PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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Report of Gov. Stevens

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Annexed is the report of Gov. STEVENS to Mr. MANNYPENNY, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon whose recommendation the following, amongst other Indian appropriations, was submitted for the action of Congress:

"For expenses of holding a council with, and making presents of goods and provisions to the Blackfeet, Grosventres, and other wild tribes of Indians immediately within or adjacent to the eastern boundary of Washington Territory, $100,000."

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1854.

SIR: My former communications have made known to the department the arrangements made to secure peace between the Indian tribes east and west of the Rocky mountains, and to pave the way for a council where shall be present all the tribes not included in existing treaties.—These arrangements consisted in councils held by myself at Fort Benton with the Blackfeet, at the St. Mary's valley with the Flatheads, and with other tribes on my way to the valley of the Columbia, and in devolving upon Mr. Doty, at Fort Benton, and Lieut. Mullan, in the St. Mary's valley, important Indian duties, of which the department has already been informed.

Since my last communication I have received additional information showing the necessity of the council.

It must be remarked, however, that great caution has been exercised not to commit the government to this measure.

The Indians know that the officers of the government whom they have met deem it necessary that they will strongly urge it; that, in consequence, the consent and cooperation of the Indians themselves has been asked and gained; but that whether it shall be held or not will depend on the action of the authorities at home.

I trust that the following brief statement of facts will carry conviction as to the necessity of the council for the protection of our citizens, as well as the protection of the Indians themselves.

The Indians whom it is proposed to convene in council at Fort Benton are the Blackfeet, composed of four bands—Piegans, Bloods, Blackfeet, and Gros Venters—and numbering some twelve to fourteen thousand, and the tribes in the Territory of Washington from the Cascade to the dividing ridge of the Rocky mountains, who meet the Blackfeet in sanguinary strife on the plains of the Missouri in pursuit of Buffalo. Besides which, it is hoped that the influence of the council will contribute to prevent the recurrence of difficulties between the Blackfeet and the Crows and Assenebоins. The council directly affects the peace and well-being of some twenty-five thousand Indians, east and west of the Rocky mountains.

Mr. Doty, in the discharge of his Indian duties, visited in December last some five thousand Blackfeet on the Marias river, held councils with their different bands, and was not only received with the greatest hospitality, but was assured by the principal chiefs of their desire to bring to an end these border difficulties, to enjoy the protection of the government, and to learn the arts of civilized life. Their principal chiefs present at the council held by me in September last, have made great exertions to prevent their young men going on war parties, and one of their bravest and most influential chiefs, the "Little Dog," was actually attacked and wounded by the Assenebоins, and yet would not retaliate in consequence of his promise in council to abstain from war. By advices received at a subsequent period, I have learned that Mr. Doty, in January and February, was amongst these Indians, and was listened to with the greatest respect. They desire to learn agriculture, and realize fully that the buffalo will soon disappear, and that their only resource will be the cultivation of the soil.

Mr. Doty is now making extensive examinations of the adjacent country, running out the various streams from the Marias to the Three Forks, and from the most westerly bend of the Missouri to Judith river, in order to select the best position for an Indian agency, and ascertain all the facts in reference to the adaptation of the country to tillage and grazing.

Lieutenant Mullan has been eaqually active in his exertions to collect information of the Rocky-mountain region, in the neighborhood of the St. Mary's valley, has met and held councils with the Flatheads and the representatives from other tribes, and has gained the most accurate information in reference to the habits, numbers, and thoroughfares of the Indians who cross the mountains to the Missouri plains. In an examination made in December and January, he crossed the Rocky mountains four times, exploring many beautiful and some extensive valleys, extending his route to Fort Hall, and accomplishing an aggregate distance of over 700 miles. The Washington Territory Indians he reports as bearing in patience the stealing of horses and the loss of men from the war parties of the Blackfeet, having faith that the government will ultimately protect them. Their heroic character and good faith are most signally exhibited in the following pathetic incident, which occurred in November last, referred to by Lieut. Mullan, and reported by Mr. Doty in these words:

"On the 1st of November, six Pend d'Oreille Indians came to this post, and delivered up all the horses that were stolen. It appears that they were taken by two young Pend d'Oreilles and run to the Pend d'Oreille camp, then hunting beyond the Muscle Shell, under the command of the chief of that nation, 'Alexander.' The horses were recognized by the stamps as belonging to the whites, and the young men confessed having stolen them at this post. A council was held, and it was determined that it was a great sin to steal horses from white men who were friendly to them; that the wishes of the "Great Soldier Chief," who had been at St. Mary's, were known to them, and they had promised compliance with them; that stealing these horses would give the Pend d'Oreilles the name of liars and triflers; that they had always borne a good name, and were ashamed to have mean things said of them now; therefore, the horses must be taken back by the great chief and five principal men of the tribe. Accordingly they came boldly to the Fort and delivered up the horses, without asking any reward, but, on the contrary, expressing much sorrow and shame that they had been taken.

"Thus these six Indians proved themselves not only honest, but brave in the highest degree; coming, as they did, five days and nights' march into an enemy's country, simply to do an act of justice to strangers. They remained here two days, and on departing were accompanied by Mr. Clark and myself fifteen or twenty miles on their journey.

"During their stay here, a number of Piegan warriors about the Fort became very troublesome to the strangers—so much so, that we were compelled to detail a strong guard for their protection.

"Suitable presents were given them from the Indian goods left with me."

In a communication from the St. Mary's valley as late as the 9th of March, I learn that Lieut. Mullan was then on his way to Fort Benton to expostulate with the Blackfeet, and that the Blackfeet and Crows were at war to the south.

Whilst, however, the tribes of the Territory of Washington, consisting mainly of the Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, Cœur d'Alenes, Spokanes, and Nez Perces, and two to three thousand of whom hunt on the Missouri plains each year, and whilst the chiefs present at Fort Benton are complying with their promises, yet never were so many Blackfeet war parties on the trial as during the past winter, says Mr. Doty.

"About five hundred, principally Piegans, have passed this post on their way to war, since October 1st; about one hundred were induced to turn back. In the same time eight hundred or one thousand warriors must have passed above and below the Fort, on their way to the Flatheads, Snakes and Crows, as I have from time to time heard of large parties of Bloods, Blackfeet and Gros Venters on the march, and parties are constantly going from the different bands."

Several of the chiefs have taken a decided stand for peace, and keep the warriors of their own bands at home. Others say "this is the last winter we can go to war; next summer the white soldiers will stop us; therefore let us steal this winter all the horses we can;" and yet a single white can go in safety throughout their country, and will be treated with hospitality. Hit only danger would be that he might as night be mistaken for an Indian, and thus lose both his horses and his scalp.

In this connexion, I will call attention to the importance of conciliating these Indians, so that, in the event of war, they may be our friends. The trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company extend to the north from the Red river settlements to the Rocky mountains, and their influence over the Indians has been great. A competition for the trade of the Blackfeet now exists between the American ports on the Missouri and the British posts on the Saccatchawan; and it is alleged by Mr. Doty that at the British posts whiskey is furnished the Indians. I am satisfied no such nefarious traffic is carried on at any American post on the Missouri. The Blackfeet, as a general thing, prefer the American to the British trader; and the protection of our government once extended to them, they will cease to be under foreign influence.

But the character of the Rocky mountain region constituting the boundary between these tribes, its adaptation to settlement, the large quantity of arable and grazing land, and the abundance of wood and water, afford an additional reason for the holding of this council. The country must soon and rapidly be settled. I will mention a few characteristic facts.

West of the Rocky mountain divide, and at an average distance of less than one hundred miles, are the valleys of the St. Mary and Flathead rivers, the one having its source in the divide, whence water flows to the Snake river on the south and west, and to the three forks of the Missouri on the east, and running nearly due north, the other having its source in British territory and running nearly due south; these rivers meet and form Clark's Fork, and they furnish, separated only by a low divide near their confluence, an almost continuous valley, adapted to agriculture and to grazing—the climate so mild that cattle need not foddering in the winter, and the mountain slopes and spurs furnishing inexhaustible supplies of lumber and fuel.—From the very divide several streams and rich valleys descend to the St. Mary and the Flathead rivers; the three principal—Big Blackfeet, the Little Blackfeet and the Hell Gate rivers—debouching from the mountains at a single point named Hell Gate. These last, particularly the two latter, are great thoroughfares for Indians, and are of the same general character, as to mildness of climate and freedom from deep snows, as the St. Mary's valley. The arable land west of the divide, and in the very heart of the mountains, cannot be less than five or six thousand square miles; for it must be remarked that it is not simply the valleys referred to which go to make up the general estimate, but many lateral valleys must be included—some, and those especially in the vicinity of the Flathead lake, being of remarkable beauty and fertility.

East of the mountains, the country from the divide separating the waters of the three forks of the Missouri from those of Snake river, as far north as the Marias river, is one of extraordinary richness as a grazing country, and there are many and extensive tracts well adapted to agriculture. The several river bottoms of the Marias, Teton, Medicine, Dearbon, and some smaller streams further to the south, are well supplied with cotton wood. In the region of the three forks of the Missouri, the country, though well adapted to grazing, is rather deficient in wood.

The change in the character of the country, on crossing the divide and descending the valley of the Snake river to Fort Hall, is remarkable. Lieut. Mullan reports that in the whole distance of one hundred miles, the term sterrility is alone expressive of the country, there being but one fertile spot, and that Cantonment Loring, five miles from Fort Hall.

The valleys from the three forks of the Missouri to the Marias, immediately east of the mountains, will furnish several thousand square miles of excellent arable land, besides a much larger quantity of pasturage. I am of opinion that ten or twelve thousand square miles will be a low estimate of the valleys adapted to agriculture in the very heart of, and immediately east and west of, the mountains in the region between the Blackfeet and the Indian tribes of the Territory of Washington.—These valleys present many celebrated landmarks, which were pointed out by the Indian guides as the mementoes of Indian strife.

The character of the country, taken in connexion with the facilities of this route, in the excellence of the passes, the abundance of wood, grass and water, and the navigability of the Missouri by steamers to the vicinity of the Great Falls, must go to show the necessity of the council, not simply for the protection of the Indian tribes, but for the protection of our citizens now forming nuclei of settlements in the vicinity of the Great Falls, and in the St. Mary's valley, and wending their way to the Territories of Oregon and Washington on this route.

A party is said to be now starting from Minnesota, and so favorable is the route for wood, water and grass, that I have no doubt that emigrants to these Territories will seek it from the line of the Platte.—From our most experienced hunters and trappers, who have lived years on the Yellow-stone, and are familiar with all the passes in the Black Hills, I am satisfied that the northern passes can be reached from the line of the Platte at several points between Council Bluffs and Fort Laraime. A choice of routes is an obvious advantage in case of a large emigration, which is going on this year, and is likely to go on for some years to come.

The navigability of the Missouri to the vicinity of the Great Falls for steamers of from 18 to 20 inches at all seasons of the year, when the river is not obstructed by ice, and for steamers of from 30 to 36 inches, for one-half of the season, determined by the recent survey of that river, and to be inferred from its navigability for keel boats drawing 22 inches at the lowest stage, lightering at several points, and for keel boats of 18 inches without lightering, has an important bearing on this question. Indeed, the members of the fur companies, who have been or are now in charge of posts on the Missouri—as Robert Campbell, Alexander Culbertson, Mr. Clarke, and others—simply from their own practical experience in the use of these keel-boats, have long been satisfied as to the navigability of this river for steamers, and would not hesitate to employ them did their business warrant it. The head of steam boat navigation on the Missouri river is only about five hundred miles from that on the Columbia, and it cannot be doubted that it will prove an important route of communication. The experience of the Nicaragua transit route when iron-hull stern-wheel boats, drawing from 13 to 17 inches of water, and carrying four hundred passengers with their baggage, and of the Allegheny river in Pennsylvania, and the little Tombigbee in Alabama, is conclusive on this question.

I have submitted the practical difficulties of the navigation of the Missouri, with its currents, rapids and bars, and sudden deflections, to the consideration of experienced men who have been the pioneers on these rivers, and are skilled both in the construction and the running of boats, and they are satisfied that steamers of very considerable tonnage, and carrying many passengers, can be used on this river the entire distance to the vicinity of the Falls; and a company now in Oregon, who are running a line of steamers on the Upper Willamette, are contemplating extending another season the line of the Columbia, from its present terminus at the Dalles, to Wallah Wallah.

The Missouri river furnishes the natural channel for the supplying of goods for the proposed Indian council at Fort Benton, and also for the permanent supply of goods to Indians in the eastern portion of the Territory of Washington.

Should no action be had in this matter till so late a period of the session that the council cannot be held till another year, it nevertheless ought to be made this session, in order that timely notice be given to the Indians, the preparations be made with care, and nothing omitted to secure its complete success. The funds will be wanted for the fiscal year for which appropriations are now being made, and the Indians now looking forward to the council will feel that they have been trifled with, unless definite information can be given to them in relation to it the present year.

I submit these facts and considerations, with the earnest hope that, when placed before Congress, they may show the absolute necessity of the council to the preservation of peace among the Indians, and the protection of the property and persons of our citizens; and that the present opportunity may be availed of, when these tribes are desirous to be on permanent relations of amity with our government and with each other.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs of the Territory of Washington.
Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

☞We copy the following from the San Francisco *Herald* of a late date:

"On the first page of to-day's issue, our readers will find a mass of interesting information illustrating the products, trade and progress of California during the first six months of the present year. It will be seen, the total amount of gold dust shipped up to the present time, was $24,725,581, which is $4,263,971 less than during the same time of 1853. Our mines have unquestionably yielded more abundantly the present year than last, and this diminution in the shipment of gold must result from some other cause than a falling off in the production of the precious metal. A variety of causes have operated to diminish the exports. We have imported less from abroad, and paid much lower prices than ever before, and the consequence is, have had less to send out of the country to pay our debts. Leaving out of view the sums transmitted by residents in California for the support of their families and friends at the East, it is evident that our citizens would only send abroad such an amount of gold as would pay for what they import. If they imported nothing, they would export no gold, although the mines might be yielding infinitely better than ever. The shipments of gold dust, therefore, must not be taken as an unvarying criterion of the product of the mines. We have now a Mint of our own in constant operation, and by means of its agency, the surplus of gold dust over and above the amount required for export, is being rapidly converted into coin and added to the circulation of the State. We find, therefore, the falling off in the shipments of gold, an evidence of our prosperity, rather than an indication, as several of the journals at the East are disposed to regard it, of the exhaustion of our gold fields."

OCCUPATION OF KANSAS.—An Association has been incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, under the name of the "Emigrant Aid Society." Its capital is $5,000,000, in shares of $100. It is prohibited from holding more than $20,000 in real estate in Massachusetts, or to assess more than $4 on each share, in 1854, or more than $10 in any year thereafter. Its plan is to contract forthwith with the Transportation Lines for the conveyance of 20,000 emigrants; giving the advantage of the reduced fare to the emigrants. To erect a large Receiving Establishment in Kansas, where the emigrants may be accommodated until they have time to settle themselves. To send out and set in operation steam saw mills, grist mills, and such necessaries of civilization as require capital, with the apparatus for a weekly newspaper.

The War in Europe.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND TURKISH COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN A COUNCIL OF WAR.

[From the London Times, June 1.]

The Commanders-in-Chief of the allied forces in Turkey, Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, accompanied by the Seraskier or Minister of War of the Porte, proceeded in separate steam vessels, on the 18th of May, from Constantinople to Varna, to hold a Council of War, and to determine the operations of the campaign.—According to some accounts it was expected that admirals Hamelin and Dundas would also attend this meeting, but at any rate it is known that the French and English Generals have had an interview with Omer Pasha, the result of which was highly satisfactory to the chiefs of the allied armies, and probably equally so to the Turkish General. We may presume, therefore, that the next operations of the troops have been discussed and determined with that particular knowledge of the resources of the Turkish army and of the nature of the country which Omer Pacha possesses, while Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan have considered the subject with the science and judgment of their respective staffs. The conference must have taken place at the very time when the Russians under Prince Paskiewitsch were directing their fiercest attacks against the fortress of Silistria, and consequently, the principal officers of the allied army were in the best position to decide on the measures which might be taken for the relief of that place. Their determination appears to have been that it is not expedient to expose the Turkish army to the risk of a general action for the sake of repelling the attack of the Russians on the fortresses which cover the right bank of the Danube. Neither is it supposed to be their intention to throw any considerable portion of the allied armies on the coast, so as to come into immediate collision with the advanced post of the Russians. If we are right in conjecturing that the operations contemplated are of a different nature, although they may disappoint the natural impatience of the public, we can only hope that experience will show that the decision of the French and English commanders is based on sufficient grounds.

It is said that the Turkish fortresses on the Danube are capable of very considerable resistance, and that the Russians, at the outset of the campaign, are losing prodigious numbers of men in attacking them. The attempt to carry Silistria by a *coup de main* not having succeeded, if the siege is to be opened by regular approaches the operation is not likely to be a short one.—The place is well garrisoned, well commanded, and, according to the last accounts, completely prepared for a siege of some duration, we venture, therefore, to speak of the probability of its resistance with more confidence than we felt some days back.—Rustchuck and Rassova, above and below Silistria, are still in the hands of the Turks; and, although they would probably not hold out very long after the fall of the greater fortress, they have not yet been regularly attacked. But, though we do not underrate the importance of these positions, and we know that their garrisons are rendering incalculable services to the common cause by their resistance to the enemy, these fortified places are in reality the out-works of the Turkish position, and do not constitute its principal strength.—Bulgaria is defended by the line of the river, and by the line of the Balkan; but the latter is the real bulwark of the Ottoman empire, and it can profit the Russians nothing to carry the outer line of circumvallation with a heavy loss, if fresh obstacles of incalculably greater magnitude rise up before them as they proceed. The further they advance within this region north of the Balkam, the worse their position becomes. The bulk of their army is exposed to the pestilential marshes of the Danube during the heats of summer, while the allied forces occupy the heights. At this season of the year abundant pasturage may be found for the horses and oxen of the army, but in a few weeks hence it will be consumed and burnt up. The invading army exhausts its strength against the fortified places on the river, and the scattered detachments of the enemy; but, in the meantime, the forces in defence of the main position remain comparatively fresh and unbroken. Behind the lines of the Balkan a European army is preparing to advance at the proper time with irresistible force, and the concluding months of the campaign ought to effect the annihilation of the enemy. If such be the plan of the allied generals, they would, in fact, apply to the strategical arrangements of the campaign the same principle which regulates the tactics of a great battle—to hold the defensive in an advantageous position as long as possible, and then at the turn of the day to assume the offensive, and rout the assailants. We speak, of course, hypothetically, for, whatever be the plan formed in Vurna or Shumla, it can only be known by its results. But we are confirmed in the opinion we have hinted at by the fact that a very considerable portion of the expeditionary force remains at Gallipoli, whence it will probably advance by way of Adrianople to the rear of the Balkan, a distance not exceeding one hundred and sixty miles; while the troops already at Constantinople may proceed by sea either to Bourgas Bay or to Varna. The last intelligence received from Constantinople, and dated the 22d of May, expressly states that Adrianople is to become the headquarters of the allied armies; and this decision concurs with the information which had reached us as to the general plan of the campaign.

The conduct of great operations of war differs so materially from the mere impulse of fighting, and ultimate success in these achievements depends so much on a strict adherence to the principles of the art of warfare, that we cannot too strongly urge upon our readers and the public to suspend their judgment upon movements and occurrences of this nature, which must in the first instance be very imperfectly understood by the lookers on. No one would presume to decide on so much as a game of chess by the first moves; but in the great and terrible game on which the eyes and mind of Europe are now intent, we all know that the honor, security and welfare of the mightiest empires are at stake, and that the interests we have so deeply at heart will best be served by confidence in the general upon whom this enormous responsibility has been laid. To commence a contest of this serious kind by rushing at the enemy where he is strongest and best able to defend himself, and before our own resources are perfectly collected and prepared for action, may be an act of foolhardy valor, but it would indicate a total want of that judgment which is the most essential condition of success. The question is not how the allied Generals will begin this war, but how and where they will end it—not where they are to make their first push against the Russian battallions, but how they are to conduct their operations to the eventual destruction of the enemy's power in the field; and we have no doubt that the measures they have determined upon are those best calculated in their judgment to secure that object, and to win for themselves, for their troops and for the country the prizes of successful war.

Late from Salt Lake.

The Union announces the arrival at Sacramento, on the 1st of July, of Messrs. Kinkead and Holliday, direct from Salt Lake and Carson Valley, having left Deseret on the 4th June. They bring eight days later news than received by the mails on the 2d inst.

The amount of stock on the way from Salt Lake is very considerable. Mr. Kinkead's train consisted of 1000 head of cattle, 100 mules, 50 wagons, and upwards of 100 men, women and children. These are now crossing the Sierra Nevada by the Carson route. Holliday and Warner have 700 head of cattle and 30 mules; Middleton, 800 sheep and 300 head of cattle; Kew, 300 head of cattle; McDonald and Adams 270, and McCanslind 400. These are all in the mountains on their way hither. Herritt was to start with 200 cattle on the 13th of July; Montgomery with 600 head; Nahl and Wisley, and McLelland, with cattle, and Rucker with 2,500 sheep, were passed at Stony Point, on the Humboldt. At the Thousand Spring Valley, beyond the Humboldt, passed Ely and Meshan, on the 14th ult., with 300 head of cattle, and on Green River, Yates of St. Louis county, Mo., with 800 or 900 sheep. A party of packers were met at Blue Springs, who gave information that a man, some time previously, had murdered his companion. He was caugh and hung on the Humboldt on the 28th of May. A train of emigrants arrived at Salt Lake on the 2d of June, from Wisconsin. George Watson was seen on the Humboldt with eight or nine hundred cattle and seven hundred sheep. Mr. Kinkead reached Carson Valley on the 27th ult. Mr. Eaton came in on the 20th, with three hundred head of cattle. The grass along the Humboldt is fine, but the same disease prevails among the stock on Carson river which was so fatal last season. An outlet from what has heretofore been heretofore been considered the "Sink of the Humboldt," has cut its way some thirty miles through the desert, and empties itself the "Sink of the Carson." Some little attention to agriculture is apparent on the Humboldt. A man from Salt Lake has a farm 60 miles below the head, on the south bank. The Indians are generally quiet, but steal stock whenever an opportunity presents. The weather has been cold and wet, and the season backward. Our informants experienced rain all the way down the Humboldt, and it rained for five consecutive days after leaving Bear river. They met many emigrant relief trains on this side of the Humboldt. The California mail arrived at Salt Lake on the 3d June, and the Eastern mail on the 26th May, having left Independence on the 1st of that month. On the 31st May the Oregon mail arrived. On the 30th of May, Brigham Young and party arrived from the scene of their treaty with the Indians, who have since given no trouble. On the 29th May snow fell at Salt Lake to the depth of three inches, and our informants also record the fact that on the 8th June they encountered a snow storm on the road. The crops, however, are very promising. The market is bare of everything, but a great influx of goods shortly expected from the States.—The mail reports an ordinarily large emigration beyond Salt Lake, much of which is destined to Oregon and Washington Territories. Flour was worth ten cents per pound, and other necessaries in proportion. Lieut Beckwith's exploring party left Salt Lake on the 5th May, for the west.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

REGULARLY NOMINATED
DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.
WILLIAM COCK.
BENJAMIN L. HENNESS.
STEPHEN GUTHRIE.
WILLIAM P. WELLS.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, 2ND JUD. DIST.
B. F. KENDALL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
SIDNEY S. FORD, Sen.
JOHN N. LOW.
LEVI SHELTON.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.
JOSEPH CUSHMAN.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
DANIEL R. BIGELOW.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
WILLIAM RUTLEDGE Jr.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.
URBAN E. HICKS.

FOR SHERIFF.
ANTONIO B. RABBESON.

FOR ASSESSOR.
WILLIAM PACKWOOD.

FOR CORONER,
ANDREW J. BALDWIN.

Democratic Convention.

Again have parties broken ground and entered the field of political strife for supremacy, and in another column will be found the result of the action of the Democratic Convention for Thurston county, assembled on Saturday last. The above ticket will keep its place at our mast-head until victory or (improbable) defeat be accorded to the candidates through the partiality of their fellow-citizens.

It would be but the repetition of an already "thrice told tale," to inform the Democracy of Thurston, that every precinct in the county was fully and fairly represented, evincing, most conclusively, that when it is deemed essential to rally to the defence of the principles innate in every democratic heart, to preserve from the hands of the spoiler the legacy of republican doctrines, immutable within themselves, but which were given such unmistakable utterance to by that apostle of democracy, whose memory his followers love to venerate—the plow will be stayed in the furrow—the sickle be left quietly on the shock—the workshops be closed, and the *people* unite in solid column to secure their perpetuity.

Being almost in the midst of harvest, the attendance was extraordinary, plainly indicating that all sacrifice of time, trouble and expense was lost sight of, in the importance of making preparation for the ides of September, giving an earnest, too, that a spirit of vigilance will be abroad until that time, sufficient to overwhelm all opposition with defeat and disorder.

The proceedings of the Convention was conducted with marked decorum—the candidates, it will be observed, have been selected from all portions of the county, and if universal satisfaction does not ensue to the party, it will be no fault of the course pursued by their delegates.

The Rubicon has been passed! and no doubt, the political alchamists of our ancient enemy, have analized the character of the floating material surrounding them, prepared to bring an organized array of such discordant influences as they can cajole into their support, to operate in the coming election. The thinking and intelligent portion of the people, who entertain opinions unfavorable to the principles ever advocated by the whig party, would do well to bear in mind, that by giving their support to the whig nominees at the approaching election, they would only be despised the more thereafter, and that although their leaders might "love the deed, they would despise the traitor."

The whig party, *here*, are well organized, and will move heaven and earth to obtain the ascendency in the county and territory, and it will require a proper vigilence and determination on the part of the democracy to frustrate their deep laid schemes and defeat their apparent fond anticipations. Let the democracy determine that not only the glorious *Union* of the thirty-one States, but the *union of the democratic party must and shall be preserved.*

The democracy of Thurston county sends greeting to all those with which she is allied in Territorial bonds, urging them to political activity, on the terms of our faith, to the end that the ballot-box may make a proper response when the day for the trial of strength shall have arrived.

It is very self-evident that our party is possessed, at least, of as much ability—as much political and moral honesty—as much fidelity to their trusts in an official capacity, and has evidently a higher regard for the equality of the rights of the citizens of the United States—a greater love for the perpetuity of the Union—more jealous of State sovereiguty—more progressive in everything tending to the advancement of our common country to that high position amongst the nations of the earth for which she was designed by nature to attain, than the party to which we are and ever have been opposed; and it is confidently expected that the democracy in every county in the Territory will see to it in time, that they nominate and elect such men as will be sure to carry out their views in a legislative capacity.

We quote whig authority by inserting the following from the Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, and leave the facts therein contained for the discussion of the opposition, sounding as it does, the funeral requium over the *national* existence of the whig party:

"It may be said that there is now but one organized national party in existence, and that is the Democratic party. This party, although troubled by temporary faction in its ranks, as it was in its conflict with the United States' Bank in Jefferson's time, is nevertheless a substantial and powerful party."

The Whig party being broken up and disbanded, the scattering fragments must needs seek a coalescence somewhere, which it can never do with the one which has driven it from place and power. Neither could the Democracy receive without repentance and purgation, a party which has been described in general terms, as a natural tendency of their doctrines, as being a league—"the coalition of those who would consume without producing, live without working, know without learning anything, have all the places of government without being able to fill them."

EDITOR PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT—Having received urgent solicitations from some of my political friends to be a candidate for Representative or Councilman at the ensuing election, permit me, through the medium of your paper, to apprise the Democracy of Pierce generally, that I should not accept, if proffered me, a nomination for either branch of the Legislature.

H. C. MOSELEY.

Steilacoom, Aug. 5, 1854.

Being fully satisfied that the "bone and sinew" of Pierce county would have extended to Judge H. C. MOSELEY a warm and heartfelt support, should he meet with a nomination as a candidate for either the House or Council, we deeply regret that he declines to become a candidate at the approaching election.

We hope, however, that after a *mature* "second sober thought,"—as he is always "sober," and in the last Legislature has proved himself "second" to none on the floor of the House, in point of manly firmness and ability, will induce him to change his present determination, and consent to become a candidate, should he receive the nomination, for the general good of his county and the Territory at large, albeit at a pecuniary loss.

Judge MOSELEY is a democrat after the true qualification of the term, in which there is neither "variableness nor shadow of turning;" and as chairman of the judiciary committee last winter, discharged the arduous duties of that position in a highly creditable manner, and was ever found fighting and voting with the true democracy, against the organized opposition, and "*tender feet*" of every description.

If Judge M.'s mind is not unalterably fixed in the premises, we can assure him in advance, that he would be greeted by many warm friends in the Legislature on his return.

☞"Mr. Clark Drew, one of our most estimable citizens, and a gentleman in the strictest sense of the word—left our city, where he has sojourned for the past three years, for Olympia, which place he contemplates making his future home. We heartily recommend Mr. Drew to the citizens of Olympia, as a man every way worthy, and fully qualified to act well his part in whatever he may undertake; and trust he will find among them as true and warm friends as he has left in Portland.

A short time before he left, a complimentary salute was given him by some of the members of the "Portland Independent Volunteers," as a token of their appreciation of his worth as a man, a citizen, and a patriot—*Esto perpetua!—Portland Times.*

It is only necessary to inform the editor of the "Times," that Mr. DREW managed to survive the *shock* and arrived safely at this place a fortnight ago—has already hung out his sign, and spends his leisure time here in the sport of eating clams, killing birds and catching dog-fish!

☞Mr. GEORGE SHAZER, of Nesqually Bottom, brought to our office on Saturday last, a specimen of what he calls *Democratic* Wheat; a number of stocks of which measures six feet ten inches. This is a strong democratic growth, and we hope all his productions will be in proportion.

☞"R. S." on the subject of the recent school-examination of the classes under the instruction of Mr. B. CORNELIUS, will appear next week.

School Examination.

We have made repeated reference to the "Classical, Mathematical, Commercial and Training School" which had been commenced in Olympia, under the direction of Mr. B. CORNELIUS, and have ever been of opinion that his labors would prove eminently successful. Two weeks ago we took occasion to observe:

"We have no hesitation in saying that all interested in the cause of education will conclude, after the examination, that few or no persons could have advanced the education of the youth in his vicinity more successfully than has been accomplished under the direction of the present teacher during the time he has been engaged."

Since the examination, we are gratified to know that our anticipations have been fully realized, and that the credit for a thorough knowledge of his profession has been awarded to him, of which a preceptor in any institution of learning might well be proud.

Both parent and pupil, so far as we have heard, accord to Mr. CORNELIUS the highest credit and esteem for the able and acceptable performance of his delicate trust, and our citizens cannot but acknowledge that they would be committing a great injustice to themselves by parting with his services under any circumstances, should Mr. C. have the least inclination to continue his course of instruction.

With the permission of the author, we adopt the following article concerning the school examination, which terminated the first three months of Mr. C.'s labors amongst us in the cause of education:

On Tuesday, Aug. 8, by invitation of BERNARD CORNELIUS, Esq., the ladies and gentlemen of Olympia attended the examination and closing exercises of the first term of his school.

Previous, however, to commencing these exercises, Mr. C. delivered an exceedingly interesting address on the subject of Education, giving his views of the manner of teaching, and the important relation subsisting between parent and teacher on the one hand, and the still more important subject of the proper exercise of the delegated power of the teacher in his intercourse with the pupil. Thread-bare as has the subject of Education been worn by the repeated treaties, essays and addresses thereon, justice to the learned lecturer requires the assertion that he forcibly presented several new ideas. His remarks were instructive, chaste and at times eloquent. As a committee of our citizens have requested them for publication, and we learn that their request will be complied with in time for next week's issue, we omit any further comment.

At the close of his address he proceeded to examine the various classes in Reading, Etymology, Mathematics, etc. His system of teaching is by the inductive method, and when his class have performed their reading, the matter of which they have read, and their views on the subject form the basis of an examination. This is followed by analytical exercises on the formation of words with the root from which they are derived, and the use of affixes and prefixes.

Another exercise, pursued with entire success, was the relation of an anecdote by the teacher. The scholars were then required to write, in their own style, the substance of what they had heard. Thus is the memory trained, and practice in spelling, and the art of composition and letter writing afforded.

In Mathematics, rudamental Algebra, Fractions, Proportion, etc., and oral Arithmetic, the scholars displayed a commendable expertness and alacrity in answering. In these branches they appear to be admirably trained.

The classes being through with their lessons, several of the pupils were called upon for recitations. A "trilogue," in which Miss COCK and Miss HEAD, and Master THOMAS JAMES took parts, called the "Credulous Woman and the Fortune Teller," afforded much amusement to the audience, and did great credit to the parties engaged. Master HENRY HALE recited the "Orphan Boy" with good voice and emphasis—when the teacher announced that the time had arrived to distribute the prizes for successful performance through the term.—The following is the list of the youthful receivers:

First class—THOMAS JAMES, 1st prize,
Miss C. COCK, 2d "

Second class—HENRY HALE, 1st prize,
Miss A. COCK, 2d "

Third class—SAMUEL HALE, 1st prize,
Miss RUTLEDGE, 2d "

Fourth class—WM. SAYLOR, 1st prize.
Miss S. COCK, 2d "

In conclusion we might remark the great disadvantages under which Mr. CORNELIUS has labored, the deficiency of school books and their want of uniformity—the variety of methods in which, at their various places of nativity, the first education of the scholars have been pursued. It were a task to have organized and reconciled these conflicting elements. Mr. C. has done more—out of chaos he has brought order, and in the short time he has been engaged, "advancement," too, has followed.

☞The excellent communication of Dr. J. G. COOPER, dated from Steilacoom, on the subject of a new road to the Coast on the route recently traversed by himself and a small party, from the head of the Sound to Shoalwater Bay, has been received, and after being in type was crowded out to make room for the news received by the Express. It will appear next week, and we hope to receive other, and frequent communications from the author.

This and That.

☞The following was handed us for publication by ELWOOD EVANS, Esq., Chairman of the Apportionment Committee, of the recent Whig Convention:

MR. EDITOR—In your issue of the 5th inst., you allude to the Whig convention of Thurston county held the 29th ult., and its organization, and say in your editorial that the convention was composed of twenty delegates, ten of whom were appointed from Olympia district, leaving the inference that the other eight precincts of the county were allowed but ten. In this you were doubtless honestly mistaken. The apportionment as made by the committee appointed for the purpose, assigned Olympia 10, Chambers Prairie 5, Mound Prairie 3, Black Lake 2, Coal Bank 2, Nisqually 3, Rocky Prairie 3, South Bay 2, Yelm 2, making in all 32—thus giving the country precincts 22 votes instead of ten, as might be inferred from the article alluded to. True, some of the precincts did not respond, by delegates, when called, and some that did were not fully represented, but in every instance those present were empowered to cast the whole vote to which their precincts were entitled by the committee's apportionment, which in the aggregate amounted to 25 present. On some of the ballots the whole vote was not cast, and on some one of those your article was doubtless predicated, and hence your mistake.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,
ELWOOD EVANS,
Chm'n Apportionment Committee, Whig County Convention.

If there is one position in the world more contemptibly embarrassing and harrassing than another, it is the editorial management of a political paper in a county where parties are organized, and where there is but one paper printed, and where, whilst that journal is required by choice to take a positive stand in favor of the nominees and principles of one party, it is expected, at the same time, to give a refutation to everything that might bear the least semblance of misrepresentation that utterance may have been given to, with regard to the other.

In this dilemma, it is necessary to take one of two positions: Either to effectually bar the door to all reply of the opposition—no matter how loud the outside clammer, or else, in a more liberal spirit of party warfare, *invite* the correction of such real or *imaginary* causes of complaint as the opposition may honestly deem proper should be made.

The first course pointed out we could only regard as that of the dishonest, designing politician, who "would know the right, and still the wrong pursue"—engaged in a weak and wicked cause—unworthy of success, save in eternal darkness.

We are disposed to pursue the latter course, by what we believe to be duty to all political parties, and certainly from inclination. In the first place, we have no inclination to publish anything, in the campaign before us, but what we believe to be strictly true, and will at all times cheerfully correct any statements we may make on evidence that they are erronious. The democracy of this territory does not seek to purchase a triumph with the price of falsehood and misrepresentation, but basing the justice of their cause on the principles advocated by the democratic founders of our faith, appeal to the intelligence of the people—to the toiling masses—to the history of the past—*to truth*—to bear the party on to victory. As a laborer in the cause of democracy, would we not be doing violence to the party by a resort to falsehood and misrepresentation as a means of securing the end desired? Nay, would we not by that course actually jeopardize our prospects of success, and perchance bring defeat upon our party, as it would be echoed throughout the territory *that the only paper therein was in the hands of the democracy, and that the whig party had no organ through which to reply?*

Being, as yet, the only newspaper in the territory, our position, in a political point of view, is necessarily rendered signally annoying; and no matter how correct and impartial a course might be pursued in its publication, there are always plenty of persons who are ready to resort to a *slanderous* course with regard to its publication, and descend to the most miserable subterfuges in order to detract from its merits, and impugn the motives of the person having the editorial control

This is to be expected, and we do not murmur at it; indeed, were it otherwise, we would not suppose the course of our paper a correct one. But as we have no disposition to turn Don Quixotte and wage a war against wind-mills, in answer to the expression of violent invectives, by many of members of the opposition party, relative to an article which appeared in last week's paper, concerning the recent whig convention, we cheerfully give place to the above explanation of the chairman of the apportioning committee of the convention; and whilst we would return our acknowledgments for the compliment conveyed, we will briefly sum up the facts contained in our article of last week, in connection with the above explanation, and leave the reader to determine *how much* we have been "mistaken." As the proceedings had not been furnished us our information was obtained from private sources, and if we were not able to learn *all* the facts, we considered we had a sufficiency upon which to predicate the article in question.

We stated that from *four* precincts there were no representatives at all; which is not denied.

We stated that Olympia precinct cast *ten* votes; and it is admitted that this precinct was entitled that number.

Now we have been unable to learn except on a single ballot, that *twenty-one* votes were cast—none others exceeding *twenty*—taking that vote for a basis, then, we ask whether it was not fair to presume that the Olympia precinct divided its strength equally with the balance of the county?

Not knowing at the time of penning the article in question anything in relation to the number of delegates each precinct had been entitled to in convention, as per apportionment referred to, we will leave our readers to correct for themselves any false impression which they may have entertained on the score of that omission.

That the proceedings on the whig convention was conducted with marked decorum, all who were present bear testimony, and that any *real* advantage was shought by any considerable number of delegates, we are not inclined to believe, as it is very *apparent* that the convention was nothing more nor less than a "ratification meeting"—everything having been cut and dried in advance—consequently the *number* of delegates in attendance would not have been very material as to the result.

In conclusion we would remark, in the language of another, that candor compels us to say that their candidates are about as clever embodiments of what is left of whiggery, as could have been selected.

Proceedings of the Democratic County Convention.

In accordance with previous notice, the Democratic Delegates from the various Precincts in Thurston county, met in the town of Olympia, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 5th of August, A. D. 1854. The Convention was called to order by Mr. CHARLES E. WEED, and on motion, Judge FORD was called to the chair, and URBAN E. HICKS appointed Secretary.

On motion a call was made for the different Precincts, and it was found that the Representatives of the party from each were present, except Leonard Durgan from Big Mound Prairie Precinct and Smith Hays and J. W. French from Olympia Precinct. Whereupon it was decided that the above vacancies should be filled by the members present from said Precincts. Big Mound Prairie Precinct authorized Mr. Baker to cast the vote of Leonard Durgan, and Olympia Precinct appointed Messrs. James C. Head and J. L. Perkins in place of Messrs. Hays and French.

On motion of Mr. Ruddell, the Convention then adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The Convention being again called to order, Mr. Wm. Rutledge offered the following Resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved—That the manner of choosing the various candidates shall be by ballot, and that for Representative, three ballotings shall be had, the first two to be informal, and the four receiving the highest number of votes on the third ballot shall be declared to be the nominees of the Convention."

Messrs. S. D. Ruddell and Wm. Rutledge, Jr., were appointed Tellers.

The following named gentlemen was then put in nomination before the Convention for Representatives, to-wit:

William Cock, Benjamin L. Henness, Andrew J. Chambers, Sidney S. Ford, W. P. Wells, Joseph A. White, B. F. Shaw, Stephen Guthrie, Daniel Kiser, H. A. Judson, Urban E. Hicks, Joseph Cushman and G. J. Willard.

The third ballot resulted in the nomination of WILLIAM COCK, BENJ. L. HENNESS, STEPHEN GUTHRIE, and WILLIAM P. WELLS.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to nominate a Prosecuting Attorney for the 2nd Judicial District.

On the first ballot Mr. B. F. KENDALL having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly nominated.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to ballot for three County Commissioners. The first ballot resulted in the nomination of SIDNEY S. FORD, Sen., JOHN N. LOW, and LEVI SHELTON.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Judge of Probate. The first ballot resulted in the nomination of Mr. JOSEPH CUSHMAN.

The Convention then balloted for Sheriff. The second ballot resulted in the nomination of Mr. A. B. RABBESON.

The Convention then balloted for County Auditor, and on the first ballot URBAN E. HICKS having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly nominated.

For County Treasurer—WILLIAM RUTLEDGE was nominated without opposition.

For Superintendant of Common Schools—DANIEL R. BIGELOW was nominated without opposition.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Assessor. The second ballot resulted in the nomination of Mr. WILLIAM PACKWOOD.

For Coroner—Mr. ANDREW J. BALDWIN having received a majority of the votes cast was declared duly nominated.

Mr. Wm. Rutledge, Jr., then offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*—That the members of this Convention fully and firmly approve the action of the Convention in the nomination of candidates this day confirmed, and that the Delegates from the several Precincts pledge to each other their hearty support to the nominees at the ensuing September election, and will use all honorable means to procure the election of each and all the candidates."

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered to the President and Secretary.

On motion the Proceedings were ordered to be furnished to the *Pioneer & Democrat* for publication.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

SIDNEY S. FORD, Sen.
President.

URBAN E. HICKS, *Secretary.*

News by Stuart's Express!

FASTEST TIME EVER MADE BETWEEN PORTLAND AND OLYMPIA!

On Monday last, STUART made his appearance in Olympia about 12 o'clock M., having left Portland on the morning of the day previous—making the distance between the two places, stoppages included, *within thirty-six hours!* This is a feat that we believe has never before been accomplished—requiring constant and rapid travel both night and day; and when it is remembered that the above places are separated in distance about 180 miles, requiring three different modes of conveyance—steamboat, canoe, and land travel—it must be regarded as one of no ordinary occurrence, and should favorably commend itself to those who might have business to transact, to throw it into the hands of the Express in preference to the awaiting of the tardy and uncertain movements of the mail.

STUART brings us files of Oregon papers up to August 5th, San Francisco up to August 1st., and from the Atlantic States to July 7th.

The Oregon and California papers complain of the pressure of the hard times; some of which are engaged in discussing the cause, portraying the effect, and inquiring for and proposing a remedy. Business, everywhere on the coast, seems to be dull, without any immediate prospect for a revival.

We learn from the "Portland *Times*" that Governor J. W. DAVIS has resigned his post as such in that Territory. The cause for this step is ascribed to protracted sickness in his family at home.

We make the following extract of a letter from GEN. LANE, Delegate from Oregon, to the editor of the *Times* published in his last issue:

"The Bill to amend the Oregon Land laws, which passed the House some time since, was, at my request, so amended in the Senate, as to provide for the establishment of the office of Surveyor General in Washington Territory. I hope to get this amendment through the House. This bill is immensely important to the people of Oregon and Washington.

"The Bills for paying the expenses of Cayuse and Rogue river war, will pass the Senate. The Bill for continuing the Military road from Myrtle Creek to Scottsburg, will also pass the Senate; and the same may be said of the Bill for the increase of the salary of judges, secretary, &c. of Oregon and other Territories."

California has been the scene, within a few weeks, of a fierce political struggle between two wings of the Democratic party, in the nomination of candidates for Congress, in a Convention which was holden at Sacramento City—commenced on the 18th July, and ending on the 20th. The Delegates to the Convention, unable to agree, made separate nominations. Those of the majority nominating JAMES W. DENVER of Trinity, and PHIL. T. HERBERT of Mareposa counties, for Congress, and those in the minority selecting the present members—Messrs. MCDOUGAL and LATHAM, who, it is said, will decline the nomination.

The Whig party have nominated Mr. CALHOUN BENHAM, and Maj. G. W. BOWIE as their candidates for Congress.

The Anti-Nebraska men intend to nominate a ticket.

The San Francisco *Herald* of July 30th, says:

"Since the setting in of the fire season this year—that is to say, within the past two months—the town of Columbia has suffered from conflagration to the the extent of $500,000; Sacramento, $400,000; San Francisco, $300,000; Marysville, $250,000; Minnesota, $125,000, and sundry other towns $100,000, making a total loss to California, from this source, of $1,675,000. This is an enormous sum for so small a community to lose in so short a time, yet the people of the afflicted cities are by no means dispirited."

The following items are from *Alta California*:—

The trial by impeachment of the City Marshal, for neglect of official duty, was concluded on the 18th by a conviction and a sentence of suspension from office.

From the annual report of the City Comptroller, it appears that the Debt of the City is $1,509,5000, and the Floating Debt $2,895,157 79.

Wm. B. Sheppard, according to judicial sentence, was hung on the 28th for the murder of Henry Day.

The immigrants are arriving from the plains, and they report that the grass is plenty on the route.

The cholera is said to be raging with great severity at Boston and the towns in the immediate vicinity.

ARRIVAL OF THE JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The U. S. Revenue Cutter *Jefferson Davis*, Capt. Pease, arrived yesterday from Valparaiso. She is a beautiful boat, and a very fast sailer. Capt. Pease is well known in California, having been stationed here from 1850 to 1853. Her memoranda will be found under our head of ship news. The following is a list of the officers attached to the *Davis*:—Wm. C. Pease, Captain; Edgar O. Murden, 1st Lieuteuant; Joseph H. Kellogg, 2d do; Jas. E. Harrison, 3d do; Jos. Lockman, Boatswain; John Vallerly, Gunner; Horace T. Draper, Carpenter.

The "Jeff. Davis," we understand, has been assigned by Government for revenue service in the Collection District of Puget

Sound, and may therefore be expected on our waters at an early day. Her services are urgently required here, for reasons frequently heretofore alluded to.

CONGRESS.—The Conference Committee on fixing a day for the final adjournment of Congress reported that Friday, August 4, at noon, had been settled upon. The report was adopted by one hundred and fourteen to fifty-four.

The treaty with Mexico was ratified today, and soon after Gen. Almonte presented himself at the Treasury Department and received Secretary Guthrie's check on the Sub-Treasurer at New York for $7,000,000. This is undoubtedly the largest check ever drawn in this country, and probably the largest that will ever be paid in coin.

Mr. VAIL of New Jersey has reported a bill granting a pension of $30 a month to the widow of Commodore Porter. This is a good move, and the bill will probably pass.

The District-Attorneyship is still undecided. The suspense is awful. Wheeler and Dean are off for New York and Hunt for Cincinnati.

In Executive Session to-day the following appointments by the President were confirmed:

Robert Dale Owen, Lewis Cass, Jr., John M. Daniel, Henry R. Jackson, Francis Schroeder, Henry Bedinger, August Belmont, J. J. Siebels, John L. O'Sullivan, John W. Dana, James A. Peden, Philo White, Charles Eames, and James S. Green, to be Ministers resident of the United States in the countries in which they are now Charges d'Affaires of the United States.

David A. Starkweather of Ohio, Minister to Chili, in place of Samuel Medary, resigned.

The following Territorial nominations were also confirmed:

NEBRASKA.

Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, Governor.

Thomas B. Cumming, of Iowa, Secretary.

Fenner Ferguson, of Michigan, Chief Justice.

E. R. Harding, of Georgia, Associate Justice.

James Bradley, of Indiana, Associate Justice.

Experience Estabrook, of Wisconsin, District Attorney.

Mark W. Izard, of Arkansas, Marshal.

KANSAS.

A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, Governor.

Daniel Woodson, of Virginia, Secretary.

Madison Brown, of Missouri, Chief Justice.

Rush Ellmon, of Alabama, Associate Justice.

Sanders W. Johnston, of Ohio, Associate Justice.

Andrew J. Isaacs, of Louisiana, District Attorney.

J. B. Donaldson, of Illinois, Marshal.

It is said that Gen. Wm. O. Butler will positively decline the appointment as Governor of Nebraska.

The Steamboat Law has been amended, so as to constitue California, Oregon and Washington a separate Inspection District, which, until now, have been attached to the New Orleans District.

The Hon. John B. Weller, U. S. Senator from California, was married on Tuesday, June 20, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, to Mrs. Lizzie W. Stanton, of New York City.

The bill appropriating $10,000,000 to carry out the Gadsden Treaty, passed the House of Representatives on the 28th June, by a vote of 103 against 62.

SLAVES FOR KANSAS.—The following paragraph from the *Arkansas Intelligencer* shows the feeling with which the settlement of Kansas is regarded in the northern part of that State:

"We hear of some talk among our farmers about getting up a company to go to Kansas. We hope they will do so and take their negroes along. The South ought to make an effort to secure a slave state out of this Territory. Arkansas is especially interested. If Kansas becomes a free-soil State, farewell to slave property in Northwestern Arkansas."

THE WAR IN EUROPE.—In speaking of the progress of the European War, the San Francisco *Herald*, of July 31st, says:

"The Allies have not yet struck a decisive blow; their fleets have contented themselves with watching, manœuvring and examining the work before them, while their army had not yet reached the scene of actual hostilities on the Danube. The Turks are making a gallant resistance on the line of the Danube. The Fortress of Silistria has been stormed a dozen times by the Russian army, and each time the assailants were driven back with great slaughter. It will no doubt be enabled to hold out until Omer Pacha could concentrate his army for its relief. A considerable portion of the Allied army has reached Varna, on the Black Sea, about four or five day's march from Silistria, and by the middle of June it would be augmented to 60,000 men, ready to take a hand in the conflict. Prince Paskiewitch, the Russian Generalissimo, has been severely wounded in the side, and the command has devolved upon Prince Gorchakoff. The headquarters of the army have been withdrawn to Jassy, the Capital of Moldavia. This, some conjecture, is the first step towards an evacuation of the Principalities, while others suppose it is with a view to watch the hostile preparations being made by Austria. Thus far the Turks have, single handed, got decidedly the better of their assailants. In politics, Austria and Prussia have not yet taken sides with the Allies, although they appear more decidedly tending that way. If they can be prevailed upon to declare against the Czar, Sweden, Norway and Denmark will follow their example, when the Allies may advance with all Europe, a portion of Asia and Africa, at their backs.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE WELLS.—The Hon. Daniel Wells, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Massachusetts, died at his residence in Cambridge, on Friday, June 23.

DEATH OF FATHER RITCHIE.—The venerable Thomas Ritchie of Virginia, formerly of *The Richmond Enquirer* and *Washington Union*, died in Washington on the 3rd of July.

The Union denies, by authority, that after the Hon. Solon Borland had resigned his commission as Extraordinary Envoy to Central America, he tried to get it back, but was refused that gratification by the Hon. F. PIERCE, the story is pronounced a reckless one, destitute of foundation.

☞ A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:—

"I am very happy to inform you that the fishing treaty between the United States and England is nearly completed. All the points are, in fact, essentially agreed upon. Lord Elgin will not leave Washington till the treaty is signed, which will require not only the ratification of the Senate, but a corresponding act of the House of Representatives. The treaty, which is an advantageous, and at the same time, just one, will no doubt be ratified, and an act of Congress will make our revenue laws conform to it."

SLAVERY EXISTING IN NEBRASKA.—A letter from William Walker; chief of the Wyandott tribe of Indians, formerly of Ohio says that slavery exists in Nebraska among the whites and Indians in defiance of the compromise of 1820. It has been in existence ever since it was organized as an Indian Territory. True, there are not many slaves but still slavery exists. Some slaves are held by the Indians by virtue of their own laws and usages, and some by regular bills of sale from citizens of Missouri, while the white settlers from the latter State never hesitate to bring slaves with them.

THE CHOLERA.—The cholera, this season, appears to have developed itself spontaneously in almost every quarter of the North American Continent, including the West India Islands. In the City of Mexico, in a population of some 200,000, the deaths are reported as having risen to 200 per day. Jamacia is reported as undergoing another decimation of its people by the pestilence. From New Orleans to the waters of the Upper Mississippi, we have reports of the cholera. It is at Cincinnati, Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, and it appears to be everywhere.

THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.—Capt. Allen, of the ship Minnesota, arrived at New York, July 1st, from Liverpool, reports the following: "May 27, lat. 53.00, long. 10.00, was boarded by H. B. M. steamship Gladiator, who demanded the ship's papers for examination. Capt. Allen asked the officer by what authority he boarded his ship and demanded his papers? The officer refused to give any satisfactory answer.

☞ Mr. J. W. SULLIVAN—Post Office Buildings, Newspaper, Periodical and Literary Depot, San Francisco, Cal., has our thanks for a new and interesting invoice of important and *fancy* reading matter received ex STUART'S Express.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. L. BALCH of Steilacoom, who returned a few days since from San Francisco, for late California papers.

Also to ADAMS & Co., per STUART'S Express, for files of San Francisco papers.

☞ The preparations for the invasion of Cuba appear to be on an immense scale, the proclamation of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

☞ The treaty allowing reciprocal free trade between the United States and the Canadas, a measure of much importance, very much desired by the people of the Northern States, has been defeated in the Senate.

☞ The attention of the reader is directed to the able report of Gov. STEVENS, which will be found on the first page of today's paper, to Mr. MANNYPENNY, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C., relative to the propriety of holding a Council with the Blackfeet and other Indian tribes, bordering on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad Exploration.

☞ Our readers will be pleased to learn that the Senate has passed the bill to establish a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Shanghae, touching at the Hawaiian Islands and Japan, and that there is a prospect of obtaining a weekly mail between the Atlantic States and California.

STUART'S EXPRESS

For Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and EUROPE,

(CONNECTING WITH STEAMER 'BELLE' AT MANTICELLO)

Will close on Tuesday, August 15, 1854, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Treasure received until 5 o'clock, P. M.—packages and letters at the latest moment. Office at Parker's. A. B. STUART.

Puget Sound Shipping Report.

SAILED.

From Seattle, June 29—Brig Merchantman, Bray, sawed lumber for San Francisco.

Aug. 4—Bark Success, Coupe, lumber for San Francisco.

From Port Gamble, June 29—Ship Charlottee, lumber and timber for San Francisco.

From Port Ludlow, Aug. 6—Ship Sarap Parker, Arthur, lumber and piles for San Francisco.

From Nisqually, Aug. 4—Schr. Carbon, lumber for San Francisco.

☞ It will be seen by the following announcement, that the Free Soil party have called a Convention and are about to make a nomination of candidates for support at the coming election. Their proceedings will be closely watched, and the result of their deliberations looked for with interest.

Free Soil Convention!!

THE under-signed, appointed at a meeting of Free Soilers held in Olympia on the 5th August inst., to issue a call for a Free Soil Convention, would hereby invite the friends of Freedom of all parties, to meet in Olympia, on Saturday the 19th August, for the organization of a Free Soil Party, and for the nomination of suitable candidates for the ensuing election.

Come, friends of Freedom, and let our infant Territory nobly take her stand upon the ground occupied by the Fathers of our Republic.

Action, immediate, efficient action, only can thwart the designs of the Slave power, and save our widely extended public domain from the blighting curse of Slavery.

BEJAMIN F. BROWN,
G. W. FRENCH,
WILLIAM BILLINGS.

PIERCE COUNTY
Democratic Convention!

A Democratic County Convention will be held at the **Court House,** in Pierce County, *on Saturday, the 26th day of August next,* at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates to be supported for the various county and territorial offices, by the democratic party at the ensuing September election.

Per order of Dem. Co. Com.
H. C. MOSELY, *Ch'n.*

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Aug. 5, 1854.

Provisions—		**Groceries—**	
Beef, fresh, ℔ lb.	12@18	Sugar, bro. ℔ lb.	11@12½
Mutton, " ℔ "	25@30	Sugar, white crush. per lb.	@20
Pork, fresh and salt, ℔ lb.	18@20	Coffee, ℔ lb.	18@20
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.	$28@$32	Tea, " "	50@75
Clear Pork, ℔ "	$32@$36	Rice, Caro., ℔ lb.	@10
Bacon, clear, ℔ lb.	20@22	Dried Apples, ℔ lb	14@16
Hams, ℔ lb.	@25	Dried Peaches " "	none
Shoulders, ℔ lb.	@20	Chili Peaches, " "	none
Salmon, ℔ lb.	@10	Soap, ℔ lb.	8@10
Codfish, ℔ lb.	@12½	Starch, ℔ lb.	20
Mackerel, ℔ hf bbl.	$15@16	Candles, mil'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.	@$9	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn Meal, ℔ lb.	6@8	Pepper, grain, ℔ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	6@5	Molasses, ℔ gal.	75@$1
Salt, course, ℔ "	@4	Syrup, " "	80@$1
Potatoes, ℔ bush.	$1.25	Vinegar, cider, ℔ gallon,	75
Onions, " "	3.00	Lamp oil, ℔ gal.	1.75@$2
Beets, " "	3.00	**Liquors—**	
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.	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	12½	Nails, ℔ keg.	$3.50@$3.50
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,	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.

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

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Jewelers,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

which they offer at the lowest prices.

—CONSISTING OF—

Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety, Clocks of all kinds, Gold Fob and Breast Chains, Guard Chains, Seals, Keys and Charms, Finger Rings, of Oregon Gold, Ladies' & Gentlemen's

BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,

Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire strengthened spoons, Butter knives & salt spoons, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,

Fea Rells, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery; every variety of Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade, Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Fert Mannies, &c., &c., &c.

PILLOW & DREW.

Aug. 5, 1854. 48tf

NEW GOODS

EX TARQUINA!

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

HAVE received, in addition to their former stock, the following goods, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

We are now offering an invoice of superior black Dress Silk,

Fine De Lains, Merinoes, Woolen Plaids, Alpaccas, Woolen and Cotton Damasks, Jackonet, Muslins, Dress Linen, Ginghams and Lawns, Prints, a great variety, Flannels of all colors, Linen and col'd Table Covers, White and col'd Counterpanes, Kentucky Jeans, Tweed and Cottonade, Emb. Chemisetts, Undersleeves, Cuffs, Collars, &c. Silk, Linen and Cotton Laces and Edgings, Fine trimmed Silk, Satin, Velvet and Straw Bonnets, new style, Hosiery, Gloves, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, a large assortment, Silk and Satin Ribbons, a variety, Numerous articles for cuildrens' wear.

Also, fine black and col'd cloth Frock and Sack Coats, Cassimere, Tweed and Linen Coats, Superior black and fancy Cassimere pants, Satinett, Jeans, Linen and Cottonade pants, Fine Satin, Silk, Cloth and Linen Vests, A large supply of Linen, Checked, Calico, Hickory and Flannel Shirts, Merino, Flannel Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, Black Silk and fancy Satin Cravats, Silk pocket Hdkfs and Scarfs, Silk Metr. Cass. Fur and Panama Hats, Carpet and Enameled Bags, Gents calf skin and kip Boots, Gents P. Lea. Brogans, Boys kip Boots and Shoes, Stationery, Poetical and Historical works by celebrated authors, School books, and numerous articles belonging to that business.

Together with a variety of Hardware, Groceries and miscellaneous goods.

An examination of our stock is only necessary to draw costume.

Our motto—Quick Sales and small profits.

Our system—Equal justice to all.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, August 5, 1854. 48tf

Ex Tarquina.

FLOUR—125 Sacks Chili Flour, 150 Bbls. Haxall and Gallego.
PORK— 25 Half bbls. clear.
HAMS— 5 Casks, Sugar cured.
BACON— 5 Cases clear Bacon.
TOBACCO, SEGARS, WINES & LIQUORS.
WHITE LEAD, BOILED LINSEED OIL, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.

Olympia, Aug. 5, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE tax payers of Thurston county are hereby notified that the tax list for the year 1854 is now in my hands, and that I will be found at my office in Olympia, during the month of August, from 8 till 12 o'clock A. M., and from 1 till 5 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of receiving taxes. All taxes unpaid on the first day of September next, will be handed over to the Sheriff for collection, with an additional charge of ten per cent. for Sheriff's fees.

DANIEL R. BAGELOW, County Treasurer.

Olympia, August 5, 1854.

MOUNT VERNON, Lewis County, July 26, 1854.

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 Cheatat 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. Paygett, Cowlitz Landing.

3w18 J. L. MITCHELL.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Mary has left my bed and board without any reasonable cause or provocation, this therefore is to forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

HERBERT JEAL.

Olympia, August 5, 1854. 3w48

To those in want of Brick.

THE undersigned having burned a kila of about 30,000 brick on Dover point, 7½ miles below Olympia, and being desirous of disposing of the same at the earliest convenience, offers them for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms to suit purchasers.

Specimens may be seen at the store of Geo. A. Barnes, Olympia, W. T.

MILLINGTON & SALCOMB.

Olympia, August 5, 1854. 4tf8

Estate of Geo. N. McConaha, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late G. N. McConaha, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within one year from the date hereof, to me at my residence in the town of Seattle, King county, W. T.; and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

A. A. DENNY, Administrator.

July 15, 1854. 4w18

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.

SALT! SALT!!

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

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Olympia, July 29, 1854. 47tf

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

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, July 24, 1854. 47tf

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

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

GROCERIES—Green coffee, ground coffee, Tea, green and black, crushed Sugar, Brown sugar, Mustard, Pepper, Tomato catsup, pepper sauce, Cayenne pepper, starch, saleratus, Adamantine candles, soap, Tobacco, cigars, pipes, matches, Yeast powder, pickles and sardines.

PROVISIONS—Pilot bread, pork, tutter, Flour, salt, hams, lard.

LIQUORS—Ale in kegs and bottled, Cognlac, Pinteaux and Martell brandy, Monongahela and Bourbon whisky,

SUNDRIES—Oats, 75 bushels, Nisqually bottom, Brooms, 30 doz., Buckets, 10 dozen, Percussion caps, shot and bar lead, Wash boards, tin plates, twine, Genuine Spanish float Indigo, Nails, 30 kegs, assorted.

Olympia, July 22, 1854. tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

A good Stable is attached to the premises.

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

October 1, 1853. 4tf

SAMUEL HOLMES,

DAGUERREOTYPIST,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

May 13, 1854. 36tf

CARTER & PAGETT,

DEALERS IN

PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Cowlitz anding, W. T.

Also, proprietors of the

COWLITZ HOTEL,

where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.

Dec. 3, 1853. 13.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE TWO HORSE WAGON for sale, on reasonable rates, by

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, April 1, 1854. 30tf

CLOSING OUT! Selling off at Cost!!

BETTMAN, BROTHERS,

AT the north-east corner of Main and Second streets, occupied heretofore by Bettman & Brand. Their stock of goods consists, for the most part, of the following articles of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, &c.:

Fine Cloth dress and summer coats,
Fine Cloth, Cassimere and Satinette pants,
Silk, Satin, Cloth, fancy and light summer vests,
Calicoes of all figures and prices,
Flannel and Calico shirts,
Fine white Cotton and Linen shirts,
Broad Cloth, Cassimere, and Satinett in the bolt,
Drilling, Sheeting, &c.,
A lot of Carpenters' tools, Window Glass of all sizes,
Sugar, Tea, Syrup, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be disposed of for cash AT COST, and oftentimes BELOW ACTUAL COST!

N. B. Bettman, Brothers will take in exchange for goods, fresh butter, eggs, oats, &c., for which the highest market price will be allowed. Being determined to close out their present stock of goods at any sacrifice, the best kind of bargains may be obtained on application.

Olympia, July 22, 1854. 46tf

P. KEACH & CO.

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

COMPRISING IN PART THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

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

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS,

EVERY VARIETY.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

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

COATS,

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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

HATS AND CAPS.

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

A Very Large Supply

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

Hard Ware.

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

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

Steilacoom City, March 18, '54. 28tf

Cowlitz River Notice.

THE under-signed 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

JAMES C. STRONG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

CATHLAMET, W. T.

March 25, 1854. 6m29

Horses! Horses!!

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

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

Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43tf.

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark "Carib," invoice Dry Goods, Groceries and Indian trade, which we offer low for cash.

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, Dewampsh Day, April 13, 1854. 32tf

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

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

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS.

STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery &c., supplied to order. Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be despatched to any part of the Sound whenever required. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited.

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th, 1853.—1y 48.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an order to me directed, dated the thirty-first day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-four, by Victor Monroe, associate justice for the second judicial district of Thurston county, I will offer at public out cry to the highest bidder, on Thursday the seventeenth day of August, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and four o'clock, P. M., of same day, one grey horse called Grey, and one roan horse called Skookum, taken under attachment in favor of Luther Mills, Jas. Vantine, John G. Parker, jr., and Henry Colter, trading under the name of Parker, Colter & Co., against Joseph Latshaw, a non-resident of this Territory.

P. KENNEDY,
Sheriff of Thurston county, Wash. Ter.

Olympia, Wash. Ter., August 1, 1854.

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.

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

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.

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

ENOCH H. WILSON. JAS. K. HURD.

WILSON & HURD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Olympia, May 1st, 1854. 35tf

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

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 30, 1854. 6m36.

AT TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

All orders promptly attended to by

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

Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

Great Inducements!

THE subscriber has just received, ex LEONESA, a full and desirable assortment of goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Flour, Pork, Butter,
Lard, Cheese, Bread, Syrup,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cooking Stoves,
Box Stoves and full assortment of Tin-ware.
Boots, coarse and fine, Patent Leather Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters and Bootees, Pantaloons, coarse and Fine, Shirts, Double Barrel Guns,
Powder, Shot, Dr'd Apples,
Candles, &c, &c, &c.

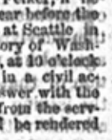
Being anxious to leave for the Atlantic States, I will close out the present cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the Territory. Please call and examine.

Terms Cash.

C. C. TERRY.

Alki, April 26, 1854. tf.

MEDICINE.



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

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. A. LATHROP, M. D.

June 25, 1853. 42-1y

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

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

Territory of Washington, } ss
King county, }

To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting:

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

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

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

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

July 15, 1854.

LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT Relating to the time within which Civil Actions may be commenced.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That Actions can only be commenced within the periods herein prescribed after the cause of action shall have accrued, except when in special cases a different limitation is prescribed by statute. But in the District Court the objection that the action was not commenced within the time limited can only be taken by answer.

SEC. 2. The period prescribed in the preceding section for the commencement of actions shall be as follows:

WITHIN TWENTY YEARS:

1. Actions for the recovery of real property or for the recovery of the possession thereof; and no action shall be maintained for such recovery unless it appear that the plaintiff, his ancestor, predecessor, or granter, was seized or possessed of the premises in question within twenty years before the commencement of the action.

SEC. 3. WITHIN SIX YEARS:

1. An action upon a judgment or decree of any court of the United States or of any State or Territory within the United States.

2. An action upon a contract in writing or liability expressed or implied, arising out of a written agreement.

3. An action for the rents and profits or for the use and occupation of real estate.

SEC. 4. WITHIN THREE YEARS:

1. An action for waste or trespass upon real property.

2. An action for taking, detaining or injuring personal property, including an action for the specific recovery thereof, or for any other injury to the person or rights of another, not hereinafter enumerated.

3. Action upon all contracts express or implied, which are not in writing and do not arise out of any written instrument.

4. An action for relief upon the ground of fraud; the cause of action in such case not to be deemed to have accrued until the discovery by the aggrieved party of the facts constituting the fraud.

5. An action against a Sheriff, Coroner, or Constable upon a liability incurred by the doing of an act in his official capacity, and in virtue of his office, or by the omission of an official duty, including the nonpayment of money collected upon an execution. But this section shall not apply to an action for an escape.

6. An action upon a statute for penalty or forfeiture, where the action is given to the party aggrieved, or to such party and the Territory, except where the statute imposing it prescribes a different limitation, and for seduction and breach of marriage contract.

SEC. 5. WITHIN ONE YEAR:

1. An action for libel, slander, assault, assault and battery, and false imprisonment.

2. An action upon a statute for a forfeiture or penalty to the Territory.

3. An action against a Sheriff or other officer for the escape of a prisoner arrested or imprisoned in civil process.

SEC. 6. An action upon a statute for a penalty given in the whole or in part to the person who will prosecute for the same, shall be commenced within one year after the commission of the offence, and if the action be not commenced within one year by a private party, it may be commenced within two years thereafter in behalf of the Territory by the Prosecuting Attorney of the District in which the County is situated where the offence was committed.

SEC. 7. An action for relief not hereinbefore provided for, shall be commenced withia ten years after the cause of action shall have accrued.

SEC. 8. In an action brought to recover a balance due upon a mutual open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties, the cause of action shall be deemed to have accrued from the time of the last item proved in the account on either side.

SEC. 9. The limitations prescribed in this act shall apply to actions brought in the name of the Territory or for its benefit, in the same manner as to actions by private parties.

SEC. 10. If, when the cause of action shall accrue against any person he shall be out of the Territory or concealed, such action may be commenced within the times herein respectively limited, after the return of such person into the Territory or the time of his concealment, and if after such cause of action shall have accrued, such person shall depart from and reside out of this Territory or conceal himself, the time of his absence or concealment shall not be deemed or taken as any part of the time limited for the commencement of such action.

SEC. 11. If a person entitled to bring an action mentioned in this act, except for a penalty or forfeiture, or against a Sheriff or other officer for an escape, be, at the time the cause of action accrued, either

1. Within the age of twenty-one years,
2. Insane,
3. A married woman,

The time of such disability shall not be a part of the time limited for the commencement of the action.

SEC. 12. If a person entitled to bring an action, die before the expiration of the time limited for the commencement thereof, and the cause of action survive, an action may be commenced by his representatives after the expiration of the time and within one year from his death. If a person against whom an action may be brought, die before the expiration of the time limited for the commencement thereof and the cause of action survives, an action may be commenced against his representatives after the expiration of that time, and within one year after the issuing of letters testamentary or of administration.

SEC. 13. When a person shall be an alien, subject or citizen of a country at war with the United States, the time of the continuance of the war shall not be a part of the period limited for the commencement of the action.

SEC. 14. When the commencement of an action is stayed by injunction or a statuary prohibition, the time of the continuance of the injunction or prohibition shall not be a part of the time limited for the commencement of the action.

SEC. 15. If an action shall be commenced within the time prescribed therefor, and a judgment therein for the plaintiff be reversed on error or appeal, the plaintiff, or if he die and the cause of action survives, his heirs or representatives may commence a new action within one year after the reversal.

SEC. 16. No person shall avail himself of a disability unless it existed when his right of action accrued.

SEC. 17. When two or more disabilities shall co-exist at the time the right of action accrues, the limitation shall not attach until they all be removed.

SEC. 18. No acknowledgment or promise shall be sufficient evidence of a new or continuing contract whereby to take the case out of the operation of this act, unless the same is contained in some writing signed by the party to be charged thereby, but this section shall not alter the effect of any payment of principal or interest.

SEC. 19. Whenever any payment of principal or interest has been or shall be made upon an existing contract, whether it be bill of exchange, promisory note, bond or other evidence of indebtedness, if such payment be made after the same shall have become due, the limitation shall commence from the time the last payment was made.

SEC. 20. When the cause of action has arisen in another State, Territory or country between non-residents of this Territory, and by the laws of the State, Territory or country where the cause of action arose, an action cannot be maintained thereon by reason of the lapse of time, no action shall be maintained thereon in this Territory.

SEC. 21. This act shall not extend to actions already commenced, but the statutes now in force shall be applicable to such cases according to the subject of the action and without regard to form, nor shall any cause of action, barred by the statutes now in force, be revived by the provisions of this act, but causes of action now existing and not already barred shall not be barred by reason of any time already elapsed prior to this act taking effect.

Passed April 28, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

AN ACT relative to Weights and Measures.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of* Washington, That the weights and measures, together with the scales and beams, and those made in conformity therewith, which are now or may be hereafter deposited in the treasury of this Territory, shall be preserved by the treasurer, and be the public standard in this Territory.

Sec. 2. The treasurer of the Territory shall be the sealer of weights and measures, and he shall have and keep a seal, which shall be so formed as to impress the letters W. T. upon the weights and measures, scales and beams, to be sealed by him, with which he shall seal all such authorized public standards of weights and measures, and all the weights and measures, scales and beams, to be provided by the several counties, when examined by said treasurer and found to be in conformity with the standard weights and measures, scales and beams aforesaid; and the treasurer of each county shall be the sealer of weights and measures for said county, and he shall provide a suitable seal, and seal all weights and measures brought to him for that purpose, when the same are found to be in conformity with the legal standard.

Sec. 3. When any commodity shall be sold by the hundred weight, it shall be understood to mean the nett weight of one hundred pounds averdupoise, and all contracts concerning goods and commodities, sold by weight, shall be construed accordingly, unless such construction would be manifestly inconsistent with the special agreement of the parties contracting.

Sec. 4. Whenever wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, clover seed, buckwheat, dried apples, dried peaches, potatoes or onions shall be sold by the bushel, and no special agreement as to the measure or weight thereof shall be made by the parties, the measure thereof shall be ascertained by weight, and shall be computed as follows:

Sixty pounds for a bushel of wheat or clover seed;

Fifty-six pounds for a bushel of rye or Indian corn;

Thirty-six pounds for a bushel of oats;

Forty-five pounds for a bushel of barley;

Forty-two pounds for a bushel of buckwheat;

Twenty-eight pounds for a bushel of dried applesor dried peaches;

Sixty pounds for a bushel of potaties;

Fifty pounds for a bushel of onions, turnips, beets and other vegetable roots.

Sec. 5. Two thousand one hundred and fifty, and forty-two one hundredths cubic inches shall be the contents of the legal bushel, within the meaning of this act, and the half bushel and the parts thereof shall be the standard measure for charcoal, fruits and other commodities customarily sold by heaped measure, and in measuring such commodities, the half bushel or other small measure shall be heaped as high as may be, without special effort or design.

Passed April 24, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

☞ The Secretary of the Navy is engaged in making preparations to order the necessary officers to the new naval station on Mare Island, near San Francisco. Improvements and buildings are at once to be put up.

☞ Mr. Hargraves, the original discoverer of gold in Australia, arrived at Panama, June 20, on the Golden Age, from Sydney. He is en route for England.

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of Notaries Public.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, There shall be as many Notaries Public biennially appointed by the Governor, for the several counties, as he shall deem expedient, and they shall be severally commissioned and engaged therein according to law.

Sec. 2. Notaries Public are hereby authorized, within their respective counties, to act, transact, do and finish all matters and things relating to protests and protesting bills of exchange and promisory notes, and all other matters within their office required by law, to take depositions as prescribed by law, and acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments, and administer oaths.

Sec. 3. On the death, resignation or removal from office of any Notary Public, his records, together with all his official papers, shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the district court for the county in which the said Notary Public resided.

Sec. 4 If any Notary Public, on his resignation or removal from office, shall for the space of three months neglect to deposit his records and official papers in the clerk's office, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. Every Notary Public, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall provide an official seal, and deposit an impression of the same, together with said oath and bond in the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

Passed March 16, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY ON THE DESERT—SODA SPRINGS.—The party engaged in the survey of public lands, under Mr. Pool, found at a point about fifty miles east of San Felipe, in San Diego county, a singular collection of fountains or springs of Soda Water, situated in a sandy plain or depression in the surface of the desert. The spring is in a mound of symmetrical shape, tapering like a sugar loaf, in the centre of the top of which is a hole, unfathomable, containing the carbonated beverage, fresh from some natural laboratory below. Some of these mounds are six feet high, and clothed with a green and luxuriant coat of grass, while others are shaped like an inverted bowl and fringed by a growth of cane. The water is described as having the same sparkling and effervescent property as that ordinarily sold by apothecaries and was drunk with avidity by both the men and animals belonging to the party. When impregnated with acid of any kind, it produced instant effervescence, and in that form is peculiarly refreshing as a drink. Some of it has been brought in, in order to be chemically tested, with a view to make the discovery of some practical utility.

D. R. BIGELOW, QUINCY A. BROOKS

BIGELOW & BROOKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1753.

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. 2stf

ARRIVAL OF THE

"EOLIAN,"

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

S. J. McCORMICK,

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

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

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

June 17, 1854.-n11-1m

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.

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

J. & C. E. WILLIAMS, Portland, O. T. | PH. WATERMAN, Olympia, W. T.

Williams & Waterman,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 3m32

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

TERMS—Cash.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.

June 25, 1853. 6m42

PUYALLUP

SALMON FISHERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the nett—in any quantity to suit. Apply to

RILEY & SWAN, Puyallup,

or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq., Steilacoom City.

August 12, 1853. 50tf

THE OFFICE OF

JNO. B. PRESTON,

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

Oregon City, Dec. 1854, 16tf

STOVES.

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

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC.

Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japaned Tin ware.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and at the shortest notice, all articles in our line of business.

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE TWO HORSE WAGON for sale, on reasonable rates, by

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, April 1, 1854. 30tf

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.

HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

For Sale Cheap.

TWO Concord Coaches, with Harness complete for sixteen horses, nine seat. For particulars apply at Van Winkle & Duncan's, 4th, between I and J streets, Sacramento, or to L. S. Van Winkle, No. 16 Carswell House, Sansome Street, San Francisco, or address Van Ward, "San Office."

May 20, 1854. 2m37.

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.

Notie.

ALL persons indebted to the late G. N. McConaha, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having demands against the same will please present them as it is my desire to adjust all matters of this kind as speedily as possible.

URSULA McCONAHA.

Seattle, June 10, 1854.-n40

STEAMER FASHION.

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

MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,

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

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

J. O. VAN BERGEN.

Dec. 1, 1853.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

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.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

I. N. EBEY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND SOLICITER IN CHANCERY.

Office at the Custom House.

Sept. 30, 1853. 4tf

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

H. C. MOSELEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.

July 9, 1853. tf

F. A. CHENOWETH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon.

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

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,

FRONT, BETWEEN STARK AND OAK STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted.

Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.

Portland, Sept. 10, 1853.

J. O. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Chesterville, Near Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island, W. T.

mh 25, '54-ly.]

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.

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

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

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

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 29tf

DE SHUTES STORE.

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

WILSON & HURD.

De Shutes, April 8, 1854. n31.

LIVERY STABLE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

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

Also horses kept by the day or week.

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

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

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

A. J. BALDWIN & CO.

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854.

NOTICE.

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

EDWARD J. ALLEN.

Olympia, April 8, 1854. n31

Schictwoot.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city. She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water-tight. Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to at the lowest rates.

A. J. BALDWIN.

Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

No. 86 Sacramento Street,

March 1, 1851. tf.31 SAN FRANCISCO.

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c., &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

BERNARD GOLDMAN, SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.

April 20, 1854. 21tf

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.

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia, in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

BOOTS, SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c.

All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest."

Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

G. A. BARNES.

Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—1y1.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

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

Dec. 3, 1853. 6m.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

July 23, 1853—46ly.

GEORGE L. STORY,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE ALD RETAIL the following articles:

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

50 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla;	500 lbs Saltpetre;
50 doz S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;	800 lbs Alum;
75 doz Dr Jacob do do;	255 lbs Balsam copaiva;
30 " Jayne's Expectorant;	75 lbs Spts. Nitre Dule;
20 " Jayne's Alternative;	100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent;
40 " Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters;	500 lbs Cream ut 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;
30 " British Oil;	500 lbs Glauber salts;
36 " Harlem do;	50 gals. cold press'd castor oil;
40 " Godfrey's Cordial;	4 boxes cast steel soap;
30 " Bateman's Drops;	3 bbls lampblack;
12 " Ayer's C. pectoral.	1 bbl Race ginger;
50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer;	50 lbs Cassia, in mats;
300 gross bottle corks;	300 lbs Hops;
70 cases Sarsap. syrup;	100 lbs Rad Rhei. Ind.;
25 " Lemon syrup;	800 lbs Sal soda;
25 " Raspberry do;	1200 lbs Epsom salts;
500 lbs Herbs, assorted;	200 lbs Sponges;
100 ozs Quinine;	75 lbs Carb. Ammonia;
20 " Strychnine;	50 doz sweet oil in bottles;
10 lbs Iodide of Potassa;	50 lbs Indigo, Bengal;
	30 lbs Opium (new crop)
	20 lbs Prus. Potash;
	2 bbls Sassafras bark;
	200 lbs Emery, all sizes;
	125 ozs Flores Benzoin;
	15 bbls Dyewood;

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

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

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,

NO. 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF MERCH, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,

SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,

Horse Powers; Carpenters' Tools;
Tinman's Tools and Machines;
Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line.

On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattesville, Illinois.

San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 51tf

In Store and Now Receiving,

AT the Fire-Proof Brick building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE, GROCERIES

PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS;

Among which are Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe nails, Bar lead, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Board Rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, Hand-saws, Back-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 29, 1853. tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM SHIP

PEYTONA,

JAS. S. NASH, COMMANDER,

will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 28th of each month.

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

Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN 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.

COWLITS FARMS, W. T.

September6, 1852. -tf