cowlitz county on the 26th ult., by a man named GEORGE.—The murder took place, we are informed, at the house of the latter, and the immediate cause grew out of a family difficulty as to the right of proprietorship to the accredited wife of the former. An altercation took place, as above—Collins drawing a pistol and shooting George through the arm, or shoulder, breaking the same, upon which the latter seized an axe and literally carved Collins to pieces.

George surrendered himself to the authorities, and a trial was pending during the present week, which it is supposed will terminate in committing George for appearance at the next term of the district court in the first judicial district.

"THURSTON COUNTY HICKORY CLUB."—The meetings of this club continue to be well attended, and accessions, to the "roll," constantly going on. The democracy of other counties would do well, we think, to consult together as to the propriety of adopting similar organizations, the better to unite our party throughout the territory.

☞ The weather has let itself loose again this week, and the balance of the rainy season due us, appears to be letting itself down. The streams are all up again between this place and Cowlitz landing, some of them swimming—no bottom to the mud in the Saunders' bottom—no express in yet from Oregon, and *nary* State's mail for four weeks!

☞ "It is said that twenty-eight "Pizerinctums" are elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. The term is intended to designate a class of politicians who are not to be relied on. It is supposed the "Pizerinctums" will hold the balance of power, if they can agree among themselves."—*Harrisburgh Dem.*

We presume that the name "Demoratic Whig Freesoil Know Nothing," would be the plain english meaning of the term.

☞ The following handsome compliment to the high character, public services and energy of Gen. LANE, delegate to Congress from Oregon, is taken from the *Western Democratic Review*. That the people of Oregon are deeply indebted to him for services in the "tented field," as well as for his unwearied exertions in their behalf in the councils of the nation, the Oregon border warfare with the Indians, and the success attending his arduous labors for the interests of his constituents in Congress, bear ample testimony. The position sustained by Gen. LANE as God-father to this territory, and the many official and gratuitous acts of kindness he has manifested tending to its prosperity, and the advancement of the interests of our citizens, has naturally enough begot a warm feeling of friendship and solicitude for his advancement and welfare.—When we had no representative in Congress, the voice of Gen. LANE was heard in our behalf, nor has he *at any time since ceased to be*

### Gen. Joseph Lane.

"No man is rising more rapidly in public estimation than "The Marion of the Mexican War." Gen. Lane is one of those characters appearing occasionally in the horizon of politics, that make an impress on the age. Mingling, from boyhood, with the masses of the people—accustomed to exposure, privation and fatigue, upon the frontiers of the West:—Democratic in all his instincts—fair and honorable in all his dealings, he is emphatically the man for the times. From the corruption and venality glaring upon us from every side, the true-lover of his country turns with pleasure to a character unspotted, pure, unshathed, and challenging the scrutiny alike of friends and foes.

It is too common for biographers to suppose they are appointed to the task of writing the eulogies, and not the histories of their subjects; and in order to discharge the imaginary duties of their vocation, they studiously neglect to mention whatever would tend to mar the brightness of the picture they would draw. In this way, the grossest departures from honorable conduct secure an immunity from popular censure, and men whose whole lives are stained with crimes, go down to posterity as exemplars of ruth and virtue. Fortunately for him who shall write the biography of Lane, he will not be subjected to the temptation of committing these errors: there are no crimes to be palliated, no weaknesses to be excused, no ostensible imperfections to be distorted into virtues. No man more disdains a dishonorable act than the gallant Lane; all his instincts are right, all his objects noble, all that he has accomplished is designed to secure the commendation of the candid men of the nation.

No man on the continent ever won a better reputation as a soldier than Gen. Lane. In the Mexican war, he was regarded—though holding an inferior command—as equal in every respect to the best soldiers of an army. His services were such as to endear him to every citizen who went forth to defend his country against a ruthless invasion by the Mexican forces. His soul was ever alive to the interests of humanity, and whenever the needy or destitute could be served, he was the first and readiest to render aid.

In the management of the Oregonian affairs, Gen. Lane succeeded beyond the expectations of any. It was not dreamed that he could avoid censure in the discharge of the intricate duties with which he was entrusted; but the voice of calumny and detraction, that follows the politician almost from his entry on the stage of life to the silent tomb, dared not impeach his integrity, or question his unsullied honor. Among the vast number who have at various times, been employed by our government in the conduct of business of this kind, he ranks with the few who have been fortunate enough to secure an absolute immunity from charges of corruption and partiality.

The future of Gen. Lane is to be determined; that he will continue to gain the confidence of the people, is certain; that he is more national in his character than almost any other politician in the country—more ready to accord to each State of the Union the rights enjoyed by it under the Constitution is admitted; that, if he will eventually reach the Presidential chair, we hazard but little in predicting."

☞ The last number of the Oregon *Statesman* says:

"Instructions were received by last mail from the commissioner of the general land office, directing the surveyor general of Oregon to receive notifications and proofs of settlers, at his office in Salem."

The duties referred to, we understand, properly belong to the office of Surveyor General, the which, we learn, have thus far been discharged by the Register and Receiver of the Land Office for this territory. If the duty of receiving notifications and proofs was designed to be performed by the Register, government should at least have authorized that officer to employ, and made provision for the payment of a sufficiency of clerks for the speedy furtherance of his labors. As it is, the burthen of the work referred to, has fallen on the Register alone, without any authorized assistance, the complicated business of which, he is vigorously discharging. The Surveyor General is now expected in a short time, when, it is fair to presume, that the official labor attendant on his office, as well as that of the Register and Receiver, will be fairly apportioned and legitimately assumed, closely related, as they all are, with the business of the general land office.

BUSINESS.—The last Portland *Oregonian* says:

"Trade has been dull the past week.—Money is scarcely visible in our midst.—The shipping of Oregon produce still continues, however. The "Devans" takes a cargo to San Francisco, and quantities of fresh eggs are being packed by Krauss & Mahard for shipment by steamer."

Both in this and Oregon territory, trade is, and is destined to remain dull, until our owners of merchant vessels and lumber traders put their wits and energies together, and find a market for that, and that only, which we are now prepared to export. Some new tack must be taken—another than the old beaten track must be pursued to open up an outlet for the manufactured products of our forests of fir and cedar.

We understand by the recent arrival of the bark "Fanny Major" at Honolulu, direct from Australia, that at the date of sailing from the latter place, lumber was doing well in that market at $80 to $85 per thousand feet.

We have good authority for saying that one of the consignees of the "Puget Mill Company," (Port Gamble, Hood's Canal,) in San Francisco, recently shipped to Valparaiso, merely as an experiment, 100,000 feet of plained, and plowed and grooved lumber—fifty thousand feet of which was manufactured on the Atlantic side, and fifty thousand the manufacture of the above milling company, and the Puget Sound manufacture not only found the most ready market, but commanded a higher price, and was pronounced decidedly superior in quality to that coming from the Atlantic.

Wherever lumber has been required on the South American coast, it has heretofore been supplied solely from the Atlantic side; and having distance largely in our favor, and ample facilities to supply any ordinery demand, we cannot understand why that market is not at once sought by "sun set" enterprise, and held against "day-break" competition.

THE WHIG PARTY IN THE FIELD.—By their call in another column, it will be seen that the whig territorial and Thurston county central committees, have issued calls for the territorial and county conventions—each to be holden at Olympia, one week, respectively, after the democratic county and territorial conventions shall have been holden.

The free soil party, we are informed, are also about to organize in this county—call a convention, and make nominations of candidate for the legislature. The "*clouds*" party will probably league with the *devil*, and drive a trade anywhere to deceive, seduce and succeed, and in opposition to all the combinations, the democracy are likely to have a pretty warm time of it; but all we have to say to the pibalds, is, just jump in, *if you think there is no H——erafter!*

☞ Read the article relative to the proposed Wagon Road and Stage Line from the Missouri river to the Pacific, terminating in California, found on the first page of to-day's paper.

☞ Another bill has passed the Legislative Assembly of Oregon, to take the sense of the people in regard to a State government, at the next June election.

☞ The Eastern war costs the allies sixty pounds sterling a minute. Dear amusement!

☞ John Mitchel delivered a lecture a short time since at New London, Conn., on the question: "Whether the European nations are fit subjects for Republican institutions."

☞ The anniversary of Tom Paine's birth-day was celebrated in New York on he 29th day of January.

☞ Large contributions for the destitute poor of New York city are still being made.

☞ During the last week of the year $1,300,000 of U. S. debt was redeemed at the Treasury.

FACTS AND FIGURES.—The following facts and figures in relation to the different States are worth preserving:

New York has about one-eight of the population of the Union, Pennsylvania one-tenth, Delaware one-two-hundred-and-sixty-third part. In the last ten years Vermont gained but ten per cent., whilst Wisconsin gained 886 per cent.; in 60 years Delaware gained but 54 per cent., and Tennessee 2701 per cent. There are about two families to every eleven free persons in the Union, and one dwellig to a little more than six persons. The average age of white persons in the Union is 23 years; of free colored, 24.54; of slaves, 21.35; and this age which equally divides each of these classes of population is 10.15 for whites, 20.27 for free colored, and 18.20 for slaves. Not more than 20,000 persons who were in the country when the Declaration of Independence was signed can still survive.

☞ The largest church in Europe is at St. Petersburg. It was begun in 1771, and in twenty years two thousand men had not finished the walls. It is of polished marble, both outside and in; the pillars are of one piece, fifty feet high, the base and capitals of solid silver; but the greatest curiosity of all is a wooden box, constructed to cover it from the weather.

## LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

BY AUTHORITY.

*AN ACT to prohibit the manufacture or sale of Ardent Spirits in the Territory of Washington.*

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That no person shall be allowed at any time to manufacture, sell, or give, by himself, his clerk, or agent, directly or indirectly, any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquors, a part of which is spirituous or intoxicating.

SEC. 2. The county commissioners of any county, and mayor and aldermen of any city, on the first Monday of December, annually, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, may appoint some suitable person as the agent of said county, town or city, to sell at some central and convenient place within said county, town or city, spirits, wines, or other intoxicating liquors, to be used for medicinal, mechanical, and sacramental purposes, and no other; and said agent shall receive such compensation for his services as the board appointing him shall prescribe, and shall, in the sale of such liquors, conform to such rules and regulations as the said board shall prescribe for that purpose; and such agent, appointed as aforesaid, shall hold his situation for one year, unless sooner removed by the board from which he received his appointment, as he may be at any time, at the pleasure of said board.

SEC. 3. Such agent shall receive a certificate from the said board by whom he has been appointed, authorizing him as the agent of such county, town or city, to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal, mechanical, and sacramental purposes only; but such certificate shall not be delivered to the person so appointed, until he shall have executed and delivered to said board a bond, with two good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of five hundred dollars, in substance as follows:—Know all Men, that we, —— ——, as principal, —— —— and —— —— as sureties, are held and firmly bound to the inhabitants of —— county, in the sum of five hundred dollars, to be paid them, to which payment we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this —— day of ——, A. D. ——.

The condition of this obligation is such: That whereas, the above bounden —— has been duly appointed an agent for the county of ——, to sell within, and for, and on account of said county, intoxicating liquors, for medicinal, mechanical, and sacramental purposes, and no other, until the —— day of ——, A. D. ——, unless sooner removed from said agency. Now, if the said —— —— shall in all respects conform to the provisions of the law relating to the business for which he is appointed, and to such rules and regulations as now are, or shall be from time to time established by the board making the appointment, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

[L. S.]
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SEC. 4. If any person, by himself, clerk or agent, shall at any time sell or give any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquors, part of which is intoxicating, in violation to the provisions of this act, he shall for every offence forfeit and pay, on conviction thereof, before any court having competent jurisdiction, the sum of twenty-five dollars, and costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed until the same is paid; and if any clerk, agent, or other person, in the employment or on the premises of another, shall violate the provisions of this act, he shall be held equally guilty with the principal, and on conviction thereof shall suffer the same penalty.

SEC. 5. No person engaged in the unlawful traffic in intoxicating liquors, shall be competent to sit upon a jury in any case arising under this act; and when information shall be communicated to the court that any member of a panel is engaged in such a traffic, or that he is believed to be so engaged, the court shall enquire of the juryman of whom such belief is entertained, if he is engaged in such unlawful traffic; and no answer which he shall make shall be used against him, in any case arising under this act; but if he shall answer falsely, he shall be incapable of serving on any jury in this territory; but he may decline to answer, in which case he shall be discharged by the court from any further attendance as a juryman.

SEC. 6. All cases arising under this act, which shall come before the district court on appeal, shall take precedence, in said court of all other business, except those criminal cases in which the parties are actually under arrest, awaiting a trial; and the court or prosecuting attorney shall not have authority to enter a *nolle prosequi*, or to grant a continuance in any case arising under this act, except where the purposes of justice may require it.

SEC. 7. All payments made for liquors, sold in violation of this act, whether in money, labor, or property, whether real or personal estate, shall be held and considered to have been received in violation of law, and without consideration; and all sales, transfers, conveyances, mortgages, liens, pledges, and securities of every kind, which in whole or in part shall have been for or on account of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, shall be null and void against all persons, and in all cases, and no rights of any kind shall be acquired thereby; and in any action touching such real or personal estate, the purchaser may be a witness for either party: and no action of any kind shall be maintained in any court in this territory, for the recovery or possession of any intoxicating or spirituous liquors, or the value thereof.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of any justice of the peace, before whom a complaint shall be filed for a violation of the provisions of this act, to issue a warrant, directed to the sheriff, or any constable of his county, for the arrest of the person or persons named in said complaint, and bring him or them for thwith before said justice.

to answer the charges made against him or them in said complaint, and the complainant may be admitted as a witness on the trial. And all fines received for violations of this act, shall go to the county where the offence was committed, for the use of common schools in said county.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of November, 1855: *Provided*, that a majority of the voters voting at the next annual election, shall vote in favor thereof. Every person voting in favor of the adoption of this act, shall have written or printed on his ticket, "For the prohibitory liquor law," and those voting against the adoption of this act, shall have written or printed on his ticket, "Against the prohibitory liquor law."

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the public printer of the territory to furnish each county auditor with fifty copies of this law, each printed on one side of one sheet; and it shall be the duty of each county auditor to furnish each clerk of the school districts in their respective counties, with a copy, within ten days after it shall be received by them; and it shall be the duty of each sheriff in their respective counties, to post up a copy of this law in each election precinct, at the same time, and in the same manner and same place, that they post up the notices for election in each precinct.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the judges and clerks of election, in every election precinct of this territory, at the next annual election, to make out and forthwith forward to the county auditor of their respective counties, an abstract of the votes given in their respective precincts for the prohibitory liquor law, and the number of votes given against it; and the county auditor shall forward an abstract of his county to the secretary of the territory; and it shall be the duty of the secretary to publish the result of the vote in every county for and against the adoption of this act, in some newspaper in this territory, as soon as said returns shall be received by him.

*Passed January* 30, 1855.

Colonel Kinney's Expedition.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says that the expedition for the colonization of Central America and the establishment of a confederated republic in conjunction with the several States there, is nearly ready to start, and it is said that Colonel Kinney will sail with some three hundred emigrants from the port of New York before the end of January. It is also reported that about a thousand others will leave at the same time, from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other large cities.

The company which has organized this expedition, and which is known by the name of the Central American Association, derives its title from the Mosquito King, who sold the land in 1839. The validity of this title is disputed by many, and judging by a letter from Mr. Molina to the Secretary of State, which is published in the *National Intelligencer*, is likely to be disputed by the government which can most effectually oppose it. Mr. Molina is the Minister to Washington from the State of Costa Rica.

In his letter to Mr. Marcy he declares, in the name of the government which he represents, that the Republic of Costa Rica has never recognized the grant referred to, by the Mosquito King, and will allow no colonist or party of colonists to take possession of lands belonging to Costa Rica, for any purpose whatever, unless he or they shall have previously applied to that government and obtained a permission and legal title to that effect. He alludes to the inducements offered by the laws of Costa Rica to emigrants, and says:

"But so far as regards the 'Mosquito Colonization and Mining Company,' on whose account it is understood that the alleged expedition has been prepared, the undersigned begs to inform the government of the United States that said association has acquired no title whatever from the government of Costa Rica, and that any attempt on the part of it to invade the territory of Costa Rica shall be opposed by all the means that the undersigned's government may command."

The Kinney Expedition.—Secretary Marcey has replied to the protest of Mr. Molina, Minister from Costa Rica, in regard to the expedition now organizing under the auspices of Col. Kinney, for the purpose of colonizing in Costa Rica. The Secretary says that while the government of the United States has no official information in respect to the company, "he does not perceive upon what grounds the government of the United State can interfere with the proposed expedition, which appears to be a peaceful enterprise, involving, possibly, agricultural, mining, and commercial speculations, but contemplating no measure which will render them amenable to the neutrality laws of the United States."

☞ The order of the "United Sons of America" is now organizing in every ward of the city. This order, we believe, is regularly chartered by proper authorities, similar to the Masonic institution. It dates back to 1828, having been consolidated with the "Sons of Liberty," in Cincinnati, Ohio. Its object is reported to be both patriotic and benevolent. In politics this "order" is said to be in favor of the principles advocated by the National Native American party, which assembled in old Independence Hall, at Philadelphia, in 1845, and join their brothers in the south in keeping out all other isms from their ranks in a national point of view. One camp of the "order" has been instituted in Boston some six years. We hear that they have now camps in the first, second and third wards, and members enough to hold the balance of power on a plurality election. None but "true blue" Americans can get into this secret political order, as it is said members proposed are well looked after.—*Boston Transcript.*

Omer Pacha has three nephews in the Austrian army.

An Amusing Mistake.—The Indians located next to our frontier settlements are great patrons of traveling menageries, etc. They will walk fifty miles at any time to get a peep at the contents of one of the big tents which periodically visit even those far out of the way places. A few days since Agent Vanderslyke piloted some of the Nebraska Indians now in Washington, to the Capitol, and they remained for half an hour in the House gallery, gravely listening to excited speeches on polygamy in Nebraska, and seeing divisions by tellers, taken upon various amendments. It happened to be an excited season in the Hall; jokes were passing, followed by roars of laughter, and, on the whole, the place was rather beargarden-ish for the time being. On their return, the agent asked what they thought of it? and was promptly answered that the house (the building) itself was most wonderful. But they couldn't get the hang of the show!" They had heard the peals of laughter, and seen the people crowding up at times, as if to catch a sight of something, they could not discover what. On the whole, they had seen shows, better worth a quarter a sight, out on the frontier. They actually mistook the Hall for a sort of menagerie arena!—*Washington Star.*


### DIVINE SERVICE.

The Rev. M. King will preach a sermon at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., and deliver a lecture at 3 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 11th inst., in the Catholic Church of Olympia.

All persons are respectfully invited to attend.

### THURSTON COUNTY HICKORY CLUB.

A General attendance of the members of the "Hickory Club" is requested at the Club Room, (formerly occupied as a school house,) on Wednesday Evening, March 14th, 1855, at 6½ o'clock.

All are respectfully requested to be present.

By order of the Club.

Edward Furste, Sec'y.

Olympia, March 10, 1855.

### Pierce County Democratic Convention.

A Democratic county convention will be held at the court house in Steilacoom on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Democratic territorial convention to be assembled at Olympia on Monday, the 7th day of May. Also, to take into consideration, measures connected with the interests of the party

Per order of the Democratic county committee.

FRANK CLARK, Ch'n.

Steilacoom, March 7, '55.

## Whigs of Washington!

*TO YOUR POSTS!!!*

The Whig Executive Committee of Washington Territory, hereby notify the Whigs of the territory, that a Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Delegate to Congress, to be supported by the whigs at the approaching general election, [on the 2d Monday of July next,] will be held at Olympia, on MONDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY next.

The whole number of delegates to the convention will be sixty-three, to be apportioned among the various counties as follows:

1. Each county shall be entitled to one, and if not represented in person, may by letter or proxy cast its vote in said convention. 2. For every representative in the legislative assembly, each county shall have an additional delegate in said convention. 3. Where two or more counties are entitled to a joint representative, the counties composing such district will be entitled to the increase of delegates. 4. Each council district shall be entitled to two delegates for every member of council, and where districts fail to send delegates, the representatives from the counties constituting such district, may agree upon and cast the vote of such council district.

By a law of the last legislature, the members of the legislative assembly are thus apportioned among the respective counties:

The Council.—Walla Walla, Skamania and Clarke elect two; Cowlitz, Wakiakum and Pacific elect one; Lewis and Chehalis elect one; Thurston two; Pierce and Sawamish one; King one; Island, Jefferson, Clallam and Whatcom one.

House of Representatives.—Walla Walla elects one; Skamania one; Clarke four; Cowlitz one; Cowlitz and Wakiakum one; Pacific one; Chehalis one; Lewis two; Thurston six; Sawamish one; Pierce three; King three; Island one; Jefferson one; Jefferson and Clallam one; Whatcom one.

We cannot too earnestly urge upon the whigs of the respective counties, the importance of being heard and represented in the convention; and in order to secure a universal expression, where counties are too remote to send delegates, they are urgently advised to send instructions by letter to the convention, or some accredited member thereof, how the vote of said county shall be cast.

By the Whig Executive Committee.

GILMORE HAYS, Chairman.

Olympia, March 10, 1855.

### THURSTON COUNTY.

### THE WHIGS MOVING!!!

The Whigs of the several precincts of the county of Thurston, are requested to appoint delegates, to be in attendance at a County Convention, to be held in Olympia, on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, for the purpose of electing eleven delegates to the Whig Territorial Convention, to nominate a whig candidate for delegate to congress.

The basis of representation in the county convention will be the same as last year—one delegate for every ten voters throughout the different precincts, as nearly as their boundaries can be defined, and each precinct to be entitled to at least one delegate.

It is important that every section should be represented; and where full delegations fail to be in attendance, each precinct will be entitled to its full vote in the convention, according to the apportionment.

By order of the whig committee of Thurston county.

GEORGE A. BARNES, Chairman.

Olympia, March 10, 1855.

### BOARDING SCHOOL.

Mr. & Mrs. Whitworth propose to open a Boarding School, for children of both sexes, at their residence, distant about one and a half miles north of Olympia. Should sufficient encouragement be given, it is intended to commence about the 1st of April.

The terms for boarding and tuition, (which will be reasonable,) can be ascertained by applying to the undersigned.

Country produce will be received in part payment if desired. G. F. WHITWORTH.

Olympia, March 7, 1855. 3wn26.

### SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received until the 22d inst., for building a School House in the town of Olympia. The plan and specifications can be seen at the office of

E. GIDDINGS, Jr.

Olympia, March 8, 1855. n26td.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed by John R. Jackson, clerk of the United States District Court for the 2d Judicial District, in and for the county of Lewis, on a judgment rendered on the second day of January, A. D. 1854, in favor of Lorenzo P. Smith, and against William Carroll, for the sum of three thousand and forty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, and costs, I have levied upon all the right, title, and interest of William Carroll, in and to the following property, to wit:—Three hundred and twenty acres of land, together with the improvements thereon, bounded on the south by Jesse Fowler's and vacant land; on the east by Jesse Fowler and Edmund Burge; on the north by Zibas A. Miller and Taylor Roe, and vacant land, situate in the county of Cowlitz, and Territory of Washington, and now occupied by William Carroll and William O. Huntington, which said property I will offer for sale on Saturday, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1855, to the highest bidder for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., the sale to take place at the house occupied by William O. Huntington on the premises. F. B. SMITH, Sh'ff.

Montice[ll]o, W. T., Feb. 26th, 1855. 3wn26.

### THE OLYMPIA SCHOOL.

The Olympia School will be re-opened on Thursday, the 8th inst.

B. CORNELIUS, Instructor.

Olympia, March 3, 1855. n25—tf.

## Territorial Convention.

### TO the Democracy of Washington Territory.

By authority vested in the Democratic Central Territorial Committee for Washington Territory, delegated to them by the Territorial Convention assembled at Cowlitz Landing on the 2d day of January, 1854, said committee have designated

MONDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, as the time, and Olympia as the place for the meeting of the Territorial Convention for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress.

The convention has been called thus early, in consequence of the change of time for holding the general election, from the first Monday in September to the 2d Monday in July.

The basis of representation will remain the same as at the former convention—being one delegate for each representative, and two delegates for each councilman—each county being entitled to at least one delegate in the convention.

According to the recent apportionment of the Legislative Assembly, that body will be represented at the next session as follows, in the respective counties:

IN THE COUNCIL.

Walla Walla, Skamania and Clarke elects two; Cowlitz, Wahkiakum and Pacific elect one; Lewis and Chehalis elect one; Thurston, two; Pierce and Sawamish, one; King, one; Island, Jefferson, Claim and Whatcom, one.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Walla Walla elects one; Skamania, one; Clarke four; Cowlitz one; Cowlitz and Wahkiakum, one; Pacific, one; Chehalis one; Lewis, two; Thurston, six; Sawamish, one; Pierce, three; King, three; Island, one; Jefferson, one; Jefferson and Claim, one; Whatcom, one.

Whole number of councilmen and representatives, 38—total number of delegates entitled to a seat in the convention, 47.

The Central Committee would here take occasion to announce the following named gentlemen as a corresponding and vigilance committee for the several counties, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Walla-walla, Lloyd Brook, | Skamania, Wm. McCool, |
| Clarke, H. R. Crosbie, | Cowlitz, Seth Catlin, |
| Pacific, H. C. Dawson, | Chehalis, Geo. Naggs, |
| Lewis, Jackson Barton, | Thurston, J. W. Wiley, |
| Sawamish, D. Shelton, | Pierce, M. H. Frost, |
| King, W. A. Strickler, | Island, Sam'l Crocket, |
| Whatcom, E. Fitzhugh, | Jefferson, J. P. Keller, |
| Claim, E. G. Price, | Wahkiakum. |

It is earnestly recommended that the appointment of degates from the different representative and council districts be made at as early a day as practicable, in order that all may have ample time to make suitable arrangements to attend.

The corresponding committee are respectfully invited to communicate freely with the Territorial Central Committee, and amongst themselves, any and all matters of importance touching the welfare of the party, bearing upon the approaching election for members of the Legislature and delegate to Congress.

J. W. WILEY, Ch'n.,
H. C. MOSELEY,
U. E. HICKS,
I. N. EBEY,
F. A. CHENOWETH,
Dem. Ter. Central Com. W. T.

### THURSTON COUNTY Democratic Convention!

The Democracy of the several precincts in Thurston county are respectfully requested to appoint delegates to attend a general county convention to be held in Olympia, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH OF APRIL next, for the poorpose of selecting delegates to attend the Democratic Territorial Convention to be held at the same place on the 7th of May next, for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress.

The basis of representation in the county convention will be the same as last year—one delegate for every ten voters throughout the different precincts as nearly as their boundaries can be defined, and each precinct to be entitled to at least one delegate.

An early appointment of delegates is desired, and a full attendance requested, as said convention may be called upon either to make nominations for members of the next Legislative Assembly, or fix upon a suitable time for making such nominations, as shall be deemed most advisable.

By order of the Dem. Co. Com. for Thurston Co.

C. E. WEED, Chm'n.


## RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

Olympia, W. T., March 10, 1854.

| Provisions— | | Groceries— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, fresh, ℔ lb. | 12@18 | Sugar, bro. ℔ lb. | 11@12½ |
| Mutton, " ℔ " | 16@20 | Sugar, white crush. per lb. | @20 |
| Pork, fresh and salt, ℔ lb. | 16@20 | Coffee, ℔ lb. | 18@20 |
| Mess Pork, ℔bbl. | $26@$28 | Tea, " " | 50@75 |
| Clear Pork, ℔ " | $30@$32 | Rice, Caro., ℔ lb. | 6@10 |
| Bacon, clear, ℔ lb. | 18@20 | Dried Apples, ℔ lb | 14@16 |
| Hams, ℔ lb. | 6@22 | Dried Peaches " " | 6@25 |
| Shoulders, ℔ lb. | 6@16 | Chili Peaches, " " | 6@25 |
| Salmon, ℔ lb. | 6@10 | Soap, ℔ lb. | 8@10 |
| Codfish, ℔ lb. | 6@8 | Starch, ℔ lb. | 20 |
| Mackerel, ℔ hf bbl. | $15@16 | Candles, ml'd, ℔ lb | 25 |
| Butter, ℔ lb. | 30@37½ | do Adm. " " | 50 |
| Lard, " " | 18@20 | do Sperm, " " | 62 |
| Cheese, " " | 40@50 | Tobacco, ℔ lb. | 40@75 |
| Flour, ℔ 100 lbs. | @$6 | Saleratus, " " | 25 |
| Corn Meal, ℔ lb. | 6@7 | Pepper, grain, ℔ lb | 37½ |
| Salt, fine, " " | 6@5 | Molasses, ℔ gal. | 75@$1 |
| Salt, course, ℔ ℔. | 6@4 | Syrup, " " | 80@$1 |
| Potatoes, ℔ bush. | 40 | Vinegar, cider, ℔ gallon | 75 |
| Onions, " " | 2.00 | Lamp oil, ℔ gal. | 1.75@$2 |
| Beets, " " | 2.00 | Liquor— | |
| Turnips, " " | 1.50 | Brandy, ℔ gal. | $1.25@1.50 |
| Beans, Chili, ℔ lb. | 6@7 | Whiskey, " | 1.25@1.50 |
| Beans, white, ℔ lb. | 7@8 | Gin, ℔ gal | 1.50@$3 |
| Eggs, ℔ doz, | 75 | Port Wine, ℔ gal. | 1.50@$2 |
| Dry Goods— | | Cherry Brandy, ℔ gallon | $1.50@$2 |
| Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard | 14@16 | Sundries— | |
| Shirtings, bro. 3-4 per yard | 14½ | Nails, ℔ keg | $8.50@$10 |
| Shirtings, blea. 4-4 | 16½ | Window glass, ℔ box | $7@$9 |
| Drillings, bro. ℔ yd | 16½ | Sash, ℔ light | @25 |
| Prints, ℔ yard | 12½@20 | Axes, | $1.50@$2 |
| Blankets, ℔ pr. | $5@$7 | Buckets, 3 hoop, | 50@75 |
| Hosiery, wool hlf, per doz. | $3@$5 | Brooms, | 25 |
| do cotton, ℔ doz. | 2.50 | Lumber— | |
| Paints, &c.— | | Sawed fir, ℔ M | $15@17 |
| Lead, white, ℔ lb. | 20 | " cedar, " | $16@18 |
| do colors, " " | 25@37½ | Shingles, ℔ M | $3@$4 |
| Linseed oil, ℔ gal | $2.50 | Square timber, ℔ foot | 10@12 |
| Turpentine, " " | 3.00 | Piles, ℔ foot | 4@5 |


### OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

A FEW PIECES GINGHAM at BARNES'.

Olympia, Jan. 13, '55-2m18

## M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Licentiate of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada.

Having had the experience of fourteen years in the profession and practice of

*MEDICINE AND SURGERY,*

in all its various branches in England, India and the United States, and now a resident of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.

N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand.

Terms moderate.

Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

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 46.

### JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.,

Has on hand and offers for sale,

Ex E. D. WOLF,

GROCERIES:

Rio and Laguira Coffee;
Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black Teas;
Crushed Sugar and Honey;
"PARKER'S PURE REFINED SALERATUS;"
Carb. Soda, Creme de Tartar;
Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla Beans;
Isinglass, Mace, Nutmegs, Cassia;
Spices, whole and ground, Mustard;
Raisins, Capers, and Olive Oil.

PROVISIONS:

No. 1 Mackerel, Cod Fish, and Bacon;
Ten bbls. Mess Pork;
Ten half bbls. do
Ten casks Ames' Sugar Cured Hams.

LIQUORS:

25 casks draught and bottled Ale and Porter;
40 cases Reynold's Champaign Cider;
Wine Bitters, Syrup deGomme, and Jam. Ginger;
Grape Brand Tobacco, Segars, &c.

SUNDRIES:

20 kegs assorted Nails;
Percussion Caps, Shot, Lead & Gun Powder;
Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse;
Adamantine Candles and Toilet Soap;
2000 lbs. fine Table Salt.

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.

Feb. 24, 1855. n24.3w

## Fresh Arrival!

AT

### JOHNSON'S NEW STORE.

Just received by the bark "Mary Melville," a large stock of goods, consisting partly of

| | |
|---|---|
| Sugar, | Flour and Corn Meal, |
| Tea, | Beans, |
| Coffee, | Mustard, |
| Butter, | Spices, |
| Bacon, | Pickles, |
| Tobacco, | Powder, |
| Soap, | Shot, |
| Starch, | White Lead, |
| Lamp Wick, | Crockeryware, |
| Boots and Shoes, | Dried Apples, |
| Rice, | Baking Powders, |
| Indigo, | Saleratus, |
| White Lead, | Smoking Tobacco, |

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hard-ware,

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

T. JOHNSTON.

Olympia, February 24, 1855. 1tf

## MEDICAL.

*Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House.*

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. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-1y

### IRON CASTINGS AND MACHINERY.

The Price of Castings, of Ordinary Size and Patterns, Reduced to

EIGHT CENTS PER POUND.

Machinery, Engines and Boilers, at a corresponding reduction.

VULCAN FOUNDARY Co., SAN FRANCISCO.

GEO. GORDON, Prest.
E. T. STEEN, Mechanical Manager.

Feb. 21, 1855-n24-3m


### Indian Reservations.

The following reservations for the Indians on Puget Sound having been surveyed, or having natural boundaries defining them, information is given to the public, that settlers may take action accordingly in locating claims. The necessary notice will be given in regard to the remaining reservations, as soon as the surveys are made;

### Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

Executive Office, Olympia, W. T. January 27th, 1855.

1st. The northern half of section 26—the north eastern quarter of section 27—fractional section 23, and the eastern half of section 22; all in range one (1) west, township nineteen (19) north, situated on the south side of Puget Sound, near the mouth of She-nah-nam, or Medicine creek, and one mile west of the Willamette meridian, containing according to the U. S. land survey 1280 acres.

2nd. A tract on the south side of Commencement Bay, not far from the mouth of the Puyallup river; beginning at a point on the beach marked by a large white fir tree, blazed on three sides, and standing on the north east corner of Swan & Riley's claim; thence along the beach, and following its meanderings one and a half miles in a south easterly direction, to a point marked by a fallen tree, bearing the letters U. S. R., behind which three cedar trees are conspicuously blazed; thence south one and a half miles; thence west about one mile to a point due south of the place of beginning, and thence north about two and a half miles to said place of beginning, containing in all 1280 acres, or two sections of land.

3d. The small island called Klah-che-min, situated opposite the mouth of Hammersly's and Totten's inlets, and separated from Hartstene Island by Peale's (or Pickering's) passage, containing, according to the U. S. land survey, about 1400 acres.

4th. The Peninsula at the south eastern end of Perry's Island called Shais-quihl; and

5th. The Island called Chah-choo-sen, situated in the Lummi river, at the point of separation of the mouths, emptying respectively into Bellingham Bay and the Gulf of Georgia.

6th. Commencing on the beach at Neah Bay, at the mouth of a small brook running into the same, next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore round Cape Classet or Flattery to the mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the south side of said Cape, a little above the Watch village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the first mentioned creek, and thence following the same down to the place of beginning.

ISAAC I. STEVENS, Gov., and Supt. Ind. Aff., W. T.


## Down at North End!

Just received, a general assortment of SHELF HARD-WARE.

—ALSO—

Crow-bars, Picks, Log-chains, Shovels, Spades, C C Saws, Mill and C C Files, Iron and Steel, Seives, Wire and Wire cloth, Hatchets, Axes and Ax handles, Cut and Wrought Nails, Cut and Wrought Spikes, Adzes and Broad Axes.

Six coils assorted Rope, Bed Cords, Chalk lines, Tape lines.

Shot, Powder and Lead. Grind stones and fixtures, and 1000 & 1 other articles too numerous to mention.

2000 yards brown sheeting; red, white and yellow Flannels; blue drills, Denim's bed ticks and Cotton Flannel; 2003 yards prints, assorted; brown and Irish Linen, and 365 little things all around the house.

Men's Boots and Shoes, Pants, Vests and Shirts.

Women's and Children's Shoes.

Also—Fine fresh Flour and Corn Meal, Pork, Lard and Butter.

All for sale low at G. A. BARNES'.

Olympia, Jan. 10, 1855. 2m18

### Notice to Farmers.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the farmers of Washington Territory that he is carrying on the Fanning Mill making extensively, five miles southeast of Olympia, on Eaton's prairie—sometimes called Chambers' prairie.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish purchasers with a superior article of the kind ever yet invented, and will warrant them to clean five hundred to one thousand bushels of wheat per day with ease, if properly tended, at the moderate price of fifty-five dollars at the shop.

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

### Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of WILSON & HURD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. H. Wilson will settle the business of the late firm.

E. H. WILSON,
J. K. HURD.

Dec. 18, 1854.—14tf

### PLOUGHS.

Just received per bark "Russell," a few superior Ploughs. JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.

Feb. 24, 1855 n24.3w

### Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the estate of Henry Collie, deceased, that the undersigned administrator intends to apply for a final settlement at the next term of Probate Court, to be held in Chinook, Pacific county, on the 2d Monday in March next.

NATHAN S. ELLIS, Administrator.

February 24, 1855—n24-4w

### Onion Seed,

Warranted to be first rate, just received and for sale by JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.

Feb. 24, 1855. n24.3w

### Religious Notices.

The Rev. Dr. McCarty (Episcopal Church) will preach in Olympia on the last 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.

## 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

## 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 California, 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.

## Halloo!! Stranger!

Did you hear of the great excitement prevailing at the Falls of the Des-Shutes?

Why, yes, they du say as how WILSON is selling goods cheaper for cash than ever was known in them are diggins. Je-hue, only hear what he has got:

2000 lbs. Sugar;
20 kegs superior Golden Syrup;
500 lbs. Coffee;
20 boxes Raisins;
600 brown Soap;
5 boxes Adamantine Candles;
1 cask Lamp Oil;
10 kegs nails, assorted sizes;

Rock Salt, Preserved and Brandy Peaches; 5 different brands chewing Tobacco; Tickings; Blue and Brown Drills; Hickory Shirting; Red White and Blue Flannels; Boots and Shoes, and in short a general variety of dry Goods, Groceries and Clothing. Also Blankets, Oregon Saddles and Saddle trees. Neow, if there is any thing more you want to know, take along your cash or country produce, and WILSON will tell you all abeout it.

Jan. 13, 1855—18tf

### NEW BOOKS.

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

Oct. 7, 1854.

### Strained Honey.

A New supply of fine strained Honey just received and for sale at PARKER'S.

Olympia, Nov. 24, 1854. 11tf


### Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS.

| In | Tp. | North, Range | | in W. T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 20 | North, Range | 1 | West in W. T. |
| | 19 | " " | 1 | " " " |
| | 18 | " " | 1 | " " " |
| | 17 | " " | 1 | " " " |
| | 12 | " " | 1 | " " " |
| | 19 | " " | 2 | " " " |
| | 20 | " " | 2 | " " " |
| | 19 | " " | 1 | East " " |
| | 20 | " " | 1 | " " " |

All persons who have claims or parts of claims in the above named townships are requested to appear at the office of the Register and Receiver of the land district for Washington Territory, in Olympia, on the days designated below, to wit:

| In Tp. | N., Range | | on the |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | N., Range | 1 W. | on the 27th & 28th Feb. |
| 19 | " " | 1 " | " " 2d & 3d March. |
| 18 | " " | 1 " | " " 5th & 6th " |
| 17 | " " | 1 " | " " 8th & 9th " |
| 12 | " " | 1 " | " " 12th & 13th " |
| 19 | " " | 2 " | " " 15th & 16th " |
| 20 | " " | 2 " | " " 19th & 20th " |
| 19 | " " | 1 E. | " " 22d & 23d " |
| 20 | " " | 1 " | " " 26th & 27th " |

When and where we shall be prepared to enter upon the adjustment and settlement, according to law, of all conflicts of boundary lines that may be found to exist among them.

And all persons who have settled on unsurveyed land in said Territory (who have not filed a notification of their claims) are hereby requested to do so within thirty days from the first day of April 1855, under penalty of forfeiture of their claims by enactment of the 3d section of the act of July 17th, 1854.

Given under our hands at Olympia, this 10th day of February, 1855.

H. C. MOSELEY, Register,
E. YULEE, Receiver.

Feb. 10, 1855. 4w22


A FEW PIECES LINDSEYS at BARNES'.

Olympia, Jan. 13, 55.

### HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.

Feb. 19, 1854. 24tf

## North End Right Side up.

Just received by the bark "Sarah Warren:"

5 boxes 8 by 10 Glass,
5 do 10 by 12 do
5 do 10 by 14 do
3 do 12 by 16 do

Copal Varnish, Terpentine, pure White Lead;
Spanish Brown, Red Lead;
Black Lead, Venetian Red;
Litherage, Lamp-black, Whiting;
Oil and Putty, Paint, Varnish;
Pencil Brushes, &c.

—ALSO—

Black, Blue and Steel mixed Satinettes;
Kentucky Jeans, Hickory Shirting;
Checks, &c., &c., at G. A. BARNES'

Olympia, Jan. 25, 1855. 4w20

### 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

### 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.

### REMOVAL.

A. B. STUART, of Stuart's Express, will hereafter be found at the Store of Messrs. J. & C. E. Williams. A. B. STUART.

### CLARK DREW,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

## ALLEN & CO.

Have just received, per bark Luika, and offer for sale at the

Sandwich Island Store, at Tumwater,

Blue drills, brown drills;
Mexican mixtures, cottonades;
Suffolk drills, striped shirting;
Assorted prints, blankets;
Cadet pants, fine black do;
Denim frocks and pants;
Hickory shirts, white shirts;
Merino shirts and drawers;
U. S. hats, Henry Clay do;
Boots, cloth caps;
Mess pork, hams, beef;
Rice, sugar, coffee, syrup;
Vinegar, pickles, sauces;
Ginger, pepper, mustard;
Turpentine, oil, and white lead,

With many other articles too numerous to mention.—All of which will be sold at reasonable rates, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Jan. 12, 1855. n18tf.

## NEW ARRANGEMENT

FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PASSENGERS

BETWEEN THE

COWLITZ AND OLYMPIA!

The subscriber will establish a line of stages and horses for the conveyance of passengers and freight between the above named places after the 25th inst.

Horses will be kept at Olympia, Grand Mound and the Cowlitz. A stage will also run in connection with this line, between Grand Mound and Olympia—leave Olympia Tuesday and Friday of each week at 12 M., and arrive at Grand Mound same evening, where horses will be in readiness to convey passengers to the Cowlitz in time to take the boats to Monticello and Portland. Returning—on the arrival of boats from below, horses will be in readines, at Strong's Hotel, to convey passengers to Grand Mound, where they will either get fresh horses or be put through by stage.

During the winter, passengers will be conveyed down the Chehalis in canoes from Saunders' to the Skookum Chuck, thereby avoiding the most disagreeable portion of the road.

By this arrangement, passengers can be saved the expense of horse keeping on the way, and by getting fresh horses on the route, can perform the journey with more ease and expedition. Charges, too, lower than others have charged at this season of the year.

The stage will start from Parker's store in Olympia.

CHARGES AS FOLLOWS—winter arrangement:

From Olympia to Grand Mound, $3 50
From Grand Mound to the Cowlitz, 6 50

WM. B. GOODELL.

Olympia, Dec. 20, 1854. 15ly.

### 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


### Educational.

The following is the list of books agreed upon by the County Superintendents for Common Schools in the counties of Pierce and Thurston, as a part of a uniform system of School Books:

Town's Spelling Book and Definer, and Town's Analysis.

Eclectic Series or McGuffey's Readers, consisting of First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers; also for additional reading books, E. Willard's U. S. History and Parley's Common School History.

Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, First and Second Parts; Davie's Arithmetic and Colburn's Mental Arithmetic; Butler's Grammar, First and Second Parts. It will be important to procure the latest editions of each of the books mentioned.

Jan. 2, 1855.

### To W. Renton and Daniel Howard.

Whereas on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1854, the complaint of John N. Ayers vs. W. Renton and Daniel Howard was filed in the Clerk's office of the U. S. District Court for King County, W. T., founded on a promissory note dated Sept. 23rd 1854, due ten days after date, for the sum of six hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety four cents, payable to plaintiff or order, and signed by Renton & Howard.

Upon said complaint summons was duly issued and return of "not found" was made thereon by the sheriff of said county; whereupon it was ordered by the Hon. Edward Lander, presiding judge of the 3d judicial district of Washington Territory, that publication thereof be made in the Pioneer and Democrat, a newspaper published in Olympia, in said Territory, once a week for fourteen weeks successively. You will therefore take notice that unless you appear and plead, answer or demur to said complaint as required by law, judgment and execution will be had thereon at the next regular term of said court to be held at Seattle in said King county, on the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1855.

D. S. MAYNARD,
Clerk of U. S. Dis't Court for K. C., W. T.

Dec. 30, 1854. 14w16


### DR. J. R. CARDWELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

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

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

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

### 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

SEBASTOPOL.—The following description of this place, toward which the attention of the world is now directed, is taken from McCulloch's Gazetteer, and may be relied upon for its accuracy :

"Sebastopol, or Aktair, a town and seaport of European Russia, on the west coast of Crimea, latitude 44 deg. 46 min. north, longitude 33 deg. 30 min. east. Population fluctuating, consisting principally of the garrison, and of the various individuals connected with the fleet. Sebastopol stands on a creek, on the south side of one of the finest bays in the world, the Eteas of Strabo. It stretches east into the country about five miles, with a breadth, where greatest, of about a mile ; it has, till within a short distance of the bottom, near Jakerman, from six to eight fathoms of water. The bay is defended by strong forts on both sides the entrance. Merchantmen are excluded from Sebastopol, and it has become the principal station of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Streets wide and regular, intersecting each other at right angles ; houses extremely good ; and built in the modern Italian style; principal edifices, admiralty, arsenal, hospital, barracks, &c — The calcareous rocks at Jakerman, (town of Caverns,) in the vicinity of Sebastopol, have been cut into the most extraordinary caverns, or rather chappels, monasteries, cells, &c., 'which, by their multiplicity and intricacy, astonish and confound the beholder.'"

SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH TO EUROPE.—At the late meeting of the American Scientific Association, in Washington, Lieut. Maury, in referring to the deep sea soundings obtained by Lieut. Berryman, U. S. N., appeared to give the preference to a higher northern latitude for the purposes of a submarine telegraph. North of the banks of Newfoundland the depth is said not to exceed two miles, while to the southward and eastward of those banks, bottom is not reached under five thousand fathoms, or nearly six miles.

THE CZAR.—The present Emperor was born on the 6th July, 1796, and is thus fifty-eight years old. He married on the 1st July, 1817, the Princess of Prussia, sister of the reigning King. She was born on the 13th July, 1798. They have six children, four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, the Hereditary Grand Duke, was born on the 29th of April, 1818, and married on the 28th April 1841, a Princess of the House of Darmstadt. They have at present four children.

SUBMARINE ARMOR. — Mr. James A. Whipple, of Boston, has obtained a government contract for submarine armor, to be used in the construction of the sea wall and dock at Pensacola.

REMAINS OF FRANKLIN'S PARTY.—A Quebec dispatch of the 5th inst., says it is known there that the recent story about the discovery of the dead body of Sir John Franklin, with some of his companions, is a sheer fabrication, without the slightest shadow of truth.

SUFFERING AMONG THE CHEROCKES.—The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer says:

"Persons just from the Cherokee nation, northwest of the State of Arkansas, state that there is great suffering among the poor Indians in that region, many of them being compelled to resort to theft to obtain the common necessaries of life.—Their case is one that strongly appeals to the sympathies of the whites, who occupy their ancient hunting grounds. It has been suggested that government should adopt some measure for their relief."

RUTSIA.—In the seventy-seven years intervening between 1772 and 1849, the Russian Empire increased in population from fourteen millions to upwards of sixty millions, or at the rate of about fourteen millions in every twenty years. This wonderful increase is chiefly attributable to the enlarged area of the Empire, caused by the addition of Poland, Finland and the Caucasus, to its domains.

THE CASE OF DR. BEALE.—It is stated as a certainty that Dr. Beale has received a pardon from the Governor of Pennsylvania, and that he will be set at liberty in a few days. Three of the Supreme Court Judges gave written opinions as to the illegality of the verdict of the jury.

The accounts of the suffering of the poor in New York are harrowing in the extreme. The winter is more than usually inclement —rents are exorbitantly high—fuel is a luxury that none but the comparatively wealthy can enjoy—provisions are dearer than during the Flour Riots, and employment cannot be procured. All the large manufactures have discharged more than half their hands.

They are poking fun at the solitary Democrat elected to the Massachusetts Legislature—asking how he will organize the Democratic caucus, who will be Secretary, who will second the motions, &c.! He will clearly have it all his own way, and the Democratic party in that Legislature is for once a unit, and likely to be a very unanimous unit! The position of that man is rather to be envied.

Mrs. Swissbelm says "that if a man wants his children to resemble himself, the fewer jaunts he takes to California the better."

☞ A contract has been entered into for the building of a new hotel at St. Paul, Minnesota, to cost from $75,000 to $100,000. It will be commenced early in the Spring.

☞ Hard times has had an effect upon the recruiting service. It has caused ranks of regiments to be filled up rapidly. In November, 550 men were enlisted, and 1,337 rejected.

It is stated that all the Democratic Senators in Congress, except Adams, are soon to make a public demonstration against the Know Nothings.

## LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled, "an act establishing a common school system for the territory of Washington."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington,* That it shall be the duty of the county auditor of each county to report to the county superintendent of common schools, at least twenty days before the first Friday in November of each year, the amount of school tax levied in their respective counties for that year ; and that it be the duty of the clerk of the district court, at the close of every term thereof, to report to the superintendent the amount of fines imposed during said term of court ; and that it be the duty of all justices of the peace to report to the superintendent, at least twenty days before the first Friday in November of each year, the amount of fines imposed and collected by them for the past year.

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful for any county treasurer to receive county orders in payment for county school tax, nor to pay out any school money on county orders.

SEC. 3. Districts having less than twelve scholars between the ages of four and twenty-one years, and which, in the opinion of the directors are not able to support a school, may by organizing and reporting to the superintendent according to law, draw their proportion of the school money without being required to comply with the provisions of the school law any further than the said organization and report is concerned. And in such districts three legal voters shall constitute a quorum to do business; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of such districts to let out all county school funds so received at interest, for the use of the district, on good security until such time as it may be required for school purposes in said district. The clerk of the district and his securities shall also be responsible for such money: *Provided*, that if the term of three years shall elapse before such weak districts shall have at least three months school, such districts shall not be entitled to any apportionment of the county school funds after the expiration of the said three years, until they shall have complied with the law in the same manner as regularly organized districts are required to do.

SEC. 4 It shall be the duty of the county superintendent to be at the county seat on the third Friday of May and November of each year, for the purpose of examining teachers, and he shall give ten days notice of the same by posting up hand bills or otherwise ; and all teachers examined on different days shall pay to the superintendent the sum of one dollar.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to be at the county seat on the third Saturday of May and November of each year, for the purpose of making any alterations desired in districts ; and said superintendent shall give ten days public notice of the same, as provided in section four. And any district applying on different days for the transaction of such business, shall pay the superintendent a reasonable compensation for his trouble, not exceeding the sum of two dollars.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to district the whole county so that every resident of the county shall be included in some district.

SEC. 7. That section eight, under title "miscellaneous provisions," of the school law, be amended by adding, after the word teachers in the second line of said section, "and building school houses."

*Passed January* 26, 1855.


**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, comsing the following different kinds :

APPLES.

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

PEARS.

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

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, I. BETTMAN.

**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

**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

**PEOPLE'S EMPORIUM!**

**Goldman & Rosenblatt,**

KEEP constantly on hand, and receive by every arrival—

**Dry Goods, Clothing,**

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES,

*HARD-WARE, STATIONARY,*

SADDLERY, &c., &c.,

Which are sold at Wholesale and Retail.

Ladies' Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of the latest styles imported direct from New York.

Orders promptly attended to.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT,

Corner of Main and Second Streets.

Olympia, 1854. 12tf

**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

**Dissolution Notice.**

THE copartnership heretofore existing between C. B. PILLOW and CLARK DREW is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHAS. B. PILLOW,
CLARK DREW.

Portland, Nov. 7, 1854.

The business of the firm will be settled by C. B. Pillow at their old stand on Front street.

C. B. PILLOW.

Portland, Nov. 7, 1854. 11tf

**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 Stellacoom, 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 Stellacoom.

HUGH PATTERSON.

Washington Plains, Sept. 20, 1854. 6m2

**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

A FEW PIECES FINE MERINOES at BARNES'.

Olympia, Jan. 13, '55-2m18

**New Goods**

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

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

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

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

Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,

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

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

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

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, June 9, '54. -tf.

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, 1853.

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. 6m12

**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. 26tf

**For Sale.**

STEAMER "Fairy," three years old, in good running order. For particulars enuire at Kendall Co. store.

Olympia, Dec. 15th, 1854. 14tf

**OLYMPIA MARKET,**

ON the west side of Maine—between first and second streets—will be found at all times supplied with the best of

MEATS, VEGETABLES, BUTTER, EGGS, &c.,

And in short, everything usually kept in a market, or can be procured in the country around—all of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

No pains will be spared to keep a general supply on hand.

W. KIRTLEY.
A. W. SAUNDERS.

Olympia, Jan. 20, 1855. 19tf

**John G. Parker, Jr.,**

—DEALER IN—

*GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS*

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

**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


**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 CHENOWETH 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.


**TE 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

**MOUNT VERNON.**

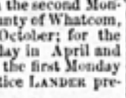
THE subscriber having located twenty miles above the Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, on what was formerly known as the Clicatat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber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

3w48 J. L. MITCHELL.

OLYMPIA BAKERY

AND

**BEEF MARKET!**



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

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

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 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

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

**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.

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

**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 Williams' store.

A. B. STUART.

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

**Evans & Ebey,**

*ATTORNEYS AT LAW.*

Offices—Olympia and Port Townsend, W. T.

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

Aug. 12, 1854. 49tf

**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,**

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

**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 ties,
3000 lbs Hawiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
8000 lbs coarse salt,
2000 lbs Sugar-cured Hams,
2000 lbs extra chewing tobacco, in 21 lb packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 lb boxes,
20 doz. boxes Martell's Brandty,
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

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, 1853.

**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 Stellacoom, Sept. 9, 1854. 1tf

**SAMUEL HOLMES,**

**DAGUERREOTYPIST,**

*OLYMPIA, W. T.*

Will attend to all orders for the taking of Dagnerreotype LIKENESSES, and all other matters connected with the art.

Rooms over the Cabinet Shop of D. C. Beatty.

May 13, 1854. 36tf

**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

**WASHINGTON HOTEL.**

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

OLYMPIA, W. T.

CORLISS & ENSIGN, Proprietors.

THE proprietors of this hotel having just completed a large additional building for bed rooms, parlors, &c., and entirely overhauld, renovated and enlarged the dining, bar and bed rooms of the old establishment, and also supplied the same with all necessary furniture, and entirely new beds and bedding, are now prepared to offer such accommodations to the public in general, and the traveling community in particular, as to convince all that "it's THE House for the weary."

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, which the market affords.

A good Stable is attached to the premises, and all may rest assured that animals left in our care shall fare as well as themselves.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, as it shall ever be our constant aim to make all as comfortable as possible.

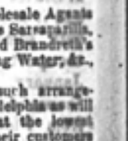
Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

Olympia, Dec. 9 1854. 13tf

**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

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 de do ; | 255 lbs Balsam copaiva; |
| 30 " Jayne's Expectorant ; | 75 lbs Spts. Nitre Dule ; |
| 20 " Jayne's Alterative ; | 100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent; |
| 40 " Moffatt's Phoenix Bitters ; | 500 lbs Cream of Tartar |
| 50 " do Life Pills ; | 350 lbs Tartaric Acid; |
| 24 " Osgood's Indian Cholagogue ; | 800 lbs Bi-carb Soda; |
| 30 " Thompson's Eye Water ; | 500 lbs Beeswax; |
| 24 " Nerve and bone Liniment ; | 200 lbs refined camphor; |
| 15 " Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge ; | 400 lbs Copperas; |
| 20 " British Oil ; | 500 lbs Glauber salts; |
| 36 " Harlem do ; | 50 gals. cold pressed castor oil; |
| 40 " Godfrey's Cordial; | 4 boxes cast steel soap; |
| 30 " Bateman's Drops; | 3 bbls lampblack; |
| 12 " Ayer's C. pectoral. | 1 bbl Race ginger ; |
| 50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer ; | 50 lbs Cassia, in mats; |
| 300 gross bottle corks ; | 300 lbs Hops; |
| 70 cases Sarsap. syrup ; | 100 lbs Red Rhei. Indig; |
| 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 Pottase; | 50 lbs Indigo, Bengal; |
| | 30 lbs Opium (new crop) |
| | 20 lbs Prus. 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 Otre; |

**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, Plattsville, Illinois.

San Francisco, Aug. 7, 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

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN F. STIRLING

**ENSIGN & STIRLING,**

**LUMBER DEALERS,**

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

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

San Francisco, Sept. 25, 1853.

**E. D. WARBASS,**

DEALER IN

**Produce and Merchandise,**

COWLITZ FARMS, W. T.

September, 1852. -tf.