PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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A. M. BERRY, R. L. DOYLE, J. W. WILEY.

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Indian Massacre on the Plains!

Through the politeness of Lieut. HODGES, U. S. A., direct from Columbia Barracks, we are enabled to impart the following painful intelligence to our readers:

FORT DALLES, Oregon,
August 30, 1854.

DEAR WILEY—I arrived at this paradise (?) in five days after leaving Olympia. On Sunday morning news was brought in to the garrison that an emigrant party had been attacked by a band of Snake Indians, supposed to be the Wind River band, on Boise river, by which eight men had been killed and four women and several children taken prisoners.

A detachment of the 4th regiment of Infantry, under the command of Brv't Major Haller, left here this morning to recover the prisoners, to punish the Indians and to afford protection to the emigrants who are behind.

The troops being well mounted on fresh, strong animals, will move quickly.

A party of volunteers has also organized, under the command of Nathan Olney, and will follow shortly. In addition to these it is supposed that a detachment of Artillery will be sent on in a few days from Fort Vancouver.

But few emigrants have arrived here this season. It is supposed by the residents on the Columbia that the immigration this year will be but small, and at any rate that the bulk of it will turn off before reaching this place, some going to California and Southern Oregon, the rest passing over the Cascade mountains by Lieutenant Arnold's road.

As I join the marching troops in the morning, you will probably not hear from me again for two months to come, until which time I remain,

Yours truly, G. S.

In corroberation of the above, we give place to the following from the Portland, Oregon, *Standard* extra, of August 30:

"By Stuart's Express messenger, D. F. Bradford, we are put in possession of the following startling news, received at the Dalles by an express rider from Fort Boise, who left that place on Friday evening. On the 25th inst., about day-light, as an emigrant train of four wagons were passing along, some 15 miles on the east side of Fort Boise, a force of about 60 armed Indians attacked them.

The men of the party were so appalled at the attack, that, although the men were armed, they made but a feeble resistance, and the whole of the eight in number were shot down; a boy was also shot down and left for dead. The Indians then seized the women, four in number, and some children, number not known, together with the wagons and stock, and made their retreat from the road. After they had departed, the boy, who was only wounded, came to himself and made his escape. John F. Noble, a man well known in Oregon, was in a train behind, and in coming up found the boy, and hastened on to Hummerston camp, about 15 miles this side of the Fort, and from there Mr. Fruit, a brother of James H. Fruit, came through to the Dalles as messenger, with a request from the Indian Agent, Mr. Thompson, for troops. Maj. Haller started yesterday with his command of about 30 men from the Dalles to the scene of action. Nathan Olney, member elect from Wasco, is mustering a volunteer force to follow the regulars.

A requisition is also made for troops from Vancouver, and the company of Artillery stationed there, numbering about 70 men, will go up on the Belle to-morrow.

Rumors are current at the Dalles, that the attacking party are the Blackfeet and Snake Indians combined.

Mr. Fruit states that on his way from Hummerston camp, he passed about 400 immigrant wagons on their way to the Dalles.

The names of those killed and captured are not known."

Washington Land Law.

AN ACT to amend an act approved September twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty, to create the office of surveyor general of the public lands in Oregon, etc., and also the act amendatory thereof, approved February nineteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Approved 17th July, 1854.

Arrival of Immigrants.

On Thursday last, five immigrant wagons with three families arrived at this place. Messrs. W. M. MORROW, and JAMES KIRTLEY, brother of WHITFIELD KIRTLEY, Esq., of this place, from Iowa, and Mr. W. N. AYRES, from Wisconsin. They crossed the Missouri river on the 27th of April, and report good grass, good health, and rather a pleasant transit across the plains—having met with but little loss of stock, or being subjected to any serious sickness on the way. Their cattle look remarkably well.

Mr. MORROW reports that the immigration, so far as he was able to be informed, would be but comparatively small, although he was aware of a number of wagons en route for Washington Territory—a large proportion of the immigration having taken the direction of California, and the new route into Southern Oregon from Fort Boise, down the forks of the Willamette.

Notes on Russia.

Ex-Alderman Wesley Smith, of New York, has recently returned from a short visit to St. Petersburgh. The "Evening Post" gives some notes of his observations, from which we extract the following:

"Mr. Smith is fully convinced, from what he saw in Russia, of the determination and ability of the Russians to sustain the war in which they are now engaged, in the face of the most energetic operations of the combined assailants. 1,400,000 men are under arms, available at any moment for the purposes of the Czar, all in the most perfect state of discipline.

Mr. S. describes the whole population as filled with enthusiasm for the prosecution of the war, which is regarded as a sort of crusade for the defence of the Greek Church.

Demidoff has already voluntarily proffered to the Emperor the gift of a million roubles, equivalent to $750,000. Another nobleman has done the same, while the various officers in command have insisted on offering the half of their salaries for the public service. Even the most delicate ladies in the upper classes are engaged in performing such menial duties as the scraping of lint for the soldiers who are about entering the field of war.

Mr. Smith states that the principal cause of the advantages gained by the allied forces over the Russians, was their practice of taking the Russian officers as the first marks for their bullets. The Russian armies, without their leaders, are utterly powerless, and can be shot down like so many cattle. They have learned nothing except to obey the orders of their superiors. In order to avoid any further calamities of this kind, the officers and men are to be clothed alike, or at least so as to be undistinguishable by the enemy.

One fact aduced by Mr. Smith in support of his opinion of the capability of Russia to withstand the utmost severities of war, has been noticed by other observers. It is her unfailing natural resources. In her vast territory every necessary staple for the support of the population can be supplied without resort to foreign importation. Even such luxuries as coffee and sugar are produced within her borders in any desired quantity, the latter article being manufactured of the first quality from the root of the beet. The coffee raised in Russia is, however, not a favorite beverage, from its singular effect in bringing on intestinal disorder, Tea, however, is drank constantly, and is a much better article than we are permitted to enjoy."

☞ During sleep the movement of the heart is less frequent than when awake; the intervals between the beats are longer, and during these lengthened intervals the repairs of the functions of the heart goes on; this slower action of the heart is coincident with the slower respiration. During the period of sleep, the body is more liiable to the action of cold and malaria, as the vital force is less. The digestive process should be completed before going to rest, otherwise there is less force to carry on the system of recuperation.

☞ Never abate one atom your dignity or (as the scrupulus may call it) your impudence, because you are without money. Pay with *gold* when you can—when you can't—pay with brass!"

The Treaty between the United States and Japan.

The United States of America and the empire of Japan, desiring to establish firm, lasting, and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace and amity, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States has conferred full powers upon the commissioner, Matthew Calbraith Perry, special ambassador of the United States to Japan, and the august sovereign of Japan has given similar full powers to his commissioners, Hayashi, Dai-gakan-no-kami, Ido, Prince of Tsus-Sima; Izawa, Prince of Mimaski; and Udono, member of the board of revenue. And the said commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. There shall be a perfect, permanent, and universal peace, and a sincere and cordial amity, between the United States of America on the one part, and the empire of Japan upon the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places.

ARTICLE II. The port of Simoda, in the principality of Idzu, and the port of Hakodade, in the principality of Matsmai, are granted by the Japanese as ports for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions and coal, and other articles their necessities may require, as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first named port is immediately upon the signing of this treaty; the last named port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese year. [NOTE. A tariff of prices shall be given by the Japanese officers of the things which they can furnish payment for, which shall be made in gold and silver coin.]

ARTICLE III. Whenever ships of the United States are thrown or wrecked upon the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels will assist them, and convey their crews to Simoda or Hakodade, and hand them over to their countrymen appointed to receive them; whatever articles the shipwrecked men may have preserved shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the rescue and support of Americans and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation are not to be refunded.

ARTICLE IV. Those shipwrecked persons, and other citizens of the United States, shall be free as in other countries, and not subject to confinement, but shall be amenable to just laws.

ARTICLE V. Shipwrecked men, and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodade, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are in Na-ga-saki, but shall be free at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles (or *ri*) from a small island in the harbor of Simoda, marked on the accompanying chart hereto annexed; and shall, in like manner, be free to go where they please at Hakodade, within limits to be defined after the visit of the United States squadron to that place.

ARTICLE VI. If there be any other sort of goods wanted, or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties in order to settle such matters.

ARTICLE VII. It is agreed that ships of the United States resorting to the ports open to them shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin, and articles of goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese government for that purpose. It is stipulated, however, that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are unwilling to exchange.

ARTICLE VIII. Wood, water, provisions, coal, and goods required, shall only be procured through the agency of Japanese officers appointed for that purpose, and in no other manner.

ARTICLE IX. It is agreed that if at any future day the government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations privileges or advantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, that those same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and the citizens thereof, without any consultation or delay.

ARTICLE X. Ships of the United States shall resort to no other ports in Japan but Simoda and Hokodade, unless in distress, or forced by stress of weather.

ARTICLE XI. There shall be appointed by the government of the United States consuls or agents, to reside at Simoda at any time after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the signing of this treaty, provided that either of the two governments deem such an arrangement necessary.

ARTICLE XII. The present convention, having been concluded and duly signed, shall be obligatory and faithfully observed by the United States of America and Japan, and by the citizens and subjects of each respective power; and it is to be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the august Sovereign of Japan; and the ratifications shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner, if practicable.

In the faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the empire of Japan, aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Kanagawa, this 3d day of March, in the year of the Lord Jesus Christ, 1854, and of Kayei the seventh year, third month, and third day.

[Signed by the commissioners.]

The Russians in America.

Some time since we made reference to the Russian possessions on the northwestern coast of this continent, and especially mentioned Sitka in connection with the mission of Count de Medem to the United States, for the purpose of negotiating certain treaties with our Government, including, perhaps, the cession of important territory.

A few facts respecting the history of the Russian Company in North America, may not be unacceptable to our readers, who share the opinion we have expressed in regard to the value of the cession which was the theme of our former article.

The northeastern regions of the Pacific were, during the past century, the scene of interesting exploration and discovery.—For a long time the attention of the Spanish, English and Russian Governments was directed thitherward, and great effort was put forth, by them all, to penetrate the straits that divide the Asiatic from the American continent. Volumes have been writtten upon the subject, and Russian literature finds some of its richest historical and descriptive works in the narratives prepared by the Muscovite Captains, after their long and perilous voyages into the remote and then unknown seas that bathe the Peninsula of Alshka and the fifty islands of the Alentian Archipelago. Not even the general outline of all that those volumes record could find its way into these columns, and we are therefore obliged to restrict our recapitulation to the simplest necessary facts.

In 1741, Behring and Tscherikoff, stimulated by the exertions of Peter the Great, in 1725, to have the northeastern coasts of Asiatic Siberia explored, pushed boldly along the inlet to the Icy Ocean and discovered the straits and islands honored with the name of the first intrepid navigator. From the days of Ulloa, who carried the Spanish flag as high as 40 deg. north on the Western American coast, the enterprise of that once energetic nation at whose feet Columbus laid down a key to all the treasures of a new and marvelous world, incessantly strove to urge its conquests further towards the higher latitudes, and it is probable that much of the Oregon coasts and islands were known to Spanish explorers quite early in the 17th century. In fact, the archives of Mexico contain very many accounts written by monks and others, of voyages made to strange lands in the far North; but names and dates are so confused in these MSS. that we are compelled to rely upon what was effected at a much later perion by the Russian navigators, and their successors, Cook, Drake, etc., for useful and servicable accounts.—From the latter we conclude that *Sitka* is the native name of the Island on whose western coast, and bordering Norfolk Sound, the Russian company have estahed their most important station, also formerly styled Sitka, but now termed New-Archangel. The Russian discoverer of this island named it Baranoff, and Vancouver, in 1792, embraced it on the chart among the islands of the Archipelago of King George III. Nootka Sound, which is properly an inlet of Vancouver's Island, was the name for a long time indiscriminately applied to the various arms of the sea now mapped in that portion of the northwestern coasts, and hence arose the error of confounding it with Norfolk Sound, and even with Norton Sound, which lies within the extent of Behring's Straits and some degrees higher than the Nootka of Capt. Cook.

Sitka lies off the main land of New-Cornwall, and is separated, very considerably, from the body of Russian America. But the policy and expectation of the Russian company was to occupy commanding trading posts along the whole length of the Pacific shores, and gradually advance, by the borders of the main land, subduing or driving off the native tribes, until the influence of other Europeans in that part of the Pacific should be met and overcome. Thus they dotted a number of forts or factories from Alashka to California, one of them, Fort Ross, being situated on the Bay of Bodega or Romanzoff, near, the entrance of San Francisco, and as far south as the 37th deg. of north latitude.

The aim of this grand scheme is perceptible enough, and its results, in case of successful prosecution, may be conjectured.—Fortunately it has been decreed that American liberty, if guided by sagacity and patriotism, shall *accept* the prize a mighty absolutism has found itself unable to grasp.

This process, by which Russian influence was to steal southward along the Pacific and predominate in its vast trade, can be illustrated in no better manner than by alluding to the first operations of the Russian company and their occupancy of New Archangel or Sitka.

The probability of a lucrative fur trade on the northwestern coasts of America, so adjacent to the extremity of Asiatic Siberia, engaged the attention of Russian speculators, and by the exertions of Messrs. Chelekoff and Golikoff, the heads of two large mercantile firms, a company was formed at Irkoutsk, and on the 8th of July, 1799, received from the hands of the Emperor Paul full authorization, under the name of the Russian American Fur Company, to the exclusive control of the traffic in peltries on the Alentian Islands and countries adjacent, for the term of twenty years. This authority was afterwards confirmed by the Emperor Alexander, who made it extend to the whole of Russian America. The island of Kodiak was, at first, the seat of the principal factory, and although many difficulties were encountered, the trade carried on with the natives and the traffic with eastern Russia and China, in furs, was soon important. The sea-otter, whose beautiful coat was so highly prized by Russian magnates and Chinese mandarins, and has even formed the topic of an encomium by Baron Von Humboldt, becoming gradually scarcer in the Aleutian Islands, was sought for further to the southwest, among the isles of King George's Archipelago. Baranoff, who was Governor of the colony at that time, was pleased with the position and extent of Sitka, and established the town of New Archangel, which has since become the capital, and most important port of Russian America. It was with this establishment that the possibility of founding a powerful State in that direction, and bearing with notable influence on the future commerce of the Pacific, began to awaken the attention of both Russian and British statesmen; and it is here we may legitimately pause in our rapid historical survey, with the intention of hereafter tracing the growth and position of this settlement, and the great benefits likely to accrue to our commerce from its cession to this Government.—[*New York Times.*

Trade with China.

Few of our readers have an idea of the immense amount of tea exported from China, and the great number of vessels to which it gives profitable employment. For the past eight years, the quantity exported both to the United States and Great Britain has steadily increased, except during the year just ended, which shows a slight falling off, in consequence of the derangement of business, particularly at Shanghae, occasioned by the revolution. The amount exported to Great Britain has risen from 47,242,700 pounds, in the tea year ending June 30th, 1849, to 77,716,800 pounds, in the year ending June 30, 1854. Within the same time, the shipments to the United States have increased from 18,672,300 pounds to 33,672,351. By the arrival of the bark Mermaid yesterday, we have full Chinese trade resurns for the tea year ending June 30, 1854, from which it appears that during that year 77,716,800 pounds of tea and 68,675 bales of silk were shipped to Great Britain in 130 vessels and 22 steamers, being an increase of 7,303,220 pounds of tea, 23,674 bales of silk, and 39 vessels, over the years 1852-'53. During the year just ended, the amount of tea exported to the United States was 33,387,351 pounds, against 40,860,784 pounds the preceding year, a falling off of 7,473,433 pounds. This is about counterbalanced by the increased shipment to Great Britain, making the total export to both countries nearly the same this year as last.—This statement upsets the calculations of those who advanced the prices of teas, under the expectation that the Chinese revolution would seriously check the amount exported. It has produced no effect.—This tea trade is a very nursery for our splendid clipper fleet: starting from the Atlantic cities for California, with a cargo that pays them handsomely, they unload with rapidity and dash across the ocean to China, where they obtain a full freight, at profitable rates, and return home around the Cape of Good Hope, after realizing, on a single voyage, half the value of the ship. During the season of '48-'49, 37 vessels were employed in transporting tea to the United States. During the year just closed, they numbered 96, nearly all of them first class American clippers. Besides these, a number of American vessels conveyed teas to Great Britain.—[*San Francisco Herald, Aug. 18.*

PRAYER TO THE POINT.—The complaint of drought made by many papers throughout the State, brings to our mind an anecdote told of an old fellow who used to have a "local habitation" in Andover, Ohio.—The year previous to the incident had been one of unusual drought, accompanied with hot days and chilly nights, and there was especially a failure in the corn crop. The old chap, one Sunday evening, dropped into the Presbyterian church while a prayer meeting was in progress. There were but few in attendance, and that few mostly grave and reverend deacons, who, with a fault too common, went prayer gathering all over the world. It immediately struck the old chap that such long prayers were intolerable, and that he would instruct them how to pray briefly and to the point. So he popped on his pegs, and—"Brethren," said he, "you pray altogether too long. Five minutes are long enough to make five prayers;" and before anybody could recover from the surprise of such an abrupt intrusion, he was down on his knees, jabering out at railroad speed—"O Lord! give-us-good-long-ears-of-corn-this-yea; and none-of-your-nubbins.—Amen!" The effect of the prayer was magical, and an audible snicker relieved the solemnity of the occasion.—*Binghamton Republican.*

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Volume III.

Two years ago when we, in connexion with another, commenced the publication of the "*Columbian*," of which the *Pioneer and Democrat* is a continuation, there were but three organized counties in this, then a portion of Oregon Territory. Clarke, Lewis and Thurston counties then embraced all the Territory, out of which thirteen new counties have been created by the action of the Oregon Legislature of 1852–3, and by our last Legislature.

At the period alluded to, it was estimamated that there were not to exceed one thousand white inhabitants north of the Columbia river. By dint of the strictest economy, and through the liberality so generously extended to us by the sparsely populated settlements, the paper had a *living* existence during the first year, and the practicability of the experiment of its publication pronounced successful.

In entering upon our third volume we have the gratification to be able to state that the *Pioneer and Democrat* is firmly established, and will continue, as heretofore, a laborer in the cause of democracy, and assist in every possible manner, the development of the resources of the Territory.

On entering upon the discharge of our duty as a journalist, our every exertion was given to the promotion and furtherance of the settlement of the Territory, and also to procure a division, and separate Territorial existence for the country north of the Columbia river, and it might not be uninteresting at some future day, to take a retrospective view as to how things were two years ago, as compared with the present state of affairs by which we are surrounded.

During the session of Congress of 1852 and '53, Washington Territory was established, and under the direction of the Governor selected to preside over its infantile destinies, one of the most thorough and satisfactory explorations of a Pacific railroad route has been effected—brought to a successful close on the shores of the Sound. The report of Gov. Stevens, it is said, is more full, complete, and satisfactory than *all* others combined, and will have more weight with Congress, and meet with better favor from the executive and heads of departments at Washington, than those of the chiefs of *any* and *all* other explorations that have as yet been made.

Taking one thousand inhabitants as the sum total of our population two years ago, the census returns of the Marshal for last year foots up 3965, and its is confidently believed that to-day we could number at least 6000. Mark the difference.

Two years ago, and there were but three saw mills in operation within our present boundaries—one belonging to Mr. George Drew, near Cowlitz Landing, another at Oak Point, owned by Abernethy & Co., and the other, the property of Thomas M. Chambers, Esq., near Steilacoom. Now our Territory can boast 33 saw mills in operation—one running a gang of twelve saws, with some half a dozen more under process of construction, amongst which is a steam saw mill erected by the Messrs. Miller, a short distance below Olympia, in which a large gang will be introduced.—Our Territory has now the *machinery* and *material* to supply the *universal* Pacific coast and islands of the ocean with all the lumber, square timber, piles, ship spars, &c., that will be required for the next half century. Nay, further, China and Japan can be supplied to order, without an encroachment upon our lumbering resources to an extent of crippling the ability of our Territory in the furnishing of an adequate supply.

Two years ago, and there were not to exceed a dozen mercantile or trading establishments (exclusive of the Hudson Bay Company), within the Territory. Now, on the waters of the Sound alone, we can number near fifty—the Cowlitz, the Columbia, Shoalwater Bay—all having an adequate supply of legitimate and flourishing mercantile houses.

Two years ago, and the whole number of houses, sheds and shanties that Olympia could sport was 26. Now she can present substantial, tastefully constructed, and well appointed buildings to the number of 90, whilst Steilacoom, Seattle, Alki, Port Townsend and other places along the Sound, and towns on the Cowlitz, Columbia, Shoalwater Bay, &c., have sprung into existence, backed, respectively, by oystermen, lumbermen, coliers, and a hardy and enterprising agricultural population.—Saw mills and merchants are scattered at convenient intervals throughout the Territory, not only along the Sound, but on the Chehalis river, at Bruceville, on the coast, and along all the natural thoronghfares of travel and settlement.

Two years ago, and the only accessible means of gaining a transit to this Territory was up the Cowlitz river in batteuax and canoes, and a family of six, or under, would be compelled to pay at least $100 for their migration hither—to drive their stock up a trail, and probably to enter our Territory without a dollar. Now, a highway is opened between the Sound and the Wallawalla country. The indomitable spirit of our early settlers first projected the scheme of a highway across the Cascade mountains, leading into this Territory. Commenced by private subscription of the people of Thurston and Pierce counties, a survey was made and a wagon trail constructed last year, under the direction of parties of men under the supervision of Messrs. Kirtley and Allen, of this county. Since then the Nah Chess pass, through which the road passes, has been adopted by the Secretary of War as the basis for the construction of a military road, commencing at Fort Walla-walla and terminating at Fort Steilacoom; and the money appropriated by Congress for its completion will be spent thereon, under the direction of Lieut. Arnold, U. S. A. We have now a very passable and practicable road leading directly into our Territory.

Two years ago, and the valuable coal fields of Bellingham Bay and Duwamish river were unexplored and unknown. Now they are being laid bare, and an excellent article of coal is in waiting to seek a market at San Francisco. The oyster beds of the coast are being improved—the fisheries of the Sound and Straits hold out the hand of invitation to the smacks of the Atlantic, and our lumbermen can take courage in view of the prospect that ere long the islands of the Pacific will come to their rescue, and exchange the products of the Sandwich, Australia and Society Islands for the lumbering resources of our Territory. Within the last few months, several vessels from Honolulu, Oahu, have transmitted cargoes of lumber to those, our neighboring islands, bringing in exchange the products of sugar, salt, syrup, rice, &c., of that highly favored region of country. Several vessels in the Sound are fitting out cargoes for Australia, China, and other portions of the oriental east, and all things at present conspire to point out Washington Territory, and particularly the Sound and Straits, as the home and harbor of the innumerable whalers in the Pacific. We commence a new volume with renewed hopes of a successful termination in 1855.

Steamer Maj. Tompkins in the Sound.

We understand by the arrival of Mr. John H. Scranton, owner of the above steamer, that she was at Crescent City, on her way to the Sound, when the Columbia passed. Mr. Scranton has gone to Port Townsend to meet her. She may, therefore, be expected here in the course of to-day or to-morrow—a consumation most devoutedly wished for—and one that we know every resident in the Territory will be gratified to learn.

This Steamer has been brought up here entirely by the enterprize and energy of Mr. Scranton, with the supposition that a steamer was needed on the sound, to more fully develope its resources—to accommodate the merchant, farmer and business man, in the transmission of maill matter, freight and passage to the various ports in the Sound. It is his intention to make weekly trips to every place of any note on the Sound—provided the inhabitants will take hold of the stock of the steamer in connexion with himself. We are confident that this will be done, and that too, immediately. We are cognizant of the wants of the Sound to such an extent, that we feel assured our citizens throughout the Territory, will not let such an opportunity pass to have a steamer at once placed upon our waters. That a steamer plying on our waters will add more towards the growth and prosperity of our territory, than any other project, is apparent to us all. In connexion with the opening of steam navigation on the Sound, "Stuarts" Express will be forwarded to every point, terminating at Victoria, and we understand that immediately the enterprising Express and Banking House of Adams & Co., intend opening at this place a Banking House for the convenience of our business men, who wish a place of deposited, and to purchase and cash drafts. We might mention several other project which we learn are only in embryo at present, but will be immediately carried out.

J. O. Martin.—Considerable anxiety has been felt for the last month, by the friends of this gentleman. It was his intention to have left San Francisco, on the Columbia, Aug. 1st for W. T., but was detained until it was too late to get on board. Nothing has been seen or heard from him since 5 o'clock that evening, and as he was known to have considerable money about his person, suspicions of foul play are suspected.

From the Extra Pioneer and Democrat of 9th inst.

ELECTION NEWS!

Glorious Result in Thurston County!!

THE WHOLE DEMOCRATIC TICKET ELECTED!!!

Had we any disposition to triumph over a fallen political enemy, the result of the recent election would afford ample material for severe retort upon the many boasts of our opponents, that they would be able to carry successfully, *three* out of *four* representatives, and all the important county officers. But we have no stomach to indulge in recrimination, or add one drop to the cup of woe consequent on their defeat. Let us then apply the dignity—the magnanimity of military achievements and physical warfare, to ourselves, in a political point of view, in the total overthrow of our opponents in Thurston county; and as much as we may have been provoked by their jibes and jeers previous to the election, resolve that our rejoicings shall be tempered with moderation—conscious that the larcerated feelings produced by their defeat, all sufficient, without any painful reference to their high plumed hopes of triumphant success.

The returns of this county are all in officially, and counted, from which it appears that the whole democratic ticket, as nominated by the convention, with a single exception, has been elected by majorities ranging from forty to two.

The four democratic candidates for representatives entered the canvass with four of the strongest opponents that the whig party and their abolition allies could have placed in nomination—men of high character for intelligence, and against the private moral character of whom we have never heard a suspicion of reproach; and although the democratic nominees were fully their equal in every respect, yet it must be acknowledged that they were fairly mated—resting the contest in the supremacy of one or the other of the ancient landmarks of the two parties. The *people* decided the question in favor of *democracy*, in the election of four representatives—men of intelligence and integrity, who are "honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution," as they will be untiring in the promotion of the interests of their immediate constituents, and the whole Territory.

The claims of some of the candidates for county offices—particularly that of auditor and sheriff—were contested with unusual severity. The candidate for county auditor was compelled to draw upon himself the fire of both the whigs and abolitionists—the latter faction voting for the whig nominee. Against our candidate for sheriff, innumerable unfounded reports were put in circulation, on the eve of the election, in almost every part of the county in order to secure his defeat. Both, however, were triumphantly sustained at the ballot box.

To all her sister counties that the intelligence would be in any way gratifying, we would say, that the groundwork of a perfect democratic organization has been effected in Thurston, and that hereafter all mongrel hydra-headed monsters of faction will be compelled to vanish at the approach of the "*straight-out*" democracy. The recent unfortunate "cringing of the pliant hinges of the knee" of the whig party at the shrine of abolitionism, to the end that *success* "might follow fawning," has been most disastrous to their hopes, and but a sad commentary on the political integrity of the former. We think that hereafter each party will be content to "hang on its own hook."

P. S. Since our extra of last week made its appearance, we have been favored with the following able article for publication, from the gifted pen of Judge G. Hays, one of the defeated whig candidates for a seat in the Legislature. We propose to give the article one week's time to get perfectly *cool* before touching it, but hope, in the meantime, it will be diligently read and its contents remembered until our next issue. The crowded state of our columns will not permit us to do justice to an overhauling of it this week:

Olympia, Sept. 15, 1854.

Mr. Wiley—In your extra of the 9th inst., I find in your leading editorial the following extraordinary declaration, viz: "The four democratic candidates for representatives entered the canvass with four of the strongest opponents that the whig party and their abolition allies could have placed in nomination." I had supposed that after the election was over, and ample time left you to cool down to a reasonable temperature, and "reason left to combat error," that in a leader you would have at least been truthful—but I regret that in this hope I am disappointed. Is it true that the four whig candidates were placed in nomination by an alliance between whigs and abolitionists? The charge is utterly false. The four whig candidates were placed in nomination by a purely whig convention, in which convention there was not one abolitionist, nor was the question of free soil or abolition either thought of or hinted at. Is it true there was an alliance between the whig party and an abolition party? This charge, too, is equally unfounded in truth. What constitutes an alliance? It is an agreement, a confederation between contracting parties by which mutual benefits are to enure to the parties so agreeing. Was there any such agreement between the whigs and abolitionists? How could there have been, when there was no such party existing, at the time the whigs held their convention, as either abolitionists or free soilers? There was no such agreement made or thought of, and no man will venture the declaration save the editor of the "Pioneer and Democrat."

The whig party voted the ticket which was presented them by a whig convention, with a fidelity worthy of the highest commendation. The free soil party (a name which I prefer to call them instead of abolition), voted their ticket—and this fact you must have known when you penned the article in question. True, the free soil party voted for Messrs. Hale and Hewitt. Why? Because they were known to entertain views similar to theirs in regard to slave restriction in the Territories; but did they bargain with the whig party or with Hale and Hewitt for the privilege? or did the whig party agree with them that they would support their ticket? No such thing. The free soil party knew their rights and they asserted them as best suited their sense of duty. Pattent democracy indeed must that be which interferes with the proudest gift which Americans boast—to vote as they think best. Did the free soil party vote for either Biles or myself? They did not—and this fact you well knew. Why? Because they knew and you knew that on this question of free soil we differed with them. Hale and Hewitt, who were in nomination by the whig party, were adopted by the free soilers, and why? Not because they were whigs, but because they were known to be in favor of restricting slavery in, or rather out of the Territories; because they were opponents of the Nebraska Kansas bill, and because, too, they deny the justice of human bondage except for crime. They would have been adopted as readily if they had been democrats, so says the free soil address, and so I believe. As evidence of the truth of what they say in their address, they did select and adopt one of the democratic nominations, for whom they voted, and by the joint effort of the free soil and democratic parties, the nominee was triumphantly elected. Would it be fair or generous because of this to charge that there was a bargain, a confederation between the democrats and free soilers of Thurston county? I think not. Yet it would be as fair to charge it in the one case as the other.

There is a circumstance worthy of remark—it is this: There were no whig candidates present at the free soil convention. Can as much be said with regard to the democratic candidates? There was no whig in said convention who asked to participate in its deliberations. Can as much be said for democratic leaders? If you, Mr. Wiley, can be regarded as one of the leaders of your party, then it is evident it cannot, for you did ask to be heard, which courtesy was granted you—and because (as must be supposed) the convention did not adopt your views or suggestions, you called it a "nigger stealing concern"—and yet notwithstanding two at least of your democratic candidates were present with their smiles, and a democratic leader mingling his voice with theirs. It would be uncharitable to suppose your object was to drive a bargain for their votes at a sacrifice of principle. Mr. Hewitt declared in his public speeches that he had never been consulted by the free soil party or one individual of the party, as to his willingness to accept their nomination.—Mr. Hale did not seek it. I declared everywhere, publicly and privately, my purpose to stand by the non-intervention principles as settled by the compromise measures of 1850; that the Territories were the property of the whole people—East, West, North and South; that Congressional restrictions which would virtually shut out southern men from an equal participation in their settlement, would be impolitic and unjust; that I was a southern man, and held the same views in this latitude that I held in Kentucky where I was raised, or in Missouri where I last resided. Mr. Biles held the same views as myself on this subject, and so declared them. And yet with all these facts before you, the charge is made without a blush, that there was an unholy alliance between the whigs and abolitionists in nominating their four candidates for the legislature.

Again, in the same editorial is found this sentence: "The recent unfortunate 'cringing of the pliant hinges of the knee' of the whig party at the shrine of abolitionism, that *success* might 'follow fawning,' has been most disastrous to their hopes, and but a sad commentary on the political integrity of the former." In what consists this cringing of the knee on the part of the whig party? Was it in giving Hale and Hewitt their votes? Was not Hale and Hewitt the candidates of the whigs? and was it to be expected that because the free soil party chose to vote for them that the whigs would not? It would be as unreasonable as to suppose that a parent who has property to bestow on his child, would not do so because he happened to be a favorite in the estimation of others. In what consists the fawning? Was it in extending polite and respectful treatment to the free soil party? Was it because we, like you, sir, did not choose to call the free soilers "nigger stealers?" If to be polite and respectful to others is what is meant by 'fawning,' I plead guilty to the charge, for I claim to have been well bred.

You say much in your article about an abolition party. With such a party I have no sympathy. But is there such an organized party in this county? If there is, I am not aware of it. There is a free soil party, whose views and opinions I understand to be totally different from those of an abolition party. The latter proposes the abolition of slavery by revolution, bloodshed, or by any other means within their power, and at whatever cost; if the effort proves the destruction of the Union. The former propose to hold slavery in its present limits, and by an appeal to the justice, the policy, and the interest of the whole country, including the slave owner, to prepare the way for some peaceful and satisfactory method of getting rid of the evil. Such is my understanding of the free soil views, and such as I have stated are the views and aims of abolitionists.

I feel that you have slandered the whig party, that you have slandered their four candidates for the legislature, particularly myself and Mr. Biles, and, as I believe, the free soil party, in calling them abolitionists. I leave an intelligent public to judge.

G. Hays.

Letter from Hon. C. Lancaster.

Warhington City, July 15, 1854.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat:

The bill creating a separate surveying district of Washington, providing for the office of Surveyor General, land office, Receiver and Register, making amendments to the land law, devoting two townships of land to our Territory, &c., has passed. I could not obtain a copy for you by this mail. I will send one the next mail. The bill for the establishment of Light Houses and for Buoys upon the coast of Washington has passed the House, and I think will pass the Senate without amendment. An amendment of $3,000 was added by the House for Buoys to mark the entrance and harbor of Shoalwater Bay. The Senate passed the bill providing for roads, appropriating $30,000 for the construction of a road from the great falls of the Missouri, in the Territory of Nebsaska, to intersect the road leading from Walla-walla to Puget Sound—and $25,000 for the construction of a road from the Dalles of the Columbia to Columbia City Barracks, and $30,000 for the construction of a road from Columbia City Barracks to Fort Steilcoom on Puget Sound. Some fears are entertained that this bill will not be reached in the House this session, as Congress will adjourn on the 4th day of August, and that if it shall be reached, some think the appropriation is quite too large. This bill has its friends, however, who will stand by it. Several measures of importance to Washington have been passed. The salaries of the civil officers have been increased, and a handsome Indian appropriation is also passed. There are also some important measures pending, and others being projected.

It is expected that on Monday next the bill for the increase of the pay of the officers and soldiers of the regular army who are on duty on the coast of the Pacific will be taken up, and also the bill for the increase of the army, and relaxing the rule, so that merit in the army may be recognized in a more salutary manner—and providing also for a releasement from duty of the aged worthy officers, thereby permitting the younger officers more prominent positions. Attention to the establishment of post routes is being had by the House committee on post offices and post roads, and if the routes indicated shall be adopted, Washington will be liberally provided for by the bill. Much credit is due to Gov. Stevens and Gen. Lane. They have exerted themselves manfully in obtaining the passage of the bills. General Lane will do all in his power for us, not inconsistent with his duties to Oregon.

All our efforts to obtain mail service by sea to the Sound have to this time proved ineffectual. The whole matter is in the hands of the Postmaster General. No further legislation is required. He has the power to send the mail, and he ought to advertise at least for bids. But he says that in the exercise of a sound discretion in this matter, he cannot permit himself to think of paying the sum which would be demanded and required for that service, and that we must wait until our growing commerce places steamers in our trade, and then he will attempt to make a contract.

I have not as yet received a single answer to any letter sent to the Territory.—Many valuable documents have been sent to various persons for distribution, which I hope will reach their destination safely.

I do not think it advisable to return during the adjournment of Congress. I could not see many of the citizens if I should, and I may have communication on the way which would require attention, and in the meantime I can form some acquaintances which will be of service to the passage of measures during the coming short session.

Respectfully yours,
Columbia Lancaster.

The Fastest time on Record.—Messrs. Gidding and Scranton arrived at Olympia on the evening of the 8th, with dates from San Francisco of the 4th. Four days between San Francisco and Olympia, is the quickest trip ever made.

☞ The bark Harriet Thompson, the bark Success, the brig L. P. Foster, and two or three other vessels left, Sept. 1st, for the Sound.

☞ The Revenue Cutter, Jefferson Davis, left San Francisco, September 2nd, for Olympia.

☞ A proposition has been made to our Government by the Emperor of Russia to purchase Sitka, and an American gentleman has been selected to settle terms with our government.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Giddins, and Mr. John H. Scranton, (the former bringing Stuart's Express,) for New York and New Orleans papers to Aug. 7th, and San Francisco papers Sept. 4th.

☞ The British and French fleets are expected to rendezvous at Victoria about the middle of September.

☞ Maj. Gen. Nath Lawson, Pay Master General of the army, died on the 20th of July.

Unprecedented Outrage.

We are indebted to Mr. James K. Hurd, of this place, who has been out on the immigrant trail as far as Ft. Boise, for the following letter from Mr. John F. Noble, recording the horible detailed particulars of the massacre and outrages committed by a band of Snake or Digger Indians, upon an immigrant train to which allusion is made, and a partial statement given on the first side of to-day's paper.

Where is the man whose blood does not boil with indignation, and whose heart does not sicken at the contemplation of a scene that out-herods Herod in brutish violence and infamy?

The last red-skin between the Rocky and Cascade Mountains should be put upon the rack, and be made to die a living death, inch by inch, as a poor atonement for the crimes below recorded.

Mr. Hurd informs us that the immigration will not be very large for this territory. Forty wagons, he thinks will be the extent that need be expected here during the present season.

The massacre occurred about 25 miles east of Fort Boise, in a train of five wagons—all of which fell into the hands of the Indians—and all the party murdered, or are prisoner, except two young men.

"On the morning of the 22d of August last, a party of 18 men left Fort "Boise" for the purpose of rescuing three ladies and a number of children who were supposed to be in the hands of a party of "Winnass" Indians, (one of the small tribes of Snake Indians, who live upon Boise river,) who attacked Mr. Alex. Ward's train, from Mo., on the 20th of August, about noon, 25 mile above Ft. Boise, on the south side of Boise River.

This party on arriving at the place where the first attack was made, found the bodies of Alex. Ward and his eldest son, Robert, Samuel Mullagin, Charles Adams, Wm. Babcock, and a German, name unknown.

From the statement of the surviving boy, (Newton Ward,) it would appear that no effectual resistance was offered by any of the party, excepting Dr. Adams and Mullagin, *who fought bravely.*

Following the trail, in about 300 yards, the body of young Amen was found, a lad of 17 years of age; (he was one of the 7 that had come to the rescue on the day of attack, with Wm. Yantis.) This young man fought with great valor, pursuing the Indians to the bushes, where he was killed. About 100 yards further on, the body of Miss Ward was found, having been shot through the head with a musket ball. Her person was much bruised, her hands showing signs of her having fought most desperately, to resist the *fiendish* attacks of these savages upon her youthful person. The marks of teeth were plainly implanted upon her left cheek, a hot piece of iron had been thrust into her private parts, doubtless whilst alive, to punish her for her resistance, and their being unable to accomplish their *hellish ends* upon *one so young.* Within a few rods of this spot, a wagon had been burned, and the bodies of two dogs found crisped up.

About 50 yards on, in the brush, three more wagons were burned. The trail was followed up, an in about 600 yards the body of Mrs. White, (the wife of Wm. White, who lives in Looking Glass prairie, Umpqua valley,) was found stripped of her clothing and scalped. Her head was beaten in by clubs, and also a musket ball had passed through her head. Her person showing signs of the most *brutal violence.*

The trail was followed from her, and in about half a mile through a dense thicket of brush and undergrowth, the fifth wagon was found, having been run into a deep ravine and left.

In about thirty yards further, came to the river, upon the north bank of which was discovered where they had been encamped, (it consisted of 16 lodges made of willow bushes.) Here the body of Mrs. Ward and three children were found.

Mrs. Ward was laying in the encampment, in front of a fire, her person having been robbed of all its covering, and her body much cut and scared by brutish bruises. Her face had a deep wound inflicted by a tomahawk, which probably caused her death.

The children were lying upon the fire in front of her, *having evidently been burned alive,* as a portion of the hair still remained upon their heads, showing they had been held by the hair of the head until burned to death, in front of their mother, and she doubtless compelled to witness this whilst they had their *war dance,* and they violate her person. She was soon to be a mother, which rendered the sight still more shocking. Several parts of limbs were picked up some distance from the fire, having been dragged away by the wolves, or the Indian dogs, for several had been left in the camp by them.

Having scarce any implements, the bodies were interred in the best manner possible, under the circumstances.

There were still a lad and three children missing; a dilligent search was made for their bodies without succes. From the statements of the surviving boy, it was known that this lad was wounded and ran to the bushes, and has probably since died, and it is more than possible that the three children are still captives, or reserved for some future barberous ceremony.

From the statement of Mr. Masterson, (who is a brother of Mrs. Ward and Mrs. White,) it appears that the booty that the Indians carried off, consisted of 41 head of cattle, 5 horses and about $2000 or $3000 in money, besides guns, pistols, &c.

N. B. This party of seven finding the Indians greatly superior in number, were obliged to abandon the pursuit, Wm. Yantis on returning to the scene of the first attack, discovered Newton Ward, (a lad about 13 years of age, the only survivor

of the party) severely wounded and brought him off in safety. JOHN H. NOBLE.

P. S. "Tabbaboo" is the name of the guide that accompanied this party of 18 back on the 22d August. J. H. N.

The following is a list of the persons murdered, and taken captive as far as information has been received:

Alexander Ward, Mrs. Ward, Miss Ward, Robert Ward, William Ward*, Edward Ward, Samuel Milligan, Mrs. White and child and William Allen, from Mo., Charles Adams, and Dr. Adams of Michigan, Wm. Babcock, of Vermont, who left from Weston, Mo., in Mr. Brannon's freight train for Salt Lake City. Two Germans, (names unknown,) one Canadian, (name unknown.)

*Wm. Ward, one of the party supposed to have been killed, has since arrived at Fort Boise, pierced through the side with an arrow—four days without provisions—supposed he will recover. The arrow was in his body during the four days—he having broken off each end. Since the above disaster, a train was attacked 75 miles east of Fort Boise, (Camas prairie,) and three men killed.

News by Stuart's Express!

THROUGH FROM PORTLAND TO OLYMPIA IN 37 HOURS!!

STUART made his appearance in Olympia on Sunday, at 12 M., thirty-seven hours from Portland, through whose express we are pleaced in possession of Oregon dates to September 9th—California to September 4th, and from the Atlantic States to August 7th.

"What would we do without an express," is a question, which, of late, has been pretty freely and fairly discussed. *There are no permanent mail arrangements in Washington.* The contract for carrying the mail between Ranier and Olympia, extending to Steilacoom, as awarded to Mr. GREY, of Portland, is now, temporally carried under the direction of his securities, subject to be abandoned at any time, and leave us without any kind of mail facilities.

We are entirely deprived of mail advantages from Steilacoom to Cape Flattery, (200 miles,) almost through the length of the Sound and Straits! What a beautiful and interesting picture do we present for government to look upon! not a *reliable* mail route within the territory!

We are indebted to the San Francisco *Herald, Times & Transcript*, New York *Herald*, &c., for the following items of news.

We hope that STUART may receive the appointment, from the Postmaster General, of special agent, or letter carrier, under the late act of Congress, making provision for postal service in California, Oregon and Washington Territories:

Appointments and Confirmations.

Gen. Campbell, formerly Consul at Havana, has been appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as Consul at London, in place of Geo. N. Saunders, rejected by the Senate.

Roger Barton, of Mississippi, has been confirmed as Consul to Havana.

James Tilton, of Indiana, to be Surveyor General of the United Stares for the Territory of Washington.

John Calhoun, of Illinois, to be Surveyor General of the United Ststes for the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

William Pelham, of Texas, to be Surveyor General of the United States for the Territory of New Mexico.

Geo. P. Stiles, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Utah, in the place of John U. H. Underwood, declined.

Ralph Wilcox, of Oregon, to be Register of the Land Office for the Territory of Oregon.

James Guthrie, Jun., of Oregon, to be Reciver of Public Moneys for the Territory of Oregon.

H. C. Moseley, of Washington Territory, to be Register of the Land Office for said Territory.

Elias Yulee, of Ohio, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the Land Office for Washington Territory.

THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF NEW MEXICO.—Mr. Philips, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill declaring the southern boundary of New Mexico, by annexing the territory recently acquired from Mexico. Passed.

RAILROAD SURVEYS.—On motion of Mr. McDougall, the Secretary of War was requested to furnish reports of surveys for lines of railroads from Puget's Sound to Great Salt Lake City and thence to the Mississippi river. Also, that the report of all surveys of routes for railroads to the Pacific be printed.

POSTAL SERVICE IN CALIFORNIA.—On the 25th of July the House took up, on motion of Mr. McDougall, the bill making provision for the postal service in the State of California, and Oregon and Washington Territories, and concurred in the Senate amendment authorizing special letter carriers to charge 25 cents instead of 50 for the conveyance of single packages.

The Fortification Bill passed, Includes appropriations of $130,000 for fortifications in San Francisco generally; $100,000 for fortifications on Alcantras Island; $100,000 for Fort Point, and $100,000 for the forts on the western frontier of Texas.

☞ See the advertisement of "New Store, and New Goods," in another column.

The Election.

Returns of the late election come in very slowly, but thus far entirely satisfactory to the democratic party. We have no news from any counties southward of Lewis. In that county, for representative C. F. White, (dem.) received 96 votes C. H. Spinnings, (whig) 66, and F. A. Clark, (whig) 58—White and Spinning elected. For Prosecuting Atterney, 3d Judicial District, B. F. Kendall, (dem.) received 64 votes and Q. A. Brooks, (whig) 55—Kendall triumphantly elected in this district.

The representative ticket in Pirce county as stated last week is confirmed, but it is confidently asserted that Mr. L. Balch has been defeated for the council by some 15 majority, by Mr. Strickler of King county, which, if true, elects Messrs. Terry and Strickler of King, councilmen for those two counties—A. A. Denny, Esq., for the house in the latter county, and Mr. Carson of King as joint representative.

In Jefferson and Clalm counties, Mr. Jonathan Heald has been elected representative.

In the council district, composed of counties of Island, Jefferson, Clalm and Whatcom, Dr. R. H. Lansdale, (dem.) led his competitor, A. M. Poe, Esq., (whig) six votes according to the latest intelligence received—Whatcom county to be heard from.

In the representative district of Island and Whatcom, R. L. Doyle, Esq., (dem.) was six votes ahead of S. D. Howe, Esq., (whig)—no returns received from Watcom. Dr. Lansdale and Mr. Doyle supposed to be elected.

P. S. Since the arrival of the mail, we learn that Mr. Abernethy, (whig) is elected representative for Cowlitz county.

Report says that the democratic ticket has been elected in Clark county.

☞ We see that our friend H. C. Moseley, member of the House of Representatives of Washington Territory, is chairman of the judiciary committee. This is a just tribute to his ability as a lawyer, and character as a democrat.—*Oregon Statesman.*

Mr. Moseley is a native of this town, and son of Hon. David Moseley. He went to Oregon about two years since, and seems to be on the high road to honor and usefulness.—*Westfield News Letter.*

Mr. Moseley was formerly editor of the Westfield Standard, in which position he acquitted himself with much credit and service to the democratic party.—*Springfield (Mass.) Daily Post.*

MR. MOSELEY took up his residence in Steilacoom, Pierce county, in this Territory, directly after our division from Oregon, and during the first session of our Legislature, as chairman of the judiciary committee, acquitted himself with marked credit and ability. Our only regret is that Pierce county has not a greater number of democrats of a like stamp—not so "few and far between." It will be seen by reference to another column, that Mr. Moseley has been appointed Register of the Land Office for this Territory—the only local appointment made in it, and certainly none could have been made affording more pleasure to the democratic party.

☞ A few weeks ago, (and we beg pardon for our deriliction in the premises,) Messrs. JOHN EDGAR and JAMES HUGHES, of the gallant, democratic little Yelm prairie, afforded us a rare treat in the shape of green corn, colliflowers, beets, onions, carrots, &c, of mammoth growth and *epicurian* flavor. The Yelm prairie is a *trump* every time, and in connection with its *vegetable* reputation, it might be proper to obseve that with the handsome present of the aforesaid luxuries, was accompanied a stalk of wheat, perfectly matured and well headed, measuring over eight feet in in length! MR. PULLUM, of the gravelly prairie, has also left at our office specimens of wheat heads that we might challenge the world to surpass in the length, and in the developement of kernel, and in the number of grains to the head. The harvest this year, (was a proper distribution of the products vouchsafed,) would be ample to bread the whole territory, and for the credit of our population we hope that the *sour* flower of San Francisco may be speedily excluded from our market, and that the *sweet* home made article, will enter into general consumption, manufactured by the excellent, newly erected mill of Messrs. Ward & Hays, at Tumwater.

LAUNCHED.—The fine little schooner "Emilie Parker" was launched at this place on Saturday last. She was built by Mr. H. D. MORGAN, of this place, and is destined for the sound trade. She is the pioneer of ship building in this neighborhood of the Sound, and Mr. Morgan deserves credit for the enterprise. She was immediately chartered by JOHN G. PARKER, JR., of this place, and took her departure from this place for Port Townsend, and intermediate ports, with a full cargo and several passengers, amongst whom was Mr. JOHN H. SCRANTON of the "Major Tompkins"—carrying Stuart's Express.

☞ When ill luck frowns upon you, instead of brooding over it and getting vicious, lighten the burden by sharing it.—When Fortune kicks you kick somebody else—pass it on.

NISQUALLY FERRY, Sept. 4, 1854.

MR. WILEY—In the Pioneer of Sept. 2, I see the following statement: "On the occasion of the assemblage of the free soil convention at Olympia, the chairman of the committee on resolutions, Mr. Woodruff, we understand repudiated the doctrines advanced by C. M. Clay, on the subject of a dissolution of the Union, and presented the name of Wm. Lloyd Garrison as the proper standard bearer of the free soil party, whose opinions should be consulted at the coming election, and whose views accorded with his own." Now such gross misstatements call for refutation.—The names of C. M. Clay or W. L. Garrison were not, to my recollection, mentioned while in committee on resolutions, nor do I consider them "as proper standard bearers of the free soil party," because they are men governed more by passion than reason. I have frequently, in conversation with various individuals, repudiated many of the doctrines of both Clay and Garrison, and advanced the names of such men as Sumner, of Massachusetts, Giddings, of Ohio, and Hale, of N. H., as "*proper* standard bearers of the free soil party," and as such I believe the party generally admit them to be.

Deeming the above statement sufficient to satisfy the citizens of the Territory that the name of Garrison was not, by the aforesaid committee, advanced as the standard bearer of the free soil party, I add no more.

Respectfully yours,
S. N. WOODRUFF.

OLYMPIA, Sept. 11, 1854.

To MESSRS. GEO. BLANKENSHIP AND EDWARD FURSTE:

Gents—Will you be good enough to communicate to me the substance of the remarks made by Mr. S. N. WOODRUFF, in a conversation on the subject of "freesoilism," on the day of the meeting of the so-called free soil convention in Olympia, touching his views of the doctrines of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, &c.? and much oblige

J. W. WILEY.

OLYMPIA, Sept. 11, 1854.

J. W. WILEY—Yours of to-day asking us "to communicate to you the substance of the remarks made by Mr. S. N. Woodruff," has been duly received, and in compliance with your request would report the substance of those remarks as near as possible as they occurred, as follows:

It was on the evening of Wednesday, the 30th day of August, in the Washington Hotel—at a time when the discussion of politics in general was the all-absorbing topic, and that of "free soilism" the only thing to cause excitement, the proceedings of the free soil convention being then yet fresh in the minds of our citizens. It was on this occasion that the discussion again naturally turned on politics—Mr. Woodruff, amongst others, being present. A jocular remark made by Mr. B. (one of the undersigned, who was conscious of the presence of Mr. W., and aware of his free soil principles,—and made for the purpose of drawing said gentleman into a discussion), as to the course which should, in his opinion, be adopted to *exterminate* free sollers and abolitionists—containing among others a clause which should compel "abolition fathers to marry their daughters to none but negroes," had the desired effect, causing Mr. W. to insensibly shrug his shoulder and feel as though he had happened in a "Tartar's nest,"—fell in with company from which he could expect but little "aid and comfort," and discover that there were few present to sympathize with him in his opinions and his then solitary position. It was this remark which first induced Mr. W. to enter into conversation, he immediately replying to the remark by saying that "it was one of the means made use of by the opponents of the party of which he was a member to villify, slander and turn into ridicule their good intents; that because they were the friends of the slave, it did not follow, as a consequence, that they should proceed to such extremes," &c.

Some time after the above, and after various other topics had been touched, the question was put to him as to his "opinion and views of the letter of Cassius M. Clay," and particularly as to his (C.'s) project or plan for a dissolution of the Union, and in how far they were in accordance with his own?" saying to him that "as an acknowledged leader of the free soil party, it would be but justice to suppose that they were in unison;" to which he unhesitatingly replied "that he was a friend of the Union, and would be the very last man to vote for a *dissolution* of the same—that C. M. Clay was a fanatic and madman, who was probably *striving* for the Presidency, but would never, at least from his (Mr. W.'s) party, receive it; that they did not look up to Mr. C. as a leader, nor for their principles; that he had no interest in common with them as a party; nor was he known to them as one who, if in power, would carry out or advocate the principles of the free soil party." The question was then put to him as to "whom, then, he or they did look for a dictation of their principles or acknowledge as leaders of the party?" He readily replied that it was to "such men as Hale, of New Hampshire, *Wm. Lloyd Garrison*, of Massachusetts, and Giddings, of Ohio"—naming them in the very order in which they here stand—and concluding, moreover, with the remark "that they were long known and well tried, and had always been found at their post in times of need, and *true to their principles and party*," of which he avowed them as leaders; to which the reply was made, that "to have it said of a man like Giddings that he had *always been true to the principles and party* of which he was an acknowledged leader, (by Mr. W. admitted to be such), who had once been almost unanimously expelled from Congress for treason and sedition, was fit *alone* and *only* to be the leader of the party of such as claimed him."

Next the position of Samuel James, as defined in his letter, (which had not, at that time, yet appeared to the public, but the contents of which one of the undersigned was acquainted with, from having set up the same in type), was taken up, with the hope of ascertaining his opinions and views with regard to Mr. James' proposition of "alloting the blacks a certain portion of our Territory, to form separate States for them exclusively, and those who should marry among them." To this plan of colonization he signified himself utterly and entirely opposed; while the thought of *intermarrying* among them, from his conversation, impressed us with the idea that it was not only *choking* to be even thought of, *foreign* to his feelings, but as though he hoped it ever might continue such. That such conclusions were not without some reasons forced on our minds, we would leave for your readers to decide from the following closing remarks of Mr. W.: "That if such was the position of Mr. James, (which we hope he has since ascertained to be such, from the words of Mr. James himself), he could not possibly, under any circumstances, be induced to vote for him, or use his influence in securing his election," (which, taking him at his word, we suppose he has not done.)

With regard to some others of the candidates on the free soil ticket, he also made the following remarks: "That although a member of the convention which had nominated them, he could by no means say that the nominations were altogether satisfactory; that the views of some did not entirely coincide with his own opinions, but that they were obliged to make use of them, owing to the short space of time they had in making their nominations, and ascertaining the feelings and position of others," and with little else the conversation closed.

The above, Mr. Editor, as far as the substance of the conversation is concerned, is the *truth*, the *entire unvarnished* TRUTH—partly verbatim—which, though not beyond dispute and contradiction—for this we anticipate, Mr. W. having been very unhappy in his choice of two out of three of his "*free soil embodiments*—IT IS beyond the power of Mr. W. to make appear otherwise, or different from that here reported.

Truly yours,
G. C. BLANKENSHIP,
EDWARD FURSTE.

We consider it unnecessary to multiply words in relation to the above. The only "misstatement," it appears we have made in relation to Mr. Woodruff's opinions of Loyd Garrison's abolition principles, has been as to the *time* that Mr. W. unbosomed himself in relation to thematter. We did not state that Mr. W. made the remarks which we attributed to him *in* the self styled free soil convention, *but on the occasion of its assembling.* The mistake as to the *time* when his statements were made, is all the error into which we have fallen, as is apparent from the above.

OBITUARY.

The mail which has just arrived brings to us the painful intelligence of the death of A. M. BERRY, Esq. senior proprietor of this paper. He died of small pox on the 1st ult. at the residence of his father Mr. THOMAS BERRY, Greenland, New Hampshire, aged 29 years. Want of space prevents us from paying a proper tribute to his memory this week, that task we will reserve for our next issue.

We have every assurance from his brother-in-law and agent, Dr. GEORGE G. BREWSTER of Portsmouth, N. H., that the printing of the laws, journals, &c., sent to the east to be executed under the direction of Mr. BERRY, will be promptly attended to, the receipt of which has been duly acknowledged.

STUART'S EXPRESS

For Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and EUROPE,

(CONNECTING WITH STEAMER 'BELLE' AT MONTICELLO)

Will close on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M. Treasure received until 5 o'clock, P. M.—packages and letters at the latest moment. Office at Parker's. A. B. STUART.

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.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

Upper Steilacoom, Sept. 9, 1854. 1tf

NEW STORE
AND NEW GOODS.

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

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

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hard-ware,

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

T. JOHNSTON.

Olympia, Sept. 16, 1854. 1tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Mary has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this, therefore, is to warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my accounty, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from and after the time she took her departure from my house.

THOMAS REED.

Seattle, Aug. 1, 1854. 3w1

Ex "Sarah Warren,"

Groceries & Provisions.

A FULL and general assortment, just received and for sale by JOHN G. PARKER, JR.

Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52tf

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

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

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

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

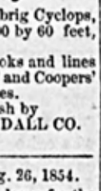
The District Courts in and for the county of Jefferson shall be held on the first Monday in April and October; for the county of Island, on the second Monday in April and October; for the county of Whatcom, on the third Monday in April and October; for the county of King, on the fourth Monday in April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

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

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

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.

NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!



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

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

APPLES.

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

PEARS.

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

CHERRIES.

Roal Ann,	Dawnton,
Red Camation,	Black Monella,
May Duke,	Kehtish Bigedrow.
Late Duke,	

Also Plums, Nectarines, Apricots and Almonds of suitable size for transplanting, all healthy and well grown. Grape, Currants, Gooseberry, Strawberry, &c.

Persons desirous of purchasing trees are requested to send in their orders during the months of August, September, November and December.

All orders for the Sound will be packed in boxes in the best manner, for which reasonable charges will be made.

Catalogue with prices annexed will be sent to all applicants gratis, and postage paid.

E. D. WARBASS.

Eden Farm, Cowlitz Landing, Aug. 22, 1854. -1tf

Fishermen Ahoy!

JUST RECEIVED on consignment per brig Cyclops, a first rate Cod or Salmon Seine, 600 by 60 feet, corked and leaded, and ready for use.

Also a supply of Cod and Mackerel hooks and lines and other fishing aparatus. Carpenters' and Coopers' tools, and other articles sent out as smples.

The whole will be offered cheap for cash by KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52tf

OLYMPIA, Aug. 26, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED being about to leave for the Sandwich Islands, per bark "Luika," has appointed WM. G. DUNLAP to act for him during his absence.

SAM'L C. ALLEN.

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

WM. JOHNSON, Master.

Aug. 26, 1854. 52tf

ST. HELENS
Steam Saw and Flouring Mill,

ST. HELENS, OREGON.

THE proprietor of the above mills would inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to saw lumber to order at the rate of 20 thousand feet per day, at the lowest market price, and at short notice.

Also, that he has just completed his steam Flouring Mills, which are capable of manufacturing 80 barrels of superfine flour per day.

Also, that he will grind wheat and other grain for 25 cents per bushel, payable in cash or wheat at the market price. Also that he will grind all kinds of feed, corn, buckwheat, oats, &c., at reasonable rates and short notice.

Flour exchanged for wheat at all times.

B. M. DURKELL.

St. Helens, Aug. 26, 1854. 3m52

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,

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

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

Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.

Portland, Sept. 10, 1853.

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofire existing under the firm of WILLIAMS & WATERMAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. & C. E. Williams, with whom all outstanding accounts of the late firm will be settled.

J. & C. E. WILLIAMS,
PH. WATERMAN.

Olympia, W. T., Sept. 1, 1854. 3w52

Something New for Oregon.

S. J. McCORMICK

Has in press and will shortly publish

AN ALMANAC FOR 1855!

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

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

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

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE,
Front Street, Portland.

Aug. 23, 1854. 52tf

Estrays.

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

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

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

One small brindle steer, some white spots on him, two or three years old, branded on the hip thus: O

The above described cattle were found in the mountains last fall by an Indian named Shoouskin. The owner or owners of said cattle are requested to call upon the undersigned, pay charges and take their stock away, otherwise I shall proceed according to the law regulating waifs and strays.

A. J. BOLON, Indian Agent.

Yakamaw Valley, July 8, 1854. 51tf

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

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 deslination under their charge. I shall dispatch a regular Express from Olympia semi-monthly in time to connect with the P. M. S. S. Co's steamers, touching at Cowlitz Landing, Monticello, Rainier and St. Helens. Returning will leave Portland for Olympia immediately on the arrival of the Express from California.

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

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.

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

A. B. STUART.

Olympia, July 8, 1854.

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

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

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

All Parts of the World.

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

Fidelity and Dispatch.

We draw BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in sums to suit purchasers, payable at

Every city or large town in California, the Atlantic States and Great Britain.

ADAMS & CO.

Portland, July 22, 1854.

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 Laina, 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 panta,
Fine Satin, Silk, Cloth and Linen Vests.
A large supply of Linen, Checked, Calico, Hickory and Flannel Shirts,
Merino, Flannel Cotton Undershirts and Drawers,
Black Silk and fancy Satin Cravats,
Silk pocket Hdkfs and Scarfs,
Silk Metr. Cass. Fur and Panama Hats,
Carpet and Enameled Bags,
Gents calf skin and kip Boots,
Gents P. Lea. Brogans,
Boys kip Boots and Shoes,
Stationery,
Poetical and Historical works by celebrated authors,
School books, and numerous articles belonging to that business.

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

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

Our motto—Quick Sales and small profits.

Our system—Equal justice to all.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, August 5, 1854. 48tf

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. E. 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 machineist 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.

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.

Isthmus Ship Canal.

We have been favored—says the *Alta California*—with a copy of a book entitled "Isthmus of the Darien Ship Canal, with a full history of the Scotch Colony of Darien, several maps, views of the country, and original documents, by Dr. Cullen, F. R. G. S. Second edition, London: 1853." We find it to be a very interesting work, and if the statements represent the whole truth, there is little reason to doubt that a ship canal will intersect the Isthmus at no distant day. The line proposed for the canal is about 80 miles east of Panama. The following extract from the *Age*, presents a concise view of the project.

"A site for a practicable communication by a ship canal between the two oceans has at last been discovered by Dr. Edward Cullen in the Isthmus of Darien, in the republic of New Granada, and under such favorable circumstances, that it seems to have been suggested by nature, for about ten miles of the work is already done, by a perfectly navigable and fitting river, the Savana, which runs into the the Gulf of St. Niguel on the Pacific Ocean. From the point where the river divides and diverges to the right and left to Port Escosces and Coledonia Bay, in the Atlantic Ocean, a distances of less than thirty miles, nature offers no obstacles, no opposition, no difficulties, being chiefly over level land. The highest cutting, it appears, does not exceed 150 feet; and there are valleys between the Cordileras through which the canal may be cut without impediment.—The entire distance from ocean to ocean is under forty miles. The ports at each end could accommodate a fleet larger than was ever mustered, and both freed by their position from the frequent visitations of hurricanes and tornadoes to which other localities in the western world are subject. The canal is to be wide enough for two of the largest ships to pass, and will be without locks, free and open at both ends, and will rise and fall with the tide. It is expected that the largest ships will make the transit from ocean to ocean in five hours. The flood tide on the Pacific side rises ten or twelve feet higher than on the Atlantic side; the stronger current will naturally be from this direction, which will operate beneficially on the harbor at Port Escosces in washing away and preventing sand gatherings, or any other accumulations.

"The locality of the route is extremely healthy, which is proved not only by the absence of mosquitoes, but likewise by the great longevity of the natives of this and the surrounding districts. The soil is singularly fertile; the farmer reaps his two, three, or even four crops a year; wheat arrives at maturity in seventy, and potatoes in eighty days. Perpetual spring reigns, and winter is unknown. All the products of the tropical zone are within reach—and even coal is known to exist in not very distant parts. Fish abound on both coasts, and wild birds and other animals—some edible—are in profusion. It appears that this country has been rarely visited, by the simplicity and shynes of the natives, but they are represented as docile, and not so numerous as formerly, are not likely to interfere with the progress of the work; indeed Dr. Cullen thinks, on the contrary, that they might be indeced to join in the labor. The President and the government of the Republic foresee the immeasureable advantage that will accrue to the country from the formation of the canal, and the former gave orders to his sub-officials to offer every facility, and render every assistance in making the survey; and on the 1st of June, 1852, the Government of the Republic of New Granada conceded by decree of Congress, at Bogota, to Sir Charles Fox, John Henderson, Esq., Thomas Brassey, Esq., and Dr. Edward Cullen, the exclusive privilege of cutting the canal either in the line above described, or in any other they may choose; and moreover, granted—besides all the lands necessary for the canal—about 200,000 acres in addition, to be selected at their pleasure."

THE SQUATTERS OF KANSAS.—The *St. Louis Republican* has correspondence from Whitehead, Kansas Territory, which shows that that place is destined to be one of the cities of the territory. Whitehead is described as follows:

"The site is about five miles from St. Joseph, at the termination of the ridge which bounds the plains on the east, and is adapted to the improvements and the construction of a large city. The river here bends southward and washes the base of the ridge, with a channel some fifty feet deep. The rich and beautiful prairies spread out westward to the remotest extent of vision, while the magnificent forests of the river bottom, and the Black Snake Hills, occupy the eastern view. It will, at no distant period, be a place of great commercial importance. The country around is filling up with a most enterprising and intelligent people. Thousands have already come in, and thousands are still coming. The lands for from ten to twenty miles back have, with but few exceptions, been claimed by squatters. They are determined to improve and develope the country as speedily as possible, and they will not be long in doing so, for I never saw a more energetic and intelligent body of men anywhere. They consist of the best stock of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri."

Squatter sovereignty was established at Whitehead on the 24th of June by the formation of a Squatter Association, which pledges itself to sustain all claimants of 160 acres of land who shall become members of the association. One person shall not hold, and a claimant building a cabin or tent within less than half a mile of another shall be considered and intruder.

Sixteen persons, forming the advance guard of the Nebraska Emigration Company, organized in New England since the passage of the Nebraska Kansas act, left Worcester, Mass., on the 17th inst., amid the cheers of a large assemblage of friends, for their new homes in the far West.

The Opposition to the Democracy, and its new Scheme for the Future.

When the opposition to the democratic party, in 1832–'33, united under the name of whigs, they avowed that they had combined for a great patriotic purpose, and, by dint of "panic" cries of all degrees of violence, they succeeded in revolutionizing Congress, and in greatly embarrassing the action of the heroic Jackson. They were trusted and tried for a time by the American people, and while they could hold together they were able to carry out their measures. We can but remember what these measures were when we recall their triumph in 1840—the result of their union against the democratic party. The bank, the bankrupt law, the tariff of 1842, the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and the repeal of the independent treasury, were the trophies of that era of whig rule. These enormities were sought to be justified by the pretence that they were necessary to the general welfare; but a very brief trial soon led to their overthrow; and in one case at least—that of the bankrupt law—the same Congress that enacted the law, subsequently and almost unanimously repealed it. These were a few of the consequences that followed the fusion of the opponents of the democratic party under the name of whig.—They combined for a patriotic purpose, as they alleged, and such were the fruits of their combination.

A new idea has, however, occurred to this opposition in 1854. They united for success before, and their acts have become historical. They now DIVIDE for victory. In the one case they came together in one party; now they separate into many. The name of whig is dead. Its charm has departed. Made a powerful watchword by such statesmen as Clay and Webster, it cannot be worn by those who discard their examples. Hence new appellations are assumed; and now the country is told that the game of the opposition is to let each faction fight under its own sectional banner; so that, when each has triumphed, they may come together, and, in one grand aggregate, throw themselves against the democratic party. Thus we see the abolitionists rallied in one quarter, under their peculiar doctrines; the know-nothings organized in another; the money power in another; and the advocates of class legislation in another. They profess to be guided, as usual, by honest and patriotic purposes; but, as usual, their combination must end in the infliction upon the people and upon posterity of a brood of evils far more malignant and dangerous than any which the country has endured as the legacy of whig majorities.—*Washington Union.*

TREASON RESPONDING TO TREASON.—When the avowal of treasonable sentiments is tolerated in the American Senate, it is not surprising that they are responded to and applauded in such assemblages as meet together to form coalilions to resist the constitution and laws of the Union. The late disgraceful repudiation of his constitutional obligations by Senator Sumner was echoed and and applauded in the late coalition convention which assembled at Jackson, in Michigan. At this convention a Dr. Curtis spoke as follows:

"If there was a slave in the room, and a slave-hunter came to claim him, he would advise him to arm himself; and if a commissioner could be found base enough to recognise the laws of the United States and return a slave, he would tell him to shoot down his master, and then be sent to prison in preference to a southern plantation. He occupied a military position, and he would like to have a slave-catcher come to Oakland county to take away a slave—he would like to have the military called out—the tenth regiment, for instance, to assist in sending back a slave—*he did not know whether they would take him back or not.*"

The effect of such treasonable sentiments was to drive the honest whig portion of the convention out of the body, and to leave an unmixed band of abolition disunionists to plot their treasonable designs. These are the legitimate fruits of a toleration of mortal trarson in high places. Upon such offences, committed by men occupying elevated positions, the power of an indignant popular sentiment must be concentrated until our national councils are purged of this class of dangerous politicians.

THE MAN WHO DON'T ADVERTISE.—You meet him occasionally, and know him whenever and wherever you encounter him. He is his own betrayer. His business he will not advestise, but involuntarily advertises himself wherever he goes. His coat is always a little seedy. He never rejoices in a new beaver. His shirt collar manifests a decided tendency to skulk behind his cravat—an unfailing indication of declining prosperity. He looks at you askant suspiciously, as though you had designs upon him. He always wears a meek, hang dog sort of expression of countenance, like a tenant of life at sufferance. He has the blues. He has the dyspepsia. He has nothing to do at present—nothing better in prospect. His pockts never resound with the sweet music of the 'rocks.' The clean pages of his ledger are rarely sullied with entries. He is like a mummy in the great world around him, unknown and uncared for—like the fifth wheel of a coach, out of place and worse than useless.

☞ The Washington monument is now 152 feet high. About 190 stones have been contributed by States, cities, &c.—Every block will be visible and legible from the ascending staircase. The complete height of the obelisk, 500 feet, will be bewildering.

☞ There is no disgrace in debt. Is it not national? Credit is the soul of commerce—the foundation of the State. The man who refuses you credit, is a Radical and Revolutionary of the worst description. Have nothing to do with such an individual.

"A WHOLE NATION OF FRANKLINS."—The following paragraph recently appeared in the leading editorial of one of the leading newspapers of London:

"We have a few great engineers, and mechanics, and a large body of clever workmen; but the Americans seem likely to become a whole nation of such people. Already their rivers swarm with steamboats, their valleys becoming crowded with factories, their towns surpassing those of every State of Europe, except Belgium, Holland and England, are the bodies of all the skill which now distinguished a town population, and there is scarcely an art in Europe not carried on in America with equal or greater skill than in Europe, though it has been here cultivated and improved through ages. A whole nation of Franklins, Stevensons and Watts in prospect, is something wonderful for other nations to contemplate. In contrast with the comparative inertness and ignorance of the bulk of the people of Europe, whatever may be the superiority of a few well instructed and gifted persons, the great intelligence of the whole people of America is the circumstance most worthy of public attention."

AN ODD SPECULATION.—A gentleman, Mr. Harrington, has revived in a lecture which he has been delivering, the discussion as to the fate of Sir John Franklin and his expedition, insisting that the compass needle indicates that large quantities of electricity are continually traveling towards the poles, that being condensed, combustion ensues there, and that they are the two hottest portions of the globe. He maintains that this is indicated by the loud crackling noises heard in those regions, and the aurora borealis, as well as by a current of water from the north. He insists that there must be a temperate climate between the ice bound quarter and the fire at the pole, and that animals in the polar regions migrate to the north during the winter. He contends that Sir John Franklin may be in the genial climate, but that without fuel or steam he may be unable to return, on account of a constant wind rushing towards the pole, to feed the fire.—*London Times.*

CHEAP PAINT.—For the outside of dwellings and outhouses, where economy and durability are considerations. Take a barrel and put in it a bushel of quick lime, slack the latter by pouring over it boiling water—covering the lime four inches deep, and stirring it till slacked; dissolve two pounds of sulphate of zinc (white vitrol) in water, which must be added to the whitewash. This will harden the lime when it is applied to the wood, leaving a firm white crystalized surface. To make the wash a cream color, add four pounds of yellow ochre; for a fawn, add four pounds of umber and one pound of lampblack; stone color, one pound of umber and two of lampblack.

ANOTHER MAMMOTH SHIP.—The Boston *Transcript* of July 26th says:—"At D. McKays yard, East Boston, the keel is being laid to day for a new clipper ship to equal the "Great Republic" in size—or of 4000 tons burthen—to be built for Messrs. James, Baines & Co., of Liverpool, and to be named the "Donald McKay." The enterprise and success of this famous ship builder seems to be unparalleled."

HIGH PRICE OF PAPER.—English papers state that white paper has become alarmingly scarce, and the press will perhaps be reduced by-and-by to "showing brown," like the stage-managers we have heard of. Already some of the country newspapers have added a half-penny to their price. Printed paper, too, in the shape of rare books, is mounting in value every year.—The first edition (1637) of Milton's Comus, a very thick book, was sold the other, by Messrs. Southeby & Wilkinson, for $125 84.

☞ People always feel virtuous the mornining after they have made a night of it. The man who would pick your pocket or put a bullet through you, without compunction by the light of gas and champagne, would preach you a sermon on the depravity of human nature by the light of the sun reflected through the empty bottles.

If you want to serve humanity effectively, don't commence by sending tracts that are never read, and flannel shirts that are never worn, to Africa; but help the needy around you. If there are any old maids about get them husbands; if widows, console them; if pretty girls, please them; if pangs, preach the true word to them, stir them up, turn, twist, fry, boil, stew or cook them into something Christian and good. After that, look out for the heathen and other folks in "foreign parts." *Good.*

THE CHOLERA IS NOT CONTAGIOUS.—Some persons suppose that there is infection about the disease. A simple fact will dispel this belief. In the Franklin street Hospital, New York city, there are three female nurses, and three permanent male nurses, who have been in attendance since the 24th of June, yet neither the nurses nor the physician, nor any one connected with the Hospital has been attacked by the disease!

☞ A letter written by an officer attached to the Japan squadron, says that on the part of the Japanese Commissioners, it was at first much insisted upon, that the United States government should allow a stipulation that no American lady should ever visit Japan! So prepostrous a demand was not countenanced for a moment by the gallant Commodore.

☞ Elbow your way through existence, perfectly indifferent as to who you may jostle or inconvenience. If, as you walk the street, a person is in your way—tread upon his heels—he will move, and you can take his place—so in the paths of life.

New Goods,

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

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

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.
Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants.
Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,
Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.
A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.
Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap.
All of which will be sold very low.
W. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, June 9,-'54. -tf.

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

BEING the pioneers in Olympia, we take this method informing the public generally that we are prepared to contract and furnish materials for buildings on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "nary time."
TERMS—Cash.
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

THE OFFICE OF
JNO. B. PRESTON,

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

STOVES.

JUST RECEIVED ex brig Tarquina, a large and splendid assortment of
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,
Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC.
Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japaned Tin ware.
We are prepared to manufacture to order, and at the shortest notice, all articles in our line of business.
GEORGE GALLAGHER.
Olympia, Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

TAKES pleasure in announcing te the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.
Front street, next door to Ladd & Co.'s. Third door below the Columbian Hotel.
Sept. 10, 1853.

W. T. SAYWARD,

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

J. S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.
REFERS TO
A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

DISSOLUTION.

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

ARRIVAL OF THE
"EOLIAN,"
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.
S. J. McCORMICK,

Has just received, by the above named vessel, direct from New York, one of the largest and best selected stocks of miscellaneous
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
Ever brought to this Territory, and having purchased them in New York, he is enabled to sell them at prices fully thirty per cent less than San Francisco rates.
SCHOOL BOOKS.—Sanders' first book in reading; do second do do; do third do do; do fourth do do; do fifth do do; do pictorial primary primer; do spelling book. The above series of school readers are used in all the principal schools in Oregon, and are decidedly superior to any other extant. Webster's elementary spelling book.
ARITHMETICS.—Thompson's primary arithmetic; do mental do; do practical do; do higher do.
DICTIONARIES.—Webster's unabridged; do octavo edition; do university do; do high school do; do primary do; do pocket do.
SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Comstock's philosophy; do chemistry; do botany; do mineralogy; do physiology; do geology; do Zoology; Dick's complete works, 2 vols; Ure's dictionary of arts and science.
GRAMMARS.—Kirkham's; Smith's; Greene's; Brown's; 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 poltry 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, 1851.-n41-1m

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.
Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISSON, L. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L. STORY,
DRUGGIST,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Dec. 3, 1853.

C. H. MASON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W.

JAMES C. STRONG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL, in connection with Hon. Wm. Strong, practice in the courts in Washington Territory.
CATHLAMET, W. T.
March 25, 1854. 6m29

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Sept. 10, 1853.

H. C. MOSELEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.
July 9, 1853. tf

F. A. CHENOWETH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.
Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,
French Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE—PORTLAND HOSPITAL, FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon.

J. O. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Alki, W. T.
March 25, '54-ly.]

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, direct from the Sandwich Islands, has opened at the store room formerly occupied by G. A. Barnes, on First street, Olympia, the following articles designed for the supply of the trade generally:
2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawilan Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
6000 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 Braudy,
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, inqudre 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

Schietwoot.

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, 1853.

CHEAP STORE!
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia, in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found.
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c.
All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest."
Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.
A word to the wise is sufficient.
G. A. BARNES.
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—1y1.

NEW MUSIC STORE.
PILLOW & DREW,
Watchmakers and Jewelers,

HAVE in connection with their regular business, opened a music room and have on hand Piano Fortes of the most celebrated makers. We also have on hand piano forte, flute, accordeon and melodeon music and music books. All orders filled at short notice.
Dec. 3, 1853. 6m.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.
THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware,—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.
San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines; French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; and also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.
H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c., &c.
Henry Johnson & Co., have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods.
July 23, 1853—46ly.

GEORGE L. STORY,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE ALD RETAIL the following articles:

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

30 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;	800 lbs	Bi-carb Soda;
30 "	Thompson's Eye-Water;	500 lbs	Beeswax;
24 "	Nerve and bone Liniment;	200 lbs	refined champhor;
15 "	Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge;	400 lbs	Copperas;
30 "	British Oil;	500 lbs	Glauber-salts;
36 "	Harlem do;	50 gals.	cold press'd castor oil;
40 "	Godfrey's Cordial;	4 boxes	cast steel soap;
30 "	Bateman's Drops;	3 bbls	lampblack;
12 "	Ayer's C. pectoral.	1 bbl	Race ginger;
50 boxes	Davis' Pain Killer;	50 lbs	Cassia, in mats;
300 gross	bottle corks;	300 lbs	Hops;
70 cases	Sarsap. syrup;	100 lbs	Rad Rhei. Ind.;
25 "	Lemon syrup;	800 lbs	Sal soda;
25 "	Raspberry do;	1200 lbs	Epsom salts;
500 lbs	Herbs, assorted;	200 lbs	Sponge;
100 ozs	Quinine;	75 lbs	Carb. Ammonia;
20 "	Strychnine;	50 doz	sweet oil in bottles.
10 lbs	Iodide of Pottasa;	50 lbs	Indigo, Bengal;
		30 lbs	Opium (new crop)
		20 lbs	Prus. Potash;
		2 bbls	Sassafras bark;
		200 lbs	Emery, ass'd sizes;
		125 ozs	Flores Benzoin;
		15 bbls	Dyewood;

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

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

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
NO. 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,
Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,
SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,
Horse Powers; Carpenters' Tools;
Tinman's Tools and Machines;
Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line.
On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattesville, Illinois.
San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 51tf

In Store and Now Receiving,

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

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

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

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN 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.