PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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Address of Bernard Cornelius, Esq.,

On the occasion of the examination and close of the first three months of the school in Olympia under his direction and care:

OLYMPIA, Aug. 8, 1854.

TO BERNARD CORNELIUS, ESQ.:

Being present this morning at the closing exercises of your school, allow us to attest our commendation of the satisfactory result of your labors, so clearly evinced in the proficiency of your pupils, under disadvantages so well known to us all.

We may be also permitted to thank you for your views so ably and liberally set forth in your address, a copy of which we request of you for publication.

Wishing you success in all your future labors, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

Very truly your friends,

ELWOOD EVANS, WM. COCK,
C. H. HALE, I. N. EBEY,
B. F. KENDALL, JAS. C. HEAD.
A. J. MOSES.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Aug. 9, 1854.

ELWOOD EVANS, ESQ.,

Dear Sir—Permit me to return my sincere thanks to you and the gentlemen united with you, for your kind commendation of my humble labors. Believe me, it shall be my earnest aim and effort to merit the approval of men as competent to judge as they are generous to appreciate the difficulties under which I labored.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, yours very faithfully,

BERNARD CORNELIUS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I have requested the honor of your presence here to-day with the view of establishing a right understanding and a kind reciprocity of feeling between us, united as we are in the same interesting and important duty—the education of these children. This was my object, and not that you should witness any extraordinary display of proficiency or talent on the part of either pupils or teacher. There is nothing to display. Whatever progress has been made can be justly appreciated only by examining the minds of the pupils at home, and watching their gradual development. Our work hitherto may be considered merely as the preparation of the soil. The labor of the teacher in this infant Territory is in some degree analogous to that of the settler on a new, or partially cleared claim. In the mental as in the physical field there is abundance of shrubs, brush, weeds and noxious plants to be cleared off and eradicated before the seed can be advantageously committed to the soil. Still there is a spot here and a patch there which may be made almost immediately productive. Of these we have endeavored to avail ourselves as much as circumstances—not certainly the most favorable—would permit.

It is not my intention to inflict upon you a lengthy or elaborate address on the extensive subject of education. This is not the place to do it justice. I will merely touch upon some points applicable to day schools and common schools generally.

And lest my enthusiasm on a favorite theme might carry me away from these points, I have committed my thoughts to writing, and with your permission will simply read them to you.

The first point I will venture to glance at is the nature of the mutual relation subsisting between the parent and teacher.—This relation is distinct and two-fold, and yet to a great extent similar.

Obligation alike rests upon both, and in either case ultimately regards the welfare of the child. Both have *interest*, acting as a deep founded and cogent motive to duty. And both have *power* which is conducive to their mutual interest and right.

The welfare of the child is a powerful incentive to the minute and constant watchfulness of the parent. The necessity of a genuine sympathy with the parent's anxiety, on the teacher's part should check and guide all conduct towards the latter. The teacher should apprehend the greatness of his responsibility in reference to the child and be ever ready to concede to the parent all the privileges of which parental anxiety can beget the desire.—We will complete this view with the highest of all motives which should actuate both parent and teacher—the sense of duty to God and our neighbor, which should be the paramount guide in this, as in every other relation in society.

And yet standing as he does on grounds of equality of rank and right, with the parent, the teacher is more liable to aggression; partly because he is in fact, the workman, the parent the employer, the judge—and because he has more to do, he is more liable to err.

There are more *points* in his conduct, and therefore a greater possibility of the existence of some to which exception may be taken. And again—for we must calculate upon the influence of numbers—parents are many, and strengthen each other—the teacher stands alone to combat the difficulties and vexations, arising from the imperfect conceptions of many persons respecting scholastic training, though in other respects they may be kind, considerate and indulgent.

One or two of these difficulties we will touch upon in detail.

First, in reference to plans of instruction:

It has been, and may be still in some cases, a practice of parents to judge of these plans by the verbal report which the pupils take home—possibly they do not like some—possibly they do not see the reason of others—plans needful for the school differ in many respects from those pursued by a parent in the home training—and it may be excused that the plans of the school should not be at once appreciated by those who have not in later life had any connection with them, but it is due to the teacher as well as requisite to maintain a cheerful hope in the child's mind, that no depreciating remark be made at home, as well as that mention by the pupil of the school be carefully guarded and checked in the recollection, that children often unintentionally misrepresent facts—detail only parts of them, and are biased and partial observers as parties interested in the result of their own report. It is better for the child, better for the parent, and better for the community that the parent be for a time even ignorant of school details—and that the scholar be not made too precocious in observation, but be taught obedience and reverence, and not criticism and contempt. Not that the manly, conscientious and kind teacher has much to fear on that head, but the parent has herein an important duty to fulfil.

The *time and regularity* of attendance at the school is another point to be noticed in which home management affects the order of the school, and the teacher's usefulness. Time is divided and its own duty appropriated to every hour. We will suppose the pupil is not present in time. Some important instruction is being given to the class, and either it must be separately repeated, or the absentee remain in ignorance of that particular subject or part of the subject, a hiatus—a blank is made, a link of the chain is lost. This is thoughtless towards the teacher, occurring, as it often does, from some trivial irregularity at home, or from the performance of some unimportant errand. I think a right minded parent would make some effort to prevent irregularity of attendance if he knew the ill effect of any interruption to the teacher, the scholar and the class.

There are other trifling points, such as oral messages not always clearly delivered—requests to punish for faults committed at home—complaints about books, &c., which we will not now dwell upon. But the prime view of the relation we are speaking of is this: The position occupied by the teacher makes him a temporary *substitute* for the parent himself. He is in fact the *parent* during the time the children are under his care. His are the toils, the authority, the griefs, the joys, the satisfaction, the disappointment of the parent. His duty calls for the exercise of feelings and emotions which no money can buy, no money can repay. His duty is self-sacrifice, is personal effort—it is not the instruction but the instructor that must educate.

There is an unperceived influence exerted continually by the teacher upon his charge, for good or evil. Every gesture, every expression of countenance, will do its work. It is not the uplifted rod or the scowl of simple displeasure unmingled with anxiety or sorrow—not the loud vociferation of reproof or angry threat, but the dignified expression of disapprobation which carries home to the mind in every word or look the sense of absolute wrong in the act of misconduct. It is the tender or earnest appeal, on the ground of well known reasons for self application or careful behavior—it is the fact, the absence of which nothing can atone for, nothing supply—*the fact, that the teacher does really care for the child*; is anxious for his welfare—feels real sorrow when he strays from right, and rejoices when he does well. For the teacher who thus fills his office, I would respectfully claim the parent's deep sympathy and earnest co-operation. The effect of this harmony and concert on the child's mind is most salutary.

The next topic is, *general discipline*—or reward and punishment.—On this subject the parent has a just right to be watchful and jealous. Fondest affections and hopes are entrusted to a stranger in committing the child to his care, and the day is scarcely gone by, when deep injustice has been done by impatience, by want of self control, by passion on the part of the teacher.—Even a parent should be cautious on this point. The rod, so often and strongly commended to parents in the Bible, is probably only a figurative word—not meaning a whip or scourge, but discipline in a general sense, and especially that kind of discipline which addresses itself to the understanding and affections, rather than to the animal nature of the child. The whole tenor of the New Testament teaches us that this is so. It every where addresses us as moral, intellectual beings, to be drawn, not driven, to be persuaded, not forced. It every where distinguishes us from the lower animal creation by this capacity to be won, this susceptibility to moral, rather than a subjection to physical influences. And he who does not recognise this distinction in discharging his duty as a parent or a teacher, over-looks and outrages the first great principle of the Divine Economy in establishing the parental office, and constituting that relation of reciprocal authority and submission—care and dependence—solicitude and confidence on which its happiness and usefulness depend.

The *use of the rod*, literally the infliction of corporeal punishment in the family or the school, I hold to be opposed, in all its influences and results to the true ends of discipline. It often degrades the parent or teacher in the estimation of the child. It is a virtual acknowledgment that his moral and intellectual ascendency is at an end. It is an abandonment of that high position from which a word or a look should have the force of a command. It often metamorphoses the parent into a monster and the child into a slave. The whipt child may *fear* the parent—may obey him—but there is danger of his not loving him. Corporeal punishment hardens the heart—this it does in two ways—positively and negatively. It does it positively by "provoking his wrath;" against this we are warned in the Scripture—negatively, by ceasing to appeal to his affections—by abandoning the discipline of his *moral nature*, and substituting for Reason, Persuasion and Love, a mere physical compulsion. It destroys confidence and fosters *deception*. Nothing, except the example of deception on the part of the parent, so soon begets or so strongly confirms a habit of falsehood in the child, as undue severity and degrading punishment. The child should be taught obedience and respect to both parent and teacher, for thus only can he be inspired in after life with obedience to the laws and with enlightened patriotism. A word or two about patriotism.

Patriotism is the first sentiment—the first duty of man, whom nature binds to his country before all things, by ties of family and of nature, and of society, which is only the family enlarged. But there are two kinds of patriotism. One composed of the hatreds, prejudices and antipathies which nations cherish against each other. This patriotism is cheap—all it requires is to be ignorant, to hate, to revile. The other kind, with which we ought to inspire our youth—while it loves its own country above everything, allows its sympathies to flow beyond the barriers of race, of language or of territories, and regards the different nationalities as part of that great whole of which the various nations are so many radii, but of which civilization is the centre. This is the patriotism of the christian religion—the patriotism of the philosopher—the patriotism of our great men. It was the patriotism of the men of 1776, who tore in sunder the chains of despotism, and planted on the Western Continent the tree of liberty to flourish forever. Never was it more encumbent on America to educate her children with care than at the present time. The higher she rises in the scale of nations the more imperative is this duty.—How important then is the teacher's office? What an arduous task is his?—the rearing up of future America. To his care are confided those who are yet to uphold her name among the nations of the earth—to form those minds which are yet to enlarge her bounds in all the realms of thought and virtue. They are yet as potter's clay in the hands of the artist, a noble work this! a glorious function! but, gentlemen, let us procure the proper means—let us surround ourselves with the appliances fitting to fulfill this noble work—to carry it out in a manner worthy of its importance and glory. Found not this other country which is to come after us in the sands and shallows of mere temporal advantage. There is a nobler destiny for this great nation than the heaping up of piles of gold to scatter them again. Gold-worship is at best but a base idolatry. State may be added to State—Seas covered with navies—the wealth of mankind poured tribute like at your feet. This is but paltry prosperity compared with that which should and must be the aim of America. Her pride must be that her sons stand *first among men*, by those attributes which raise man most towards the image of his maker—not alone in the triumph of intellect, not merely in subduing nature to her behests, not merely in making the elements her handmaidens, but hand in hand with her civilization, leading on those higher guardians of her happiness and fame—virtue, morality and religion—by which civilization best deserves the name, by which only it can be made a permanent blessing. Your schools and teachers have not only to teach, but they have also to train, not merely to instruct the man but to make him, and to make him too, not for this age, which is slipping fast from under us, but for that other and a very different one which is advancing rapidly upon us. Ere long—who can doubt it—a peaceful revolution, the most wonderful the world has ever witnessed, will burst upon us. The battles now being fought in Europe are the last throes of the dying monster, war! In our own short day what marvels! reversing almost all the conditions our former nature, have been wrought suddenly. We are living in the age of steam and electricity, two agents, which with all they have done, have only preluded what they are yet destined to achieve. The time is fast approaching when they will obliterate the divisions of countries, and at last make all the dominions, principalities and powers of the earth ONE VAST INTELLECTUAL REPUBLIC. This is to be the work of America.

For the Pioneer & Democrat.

New Route to the Coast, etc.

MR. EDITOR:

Everything that tends to promote the settlement of this Territory and the development of its great and varied resources, must be of interest to your readers, for the prosperity of every section depends, more or less, upon the facility of intercourse with every other part. With these facts in view, I am about to write you a short account of a journey from Shoalwater Bay to Olympia, lately made by a party for the purpose of opening a road and exploring the country. The credit of having first traversed this route, probably never before visited by white men, is due to some enterprising citizens living on the Cowlitz and Chehalis rivers. Early in July, Messrs. Warbass, Knight, Schaeffer and Giessy, left the Cowlitz Landing and going westward about fifteen miles to the Boisfort prairie on the south branch of the Chehalis, were joined by Messrs. Roundtree and Pearsall of that place. Thence they went in canoes up a more westerly branch to the Wohache prairie, where a few claims have been also taken. There they engaged Indian guides, and leaving the Chehalis valley descended the dividing ridge between this and the Willopa valley. The trail across this ridge was very obscure, as by the Indian report it had not been used for twenty years—but the guides found the way through, and they reached the Willopa early in the morning after leaving the Chehalis, the distance being about eighteen miles. Reaching the highest prairie on the Willopa, they discovered a herd of ten fine elk feeding and laying down like tame cattle. In a few minutes the sure rifles of Roundtree and Pearsall had stretched four dead on the ground, two of them appearing to weigh nearly a thousand pounds each. This great supply of provisions induced them to stay a day for the purpose of drying the meat, for they did not yet know where they were or how long it would take to reach the coast. Leaving Elk prairie next day, they followed down the river banks for about four miles, when their guide not knowing the route by land any farther, told them it was necessary to make a canoe and descend by water. This new difficulty even did not discourage them, though had they known their nearness to the settlements, it would have saved them the labor of digging out a cedar log with axes, which took nearly three days time, while their Indian guides did not give the least assistance, but returned to the Elk prairie to feast on the Elk left behind. They were then only four miles from the end of the route from the bay as marked out by Mr. Geo. Gibbs, now of Steilacoom, and the late Mr. Brown, of Shoal Water Bay. These two gentlemen started in December last to come through to Olympia, but the rainy weather and want of provisions compelled them to return, and Mr. Brown soon after fell a victim to the consequences of exposure and hardships suffered on that expedition.—Starting again with the canoe, the party followed the very crooked windings of the river a day and a half, when they suddenly found themselves in front of Mr. Bullard's house at the head of tide water, and about twenty miles by land from where they made the canoe. There they took a boat and descended to the bay, reaching it on the morning of the tenth day after leaving the Cowlitz.

Several citizens of the bay had, some time before this, fixed upon the next day for starting to explore a route to Olympia. The arrival of six from the Cowlitz, and their favorable report of the country, induced all to attempt to open a road and take a pack horse through. The two parties therefore assembled the same night at Mr. Woodward's, at the head of navigation on the Willopa, so as to start early the next morning. The new company consisted of Messrs. Seth Bullard, H. Woodard, Bush and Cushing, of the Willopa, with Capt. Russell and myself from the bay, making twelve in all. The Indian guides had ran away soon after their arrival for some unknown reason. To get through by land to where the canoe had been made, we had to depend therefore on the experience and sagacity of Mr. Pearsall, who has been for many years in the H. B. Co.'s service as a guide and hunter. After some delay at Mr. Bullard's to pack the horse, we started afoot. The first ten miles was mostly through prairies, and the narrow strips of timber between had already been opened through, so that we traveled it rapidly, and about noon stopped a short time to rest before commencing to cut through an unexplored forest. There, to avoid a large bend in the river, we left it and ascended a hill to the northward by which our guide hoped to strike a prairie some miles off before dark. But having to cut through all the way, night overtook us on the bank of the river and in the forest, but fortunately with a good quantity of grass for the horse near by. This hill can very probably be entirely avoided by following the valley to the south and passing through two prairies which we went round. Next day we crossed the river, and after cutting through about two miles of dense cedar forest, reached the prairie spoken of, which we called, from its shape, the Half Moon prairie, and is the second in size that we saw on the Willopa. The distance from where we started to this, is about 15 miles. At the Half Moon prairie we again found the tracks of the runaway guides, and followed them mostly for about eight miles to the Elk prairie, where we encamped for the night. Between these we passed through only one small prairie, but the last half of the route having been before marked, the labor of cutting the way was much less. At this prairie several Indians were encamped drying elk meat, having come through from the Chehalis since the Cowlitz party came, and brought horses with them. The "Skookum" or "Evil Spirit" which had kept them away for twenty years, they now suppose to be destroyed by the arrival of the whites, and a rich hunting ground again opened to them. The valley of the Wallopa from its mouth to this prairie is about thirty-five miles long, and probably from five to ten wide. It is all well adapted for cultivation and stock raising—has an abundance of timber and water. For about ten miles up it flows mostly through tidelands, which are covered by excellent grass growing three or four feet high. Good crops of other kinds, such as potatoes, garden vegetables, &c., have already been raised on many parts of these meadows, and this season several are trying wheat and other grains with a prospect of heavy crops. It is overflowed only by the highest winter tides, while branches and sloughs make it all accessible from the river by boats.

For about five miles above the tide lands the river is lined by higher bottom land covered with a growth of maple, alder and bushes, with a few scattered fir and spruce trees. Part of this is overflowed in the winter, but it is generally considered the best land on the river for cultivation, and where cultivated has produced excellent crops. About the head of steam boat navigation the prairies commence and continue up to the Elk prairie which the Indians say is the last on the river. We passed through nine, which will average at least two sections of land each, and there is said to be three or four more. The soil on these is a rich alluvial mould, and they are all high and dry, unless the last is a little marshy in the winter. Claims have been taken on nearly all of these prairies, some since our passage through them. The soil is less gravelly and dry than on the Chehalis, as we found soon after. No hard rock was seen anywhere through this valley, the subsoil being a clay, generally soft but in some places about as hard as sun dried brick or "adobis." The hills wherever crossed were found to consist of this, and covered with a rich mould. The timber, like that all around the bay, consists of yellow fir, white and red spruce, hemlock and cedar on the hills, and maple, cedar and cotton wood along the rivers. Signs of elk, deer and bear were very abundant, but the noise of a large party prevented our getting any on the return, though several were seen.

On the morning of the third day we again started, and leaving the Willopa crossed the divide as before mentioned, and about sunset reached the Wohecho prairie. There is but one bad hill (perhaps fifty feet steep ascent), to be crossed and this can probably be entirely avoided by another trail, known only to one Indian, who was sick when the party went through.—This hill is in crossing a kanyon through which flows a small branch of the Chehalis, and the other trail is said to avoid this, and to be also much more direct. The distance of eighteen miles can probably be shortened to less than fourteen. As soon as we struck the branches of the Chehalis, the timber suddenly changed from the trees before mentioned to red fir only, of great size, with some cedar in the lower grounds. The soil appeared also more gravelly, and the prairie much more dried up. This branch of the Chehalis flows over a hard rock, in some parts volcanic, in others hard slate and a grey stone of excellent quality for grind stones. Lower down is a bed of coal which has been tried and said to be of good quality. We encamped on the Wohecho prairie, and early the next morning two of the party descended in a canoe to the Boisfort prairie to raise a party who were to cut through from that place by a trail lately marked out and meet us cutting towards them. This trail shortens the distance about eight miles, it being about twenty by water, and the river very shallow. We were two days cutting through this eight miles, but on the second day meeting the party of three, who had cut about three miles of the way towards us. Next day we reached the Boisfort plain early in the morning, and were very hospitably entertained by the people there, who opened their doors to us and supplied us with abundance of food which we needed very much, having had but one meal since the day we left the last prairie. The difficulty in cutting through these eight miles was from its having been all burned over about three years ago, and nearly all the trees having fallen, covered the ground so thickly that every inch of the way had to be cut open. From the Boisfort plain most of the party proceeded to the Cowlitz Landing by a route already opened. Capt. Russell and myself followed the main branch of the Chehalis for ten miles, to within about two miles of the Cowlitz and Olympia road, which we struck at Saunders'.—We reached Olympia on the 2d inst, nine days after leaving the bay, having traveled over about 100 miles of ground in a circuitous direction, going east as far as the Boisfort prairie, and from there north.

The distance necessary for a good road from Olympia to Shoalwater Bay would be, probably, less than sixty miles, all through a good country, without any mountains to cross, and the most direct route to the mouth of the Columbia river.

J. G. C.

GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA—CURIOUS CALCULATIONS.—A writer of the Boston Journal makes the following curious calculations:

"The enormous sum of $204,000,000 in gold has been received at the mint in Philadelphia from California, from the first discovery of the precious metal to December 1, 1853. Now in order to give some idea to the general reader of the immense amount of $204,000,000, I will merely state that allowing each silver dollar to weigh one ounce averdupoise, sixteen to the pound, the weight would be 12,750,000 lbs., or 6,375 tons, allowing 2,000 lbs. to the ton. To carry this weight it would require 6,375 wagons containing a ton each, or $32,000. Now suppose each vehicle, drawn by one horse, to occupy a space of 25 feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of 130 miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require, without making calculations to that effect.—Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now to ascertain the fact which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count 60 of these silver dollars a minute, 3,600 an hour, 43,200 a day of 12 hours each, or (Sundays included) 15,768,000 a year. I say, to count this stupendous amount of money in silver dollars, it would require a fraction short of 13 years."

GREAT PROFITS OF THE NICARAGUA COMPANY.—The Nicaragua Company in New York advertised to pay a dividend on the 15th of July. The Herald says:

"The Company are about issuing a report to the stock holders, which will be of the most satisfactory character. The gross earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 4, 1854, have been about $860,000. After paying operating expenses up to that time and the dividend of three per cent., there will be left in bank and the hands of agents about $140,000. Up to the first of January, 1854, the net earnings of the company were appropriated to the payment of old indebtedness, to the purchase of new steamers, &c. We do not know the exact amount paid out for such purposes, but it has been upwards of half a million of dollars. The present business of the company authorizes the expectation of a dividend of six per cent. for the six months ending the 1st of January next."

WEEKLY MAIL TO CALIFORNIA.—On the 28th of June the House of Representatives resumed the consideration of the bill providing for a weekly mail service between the Atlantic States and San Francisco.—Some conversation took place as to the effect of this bill on the existing contracts.

Mr. Mace said the select committee on steamship frauds, would report the following week. The Collins line needs overhauling, and a critical examination. After the report shall be submitted, the House will have it in their power to curtail greatly the expenses of the ocean mail service, and afford equal facilities to those which now exist between New York and Liverpool and California, at greatly reduced rates.—He was not prepared at that time to saddle the Government with an additional expense of $250,000 a year for a weekly service, when we are paying almost twice as much for semi-monthly mail.

☞ A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Havana, says that it is certain that a decree authorizing the intermarriage of the white and black races will soon be issued. It is also stated that the Archbishop of Cuba lends this monstrocity his support, on the ground that it will put an end to the courtesanship now existing between the two races. A new law respecting capitation tax has been promulgated that is likely to make a misunderstanding between the government and the slaveholders.

A FAIR HIT.—We copy the following from the Boston Commonwealth:

"An exchange paper publishes a story, in which it is stated that a man who came very near drowning had a wonderful recollection of every event which had occurred in his life. There are a *few* of our subscribers whom we would recommend to practise bathing in deep water!

GREAT FALL IN CRYSTAL PALACE STOCK.—The New York *Herald*, of the 5th instant, says: "Crystal Palace sold to-day at 5—a melancholy figure, we should fancy, for those who bought at 175, or in that neighborhood.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 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.

Washington Correspondence.

☞ We take pleasure in giving place to the following letter of A. M. BERRY, Esq., senior proprietor of this paper, who is at present on a visit to the Atlantic side of the continent. We doubt not it will be read with interest, and to a perusal of it, we invite the attention of our readers. The return of Mr. BERRY, with printed copies of the laws, journals, &c., of the last legislative assemby, in book form, may be anticipated in October or November. We hope he may be successful in replenishing the establishment with *one* very important article of furniture, upon which the present *partnership* or firm, will never presume to lay any claim :

Washington, D. C., June 26, 1854.

MR. WILEY:—I have deferred till this time to fulfil my promise to write you, from the fact that nothing had occurred of great interest to our territory of which I could learn full particulars before coming to this City; but I now propose, as fully as I am able, to give an account of what has been done, together with the causes which have operated to impede legislation upon matters of vital importance to our territory.

The late day of the session on which our Delegate arrived, together with the fact that Congress was engaged in discussing that all-absorbing question, the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and other exciting questions—has prevented us from receiving that attention from Congress which we otherwise would have had; but now that things are restored to their wanted quiet we have some reason to expect that that body will proceed to consider our wants.

No Laws have as yet been passed by Congress in relation to Washington Territory. Several bills of great importance are pending, which in all probability will pass the present session. The amendment to our Land Law is among them. This Bill passed the House a few days since, and was sent to the Senate, and on the 22d inst., the Senate concurred in an amendment which creates the Territory of Washington into a separate surveying district, and the appointment of a Surveyor General for the same. On the morning of the 23d inst., the bill thus amended came from the Senate to the House, where it is now pending. The modification of the Land Law, as proposed by this bill, permits a sale by the claimant after the four years residence without waiting for a patent, and that he may purchase, at $1,25 per acre, after one year's residence. Two Townships of Land are also donated to the Territory in support of a University. A Bill has also passed the House providing for an increase of the salaries of the Judges and Secretary, making the salary of the Judges $2,500 each, and that of the Secretary $2,000. A Bill for the increase of the pay of the Military on duty on the Pacific coast is also pending. A bill has passed the House appropriating the further sum of $75,000 in liquidating the further claims of the Cayuse war. A bill was brought in by our Delegate and referred to the committee on Territories, which provides for the construction of Military Roads. One from the great falls of the Missouri, in the Territory of Nebraska, to intersect the road now established, leading from Walla Walla to Puget Sound. Another from the Dalls of the Columbia to Vancouver, and another from Vancouver to Fort Steilacoom.—This bill has not yet been reported by that committee. A bill is also pending in the House for the construction of Light-Houses and buoys upon the coast of Washington. The law for the establishment of three light houses upon our coast, passed in 1850, and a gross sum of over $53,000 was appropriated for their construction. A contract was made for the construction of the Light House for Cape Disappointment at $38,500. This Light House was lost in view of the place intended for its erection. The bill now before the House, proposes an appropriation of $39,000 for completing the Light Houses for Cape Flattery and New Dungeness, and the further sum of $25,000 for the establishment of a Light House on Blunt or Smith's Island—and $25,000 for the establishment of a Light House at Cape Shoal Water, and also $5,000 for Buoys, &c.

Information has been received by our Delegate, that the Custom House would be removed to Port Townsend.

In relation to our mail service by Sea, there has been more effort put forth than for any or all other things, and from present appearances with less effect. All the legislation required is obtained. The whole question is in the hands and power of the Post Master General. After several ineffectual attempts to obtain a hearing, the Post Master General, in the latter part of the month of May, appointed a time when he would see Gov. Stevens and Mr. Lancaster, and he then promised them that he would on the day he had set, go over the whole ground with them upon that subject. On the ninth day of June the Post Master General came into the room in which the Governor and Mr. L. were in waiting, and after the ordinary salutations, said that he had decided the case against them, and that too, without having heard a word at that time from either of them on the subject. This announcement was astounding, and was spoken in such a manner as to fully close all free communication on the matter. The Post Master General said that he was informed that the people of the Sound could be sufficiently supplied with mails by the way of the Cowlitz river, at present, and that when the commerce of the Sound should place steamers in its trade he would contract for the transportation of the mails; that he could not think of paying the present prices upon that coast. Mr. Lancaster said that there were those now ready to convey the mails for the price of the fuel. The Post Master General wished to know if those persons were in the City. Mr. Lancaster gave the name of Capt. Fauntleroy. The question was asked what the price of the fuel would be, and was answered that Capt. Fauntleroy would take the mails twice a month to Port Townsend, and from there distribute them *twice a week* all over the Sound for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars per annum. The Post Master General said that he could not think of paying any such sum. Mr. Lancaster asked him to name a sum, this he declined. He then asked him to advertise for bids, and this he declined. Mr. Lancaster then asked the name of his informant who had led him to believe that the mails could be supplied to the people of the Sound by the way of the Cowlitz River, and this he also declined. Gov. Stevens then asked the Post Master General if he would step with him to the map of the Territory. The Post Master General said that if it would be any accommodation he would. Gov. Stevens then said, and showed him, that it was impossible to meet the wants and necessities of the people by the way of the Cowlitz River route—said that sometimes the Columbia River was frozen and its navigation impeded and obstructed, and that the Cowlitz River was often so swollen that the mail canoe was for days delayed, and that even if the canoe reached the landing, the mails were often long delayed by the condition of the streams over which the mules had to pass during the winter season, and that he had himself received letters several days in advance of the mails, brought by sailing vessels from San Francisco, and that the people were forced, from the condition of things, to employ expresses to carry their letters and communications. These statements were not regarded by the Post Master General. The next day, Gov. Stevens placed within the reach, and for the Post Master General, a map, showing the Post offices on the Sound, and such places as would require offices within the year, marked upon the map, accompanied by statements which show conclusively, that it will cost the Government more to supply the mails by the way of the Cowlitz River, than it would by the way of Port Townsend. No reply has as yet been received from this last attempt to obtain this rightful and necessary action by the Post Master General.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," approved 30th August, 1852.

[The 1st section of this supplemental bill provides for one supervising inspector, to receive a compensation of $3,000 per annum and the usual allowance for travelling expenses.

2d. In addition to the local inspectors, there are added two for the district of Puget's Sound, one to be inspector of hulls and the other of boilers, to be allowed each $500, to be paid under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

3d. Suspends the operation of so much of the 9th section as regards the use of all metals fusible by the heat of steam until the 3d of March next.

Section 4 repeals so much of the act of July, 1838, as authorizes the appointment of persons to make inspection of steamboats' boilers and fires, and the inspections required by this supplemental act, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe for the government of said supervisors and local inspectors.]

Mr. Hamlin asked the immediate consideration of the bill, and, having explained the object of its provisions, the bill was read a third time and passed.

A. M. B.

Address of B. Cornelius, Esq.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found the able and interesting address of Mr. B. CORNELIUS, delivered at the examination and close of his first three months' labor as preceptor of the youth of Olympia and vicinity.

No comments that we might see proper to make in reference thereto, could add to the merits of an address so far above criticism and public commendation. Every sentence addresses itself directly to the intelligence and heart of the parent and guardian, and, with unequalled modesty, enters into an investigation of the comparative relationship and *treatment* that should subsist between parent, instructor and pupil.

The difficulties which Mr. CORNELIUS has necessarily been compelled to meet, and has thus far so successfully overcome, is but an earnest of what our citizens can readily anticipate in the further promotion of his services. We desire but an attentive perusal of his address as an evidence of his qualifications for the discharge of the delicate duties of his profession; and as it will be seen by a card in another column that a re-organization of his classes will take place on Monday the 28th inst., we hope, for the credit of our community, that all "old scores" be promptly liquidated, thus avoiding that chagrin and mortification that might otherwise naturally and mutually arise: and that new and more *extended* assurances be afforded him, in sustaining a further prosecution of his valuable labors amongst the youth around us.

The following communication is but an unanimous expression of the kindly regard in which Mr. C. is holden by all who have evidenced the fruits of his exertions in our midst:

OLYMPIA, Aug. 8, 1854.

MR. EDITOR—The Spring term of the Olympia school closed to-day. The examination of the pupils was highly satisfactory to all present. Mr. CORNELIUS has proved himself worthy of the confidence and patronage of an enlightened public, and if properly sustained, he will add to the numerous other advantages of Olympia that of the best school in Washington Territory. I do not, however, agree with him in regard to his doubts of the propriety of examinations and exhibitions. I consider them as useful and profitable to teacher, pupil and patron. The fact that a review of the studies of the quarter is to take place in presence of their parents and friends, stimulates pupils to greater exertion and rivalry. And the evidence of the intellectual advancement of their children is highly satisfactory to parents, and encourages them to greater exertion in their behalf; and the teacher will always find that a good examination and exhibition will greatly increase his number of scholars the next quarter. R. S.

Vocal Music.

A class will be organized in Olympia, should a sufficiency of names be induced to respond, for the commencement of a series of instruction in vocal music by Mrs. M. A. HAMM, of this vicinity.

A meeting for the organization of a class, will be holden at the school house on Thursday evening next, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

All those acquainted with the ability of Mrs. H. for the discharge of the duties of instructress of a choir, will bear ample testimony as to her perfectness in this particular.

Mrs. HAMM, as a teacher of sacred music, has probably few superiors living, and the leisure hours of the ladies and gentlemen of Olympia cannot be more profitably subserved, than by giving their attention to a course of lessons from her.

☞ The Brig "Tarquina," Capt. Robinson, sailed from the port of Olympia on Monday last with a cargo of lumber for the Sandwich Islands.

☞ The great length of the polite and gentlemanly epistle of RODERICK FINLAYSON, Esq., Chief Trader and Clerk of the *Honorable* Hudson Bay Company, Victoria, Vancouver's Islapd, precludes its publication this week, but it will appear as soon as we can find room for it, prefaced by a "few brief and *elegant* remarks."

The Whig Party no More.

The following from the New York Herald meets so well with our views that we publish it in our paper. We were about writing on the same subject. But this is better, and we ask our readers to peruse it carefully:

"The anti-slavery agitators are defeated. The final passage of the Nebraska bill appears to have stunned and confounded our abolition organs. They are taken all aback, and are beating about at random as if sorely puzzled in which direction to strike. The most virulent of the gang falls upon the leading Southern whigs—Clayton, Badger, Pearce, Dawson, Toombs and others of the Senate; and it says, that 'in respect to the Northern traitors who have co-operated in this deed, language fails to express our detestation of their infamous conduct.' And a mighty appeal is made to the people of the North, without 'distinction of party,' to enlist themselves 'under one banner,' to resist 'the invasion of free territory by the slaveholders of the South.' Directly to this point, our leading oracle of Sewardism emphatically declares, that in view of the great issues before us, we throw all party considerations to the winds.'

In connection with this declaration, the closing scenes in the Senate of the United States upon the Nebraska bill, confirm the dissolution of the whig party. The violent controversy upon the floor, between Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, on the one side, and Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, and other Southern whigs who supported the bill, on the other side, was terminated in the formal separation of Mr. Bell and the Missouri compromise whigs, even of the South, from those whigs co-operating in the repeal. It is difficult to read the closing debates upon the final ratification of the House bill in the Senate without arriving at the fixed conclusion that between the free soil whigs of the North and the Nebraska whigs of the South there is now an impassable barrier, and that in the re-organization of political parties for the campaign of '56, the mass of the whigs of the North will be arrayed in hostility against their late brethren of the South. There is no visible or probable contingency upon which they can ever be re-united—none in the world.

Here, then, we have the first fruits of the Nebraska bill. It utterly demolishes the last vestige of a chance for the re-construction of the materials of the late great whig party upon the same general platform. The die is cast—the Rubicon is crossed, and the unanimous vote of the Northern whigs in Congress against the Nebraska bill, and the exciting closing scenes in the Senate significantly warn us of the meaning of this 'throwing of party considerations to the winds.' It admonishes the Union men of the country of the speedy mustering, upon the basis of Sewardism, and the anti-slavery debris of the late Northern whig party, of a grand combined anti-slavery organization throughout the Northern States in open hostility to the institutions of the South, until Southern slavery is put down, or until the Southern States are driven to secession—till the two sections of our present Union are hurried into civil war, and the two races of our population are exasperated into the horrors of another St. Domingo rebellion.—Such is the drift of the new party programme as laid down by the confidential oracle of Sewardism, which simply means a junction of abolitionism with all the other treasonable abominations of the day, against the good order of society and the peace of the Union.

The *pronunciamento* has gone forth—the whig party is extinct—its materials in the North are to be made the neucles of a great overshadowing abolition party, while the conservative whigs of the South may go over to the new democratic party, to the administration, or to the devil, as soon as they like. Clayton, Badger, Pearce, Dawson, and even Crittenden, have been given their walking tickets; they are at liberty to go and shift for themselves, wherever they please, and as soon as they please.—The controlling Seward division of the late national whig party has formally excommunicated them in the lump—in detail.—They are adrift upon the high seas, and legal prizes to such political wreckers as may choose to pick them up. The re-union between the whigs of the North and the whigs of the South is now utterly hopeless. The party is disbanded for good—forever. The Northern branch is to be made the basis of an overshadowing Northern anti-slavery party. But where are the Southern whigs to go? When Mr. Webster was left alone in Tyler's Cabinet, he asked—"where am I to go?" And we repeat the inquiry in behalf of the Southern whigs—where are they to go?"

For the information of those unacquainted with the following facts and figures, we submit them for their consideration, showing the extent to which slavery existed in the western States and Territories since the passage of the ordinance of 1787:

	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Indiana,	130	237	190	3	3
Ohio,				6	3
Illinois,		168	917	747	341
Michigan,				32	
Wisconsin,					11
Iowa,					16
Total,	130	405	1107	788	375

The principles and features of the Nebraska bill does not seek to legislate slavery where slavery does not exist, but merely confers upon the *whole* people of the United States the natural rights guarranteed to them under the constitution. Slavery existed in Nebraska, as can be shown, in opposition to all ordinances and compromises, and the Nebraska bill merely determines that the people who may become citizens of that Territory shall decide whether it shall be a free or slave State, on its admission into the Union.

Slavery already exists in Nebraska and Kansas, and has existed there for some years. William Walker, a most intelligent half-breed, and Wyandott chief, who emigrated from Ohio to Nebraska in 1842, thus writes, under date of March 25, 1854:

"There is one fact relating to slavery in this Territory, of which perhaps you are not aware, as I perceive it is not generally known in the East, viz: the existence of slavery here among the Indians and whites, 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. White people going into the Territory by the authority of the government, in the character of Indian Agents, licensed traders, mechanics, missionaries, &c., hesitate not a moment to take their slaves with them, regarding it as slave territory, and the prohibitory clause a dead letter. The opinion prevailing so generally was fortified by a decision of one of the Circuit Courts of Missouri, deciding that the Indian Territory, properly so called, was slave Territory."

Richard Mendenhall, a mission teacher at the Friend's Shawnee Mission, writes to the National Era, under date of the 14th ult., from that station, that slavery exists in Kansas, and did so before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, notwithstanding the institution was then illegal. He says that Thomas Johnson, who has been at Washington all winter claiming a seat as an elected representative from Nebraska, is the superintendent of an extensive missionary establishment in Kansas, under the direction of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, at which slaves have long been kept to do the menial service.

The following extract from a speech of JOHN C. CALHOUN, delivered in the United States Senate on the subject of compromises, forcibly illustrates the opinion of that great and lamented statesman on the subject:

"I see my way in the constitution; I cannot in a compromise. A compromise is but an act of Congress. It may be overruled at any time. It gives us no security. But the constitution is stable. It is a rock. On it we can stand, and on it we can meet our friends from the non-slaveholding States. It is a firm and stable ground, on which we can better stand in opposition to fanaticism than on the shifting sands of compromise. Let us be done with compromises. Let us go back and stand upon the constitution."

We adopt, with applicable corrections, the prefatory remarks of the editor of the Portland, Oregon, *Standard*, on the subject of the closing address of ex-Gov. Hubbard relative to the opposition manifested by some democrats against the features of the Nebraska bill:

At the Democratic State Convention in New Hampshire the chair was occupied by ex-Gov. Hubbard, who made the following conciliatory remarks towards the anti-Nebraska members of the party. The *spirit* of these observations is peculiarly applicable to the present state of political affairs in Washington Territory; and we cordially recommend them to the candid consideration of every Democrat. He said:

"They ever have been good and sound Democrats. Let us not drive them from our association. If we love our political faith—if we venerate our political church, let us not excommunicate these brethren from our political communion and fellowship. We my differ, and undoubtedly do differ, in opinion about men and about measures. Measures of great importance to our whole country have recently engaged the attention of our national counsels, and one in particular, from the principle involved, from the character of the subject matter, and the long continued and present excited state of the public mind in reference thereto, could not fail in its discussion and its final disposition to produce some contrarieties of opinion as to its justice, expediency and constitutionality. If we entertain views on this subject differing from the views of old friends, let us not condemn for opinion's sake, but lay our hands on our hearts and honestly and religiously endeavor to put ourselves clearly right, and then with a spirit of kindness go forward and try to bring into the great Democratic fold those who may differ from us—forgive all past errors of opinion and all past irritability in language—forget all past party discussion and animosity—and let us dwell together in peace and unity.—Then all will end well. Then the Democratic party in New Hampshire will be as unbroken and as immovable as our granite hills."

STATE GOVERNMENT.—It is a remarkable fact, that of the eighteen States admitted into the Union since the formation of the constitution, only eight of them have had permission from Congress to erect State Governments. In the other nine, (exclusive of Texas), the people have assumed sovereiguty, cut themselves loose from Congressional dictation, formed at once independent State Governments, and have been admitted into the Union. The Nebraska bill carries the principle of the sovereignty of the people still farther, and recognizes it in matters which Congress has hitherto exercised jurisdiction over.—*Norwich Aurora.*

SOUTH PACIFIC SURVEYING SQUADRON.—The whole of Commander Ringgold's Squadron, consisting of the Sloop-of-war Vincennes, the steamer John Hancock, sloop Porpoise, and schooners John P. Kennedy and Fenimore Cooper, were at Hong Kong on the 6th of June.

Letter of Mr. Stephen Guthrie.

☞ Every resort, no matter how underhanded and contemptible, will be made by some members of the opposition party to defeat the regular nominated candidates of the democracy in this county, and we esteem it our duty to put the friends of the principles of our party on their guard as to giving credence to every idle rumor which may have been given circulation to by the organized array against which we have to contend.

Mr. GUTHRIE is a man of superior ability, and is consequently dreaded in the contest for legislative honors by the whig party.—They dare not take the stump and meet him in a fair canvass, and hence a resort to misrepresentation to procure his defeat.

Whilst on this subject we would suggest to the judges of elections in the different precincts in the county and throughout the Territory, that they make themselves familiar with the provisions of the election law adopted by the last legislature, in order that strict legality may characterize the general election.

We invite attention to the following letter of Mr. G., in refutation of the charge that he would have left the Territory in the event of failing to receive the nomination for the next legislature by the Democratic Convention, held at Olympia on the 5th inst.

CHAMBERS PRAIRIE, Aug. 10th, 1854.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat,—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to correct a report that has been put in circulation since I received the nomination by the Democratic County Convention for Representative.

I am credably informed that some one has taken the liberty to circulate a report that I intend soon to leave the Territory, thereby intimating that if elected, I would not use the care and prudence which should characterize the official acts of a legislator.

It is true, sir, that I did speak to a few of my neighbors, some time ago, on this subject, but the causes which gave rise to this conversation is known to them all. Twice during the month of May last, my family was visited by the hand of death; first, by the death of my eldest son; and second, that of a grand child. This, I must confess, gave rise to fears that we would not enjoy good health in this country, which is the greatest of all blessings. This calamity combined with other misfortunes led me to make the remarks I did about leaving.—But sir, these fears have gradually worn from my mind, and at present, I have no expectation other than that I will remain in the Territory, perhaps for the remainder of my life, and whether elected or not, I hope I shall always feel a deep interest in the affairs of Washington Territory.

Respectfully Yours,
STEPHEN GUTHRIE.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—By the bark *Russell*, which recent arrived at this port from Port Townsend, we learn that extensive and valuable coal fields have been discovered lately on the banks and in the vicinity of the Dewamish River, which are about to be opened and worked by Capt. W. Webster and others. The bark Harriet Thompson has now on board and will soon arrive here with the first cargo of coal taken from these mines. The Duwamph River empties into Puget Sound, about 45 miles above Port Townsend, on the bay.—*S. F. Herald.*

Capt. WEBSTER is one of the most indefatigable and enterprising citizens resident in Washington Territory, and under his superintendence we doubt not, the Dewamish Coal mines will be made to yield a commensurate return for the labor bestowed.

That the Coal of both the Dewamish River and Bellingham Bay will answer all practicable purposes for the manufacture of steam has been attested to by competent authority, and the only difficulty heretofore in the way of laying the coal fields bare in the furnishing of an adequate supply for the consumption of the ocean and other steamers on the coast, has been that the process of excavation has not been entered into on sufficiently extensive and scientific principles.

Under the management of Capt. WEBSTER, those interested in the development of this, one of the great resources of our Territory, can look forward to with confidence and bright anticipations.

New Mail Arrangement.

The following is a copy of a letter received from the Post Master at Rainier, addressed to Mr. W. RUTLEDGE, Jr., Post Master at this place. According to the present arrangement the mail from Portland, Oregon, will be due here on Thursday evening of each week:

RAINIER, Aug. 8, 1854.

SIR:—The desired change in our mail arrangements has been effected. I record the following schedule, with orders to deliver the mails accordingly:

Mails leave Rainer every Wednesday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Steilacoom on Friday at 2 P. M. Leave Steilacoom every Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rainier next Monday at 2 P. M.

The above arrangement will include both the up and down river mails every week, and they will now be sent on without delay.

Yours, &c.
W. B. MILLARD,
D. P. M. at Rainier.

Commodore Isaac McKeever has been ordered to the command of the California Navy Yard, with Commander Farragut, of New York, as second in command.

Mass Meeting in Pierce County.

The following is the result of the deliberations of the mass convention at Steilacoom on Saturday last, and in connection with the nominations made on the occasion we beg leave to direct attention to the subjoined remarks of a correspondent in relation thereto. The *Democratic* Convention, it will be borne in mind, meets on next Saturday.

FOR COUNCIL—L. BALCH, of Pierce, and J. O. MARTIN, of King county.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES—W. H. WALLACE, S. J. STILES, J. F. DEVOE, and JOHN CARSON of King county.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—T. M. CHAMBERS, L. A. SMITH, ROBERT MORE.

For Sheriff—H. MELVILLE,

For Assessor—A. C. LOWELL.

For County Auditor—P. KEACH.

For District Attorney, 3d Jud. Dist.—FRANK CLARK.

For Superintendent Common Schools—J. F. DEVOE.

For Justice of Peace—W. M. SAVAGE.

For Coroner—WILLINGTON BILLS.

For Wreck Master—L. BILLS.

For Constables—WM. TIDD, and GEO. BROWN.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

The Whig "Mass Meeting" a complete failure.--Hard up for timber, &c.

STEILACOOM, Aug. 14., 1854.

MR. EDITOR.—Notwithstanding the whigs of Pierce county had posted up in every quarter, for two or three weeks, placards, covered with glaring capitals, calling upon "Whigs, Democrats, Citizens & Soldiers" to come together to nominate "the best and most influential men" in the county for the different offices, they only succeeded in getting *twenty three*, all told, to compose the great "mass meeting," held on Saturday last. Soon after the *multitude* had congregated together, they tried to persuade four or five democrats (one of whom told them he was a democrat, and if he made a speech it must be in a *democratic* atmosphere,) who happened to be "lookers on in Venice," to officiate as chairman of the meeting; but they were not to be lured by this bait, (knowing full well that there was a whig hook concealed) and each in their turn, promptly declined serving, and when all their efforts proved futile, the whole *mass*(?) presented a crest fallen appearance. Finally, one of this *vast* number happened to discover a free soiler in their midst, whereupon the honor was tendered him, and he being a young man and clever at that, accepted. For their secretary (a suitable person not being present, I suppose,) they selected a man who holds a land claim in one of the most northern counties in the Territory and who of course is not a voter. This certainly evinces a scarcity of "timber." The "whig county committee" stated the object of the meeting to be to select the soundest (?) men irrespective of party.—To effect this, a committee of five, all residing within a stone's throw of each other, were appointed to prepare a county ticket. And this committee, after being in travail for some length of time, brought forth—what an abortion.

Their ticket is composed of ten whigs and about the same number of democrats.—The latter will of course (the same as last year) be dropped just on the eve of the election, and a parcel of whigs substituted.—The aforesaid committee is to prepare an address for the "dear people." The Pacific Rail Road adopted as their hobby and rode to death last year, will not do this year, so they must needs get up something new.—Wonder if the address will allude to the Territorial whig meeting held at Olympia last spring, when "Skookum" proposed having a whig committee composed of one from each county *"to act as a sort of a guardian to the whig party;"* whether it will inform the "dear people" of this county of the fact, that one of the candidates nominated at the recent "mass meeting" was appointed at the Territorial whig meeting the "guardian" of the whigs (a baker's dozen) of this county. One of the whigs here, has had the frankness to acknowledge that they (the whigs) cannot elect "a clean whig ticket," and that it is therefore policy for them to produce a "split" among the democrats. They can prescribe a dose but it *wont go down*. The democrats of Pierce know the difference between whig and democratic principles, and will be found on the day of the election doing their duty.—More anon. J. L. B.

P. S. The whigs will probably get up the Territorial Road from this place to Vancouver and try to make a little capital out of that, and in order to get a decent audience will hold a meeting on the day appointed for the Democratic Convention.

B.

☞We are authorized by FRANK CLARK, Esq., to announce the fact, that he did not seek the nomination of District Attorney for the 3d Judicial District, by the *mighty* mass convention above referred to.

☞Messrs. ENSIGN, KIRTLEY and BLANKENSHIP, of this place, returned on Saturday last from a gold prospecting tour on the eastern slope of the Cascade mountains, and seem satisfied of the existance of gold in the country traversed by them, but express a doubt as to its existence in sufficient quantities as to justify extensive operations being entered into in consideration of the present prices paid for labor.

They report favorably of progress made on the immigrant road, upon which Mr. E. J. ALLEN and a party of men are engaged in its more thorough construction, and express the belief that the expectations of the immigrant will not be disappointed in a transit across the mountains. The Indians reported the arrival of three wagons at Fort Walla Walla.

☞We are indebted to Capt. A. B. GOVE, of the Kendall Company, for late San Francisco papers on his return from that City.

From the *Herald* of August 5th, we transfer the following items:

"The Steamer Sea Bird, Capt. Haley, arrived yesterday morning, two and a half days from San Diego and intermediate ports.

SUSPICIOUS.—The Sea Bird saw, off San Diego, two large vessels steering N. W. under a press of canvas, apparently in chase of one another; the latter flying the Russian flag, and the former showing no colors—was supposed from her size to be a "John Bull."

LATEST FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA.—By the last accounts from Southern California there had been a skirmish between Melendrez and Chaves. The former had taken the latter prisoner, and he is kept in close confinement awaiting the decision of Melendrez as to his disposition.

DISCOVERY OF SALT IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY.—A company has been organized at Los Angeles for the purpose of manufacturing salt from a lake located about seventeen miles from that place. Experiments had been made, the results of which far exceeded their anticipations. The salt is equal if not superior to any in the market, and can be procured in sufficient quantities to supply the whole Pacific Coast.

EXCITEMENT.—A great excitement prevailed at Santa Barbara in regard to the Kern River mines. Numbers had left their various occupations and gone thither; the miners were averaging from $10 to $25 per day. Rich specimens of quartz and fine gold have been brought from there and shown us. The gold regions are reported to be very extensive. A number of teams have already left Santa Barbara with provisions, etc., for the diggings, it being the nearest point to the mines, and only five and a half day's travel over an excellent wagon road.

"The last week in July was perhaps the hottest throughout the interior ever experienced in California since its occupation by the Americans. In almost every inland town from which we have received accounts, the thermometer rose above one hundred degrees in the shade."

In speaking of the report brought to San Francisco, relative to a supposed chase and engagement between a Russian and English man-of-war, the *Herald* says:

"We give the report brought up by the Sea Bird, regarding the anticipated naval engagement off San Diego, for what it is worth. We do not attach much importance to it. Two large vessels it is true, were seen near the spot mentioned, but we are informed by gentlemen who came up in the Sea Bird that their colors could not be made out. Their being Russian and English men-of-war, is doubtless no more than an inference drawn by the reporter from their unusual movements. They might have been harmless merchantmen for all the evidence we have to the contrary. Such vague reports are only calculated to alarm unnecessarily, those of our citizens interested in British and French shipping."

In the House of Representatives the following message was received from the President of the United States, announcing that the Government of Mexico has agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the Gadsden treaty, and asking an appropriation of ten millions of dollars to carry the same into effect:

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1854.

To the House of Representatives:

I have received information that the Government of Mexico has agreed to the several amendments proposed by the Senate to the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, signed on the 30th of December last, and has authorized its Envoy Extraordinary to this Government to exchange the ratification thereof. The time within which the ratifications can be exchanged will expire on the 30th inst.

There is a provision in the treaty for the payment by the United States to Mexico of the sum of seven millions of dollars on the exchange of ratifications, and the further sum of three million dollars when the boundaries of the ceded territory shall be settled.

To be enabled to comply with the stipulation according to the terms of the treaty, relative to the payment therein mentioned, it will be necessary that Congress should make an appropriation of seven millions of dollars for that purpose before the 30th instant, and also the further sum of three million dollars, to be paid when the boundaries shall be established.

I therefore respectfully request that these sums may be put at the disposal of the Executive.

I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives a copy of the said treaty.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

OUR NEW SLICE OF MEXICO.—The boundary line between this country and Mexico provided by the amended treaty agreed to by Santa Anna and ratified by the United States Senate and House of Representatives, is a zig zag up and down line, presenting an awkward appearance on the map. As our readers are aware, the Government of the United States set up a claim disputed by Mexico, to the Mesilla Valley, an oblong square of land belonging to Chihuahua, and bounded on the south by the parallel of 31 52 North Latitude. The treaty disposes of this disputed claim by making the boundary line commence on the Rio Grande at 31 47 or five geographical miles below the line claimed by the United States, but still some five miles above the important town of El Paso, which thus remains in Mexico. Starting from the Rio Grande at 31 47, the line follows that parallel due west a hundred miles, and then turns at right angles and runs south twenty seven geographical miles to the line of 31 20, when it again bends to the west, following that line till it reaches 111 West Longitude from Greenwich. Thence it proceeds in a straight line, running north-west, to a point on the Colorado River twenty miles below its junction with the Gila.

Seven millions of dollars have already been paid to Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister. The remaining three millions are not to be paid until the new boundary is surveyed and established. It will be remembered the original treaty called for the payment of twenty millions to Mexico. The Senate refused to give more than ten millions, and Santa Anna agreed to the terms proffered.—*S. F. Herald.*

Puget Sound Shipping Report.

☞We are indebted to Capt. L. BALCH, of Steilacoom, for the following list of vessels due and to arrive at this and other ports on the Sound, and elsewhere:

The bark Julia Ann, Pound, master, sailed from San Francisco, July 30, for Australia to load with sawed lumber at Steilacoom.

The bring Geo. Emery, Capt. Diggs, sailed from San Francisco for Steilacoom on the 3d July, to load with lumber.

The bark Ella Francis, Capt. Mitchell, sailed from San Francisco, August 1st, to load with lumber at Port Gamble for Australia.

The brig Cyclops, Capt. McDonough, sailed from San Francisco a few days since for Olympia, to load with spars for China.

The bark Mary Melville sailed from San Francisco some time since and is now due at this port.

The schooner Williamantic sailed from San Francisco on the 28th July for Port Ludlow.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Aug. 19, 1854.

Provisions—		**Groceries—**	
Beef, fresh, ₽ lb.	12@18	Sugar, bro. ₽ lb.	11@12½
Mutton, " "	16@20	Sugar, white crush. per lb.	@20
Pork, fresh and salt, ₽ lb.	16@20	Coffee, ₽ lb.	18@20
Mess Pork, ₽ bbl.	$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 " "	@25
Shoulders, ₽ lb.	@20	Chili Peaches, " "	@25
Salmon, ₽ lb.	@10	Soap, ₽ lb.	8@10
Codfish, ₽ lb.	@10	Starch, ₽ lb.	20
Mackerel, ₽ hf bbl.	$15@16	Candles, m'ld, ₽ lb	25
Butter, ₽ lb.	30@37½	do Adm. " "	50
Lard, " "	18@20	do Sperm, " "	62
Cheese, " "	40@50	Tobacco, ₽ lb.	40@75
Flour, ₽ 100 lbs.	@$9	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn Meal, ₽ lb.	6@7	Pepper, grain, ₽ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	@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	**Liquor—**	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ₽ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Beans, Chili, ₽ lb.	6@7	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Beans, white, ₽ lb.	7@8	Gin, ₽ gal.	1.50@$3
Eggs, ₽ doz.	75	Port Wine, ₽ gal.	1.50@$2
Dry Goods—		Cherry Brandy, ₽ gallon	$1.50@$2
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	14@16	**Sundries—**	
Shirtings, bro. 3-4 per yard	12½	Nails, ₽ keg	$8.50@$10
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16½	Window glass, ₽ box	$7@$9
Drillings, bro. ₽ yd	16½	Sash, ₽ light	@25
Prints, ₽ yard	12½@20	Axes,	$1.50@$2
Blankets, ₽ pr.	$5@$7	Buckets, 3 hoop,	50@75
Hosiery, wool hlf, per doz.	$3@$5	Brooms,	25
do cotton, ₽ doz.	2.50	**Lumber—**	
Paints, &c.—		Sawed fir, ₽ M.	$15@17
Lead, white, ₽ lb.	20	" cedar, "	$16@18
do colors, " "	25@37½	Shingles, ₽ M.	$3@$4
Linseed oil, ₽ gal	$2.50	Square timber, ₽ foot.	10@12
Turpentine, " "	3,00	Piles, ₽ foot.	4@5

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

OLYMPIA SCHOOL.

MR. CORNELIUS begs to announce that his classes will be re-organized on Monday, 28th inst.

Arrangements are in progress for the reception of a few pupils as boarders into Mr. C.'s family.

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854.

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

Mill Irons for Sale.

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

Aug. 16, 1854. 50tf

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 Liney, 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

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

HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & BOONE, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

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

PILLOW & DREW.

Aug. 5, 1854. 48tf

Ex Tarquina.

FLOUR—135 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. BIGELOW, 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 Cilcatat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C. C. Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.

3w48 J. L. MITCHELL.

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 kiln 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. 44tf

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. 4w48

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 Puloo 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, butter,
Flour, salt, hams, lard.
LIQUORS—Ale in kegs and bottled,
Cogniac, 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

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 Linen, Thread, Silk, &c., &c.

COATS,

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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

HATS AND CAPS.

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

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

Rainier, June 30, 1854. 44tf

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.

F. 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 3d, 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. 49ly

Sayward's Line

OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Williamantic 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. n45—12.

From the Oregon Statesman.

The Hudson's Bay Company---The Oregon Land Law.

The English Government lives only by laying the world under contribution.

Her Colonial system, her expeditions of discovery and commerce, and her chartered Companies for adventure, have, combined, constituted a most subtle and powerful machinery for extending her dominion, and filling her national coffers.

Her East India Company, though organized ostensibly for commercial enterprize merely, has become a political power, hardly second to the empire of an Alexander; "having," in the language of Burke, "sold every Monarch, Prince and State, in India, broken every contract, and ruined every Prince and every State who had trusted them.

In 1669, Charles II granted a charter to an Association of London gentlemen and merchants, under the designation of "The Hudson's Bay Company," for the purpose, as expressed in the charter, of promoting the "search of a north-west passage." But, if we may judge from the known policy of the British Government, and from the conduct of this, and other similar companies, under Royal license, it may be fairly said, that its initiation was designed, and its progress intended, to take actual occupation of the northern portions of the American continent, and, as far as possible, to exercise such acts of sovereignty over the same, as would support a valid claim of English dominion.

At this time, the British Government claimed no territory in the far north, except the country drained by the tributaries to Hudson's Bay. The Canadas had been discovered and settled by the French, who had an extensive fur company operating through out their possessions.

The Hudson's Bay Company, instead of directing their attention to "the search for a north-west passage," pushed their explorations to the south and west, establishing forts and trading-posts among the Indians, and introducing English manufactures.—They encroached upon the French provinces, destroyed the trade of the French Fur Company, and so entangled the relations of the two countries, by their unwarrantable assumptions, that war ensued. In 1763, Canada, with all other dominions of France in North America, East of the Mississippi was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris.

The wider field opened by this treaty, to the operations of a company, whose purposely directed movements had rendered the cession of the Canadas expedient to the French Government, was seized upon by them, only as a base for a still further enlargement of that corporate power which tended at once to commercial monopoly and English empire.

Stretching their arms still westward, grasping prizes, and erecting their insignia of possession beyond their chartered limits, they came into open collision with the North West Company, composed of French and Scotch adventurers, and fought a bloody battle, in 1814, on the Red River of the North. They conquered, and were masters of the mountains and the plains. Previously to this, the Pacific Company, led out by Mr. Astor, by accident of the war of 1812, had, by foreign factors unfortunately chosen to places of trust, been sacrificed by sale for a nominal sum to the North West Company.

Beaten in their appeal to arms, the North West, was merged in the Hudson's Bay Company, by Act of Parliament, in 1821. Enlarged in its franchises, invested with civil and military authority, and instructed to take possession, and exercise jurisdiction, with the exclusive right of trade, over all the unorganized territory of North America, claimed by the British Government, this gigantic monopoly planted itself upon the Columbia and its tributaries, and with an assumption and sway known only to the divine right of Kings, crushed every American enterprize, and beggared every American Company that dared lift its head in Oregon.

In the mean time, negotiations were going on between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, for the purpose of adjusting their respective rights on the North West Coast; the former grounding its claims to all the country drained by the Columbia River by the two-fold title of purchase from the original discoverers, by treaty with Spain in 1819; and of discovery and exploration by Gray, in 1792, and by Lewis and Clark, in 1805, which were followed up by actual settlement by the Pacific Fur Company, in 1811: the latter claiming *equal* right by discovery and exploration, and *superior* right by virtue of *actual settlement and possession.*

In all the diplomatic correspondence between the two powers, it is observable that great advantage was sought to be taken by the British Government, from the asserted fact, that their Hudson's Bay Company had actual occupancy of the disputed territory, and, *by instruction, had treated all settlement by Americans as encroachments upon British soil.*

By the firmness of Mr. Polk, and the patriotic vigor and ability of the American cabinet, this national controversy was terminated by the treaty of 1846, fixing the parallel of 49 deg. north latitude as the sundering line between the two high contracting parties. Long previous to this, however, American citizens had arrived in Oregon for the purpose of settlement, and as early as 1841 had adopted a form of government, American its character, and had addressed a memorial to the Congress of the United States to extend the protecting ægis of the Union, over this Territory.—The Canadian French settlers at first extremely favorable in feeling to this movement, were induced through the compulsory influence of the Hudson's Bay Company, acting under instructions from the home government, to oppose such organization. The early provisional organization acting under strong foreign opposition, was of no particular force But, in March, 1843, after the arrival of many American citizens, a public meeting was held at Champoeg, for the purpose, as expressed by themselves of "securing peace and prosperity in the Territory, and to adopt laws and regulations until such time as the United States of America extend their jurisdiction over us." At this meeting an address was received from the "Canadian citizens of Willamette Valley," expressing a "desire of union and unexhaustible peace between all the people;" but declaring that they "will not address a new petition to the United States *because we have our reisons.*" The origin and objects of this address are patent on its face. The provisional government, however, was now more thoroughly organized, and more strongly American in its character than before. The public general statutes of Iowa Territory, published in 1839, were adopted as far as applicable, and became law in Oregon. The American and British parties being now about equal in strength, entertained most inveterate jealousies and joined political issues in severe conflicts.

This was the state of things when the treaty of 1846 was made, which determined the struggle for political sway and commercial monopoly, but not the desire on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company to lap upon as much of the generous soil of the country as possible under the stipulations contained in the third article of the treaty, that "the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and of all British subjects who may be already in occupation of land or other property legally acquired within said territory, shall be respected."

The Company, according to Sir George Simpson, had taken possession of the French Prairie, and the land about the Falls of the Willamette River, as early as 1828. And, although these settlements were made by superannuated trappers, and those whose indentures of service to the Company had expired, still, it seems by the interpretation of their movements, given by the governors and factors, that all these settlements were the wards and the legitimate supports of the Company. They were, at the time of the treaty, in possession of large tracts of the best land in Oregon.

Mr. Thurston, the first delegate to Congress from this territory, was elected in 1849. A man incapable of being approached by foreign influence, wherein his country's interests were concerned, he went to Washington, a known enemy to the projects and schemes of the Hudson's Bay Company. In his legislative labors, which were Herculean for a young man to perform, he matured and secured the passage of the "Oregon Land Bill," of Sept. 27, 1850.—It was Mr. Thurston's aim, in that measure, to give its exclusive benefits to those who should become actual settlers of the country, and cultivators of the soil; and therein to give foreign residents, and particularly the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, who should declare their intentions to become citizens of the United States, equal priviliges with American citizens. It was also his desire, for the good of Oregon, and the rights of adopted citizens, who had been subjects of this mighty commercial power, to place a bar between the settler and the Company; so that whatever of public munificence he might receive from the liberality of his adopted country, his estate might be free to himself and his children, and not be mortgaged or levied upon to swell the coffers of an alien monopoly. To these ends the following provisos were inserted in the 4th section of the Act before referred to:—"*Provided*—That in all cases provided for in this section, the donation shall embrace the land actually occupied and cultivated by the settler thereon: *Provided, further*—That all future contracts, by any person or persons entitled to the benefit of this Act, for the sale of the land to which he or they may be entitled under this Act, before he or they have received a patent therefor, shall be void: *Provided further, however*, That this section shall not be so construed as to allow those claiming rights under the treaty with Great Britain, relative to the Oregon Territory, to claim both under this grant and the treaty, but merely to secure them the election, and confine them to a single grant of land."

We have stated the purpose of these provisos; they have served that purpose most admirably, and are no longer necessary, as far as their prime object was concerned.

Brigham Young in his address to his people, speaks thus of his authority:

"I have no fears whatever of Franklin Pierce excusing me from office, and saying that another man shall be Governor of this Territory.

"We have not got a Territorial Government, and I am and will be Governor, and 'no power can hinder it, until the Lord Almighty says, Brigham, you need not be Governor any longer,' and then I am willing to yield to another. I have told you the truth about that."

☞Omer Pacha has six Aids de Camp. They are all Hungarians, and speak French and Turkish very well. Having sunk their Hungarian and received Turkish names, such as Osman Effendi and Habub Effendi, they are looked upon by the army as real Turks, and do not come in for that share of suspicion and distrust that other foreigners frequently incur.

Good Move.—The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal contains a notice calling a meeting of the citizens to take into consideration proper means for rendering proper assistance to the widow and family of James Batchelder, who was *murdered* by Abolitionists of Boston, while in discharge of his duty, as a Deputy U. S. Marshal, in charge of a fugitive slave, arrested in pursuance of the laws of the land. They are raising contributions in Savannah, Augusta and other cities for the same purpose.

☞The Washington Sentinel says that the "Know-Nothings" are composed of whigs, free-soilers, and abolitionists. It couldn't name three other factions more likely to know nothing.

Testimonal to Capt. Ingraham.—A subscription, amounting to about £90 sterling, collected chiefly in pence from the working classes, has been raised by the English admirers of Captain Ingraham for the purchase of a gold chronometer, as a testimonial for his conduct in the Koszta affair.

☞Minnesota Territory, according to the St. Anthony Democrat, is estimated to contain at present a population of twenty-five thousand inhabitants.

A Western paper says: "About thirty years ago, Gen. Cass owned a farm in what is now the heart of Detroit, and by simply "holding on," he has become the possessor of a fortune estimated at three millions of dollars.

☞The human hair, from the head, has three distinct shapes, according to the species of the race from which it is taken. That of the Anglo Saxon is oval; that of the pure Indian, cylindrical; and that of the pure negro, eccentrically ecliptical.—Try it with a powerful microscope and you may see for yourself.

☞There is a correct way of doing business after all. A man that takes a sunshiny view of things sees more of the world in a year than an old fogy would pick up in a century!

☞In Utah, on the death of a man, his property descends to the Mormon Church, his wives and children not being recognized as heirs. The church is the sole heir of all property.

Vanderbilt Arrested for Lunacy.—Cornelius J. Vanderbilt has been arrested on a charge of lunacy and has sued out a writ of habeas corpus.

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.

P. H. 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. 28tf

ARRIVAL OF THE "EOLIAN,"

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

S. J. McCORMICK,

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

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

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

June 17, 1854.-n41-1m

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 contract 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. 0m42

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 RECEIVED ex brig Tarquina, a large and splendid assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC.

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

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

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

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

Sept. 10, 1853.

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, AND DRY GOODS GROCERIES

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

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

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

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

REFERS TO

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

Notic.

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

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

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 29tf

DE SHUTES STORE.

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

WILSON & HURD.

De Shutes, April 8, 1854. n31.

LIVERY STABLE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

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

Also horses kept by the day or week.

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

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

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

A. J. BALDWIN & CO.

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854.

NOTICE.

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

EDWARD J. ALLEN.

Olympia, April 8, 1854. n31

Schictwoot.

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

A. J. BALDWIN.

Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

No. 86 Sacramento Street,

March 1, 1851. tf.31 SAN FRANCISCO.

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. 24tf

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, 1845.

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 FOTTER.

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 AND 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 Alterative;	100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent;
40 " Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters;	500 lbs Cream of Tartar
50 " do Life Pills;	350 lbs Tartaric Acid;
24 " Osgood's Indian Cholagogue;	400 lbs Copperas;
30 " Thompson's Eye-Water;	500 lbs Glauber salts;
24 " Nerve and bone Liniment;	50 gals. cold prers'd castor oil;
15 " Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge;	4 boxes cast steel soap;
50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer;	3 bbls lampblack;
300 gross bottle corks;	1 bbl Race ginger;
70 cases Sarsap. syrup;	50 lbs Cassia, in mats;
25 " Lemon syrup;	300 lbs Hops;
25 " Raspberry do;	100 lbs Rad Rhei. Ind.;
500 lbs Herbs, assorted;	800 lbs Sal soda;
100 ozs Quinine;	1200 lbs Epsom salts;
20 " Strychnine;	200 lbs Sponge;
10 lbs Iodide of Pottass;	75 lbs Carb. Ammonia;
	50 doz sweet oil in tin kets.

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. 84, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF MERCHANT,

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, Platteville, Illinois.

San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 51tf

In Store and Now Receiving,

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

HARDWARE, GROCERIES

PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS;

Among which are Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe nails, Bar lead, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Board Rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, Hand-saws, Buck-saws, Draw knives, Spirit levels, Hand-saw files, Mill saw files, Bench planes, and a fine assortment of Cutlery. Also, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Syrup, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Saleratus, Dried Apples and Peaches, Starch, Beans, &c Wine glasses, Tumblers and Bar Decanters. Wines and Liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages. White, Black, and Red Lead, Raw and Boiled Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Spear oil, Window Glass, Sash, &c.

W. S. LADD & CO.

Portland, June 20, 1853. tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM-SHIP

PEYTONA,

JAS. S. NASH, COMMANDER,

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

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

W. S. LADD & CO., Portland.

Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN F. STIRLING.

ENSIGN & STIRLING,

LUMBER DEALERS,

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

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

San Francisco, Sept. 25, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN

Produce and Merchandise,

COWLITS FARMS, W. T.

September 6, 1852. tf.