PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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AGENTS.

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Sandwich Islands Annexation.

By the last Atlantic mails, we are advised that a treaty for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands has been concluded between Mr. Gregg, U. S. Commissioner, and the King of that country. The knowledge of what has transpired in these negotiations is not new on the Pacific coast, but the difficulties in the way of the consummation of the treaty have been variously represented. In the New York papers, which are generally the first to obtain before they ought State secrets of this sort, it is stated that the only question remaining to be determined is whether the Islands shall be admitted as a State or a Territory. The price to be paid, five millions of dollars, is in other quarters asserted to be the stumbling block. We have reason to believe that neither of these obstacles have been difficult to surmount, and that the presumptuous interference of representatives of England and France is the merely temporary impediment at present existing to delay annexation. The operations of these officials are brought to bear upon the heir apparent to the throne, Prince Liholiho, an ambitious young man, who is easily induced to cling to the hereditary chances of regal sovereignty. There is on the islands a party of jealous discontents, who will resort to any schemes for embarrassing the Governments of the two countries, in their fulfilment of what is their manifest destiny, a union of sovereignties under the American flag. The purposes of these revolutionists are fostered by the appliances brought to bear by British and French government agents upon Liholiho, and through him upon King Kamehameha. What these have been of late, evinces the desperation to which the opponents of annexation are reduced. It seems that in the extremity of the case, the British representative at the Islands has approached Liholiho with a proposition to make British Colonies of the Islands, and to guaranty titles of nobility to the princes and chiefs, besides large pecuniary compensation. Recently upon the delivery of the 4th of July oration at Honolulu, there was an immense amount of indignation evinced in these high foreign quarters, because Mr. Gregg in a portion of his remarks, combatted the positions which had been taken by them in their intercourse with the chiefs and natives. The English Consul General seeks to represent our government as demoralizing, corrupt, and on the verge of dissolution. The natives are told that the United States mean to make slaves of them, and many more such slanders are not merely whispered but proclaimed. Anything that could possibly turn up to hinder the diplomatic effects of our Commissioner, would be hailed with satisfaction by this mongrel opposition faction, and of late we are advised that they are even looking for succor in their forlorn cause to a fillibustering expedition from California. Apart from the national dishonor that would be inflicted should such a movement be instituted here, the shame of being associated in a scheme to compromise the interests of the United States, in a most important measure both to this country and the Islands, would attach to all its supporters. Already it is rumored that an expedition is on foot here, having some kindred object to what has been suggested above. Yet the very forewarning of its approach which has already gone forward to the Islands, will be the best security against its evil results. It will be made apparent to Prince Liholiho that he has nothing to gain from a revolution based upon this compound of faction and invasion. The alternative of peaceful annexation, securing the mutual advantages of both nations will be accepted, and in a very few months the stars and stripes of our glorious emblem, will float over the "Heart of the Pacific."

Regarding as we do, the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands as an event of almost immediate realization, we must view with deep interest the projects which shall be undertaken to realize as rapidly as possible the common advantages which are destined to follow this extension of American enterprise. The Antilles of the Pacific are to be regenerated. Seventy-five years ago they contained a population of hundreds of thousands, now diminished according to the last census to sixty-five thousand. The number of inhabitants estimated at four hundred thousand in 1778, by Capt. Cook, who discovered the Islands, shows the capability of the soil to support an immense population. Since the settlement of California by our people, the products of the Islands have rapidly augmented both in quantity and value, to meet the demands of the domestic and foreign trade. The ports of Honolulu and Lahaina are the rendezvous for a rapidly increasing fleet of whale ships during nearly the half of every year, and the amount of supplies required by these vessels is very large, to which must be added the wants of the vessels engaged in the Australian and China trade, and the requirements of the largely augmented naval forces in the Pacific. Honolulu is the commercial emporium of the Sandwich Islands, as distinctively defined as San Francisco is in its relation to the Pacific coast of this continent. The city now contains about 10,000 permanet inhabitants, and during the visits of the whaling fleet, perhaps four or five thousand added. In 1824 the number of vessels that entered the harbor of Honolulu was one hundred and three. In 1852, five hundred and eighty vessels visited the same port. This increase affords a fair criterion for estimating the future importance of Honolulu. From 1824 to 1852, no less than 5036 vessels of every tonnage and class, entered this port. Before 1820 there were but two merchants in Honolulu. In 1850 the imports of the Islands reached over a million of dollars, and the domestic exports from Honolulu and Lahaina, amounted to near seven hundred thousand dollars. The Island on which Honolulu is situated, yields a very small proportion of the products of the group, and not only for its own population, but for the supplies required by visiting vessels, as well as for the entire foreign trade which centres at Honolulu, the other islands are tributary to that port, and all that is grown throughout the entire group there seeks a market.

Impressed with the importance of promoting this domestic trade of the Islands, and finding that steam communication was essential to its development, the Hawaiian government have for several years past endeavored to procure this element of their commercial advancement. To induce capitalists to undertake the establishment of steam communication among the Islands, a very liberal charter was granted by the government, giving the exclusive right and entire monopoly of all intercourse by steam between the Islands to the Hawaiian Steam Navigation Company, now organized in the city of San Francisco with a capital of $400,000. This company has already a small steamboat called the *Alkamai*, now running between the Islands, and have very recently completed the purchase of two large steamers, the *Sea Bird* and *West Point*, both of which are shortly to be dispatched to Honolulu to engage in the carrying trade, now large enough as the statistics show, to furnish constant employment to these vessels. The enterprise of the Hawaiian Steam Navigation Company is highly commendable, and affords unmistakable promise of realizing large returns to the stockholders.

These steamers, and the line between the Islands and California, are the forerunners of the great lines of communication with China and Japan, and the empire of American steam navigation in the Pacific.—[*S. F. Times and Transcript.*

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.—The *New Yorker Handels Zeitung* publishes the following statement purporting to embrace the views of a number of planters belonging to Puerto Principe, in Cuba. "Great as is our desire to shake off the Spanish domination, which is every day growing more burdensome, it nevertheless is not our wish to become a province of the United States, or even one of the States of the Union. For this reason we are opposed to the acquisition of Cuba by purchase, because in such a case the United States would acquire the control of us, and such a relation to the United States would be as repugnant to us as the Spanish Government. We ask the assistance of the United States to free us, and should our efforts be crowned with success, we will evince our gratitude toward the Americans by conferring upon them great commercial advantages, and, of course, defraying all expenses incurred by them in rendering us aid. But we are not willing that the Americans should exercise any influence over our future destiny. The manners, character and habits of the Cubans are so utterly opposed to those of the Americans, that we could not live under their institutions, and an American Government would never be tolerated among us. The doings of the Know Nothings have also effectually opened the eyes of such among us as have hitherto been blind. Religious conflicts would be the beginning of a sanguinary civil war, which would result in the entire extinction or banishment of the Creoles. Were it not for such suspicions, the Lopez expedition would have had a far different result; the antipathy to the Americans is now much greater than at that time."

A JAPANESE FEAST.—During Commodore Perry's last visit to Japan, himself and suite were entertained at a feast by the natives. Cooked worms, fried snakes, and a variety of indigestible compounds were served up, of which they were obliged to partake through etiquette. Hereafter a strong stomach may be considered as a high recommendation in our Japanese diplomatists.

Palestine Mortgaged to the Rothschilds.

It is said, abroad, that Palestine has been mortgaged to the Rothschilds, as security for a loan advanced to the Sultan. The rumor further asserts that among the possibilities of the future, is the erection of Palestine, on the conclusion of peace, into a Jewish kingdom, under the dynasty of the Rothschilds. That serious territorial alterations will grow out of the pending war is incontestible; and this suggestion regarding Palestine, however visionary it may seem, is, therefore, not quite absurd.

That Palestine should fall into the possession of some other people than the Turks is desirable on many accounts. Situated as it is at a distance from the central government, and liable continually to the exactions from Pachas, or the indifference of Governors, it offers no sufficient inducements for capital to settle there, or industry to remain. It is, consequently, in a condition of progressive decay. Agriculture is neglected, trade finds little to support it, and ignorance, superstition and vice domineer over the land. From the furthest shores of Nazareth to the southern waters of the Dead Sea, a curse seems to hang over the country, blighting it like a pestilence or a flight of Egyptian locusts.

There was a time, however, when Palestine was the most flourishing region, perhaps, on the face of the globe. Its vallies were filled with the low of cattle—its terraced hill-sides glowed with goldeu crops, the vine dotted the landscape with purple grapes, and an almost continuous line of villages crowned the acclivities in sight of each other, from the desert of Idumea, on the south, to Mount Libanus on the north. There is reason to believe that, at the beginning of the Christian era, the whole land was like a vast suburb. The four gospels are full of allusions which warrant this conclusion. But now desolation broods over the entire prospect. The foot-prints of successive invaders have deeply dented the surface of the country. The round battlement towers of the Crusaders rise amid the ruin of old Roman works, while modern Turkish fortresses lift themselves above the blackened walls of Roman castles. The axe and fire have gone over this once fair region in repeated surges of blood and conflagration. Centuries of war and oppression have exhausted the spirit of the people—have destroyed the old improvements, have turned what was once a continuous garden and vineyard into a comparative desert. No man can remember what Palestine once was, and recall what it is at present, without wishing that equal laws and liberal institutions might restore it to its former splendor.

The creation of a Jewish kingdom promises the speediest method of arriving at this. There are millions of Hebrews scattered over Europe, who would avail themselves of such a restoration, to return to the land of their fathers. Poland and Russia, especially swarm with them. The oppression under which they suffer wherever the Czar holds sway, would be an additional inducement for them to emigrate to Palestine. A Jew in Russia cannot wear a beard as he wishes, cannot appear in certain garments, cannot import even the Hebrew Scriptures, cannot enjoy the common rights of a citizen. When we consider the adventurous character of the race, and recall the great Jewish exodus which is now going on, we cannot see any difficulty in the way of a Jewish emigration, such as would re-populate Palestine in a very few years.

There are difficulties in the way, however, and serious ones. A small kingdom, like Palestine proper would be, would hardly sustain itself against its mighty neighbors. But if, as appearances begin to indicate, the present war will end in the reconstruction of Turkey, and if that re-construction should be based on a federal union, under the Sultan, of various independent provinces, then we see no reason why a Hebrew principality might not take its place in such a union, side by side with a Servian, a Russian, or an Albanian one.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE NEW NORTHERN PARTY.—The N. Y. Tribune, who is good authority at least in such matters, says that the following is the basis upon which the Saratoga Anti-Nebraska Convention placed itself, and that it is to be the platform of the new Northern party. The following is from the Tribune:

The practical points of political effort embraced in these manly and comprehensive resolves, adopted by this numerous and most respectable convention, and to which its members have pledged themselves are:

1. The restoration of the anti-slavery proviso in Kansas and Nebraska.

2. All the Territories of the United States shall be free.

3. No more slave States shall be admitted into the Union.

4. This policy shall be held superior to all party considerations, and every party shall be abandoned which does not make the same its first object.

Such is the basis of action agreed upon by this convention, and we speak within bounds when we say that it will be enthusiastically and permanently adopted by the great mass of voters in the State. Those who reject it must be a very small minority, and not a whit more influential in character than in numbers.

Operations of the Allies in the Pacific.

The London *Mercantile Gazette* of July 27th, after mentioning the naval force of the French and English in the North Pacific, and their movements, continues:

"The settlement of Sitka, on Baranoff's Island, the largest of the group named by Vancouver King George the Third's Archipelago, is known under the appellation of New Archangel, and is the capital of Russian America. It has been long entrusted to the control of a Russian commercial company, on payment of an annual tribute. This company was originally confined to Irkutch, and obtained their exclusive privileges of trading in peltries in the Aleutian Islands and adjacent coasts, from the Emperor Paul. This was subsequently extended by Alexander to the whole of Russian America, and renewed by the present Czar about five years ago. There are no settlements on the main land, only a few on the islands being occupied. The fortress of Sitka, at the entrance of the harbor, is said to be provided with considerable works. In 1832 it had forty cannon, half short eighteen pounders, and the other long nines, and a garrison of about 300. The town commands a wide, deep and secure bay, in which the company's marine, consisting of five or six sailing vessels and two or three steamers, lie at anchor. The flotilla, tho' all composed of merchantmen, is equipped for war; the officers commanding it belong to the military marine. The trading post itself is defended by two batteries, maintained in good order. The Strait or Channel of Sitka, which leads to the town, presents considerable facilities for defence. The European inhabitants of New Archangel and its environs number probably about 1,000. These, therefore, are the resources which, with a Russian frigate or two, could be counted on for its defence. The vessels which were recently cruising about in the China Sea and Eastern Archipelago have most probably congregated at the Asiatic and American posts belonging to Russia. The Indian mail just delivered however, states some were lying at Sourabaya.

"The Island of Kodiak, further west, will also probably be attacked. It is situated at the entrance of the Bay of Ochotsk, which has a safe and spacious harbor for large vessels. The town is defended by two citadels, mounting more than 100 cannon, and up to the present time no foreign vessel has succeeded in obtaining communication with it. The passage into the harbor is only practicable under the cannon of the fort of St. Paul, which some years ago was garrisoned by 300 or 400 men, and mounted 40 guns. What its present force may be, we cannot state. Like Sitka, a few small vessels, carrying four or five guns each, guard the coast approaches. The government of Ochotsk, in Asia, may also be assailed by sea. Although the Russian Company and Hudson's Bay Company have hitherto continued on good terms with each other, and treaties have from time to time been made between them—the latter supplying the Sitka colony with a yearly supply of wheat—all engagements are necessarily annulled by the declaration of war; and the Russians, producing no grain, will find their food supplies cut off, unless they can obtain them from California or the Sandwich Islands; but this, with a strict blockade, is scarcely possible. The Russian Territory in America, is a mere riband, extending not more than ten leagues inland; but interposes a barrier between the interior and the sea, to the products of the chase of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose hunting grounds, lying near the Arctic regions, find their only outlet to the Pacific Ocean by descending to the English forts, situated on the coast a great deal further down, below the 50th parallel of latitude.

"With all their ostensible fortifications, we believe the capture of the whole of these Russian forts in America and Kamschatka is within the power of a couple of frigates, aided by one or two war steamers. They are neither properly fortified nor efficiently garrisoned; the possibility of any serious attack by an organized naval force having probably never entered the minds of the commandants—their very isolation and insignificance having doubtless lulled them into a false security.

A MODEL LETTER.—The following letter is a perfect model in its way. We certainly hope it is an *unique* specimen: "Dear Brother—I've got one of the handsomest farms in the State, and have it nearly paid for. Crops are good, and prices never were better. We have had a glorious revival of religion in our church, and both our children (the Lord be praised) are converted. *Father got to be rather an incumbrance, and last week I took him to the poor house.* Your affectionate brother.

DANGEROUS POWER.—One of the tremendous evils of the world is the monstrous accumulation of power in a few hands. Half a dozen men may, at this moment, light the fires of war through the world, may convulse all civilized nations, sweep earth and sea with armed hosts, spread desolation through the fields, and bankruptcy through cities, and make themselves felt by some form of suffering through every household in Christendom.

Instructive conversation; suggestive silence; these are the characteristics of good society.

An Affecting Story.

THE MISSING STEAMER "CITY OF GLASGOW"—AN AFFECTING STORY.—The *Jersey Blue* has the following affecting story:

"During the latter part of our career in the Philadelphia post office, we became acqnainted, amoug the mass of human beings whose faces appeared daily at the general delivery window, where we were stationed, with an intelligent, happy looking Englishman of about 45 years of age, who came frequently to inquire for letters from home. He was a man of pleasing manners, and evidently had been well educated, and accustomed to the refinements and elegancies of really good society. Being a stranger on our shores, he was glad to avail himself of an opportunity of conversing with us, and spoke freely of his past and his hope for the future.

He had come over to Philadelphia, bringing with him a little son, apparently about 12 years of age, to select a residence for the rest of his family, which he had left in England, and to make all the arrangements necessary to their comfort, when they should arrive. He had accomplished this, had taken and furnished a house in Philadelphia, and was expecting letters from his wife, informing him of her sailing with their other children, in the steamer *City of Manchester.*

We handed him a letter—it spoke of her expectation to sail in that steamer, and he went away with such glad anticipations as might be supposed to fill the heart of a husband and father long absent from the wife and children whom he soon expected to meet and embrace again. A few days passed, and another foreign mail arrived, and with a letter for our friend from his wife, saying that she had not been able to make her arrangements in time to sail in the *Manchester*, but that she should certainly sail in the *Glasgow.*

Some time after this letter came, which she had mailed at the time of embarking in this ship, and now he was unspeakably happy with the utmost certainty of seeing his wife and children in a very few days, for the New York mail steamers generally make their passage but a few days sooner than our screw steamers. Soon he, with many others, commenced going down every day to Queen street wharf to look for the incoming steamer.

But who shall speak of the horrors to come? Day after day did he, with the many others on that sad week, go down to the wharf and strain his vision to descry, among the numerous vessels down the river, the anxious expected steamer. We saw him when the vessel had been some thirty days out, and were startled at his appearance. The plump, happy seeming face of one month before, was haggard as the face of death; the eyes that we had so shortly before seen dance in the light of inward joy, were bloodshot, wild and glaring upon us with a maniac expression.

He walked mopingly away, but his face haunted us still. A few days after this, a steamer arrived bringing the report that a vessel some-what resembling the *Glasgow* had been seen off the Bahamas; this report brought him to us again. Oh, how that false hope had brightened his countenance! His eyes had regained their expression of intelligence, and he clung to this baseless hope as a drowning man to a straw.

We left the post office a few days after this. Yesterday we inquired concerning this wretched man, and was told that he had been for some time in the lunatic asylum, a raving maniac. May God reward him in eternity."

☞ Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was once a tailor, Judge W. W. Pepper, of the same State, was once a blacksmith. The public distinction to which these gentlemen have risen by their intellectual exertions is highly honorable to themselves, and an admirable commentary on the institutions where such triumphs in the pursuit of knowledge and distinction under difficulties are not uncommon. But these gentlemen have not been content with presenting examples in which others may find illustrations of the beauties of our system, and objects for special applause.—They have come before the public in their own persons, parading themselves as objects to be specially admired, for having become what they are, and as showing lights by which the rest of the world can follow, see, and understand all the beauties of republicanism. Judge Pepper has made an iron shovel, with his own hands, which he presented to Gov. Johnson; and Gov. Johnson, in return, cuts and makes a sack coat, with his own hands, which he sends to Judge Pepper. The whole affair is a piece of transparent humbug. It is very creditable for the blacksmith and the tailor that, by a system of self-training, they have become men of high consideration in public life; but it becomes mere puerility when they pause in their new avocations to play at mechanic again, in order to recall the public attention to their former condition, and make people gape at their elevation. It is honorable for a tailor to become a Governor, or a blacksmith a Judge, and the world is ready enough to recognize the mental vigor which produced these effects; but for Governor and Judge to play at mechanic, to create amusement or wonder among the multitude, is a piece of buffoonery which is hardly respectable.

☞ Good qualities, like great abilities, are incomprehensible and inconceivable to such as are deprived of them.

RAGS FOR PAPER.—The consumption of rags in the manufacture of paper in this country exceeds all the conception of those who have paid but little attention to the statistics of importation, for it is from abroad that we derive our principal stock, and there is reasonable alarm existing among paper makers and printers that the fountain of supply may fail before the ingenious inventors of the world have perfected the art of making good paper from other substances than rags; for instance, straw or grain, flax, meadow-grass, or the fibre or bark of plants and trees, or soft fibrous woods.

It is supposed by some that paper can and will be made from the straws of the long leaf, Pinus resinesa, as some German manufacturers have succeeded in freeing the leaves of their resin, leaving a substance which they call "pine wool." If this substance should be found to answer better than oat-straw, on account of its stronger fibre, it will be quite as cheap; in fact it will cost nothing but the labor of collecting in the immense pine forests of the Southern States. There are numerous fibrous plants which may be cultivated to afford material for paper, among which the okra plant would give the largest yield per acre.

In the meantime, while we are getting ready to begin to use some other substance for paper, let us glance at the quantity of rags imported in the last four years, and the countries from whence we obtain our supply, with the cost.

This investigation reveals a grand total of *ninety-seven millions, eight hundred and forty-six thousand and thirty-five* pounds of paper rags imported into this country in four years, at a cost of *three millions, two hundred and sixty-two thousand and ninety dollars*, averaging three cents and a third a pound.

In 1850 we imported rags from nineteen countries; in 1852 from thirty-two, which seems to have arrived near the ultimate limit, as we were only able to add Peru to the list in 1853.—[*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE LESSONS OF HISTORY.—There is a moral in the signs of the times for public men to practice. If there is anything which they have been deficient in for a long period, it is fearlessness. Many a bad cause has been rendered endurable by this, and how the cause of truth is benefitted by it, history eloquently can tell. The age has educated politicians rather than statesmen. To write non-commital letters, to talk in riddles, to shirk questions of principle, have been the talismans of success.—The bartering of a vote for a place has been the most common of lamentable occurrences. Public men, in future, must not be afraid to disclose their sentiments—they must "be sure they are right, and then go ahead!" They must analyze their convictions—give them a logical sifting—be prepared to maintain them; and, thus in readiness, proclaim them on all needful occasions with earnestness and consistency. It may be that the community scout them—it may be that the age is not prepared to receive them—but if correct, and persevered in, their triumph, sooner or later, will come.

The popular element which combine to teach public men independence of conviction, fearlessness of advocacy, and consistency of practice, will learn them many lessons, with many morals, before the campaign of 1856 is opened.—[*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

AN EXAMPLE.—America is not so powerful yet as Spain was three centuries ago. Spain rose, moreover, as America has done, through the reign of free institutions. She fell by entering on a course of policy similar to that which is now proposed for America. So long as Spain honored labor and made war only in a just cause, so long she prospered; but when she lent her sword to wanton conquest, and took to living on the spoils of captured nations, she began immediately to decline. It is a pregnat warning. A great law lies at the heart of Spain's decline. That law is, that if either nations or individuals neglect productive industry, and seek to shine by unlawful gains, they inevitably go to ruin.—[*Philadelphia Ledger.*

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.—"What is meant by Mason and Dixon's Line?" asked a bright, blue-eyed girl of twelve years of age, when sitting at her father's table a few days ago. The answer was, "It is a phrase usually employed to describe the boundary between the free and slave states." "But why do they describe it in that way?" was her inquiry. The answer may be worth giving to some of our readers. "In the 17th century, James II., of England, then the duke of York, gave certain lands to Lord Baltimore and to William Penn, and a difficulty soon sprang up as to the proper owner of these lands on the Delaware. Again and again was the affair carried into the courts, till in the year 1760, when George the III. came to the crown, the Lord Chancellor of England made a decision; but new difficulties sprang up in drawing the boundary lines. The commissioners finally employed Messrs. Mason and Dixon who had just returned from the Cape of Good Hope, where they had been to observe the transit of Venus. They succeeded in establishing the line between Delaware and Maryland, which has ever since been called 'Mason and Dixon's line.'

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Navigation of The Sound.

Mr. JOHN H. SCRANTON, the proprietor of the *Major Tompkins*, arrived at this place on Saturday, two weeks ago, overland from the Columbia river, and started with the utmost speed down the Sound, in order to meet the officers on board, and bid them and the vessel welcome to our shores.

Before entering upon details, it might be considered necessary to remark that Capt. JAMES M. HUNT, master of the vessel, is in all respects a gentleman,—that he is an old "salt," perfectly posted up with regard to the navigation of salt water, as every one on board can testify, who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance, or an intimate knowledge of his ability.

The other officers of the vessel, who are Messrs. Heyliger, Cuningham, Deitzman and Fuller, have, on the excursion from Olympia to Vancouver's Island, displayed the utmost ability, and kind and courteous conduct toward the passengers on board.

The Major Tompkins left the wharf of Mr. EDWARD GIDDINGS, jr., on Monday 25th ult., carrying a number of passengers, a large accumulation of mail matter to all termediate ports between Olympia and Victoria, V. I., She was hailed at every port which she had the satisfaction to enter, with loud acclamations. But one question of inquiry seemed to be instituted. Shall we have an ocean steamer on the Sound, or not? As far as we are apprised, the intelligent, industrious and enterprising portion of the community demand something more speedy than sailing vessels, or the snail-like policy that has heretofore been pursued, as far as the connection of Puget Sound, and the Columbia river is concerned in our connection with San Francisco.

Every person is fully aware that there are always birds of ill omen that rook and croak around the chimney tops where an enterprise is about to be effected, in order, if possible, to "frighten it from its propriety;" those moral fungi on the body politic, have had an abiding place here, as elsewhere. But shall ocean steam navigation be abandoned on the waters of the Sound? in consequence? Suppose for a moment, that the steamer returns to San Francisco. What would then naturally be the first question that would be propounded to the master thereof? Any person might accost him with the question—"Why did you leave Puget Sound? would it not pay you to remain in the enterprise in which you were engaged? Why come back to San Francisco? These are questions that will appeal with unthought-of force, when we are deprived of the only reliable means we have of communication from one portion of the Sound to another.

It has been asserted that the *Maj. Tompkins* is not a worthy sea-going vessel. Has any man, who has preferred those charges made an examination of her? Does any man know that has given her a disreputable character that she was built of live oak, under government supervision, and that carpenters, who have performed labor on board of her since her arrival here, pronounce her hull sound and perfectly safe?

There is one thing that is certain. The people of the Sound have suffered very materially, not only on one account but on many, during their residence within our limits. In the first place, they had frequent occasion to require the introduction of stock within the several counties bordering upon the Sound? Heretofore, the only facilities which have been vouch-safed, has been in the shape of flat-bottomed boats and scows; now, through the enterprise and energy of Mr. Scranton, a capacious vessel has been introduced upon our waters, with a hold commensurate with the wants of our entire people.

Under our present postal arrangements, there is not, at the present time one mail route within our entire Territory. To Mr. Stuart's Express, and not to the mails, are we indebted for every thing reliable of interest or importance.

Mr. Scranton, if we understand him aright, proposes to carry, not only Stuart's Express, but the entire volume of mail matter which may accumulate here for distribution, along the Sound and Straits.

This enterprise has been entered into under the supposition that the lumber trade, piles, square timber, the coal fields within our borders, the fishing grounds by which we are surrounded, would not depreciate in value. It was a hazardous and individual undertaking, and it now remains to be seen whether the expectations of its friends and projector will be realized.

Of one thing we have every assurance, that the day is not far distant when mail communications *will* be established along the Sound and Straits in direct connection with San Frrncisco. Let us all, then, put our shoulders to the wheel, and endeavor, so far as in us lies, to give the first ocean steam navigation on our waters, a long pull, and strong pull, *and pull altogether*,

If we are correctly informed, Mr. Scranton only requires stock to be subscribed in limited amounts, running his chances to reap the benefit of a trade, and such advantages of mail facilities as may be awarded to him hereafter.

We cannot close this article without a complimentary notice of the crew under the command of Capt. Hunt, firemen, sailsailors—all, as far as we are capable of determining, discharge their duties with credit to themselves, and certainly not otherwise than with pleasure to their commanding officers.

The vessel has been minutely inspected, to our own knowledge by masters of vessels, who are entirely disinterested and unprejudiced with regard to the enterprise, and who have rendered a verdict in favor of her entire competency to perform with safety, every duty in which she may become engaged between the head of the Sound and Vancouver's Island.

The Sound -- Its Commercial Interests and Importance.

During the last week we have had occasion to enjoy an excursion on the propeller *Major Tompkins*, from Olympia to Victoria, Vancouver's Island,—during the course of which we found much, very much to gladden our heart and incite us to renewed vigilance and activity for the further development of the resources of a country almost yet unknown to its most intimate acquaintances. Towns along the Sound have sprung up within a year as if by the wand of magic. Settlements have accumulated beyond anything that was thought like reasonable anticipation. Steilacoom has burst from its embryo, and is now a full fledged butterfly, and also sports all the gaudy plumage for which her representation has given her character. Where but one year ago there was not but one or two stores and but one boarding house in the whole place, now establishments of all kinds, patronized by a liberal and generous public, are to be met with on every hand.

In passing down the Sound, the next place of importance at which you arrive is Seattle. Three years ago and that place had neither "a local habitation or a name;" now her town improvements have an onward tendency, and all things give evidence of a healthy state of moral, physical and intellectual improvement. By the way, the *Major Tompkins* supplied herself, whilst at Seattle, with a sufficiency of the Duwamish Bay coal to answer all her purposes of fuel, steam, &c., between that place and Victoria, which was pronounced by the engineers on board, as being competent to recommend itself to either ocean or river navigation.

After leaving Seattle, we had the pleasure of passing by Port Ludlow, at which place a magnificent saw-mill has been erected by Mr. Sayward, discharging its duty, as we hope, pleasantly and profitably. On the brow of the hill there is erected in rather antique, but graceful style, the residence of Capt. Thorndike. It is built, you might say, between a cross with the old English and German architecture. Passing from that place, the next harbor that presents itself, of which no inconsiderable notice has been taken, is Port Townsend—the entrance of the Straits—one of the most beautiful town sites within the Territory. In order to make this fact apparent, it is proper that every person should bear in mind that from one extremity of the Sound to the other, a dense forest interlocks and excludes communication with the interior, except it be by roads made by private enterprise.

Like an "oasis" in the desert, we found Port Townsend. Contrary and opposed to the Dead Sea's fruit that looks beautiful to the eye, yet breaks to ashes on the lips, we found a generous and hospitable community. To a person unacquainted with the scenery along the Sound and Straits, the task of representing it fully may appear tiresome and irksome in the extreme, but to a person who has witnessed what is supposed to be a dull monotony for days, a sight like the beautiful prairie upon which the town plat of Port Townsend is established, entirely relieves the gaze, and *we feel at home again.*

Leaving this place, our next anchorage was in the beautiful small bay in the vicinity of Victoria, Vancouver's Island. As far as we had an opportunity of extending an acquaintance with the "free settlers" of the Island, we found them to be in the last degree genuine and hospitable—every way worthy and well-qualified to become members of a separate and independent confederacy. With the political functionaries on the Island, we have no acquaintance.

In conclusion, we would remark that a sufficiency of coal was shipped on board the *Major Tompkins* from Victoria, V. I., to last during the passage of the vessel from that port to Olympia.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—The Montreal Herald characterizes the charges against the Hudson's Bay Company which appeared in the New York Commercial Advertiser as "absurd." It says: "We need not say that any such "reports are utterly devoid of truth, being directly opposed to the whole policy of the Hudson's Bay Company."—N. Y. Tribune.

To what charges does the Montreal *Herild* allude, as preferred against the Hudson's Bay Company? If that paper desires to be understood as casting a disreputable reflection upon the many who have had good, sound, and eminently justifiable pretexts for the hurling of anathemas at the superior functionaries of that Company, resident on Vancouver's Island, that paper is about as conversant of what it treats as hired minions generally desire to be informed of the objects of their masters, when pay, plunder and *ruin* is contemplated by them. Does the paper above alluded to, know the "policy" established by the Hudson's Bay Company on Vancouver's Island? and what are the allegations preferred, that are pronounced by that journal as being "absurd?" If it means to say that the company is not a chartered and exclusive *monopoly* of trade, labor and human bondage, then thus far *some* charges may need but slight information. Does not every one know, who are at all conversant with the *modus operandi* of that company, that men are regularly enlisted in its service from five to fifteen years; that their pay is merely nominal, and although subjected to severe servitude, in the erection of fortifications, out-posts, &c., in an Indian country, those servants rarely receive any thing like a commensurate *quid pro quo*, for their service—being generally paid off in the shape of *sharings* and *whetstones* at the company's stores, from a necessity of wearing apparel—a few of the luxuries of life, &c., and when a day of final settlement arrives—the hired men, not keeping an account of their liabilities, or the *minutia* of their exact term of service, are set afloat in many instances, (should they determine to leave the company,) as pennyless as the day they entered the service.

What difference can be found between the *enlisted* men of the Hudson's Bay company, and enlisted soldiers in the regular English or American army? Both are required to pay equal obedience to superior officers—both are expected to obey orders—all are expected to honor the authority under which they are placed.

We must say that as far as we are acquainted with the retired servants of the Company, and many in their employ at present, we entertain for them the highest regard. Many were deluded into the service as we have assurances, under false promises of reward and wilful misrepresentations by the "drummers-in" of the Company.

This day, was Vancouver's Island from under the ban of the purse-proud and domineering Hudson's Bay Company, a free colony of Great Britain—or even under the rule of a *civil* governor with a competent judiciary before whom private grievances might be redressed without an appeal to the chief factor, or men dependent on his bounty or favor—that Island would speedily be settled by the enterprising, industrious and *loyal* subjects of the crown of England. Farms would at once be opened, trade would spring up, and revert to another channel than is at present sought through the "old fogy" building of the antiquated fort, and life and activity assums the place of moral, physical, and dreary death and decay.

"The steamer Major Tompkins was at the mouth of the river en route for Puget Sound a few days since. She had been only sixteen days from San Francisco to Astoria. Rather slow for the fast people of the Sound."—[Oregonian.

The "Major Tompkins" left the wharf of Mr. GIDDINGS, Olympia, Monday the 25th ult., at about 2 o'clock P. M., for Victoria, Vancouver's Island. Remained all night and the half of next day (Thursday,) at Steilacoom, awaiting the arrival of Stuart's express. Stopped nearly the half of Wednesday, awaiting the dispersing of a dense fog. Was detained nearly half that night at Seattle to supply herself with coal. Called in at Port Ludlow and Port Townsend—discharging freight, passengers, &c., at intervals. Arrived at Victoria on Thursday morning. Remained there on that day, until 2 o'clock P. M., and returned to her wharf at Olympia on Friday—performing the distance of over three hundred miles agreeable to the time as above stated. Let the public determine whether the vessel is "rather slow for our fast people or not."

☞ Several of the counties in the Territory in which a number have been connected together for legislative and for the election of District Attorneys, have not, as yet, made their returns, as prescribed by law, to the Secretary of the Territory—the present acting Governor, Mr. C. H. MASON. It is important for all persons interested to be apprised of the fact, that the forms prescribed by law, in the premises, should be strictly observed, in order to prevent unkind feelings, disappointment, and ultimate contest of election. Will not the delinquent counties comply immediately with the law "made and provided" for the contingency under consideration, to be found in the election law published in the *Pioneer and Democrat* of July 1st.

"The election in Washington Territory has resulted favorably to the democratic party. There is not, however, a single Durhamite elected."—[Oregonian.

The democratic party, have, in this Territory, elected a majority to the legislative assembly, on joint ballot, and, consequently, in both branches. We are informed that there were no polls opened in Walla Walla county, and the probable result will be, that there will be no legal representative from that quarter, during the next session of the legislature. The returns from Pacific and Wakiakum, are as yet, incomplete, but a correspondent assures us that with but few exceptions the democracy have been successful in their choice of candidates. Mr. JOHN BRISCOE, it is asserted has been elected representative for those counties.

From Skamania county we have received no reliable returns; but enough is known from other sources to warrant the assumption that the democracy in both legislative branches, and our majority in the Territory, amongst the masses, clear and unquestionable. North of the Columbia river we know nothing of the derisive term *Darhamism*, as is applied by the *Oregonian* to a certain portion of the democratic party, by the constant use of which the editor of the paper designated, has, for the last two years, vainly endeavored to bring some of the members of our political faith into disrepute. When will child's play cease, as far as the political relationship of the two territories are concerned?

Father Ritchie.

The following comments of an obituary notice of father THOMAS RITCHIE, for so many years editor of the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*, and laterally at the head of the Washington *Union* during the administration of Mr. POLK, we earnestly commend to the consideration of all who properly appraciate the position of an editor *under any circumstances*:

"The secret of his professional success was the fact that he would not serve politicians; but made them only obey him.—He taught a lesson in Virginia and to his generation which will not be lost upon ours; that editors need not be the tools and minions of politicians, the servants of servants, the spaniels of adventurers. He taught that politicians were not *patrons* nor he *beneficiary*; but that as they were but insects of an hour, which a breath of popular disfavor might annihilate in a moment, he was the Æolus who ruled and directed the winds. He taught that editorial position was superior in dignity to official place, whilst its honors were more permanent, and its tests of talents, manliness and worth far severer. It must be confessed that he manifested these truths in the arena of politics only. It remains for those who succeed him to make them manifest in all the departments of intellectual effort.

"It is characteristic of the age that literature is no longer the bantling and pensioner of Nobility, sitting beside the buffoon at the table of Wealth and Title; but has become itself a power in the State, clothed with the authority and speaking the omnipotent voice of the great people.

"Mr. Ritchie made the press the ruling power in Virginia politics. He was but a pioneer in the work of its disenthralment and elevation. The press is rapidly becoming the controlling power in the great affairs of the country, and of the world.—If true to itself, its authority will soon be acknowledged supreme and universal. To achieve this destiny, however, it must cease to look out of itself and beyond its own sphere for honor, for fame, or for emolument. It must not use its places as a stepping-stone to high preferment; nor thus acknowledge that there are positions more elevated, honors more desirable, or distinctions more worthy of aspiration than itself affords. It must nor debase itself by consenting to be *patronized* by even the most virtuous and exalted, much less by the aspiring or vicious. The Press should be herself the patron of genius and merit, high-born as well as the low-born—the friend in deed and in need, of virtue, of worth and of talent, in whatever circumstances of prosperity or adversity she may find them."

☞ C. C. TERRY, Esq., was elected councilman for the counties of Pierce and King by a majority of 112. Although a whig of uncompromising terms, Mr. TERRY will make decidedly a clever and gentlemanly representative of the interests of his district, and can well afford to be proud of his majority. As mentioned last week, Mr. STRICKLER, (dem) is the other councilman elect from that district.

News by the Mail.

The mail, which arrived here on Friday last, contrary to our expectations, replenished our table with an amount of reading matter altogether unexpected. From a liberal supply of California papers and issues from the States, we select the following articles therefrom relative to the prospects and position of the war in Europe—its progress and its ultimate destination as to results.

The Oregon papers appear to have taken renewed courage in view of the prospect of a revival of business on the waters of the beautiful Willamette, whilst the whig portion of the people in California are shedding tears of regret in consequence of the defeat of their nominees for congression-al favor. Messrs. DENVER and HE BERT, both genuine democrats, have been elected to supply the places of Messrs. McDougal and Latham, who would not suffer their names to be made use of. The Whig candidates—C. Benham, Esq. and Major Bowie, whig nominees have been defeated.

Both those ex-representatives acquitted themselves in the discharge of their duties as become intelligent, and highly gifted members of the great democratic party, and will no doubt receive a reward "beyond price," or the bestowment of "filthy lucre," in the affections of a greatful people. Through the instrumentality of her senators and representatives in Congress, California has been enabled to obtain from congress the largest appropriations for public purposes that has been awarded to any State or Territory under the jurisdiction of our Government; and there can be but little doubt, that, under the direction of a wholesome home and general government, all those appropriations will be expended with an eye single to the building up of a powerful State, with reference to its important position on the Pacific coast, in an agricultural, commercial and national point of view—prepared to fulfil its destiny creditably and unrivalled amongst the members of a great confederacy.

Further than is below contained, we know not that the mail brought us any thing worthy of special observation or comment.

The Attack on the Russian Forts.

At last it seems that the allied French and English are to make a genuine attack on Russia. The outmost fortifications of the Empire, on the Aland Isles and at Sevastopol in the Black Sea, are successively if not simultaneously, to be assailed. Indeed, it is rumored in western Europe that the former point has already been taken after a brief bombardment, but the report wants confirmation, and is probably premature. As for the attempt upon Sevastopol we have no official information that it is to be made, but it is positively asserted by *The London Times* and generally believed in that city. So far only a couple of divisions of French and English troops have been embarked at Varna, and though it is supposed they form part of the expedition to the Crimea, it is possible, on the other hand, that they are destined to besiege the Russian fortress of Anape in Asia. On this point all doubt will probably be removed by the arrival of the next steamer.

The attack upon Bomarsund will be an event of great military interest. It will be the first time that Montalembert's casemated town-fortifications are put to the proof. To judge from views and plans of the place, the forts there, although on a far smaller scale than those of Helsingfors, Cronstadt, or Sevastopol, are defended against a land attack as much as against a bombardment by ships, and are exclusively constructed upon Montalembert's principles. A long bomb-proof fort, with about one hundred guns flanked by temporary earth works, forms the main defense against ships, while it is commanded and protected in the rear by large towers, mounting one thirty, and one ten guns While the main fort would chiefly engage the ships, the attack on the towers would occupy the land forces. According to our last accounts the garrison is very much weaker than we had supposed; it consists of but little more than three thousand men. It is not quite clear, from the information attainable, how far the sea-attack and the land-attack can, not merely coincide, but actually co-operate and support each other; for a sea-attack is necessarily an attack *de vive force*, which must be decided in a very short time, while any land-attack against masonry presupposes preparatory operations, with at least one parallel and batteries, and therefore is a matter of some duration. This kind of questions, however, can only be decided on the spot. At all events the taking of Bomarsund will have, in a military point of view, a far higher interest than even the capture of Sevastopol, inasmuch as it contributes to the solution of a much-discussed question, while the latter feat would merely be the successful carrying out of old-established military rules.

The proposed attack upon Sevastopol is to be mainly executed by land forces; while the action of the fleets must be almost entirely confined to the close blockade of the harbor. It thus amounts to a land and sea blockade of a sea-port incompletely fortified on the land side. We have no means of knowing what fortifications may have been raised by the Russians on the south of the town and bay; but that they have established redoubts and lines which may necessitate a regular siege, unless great sacrifices are submitted to, there can hardly be a question. At all events, we know that a permanent and to all appearance well-constructed fort—a large square with ample ditch-defences on each of its sides, and mortar-batteries in each of its salient angles—crowns the hill on the north of the bay, just opposite the town. That hill is the only position near the town which appears not to be commanded within gunrange by other hights, and which itself commands the bay and its opposite slope. Here, then, at all events, will be the chief resistance; but it may be doubted if the possession of the town and harbor can be maintained, even if all the coast-forts on the southern shore are taken, unless this fort is reduced. There will be some regular siege work, there, at least. Now, the extent of the bay from Capo Constantine to its head is about eight miles; and allowing a moderate range to the town and forts, the allied forces would have to extend on a semi-circle of twenty-two or twenty-four miles around them in order to insure the blockade on land. They must be strong enough on all points to resist the sallies of the garrison, and the attacks of any troops which might be collected in their rear.—Although we have no means of knowing the forces which Russia can bring directly or indirectly to the defense of her Black Sea stronghold, yet these details show that no inconsiderable body of troops is required for its capture. There is, besides, a dangerous enemy to be encountered in the deadly climate of the Lower Crimea. As in this attack the strand-batteries can be hardly of any utility to the Russians, the attempt must lose a great deal of its military interest, reducing itself to a seige of very large, but by no means unprecedented, proportions. The force destined for the movement is no where stated at above 100,000 men, including a detachment of Turks. Taking all the circumstances into account, this army does not seem sufficient for the purpose.

From the Montreal Herald of Thursday.

Hudson's Bay Territory.

The Governor of this vast country, Sir George Simpson, returned to Lachine on the 30th ult., from a tour of inspection of some of the Hudson's Bay Company's establishments in the interior of Rupert's Land. We are glad to learn that throughout the country was found to be healthy, prosperous and tranquil, and that civilization is making wide and rapid strides among the natives, many of whom, in various parts of the country, are partially abandoning hunting and directing their attention to the cultivation of the soil, with the most happy results, both as to their physical comfort and mental advancement. The Red River settlement, which now contains a population of 8,000 souls, presents, we are told, a picture of abundance, happiness and contentment, but rarely to be met with in communities whose nearer proximity to the great centers of civilization affords them many advantages not possessed by their brethren at the outposts. If, however, they are deprived of some of the luxuries of a high state of civilization, they have most of the comforts of life at their command, and are free from many of the wants and temptations of a more artificial state of society. It is from this flourishing settlement that we may look for the ultimate extension of the blessings of religion, morality and civilization throughout the wide-spread but thinly inhabited north-western section of the Continent; and here, we are informed, the Roman Catholic and Church of England Bishops, as well as the Scottish Presbyterian pastor, (the Rev. John Black,) are indefatigable in their exertions to instruct and educate their respective flocks, and promote their temporal as well as their spiritual interests. Nor is it to be supposed the Wesleyans would be behind their fellow-laborers in this extensive, and, from what we learn, far from barren field of missionary labor. We accordingly find that Sir George Simpson, on the 12th July, met the Rev. John Ryerson and several missionaries of his church, with their families, near the light of land between Lakes Superior and Winepeg, on their way to Hudson's Bay—all in good health and spirits and full of hope and zeal in the cause, for which they are ready "to spend and be spent."

The season has been unusually moist in the territory north of the Sault Ste. Marie, beyond which point the cholera had not extended, but at and in the neighborhood of which, we regret to learn, the pestilence was making fearful ravages. We also regret—although we cannot say we are disappointed, for our hopes on the subject have long departed—to find Sir George Simpson obtained no additional information respecting Sir John Franklin. No intelligence had been received at Red River or elsewhere from Dr. Rae or the other expeditions in the Arctic Seas; nor, do we understand, is there the slightest hope entertained, in any part of the country bordering on those seas, of any further light being thrown upon the fate of the gallant but ill-fated explorers.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

Lord Elgin has submitted to the Canadian Parliament a copy of the Reciprocity Treaty. A synopsis of it has been communicated by telegraph to the New York papers, from which we gather that—

Article First throws open the fisheries of British America, excepting those of New Foundland, and the salmon, shad, and shell fisheries, to American citizens.

Article Second provides for settling fishery disputes by arbitration, and also gives to the British a right in the American fisheries to the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude.

The Third provides for the free exchange of flour and breadstuffs, all kinds of animals, all kinds of fresh, smoked and salted meats, cotton, wool, seeds, vegetables, dried and undried fruits, all kinds of fish, and the products of fish, and of all other creatures in the water; poultry and eggs; furs and skins; undressed stone and marble in its unwrought state; slate, butter, cheese tallow and lard, horns, manure, ores of all kinds, coal, pitch and turpentine, ashes; lumber of all kinds, round, hewed or sawed and manufactured, in whole or in part; firewood, plants, trees and shrubs, pelts, fish oil, rice, broom corn, barley, gypsum, ground or unground; burr or grindstones, hewn or rough, wrought or unwrought; dye-stuffs, flax, manufactured tobacco, rags.

Article Fourth throws open the St Lawrence and the Canadian Canals to American vessels, the American Government undertaking to urge the State Governments to admit British vessels into their canals, both nations to enjoy the navigation on equal terms.

Article Fifth provides for the ratification of the treaty within six months, or sooner if possible.—Great Britain may withdraw from Americans the right of navigating our waters, in which cases Americans can annul Article Second.

Article Sixth provides for including New Foundland, with her consent.—*Detroit Inquirer.*

THE RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS.—We some time ago mentioned that the British Government had notified the United States of their intention to take possession of the Russian Possessions in America and those in Asia bordering on the Pacific. This, a correspondent of the London Shipping Gazette contends, ought to be done at once. Nicholas would thus be confined to his ports in the Frozen Ocean, White Sea, and Baltic, which are closed six months in the year, and be prevented from injuring British shipping in the Pacific. We copy what the writer says further, as it is a matter of some interest to our country:

The population of Okhotz and Kamtschatka do not exceed 14,000, of which about 5,000 are Russians, living chiefly in the seaports of Petrolausky, Bolheresk, N. Caschatcha, Gamst, and Okhotz, all which would be easily taken. It is thought the Russian fleet in the Pacific has taken refuge in one of these harbors What is to prevent our squadron on the China station being sent there? and they might kill two birds with one stone, capturing the fleet as well as the country. The distance is about 1500 miles; time for steamers nine, and for sailing vessels sixteen days. It borders on Japan, and would give us great facilities in opening up the trade with that rich and populous country. We should take the islands between Asia and America. The Americans catch most of their whales in those seas.

If the British Government took these countries from Russia they might come on terms with the Hudson's Bay Company, exchanging the lands north of 54 40, which are not fit for cultivation, for Vancouver's Island, and any supposed rights the company claim south of that line, giving them the hunting grounds in Asia and America, as at present held by the Russian Fur Company, but reserving the sites of towns on the coast, the minerals and fisheries.

The Hudson's Bay Company would thus get rid of a powerful rival, and be sole masters of the fur trade, as at present it is divided among them and the Russian Fur Company.

If the government offered such terms as these they ought to be accepted by the company, and with free grants of lands in British Oregon and Vancouver's Island to *bona fide* settlers, those colonies would soon rival their neighbors south of 49.

TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.—We have, says the "Alta California," to congratulate our readers upon the passage by Congress of the bill for the establishment of the Electric Telegraph between San Francisco and the great commercial cities of the Atlantic board. The Bill passed the House on the 11th July, and before this has undoubtedly received the signature of the President.—The Telegraph has ceased to be a *possibility*; it is now an *entity*; and before many months have rolled by, we will be able to communicate hourly with our friends three thousand miles away, and pass the news from the Pacific to the Atlantic "in forty minutes."

This is the entering wedge—the precursor of the final establishment of the great Pacific Railroad, within a few years. The beneficial effects of this telegraph can hardly be estimated or at present appreciated by the masses. We consider it the greatest enterprise which the Government has ever deigned to lend its countenance to.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The Russian army is not intelligent. Beneath the European costume in which it is tricked out, it still betrays its origin. Look at it: it presents so heavy and singular an appearance, that the least practiced eye immediately recognises the disguised peasant, the savage tamed but yesterday, hardly knowing how to march, and studying, to the best of his power, his part of soldier, for which he was not intended. It is only redoubtable by its masses, which, however, can be very efficaciously acted on by grape-shot, as we have seen at Austerlitz, Friedland, and other places. The Russian soldier is not easily shaken. He does not possess that cool energy and contempt of danger, nor that powerful reasoning of true courage, which characterizes the French army, and makes heroes of men; he is merely a machine of war, which never reasons, and is too cumbersome to move. His popes, moreover, foster in him the idea that he is invincible, and that the bullet or cannon ball destined to kill him, will reach him quite as well from behind as from before; but that, nevertheless, if he turns his back to the enemy, and is spared by death, he will be beaten with the stick and with the knout.—*De Laguy's Knout and the Russians.*

ENGLAND.—Earl Fitzwilliam, in the House of Lords, presented a petition, praying that the Governor of Van Couver's Island be appointed by the Crown. At the same time he drew the attention of the government to the great importance of that colony in its production of coal. The Duke of Newcastle assented to the importance of the colony, not only in respect to its mineral supplies, but to its geographical position with reference to the Russian possessions and to Canada. He was forced to admit that the Hudson's Bay Company had not acted energetically in its attempts to colonize, but the disadvantages the Company had to encounter in the attractions of emigrants to California, was perhaps an excuse. The Home Government, however, had the matter under consideration.

CALIFORNIA MINT.—Coinage of the U. S. Branch Mint for the month of August, 1854:

40,900 Double Eagles	$818,000 00
23,000 Eagles	230,000 00
4,200 Gold Dollars	4,200 00
68,100 pc's. Tot'l val.	$1,052,200 00
Total amount of Bars for month of Aug.	$722,148 23

On the 31st of August, $100,000 was coined. The largest amount coined in any one day since the Branch Mint has been in operation.

☞ It appears that the fraudulent issues of Mr. Schuyler, the late President of the New York and New Haven Railroad company, were not in the shape of bonds but of stock. It will be impossible, therefore to distinguish between the genuine and fraudulent issues, unless dates will tell the story. The name of the President, of itself, was not sufficient to complete a bond, and he could not, therefore, issue this description of security without collusion with the Treasurer.

POPULATION OF UTAH TERRITORY.—From the minutes of the Mormon General Conference, which was held in Great Salt Lake City, on the 6th of October last, we learn the entire population of Utah numbers 18,206 being an increase of 6,851 since the census of 1850. The population is thus divided:—Saints, 8,639; elders, 689; high priests, 560; seventies, 1,572; children, 5,207. In addition to these, there are nine apostles, all located in Salt Lake City, 55 bishops, 254 priests, 95 deacons, 208 teachers. During the year subsequent to the 6th of October, 1852, 18 of the saints had been excommunicated. One hundred and thirty-nine of the Mormon priests and elders are on missionary expeditions in other parts and in foreign countries.

AMERICAN ISRAELITES.—A statement is going the rounds of the press to the effect that there is about 17,000 Israelites in the United States; and among them all that not one is engaged in agriculture. This statement, it is hardly necessary to say, is incorrect. One of the largest planters in Kentucky, Mr. Benjamin Gratz, an old personal friend of the late Henry Clay, is an Israelite, while in South Carolina and Georgia, and other States, there are many of that ancient faith extensively engaged in agriculture.

ELIAS YULEE, ESQ.—We congratulate the people of Washington Territory upon the appointment of this gentleman to the post of Receiver of Public moneys in their Territory. He is an intelligent and accomplished gentleman, and a true national democrat, who *believes* in democracy, and shows his faith by his works. He is a brother of the former Senator of the same name from Florida, and now fills one of the higher clerkships in one of the departments at Washington. In early life he conducted a democratic newspaper.—*Oregon Statesman.*

RETURN OF GEN. GADSDEN TO CHARLESTON.—General Gadsden, our minister to Mexico, returned to this city from Washington, D. C., *via* the Wilmington and Manchester route, on Monday afternoon last. When he left the national capital, the treaty negotiated by him with Mexico was in a fair way for speedy adoption by the Senate, and that either without alteration or with very immaterial amendments, rather formal than substantial in their character. The Senate will, in all probability, give their constitutional "advice and consent to the treaty" in the course of the week.

Gen. Gadsden returns amongst us in fine health and spirits, and after spending a month with us will return to Mexico as resident minister. In the mean time we suggest that we should avail ourselves of his knowledge and experience in the approaching commercial convention, and that he be invited to take his seat therein as an honorary member.—*Charleston Courier, April 6.*

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—We have received returns from several counties, and they indicate the election of Alfred Dockery, the whig candidate for Governor. This is the begining of the revolution, the end of which will be more clearly seen some time in November.

DEATH OF A FOREIGN MINISTER.—Senor Barrunda, Minister to our government from Honduras, died of apoplexy in this city last evening. In another column may be found a brief sketch of this gentleman's career.—*N. Y. H.*

NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The steamship Atlantic is now in her tenth day out from Liverpool, and may, therefore, arrive some time to-day. By her we shall receive four days later news from Europe. As the intelligence from the seat of war, and of the revolution in Spain, is increasing in interest, the arrival of this vessel is looked for with no little anxiety.

U. S. SHIPS OF WAR IN THE PACIFIC.—The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Marys* sailed from Valparaiso for the Sandwich Islands. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* was in Callao on the 12th, and expected to sail for the Sandwich Islands at an early date. The U. S. frigate *St. Lawrance*, Com. Delany, was in Paita on the 14th.

☞ Hon. J. B. Weller and lady, and Hon. J. A. McDougall arrived in the Cortes, Thursday last.

Some fragments of the lost steamship City of Glasgow were seen by the master of a British vessel on the 12th inst., in latitude 41 56, longitude 56 05.

Hon. Henry A. Wise was nominated for Governor of Virginia at a Democratic meeting recently held at Norfolk.—*New York Herald.*

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. A few days since, at a meeting of the "Massachusetts State Council of Colored Americans," the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That when Mrs. Stowe promised the colored people of this country, a large donation from the funds collected from her friends, and ours, in Europe for the establishment of a school adapted to our wants, we rejoiced in the hope of great and lasting good to our race from that noble enterprise.

"Resolved, That her late refusal to make that contribution in aid of our elevation, has filled us with unfeigned regret and mortification, and compelled us to believe that she has been acted upon by other influences than the dictates of her own good heart."—Post.

John Randolph once said he "expected to live to the time when slaves in Virginia would advertise for runaway masters—as it took all the corn to feed the hogs, all the hogs to feed the negroes and there was nothing left for the planters.

☞ A Steilacoom correspondent informs us that on the 4th ult., a daughter of Abner Martin of that place aged ten years, while engaged in drawing water from a well about 30 feet deep, lost her balance and fell head foremost into the well. She caught hold of the rope to which the bucket was attached (it having descended with her,) and sustained herself until a man was let down by means of a rope, when they were both drawn up together. Her head was slightly cut, but not otherwise injured.

☞ Sailed from the port of Olympia, on Saturday last, the brig "Cyclops," Capt. McDonald, with a cargo of lumber from the "Tumwater" mills, and from the mill of the "Kendall Co."

The "Harriet Thompson" Capt. Birdslee, and the bark "Success" were hourly expected at Seattle, on Friday last.

The steamer "Active," Capt. Alden, having performed all its required duty on the Sound has returned to San Francisco, (Cal.,) to await further orders.

Nothing further has been heard of the Revenue cutter "Jeff Davis" since she was reported to have sailed from San Francisco, but is expected at Port Townsend within a short time.

At Victoria V. I, the people are in hourly anticipation of the arrival of the allied fleet, French and English (men of war) which, a short time since, were reported to have been in the harbor of Honolulu, Oahu, and latterly at San Francisco,—to spend the winter in that beautiful bay.

Numerous other vessels are reported to be *en route* for the Sound, for cargoes of lumber, square timber, piles, coal, and other articles of export.

Puget Sound Shipping Report.

Arrived at Port Townsend, Sept 22d, American Barque Julia Ann, Pound, Master, from Steilacoom with lumber for Sidney.

Arrived 22d, American brig Consort, Wask, Master, with lumber from Port Madison.

Sept.—Kaluna, Cavellish, Master, 14 days from Honolulu with merchandise for Keller & Co., Port Gamble.

Sept.—L. P. Foster, Wiggins, Master, 23 days from San Francisco.

Brig Francisco, Smith, Master, 6 days from Astoria with merchandise to Hudson's Bay Co., Nisqually.

Arrived Sept. 25th, Bark Louika, Johnson, Master, from Nisqually with lumber for Honolulu.

Departed—Brig Consort, Wask, Master, for San Francisco.

Sept. 23d Kaluna, Wiggins, Master, for Leekalei.

" 25th Brig Francisco, Smith, Master, for Nisqually.

Sept. 25th, Honolulu Bark, Louika, Johnston, Master, lumber for Honolulu.

ARRIVED AT BELLINGHAM BAY.

Sept. 15th, Schr. H. C. Page, Capt. Roader, for Olympia.

Sept. 16th, Bark Sarah Warren, Capt. Gove, Olympia.

Sept. 17th, steamer Maj. Tompkins, Capt Hunt, San Francisco.

Sept. 17th, sloop Sarah Stone, Capt. Slater, Olympia.

Sept. 18th, U. S. Steamer Active, Capt. Alden, Victoria.

Sept. 20th, Steamer Fairy, Capt. A. B. Gove, Olympia.

Sailed—Sept. 18th, Major Tompkins—Victoria.

Sept. 21st, Steamer Active—New Dungeness.

Sept. 22d, Steamer Fairy, Capt. A. B. Gove, Olympia.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Oct. 7, 1854.

Provisions—		**Groceries—**	
Beef, fresh, ₰ lb.	12@18	Sugar, bro. ₰ lb.	11@12½
Mutton, " ₰ "	16@20	Sugar, white crush. per lb.	@20
Pork, fresh and salt, ₰ lb	16@20	Coffee, ₰ lb.	18@20
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl.	$28@$32	Tea, " "	50@75
Clear Pork, ₰ "	$32@$36	Rice, Caro., ₰ lb.	@10
Bacon, clear, ₰ lb.	20@22	Dried Apples, ₰ lb	14@16
Hams, ₰ lb.	@25	Dried Peaches " "	@25
Shoulders, ₰ lb.	@20	Chili Peaches, " "	@25
Salmon, ₰ lb.	@16	Soap, ₰ lb.	8@10
Codfish, ₰ lb.	@10	Starch, ₰ lb.	20
Mackerel, ₰ bf bbl.	$15@16	Candles, mil'd, ₰ lb	25
Butter, ₰ lb.	30@37½	do Adm. " "	50
Lard, " "	18@20	do Sperm, " "	62
Cheese, " "	40@50	Tobacco, ₰ lb.	40@75
Flour, ₰ 100 lbs.	@$9	Saleratus, "	25
Corn Meal, ₰ lb.	6@7	Pepper, grain, ₰ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	@5	Molasses, ₰ gal.	75@$1
Salt, course, ₰ ₱.	@4	Syrup, " "	80@$1
Potatoes, ₰ bush.	$1.25	Vinegar, cider, ₰ gallon	75
Onions, " "	3.00	Lamp oil, ₰ gal.	1.75@$2
Beets, " "	3.00	**Liquor—**	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ₰ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Beans, Chili, ₰ lb.	6@7	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Beans, white, ₰ lb.	7@—	Gin, ₰ gal	1.50@$3
Eggs, ₰ doz.	75	Port Wine, ₰ gal.	1.50@$2
Dry Goods—		Cherry Brandy, ₰ gallon	$1.50@$2
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	11@16	**Sundries—**	
Shirtings, bro. 3-4 per yard	12½	Nails, ₰ keg	$8.50@$10
Shirtings, bleached 4-4	16½	Window glass, ₰ box	$7@$8
Drillings, bro. ₰ yd.	16½	Sash, ₰ light	@25
Prints, ₰ yard	12½@20	Axes,	$1.50@$2
Blankets, ₰ pr.	$5@$7	Buckets, 3 hoop,	.50@75
Hosiery, wool hlf, per doz	$36@$5	Brooms,	25
do cotton, ₰ doz.	2.50	**Lumber—**	
Paints, &c—		Sawed fir, ₰ M.	$15@17
Lead, white, ₰ lb.	20	" cedar, "	$16@18
do colors, " "	25@37½	Shingles, ₰ M.	$3@$4
Linseed oil, ₰ gal	$2.50	Square timber, ₰ foot	10@12
Turpentine, " "	3.00	Piles, ₰ foot	4@5

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

T. F. McELROY, W. M.

NEW BOOKS.

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

Oct. 7, 1854.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

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

Oct. 7, 1854.

Caution.

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

V. O. HOUGH.

Oct. 7, 1854.

Education.

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

Olympia, Sept. 30, 1854.

BROWN'S NURSERY,

ON PUGET SOUND, TWO MILES BELOW OLYMPIA.

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

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

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

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

B. F. BROWN.

Olympia, Sept. 27, 1854. 3tf

NOTICE.

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

G. H. KINGSBERY.

Penn's Cove, Sept. 11, 1854. 4w3

St. Helens Flouring Mills.

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

Steam Flouring Mills,

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

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

He will grind Wheat for Farmers for every sixth bushel.

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

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

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

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

B. M. DU RELLE.

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

STUART'S EXPRESS

FOR

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

AND ALL INTERMEDIATE TOWNS!

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

MAJOR TOMPKINS,

JAS. M. HUNT, Esq., Commander,

In charge of my regular Messenger on the route.

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

Office at Parker's store.

A. B. STUART.

Fruit Trees for the Million

At the Washington Nursery!

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

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

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

HUGH PATTERSON.

Washington Plains, Sept. 20, 1854. 6m2

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

United States Mail Line!

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

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,

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

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

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

JOHN H. SCRANTON.

Olympia, Sept. 23, 1854. 2tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

JAS. BARRON.

Upper Steilacoom, Sept. 9, 1854. 1tf

NEW STORE

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 Bread,
Lard,	Lamp Wick,
Butter,	Smoking and chewing
Candles,	Tobacco,
Soap,	Cigars,
Starch,	White Lead,

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hard-ware.

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

T. JOHNSTON.

Olympia, Sept. 16, 1854. 1tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

A good Stable is attached to the premises.

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

October 1, 1853. 4tf

Ex "Sarah Warren,"

Groceries & Provisions.

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

Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.

NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!

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

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

APPLES.

Early Harvest,	Swarn,
Red Astrican,	Westfield Seek-no-further,
Coles Quince,	Baldwin,
Williams Apple,	Esopus Spitzenburg,
Junating or Early Strawberry,	Ladies' Sweeting,
Golden Sweet,	New Town Pippen,
Porter Apple,	Northern Spy,
Tolpehocking,	Roxbury Russett,
Maiden's Blush,	Rails 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.

Bullett,	Marich Louisa,
White Dojeane,	Julienc,
Dearborn Seedling,	Jargonelle,
Madelene,	Pound, Monts Large,
Nadoleon,	Rize Blanca,
Fondan,	Seckel.
Dr Awtum,	

CHERRIES.

Road Ann,	Dawnton,
Red Carnation,	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 50 feet, corked and leaded, and ready for use.

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

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.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,

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

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

Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.

Portland, Sept. 10, 1853.

Notice.

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

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

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

Territory of Washington, } 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.

Goods for the Million!!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

ARRIVAL OF THE BARK "MARY MELVILLE!"

BY which M. BETTMAN & BROTHERS have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Clothing and Groceries, consisting partly of

Flour, Pork, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Hams, Salt, Beans, Soap Rice, Stuart's Syrup, Pilot Bread, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

Dry Goods and Clothing.

Fine black Cloth Coats,
Fine black Cloth and Satin Vests,
Fine black and fancy Cassimere Pants,
Black and gray Sattinette Pants,
Fine Linen and Calico Shirts,
Red and Blue Flannel under and over Shirts,
Black and fancy Silk Neck and Pocket Hdkfs.,
Calico and fancy Prints, Sheeting and Shirting,
Blue and white Drilling, black and blue Sattinet,
A splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and gents Cloth, Calf and Patent Leather Gaiters.

WHITE LEAD.

And a good many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at reduced prices by

M. BETTMAN & BROTHERS,
Opposite the Washington Hotel, corner of Main and Second streets, Olympia.

N. B.—Farmers and country merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock.

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1854. 51tf

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

STUART'S EXPRESS!

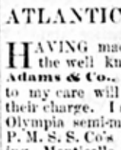
From Olympia, W. T., to Portland, O. T.,

CONNECTING WITH

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,

FOR THE

ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!



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

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

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.

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

A. D. 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 Laine, 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. Chemissetts, Undersleeves, Cuffs, Collars, &c.
Silk, Linen and Cotton Laces and Edgings,
Fine trimmed Silk, Satin, Velvet and Straw Bonnets, new style,
Hosiery, Gloves, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, a large assortment,
Silk and Satin Ribbons, a variety,
Numerous articles for cuildrens' wear.
Also, fine black and col'd cloth Frock and Sack Coats,
Cassimere, Tweed and Linen Coats,
Superior black and fancy Cassimere pants,
Satinett, Jeans, Linen and Cottonade pants,
Fine Satin, Silk, Cloth and Linen Vests.
A large supply of Linen, Checked, Calico, Hickory and Flannel Shirts,
Merino, Flannel Cotton Undershirts and Drawers,
Black Silk and fancy Satin Cravats,
Silk pocket Hdkfs and Scarfs,
Silk Metr. Cass, Fur and Panama Hats,
Carpet and Enameled Bags,
Gents calf skin and kip Boots,
Gents P. Lea. Brogans,
Boys kip Boots and Shoes,
Stationery.
Poetical and Historical works by celebrated authors;
School books, and numerous articles belonging to that business.

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

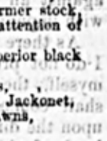
An examination of our stock is only necessary to draw costume.

Our motto—Quick Sales and small profits.
Our system—Equal justice to all.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, August 5, 1854. 48tf

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

FOR SALE,

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

Olympia, June 10, 1854.—n40

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

SALT! SALT!!

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

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Olympia, July 29, 1854. 47tf

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

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

PUYALLUP SALMON FISHERY.

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

RILEY & SWAN, Puyallop,

or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq., Steilacoom City.

August 12, 1853. 50tf

Vancouver's Island.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, February 10, 1854.

To David Cameron, Esq., Justice of the Peace for the District of Victoria, Vancouver's Island:

SIR—I hereby give you formal notice that it is my intention to take legal proceedings against you for gross, wilful and scandalous partiality, hostility, malice and defamation of character, together with false imprisonment and all such other wrongs and injuries as you have been guilty of perpetrating against me, in your capacity as Justice of the Peace for the said District, during the course of the proceedings in which I have been engaged against Manuel Douillette in the months of November, December and January last, and this present month of February, 1854, particularly on the 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 8th and 10th of December last, 1854, and on the 5th January and the 2d February, 1854. The proceedings which you took against me were without any reasonable ground of probability or presumption; you wished to have me tried on a foul charge of conspiracy without the intervention of a grand jury, having summoned me and detained me four hours or more standing before you on an improbable, false, and malicious charge of felony, when you well knew there was no reasonable ground to warrant such proceedings, in opposition to, and contradiction of, the depositions of respectable and credible witnesses legally made on oath in the same case. On that occasion, however, you falsely, and wilfully so, wrote down evidence making a witness say precisely the contrary of what he actually said; you insulted me gratuitously by charging me with *perjury* openly in court, and all this, as I will prove, without a shadow of foundation.

Now, if the laws of my country will allow you to perpetrate such things as these against an innocent man and clergyman with impunity, I know nothing of them.

As there is no lawyer in this colony, and I do not pretend to be learned in the law myself, the particular shape in which I shall commence proceedings will depend upon the directions of legal adviser in England, of which you will be duly notified.

Your obed't serv't,
R. J. STAINES.

HUSBAND FOR SALE.—A strong minded matron, tired of matrimony, published the following advertisement in a Pittsburg paper:

"FOR SALE—A good husband, warranted sound and kind in any kind of harness, especially in the matrimonial. He is of handsome figure and action, and can trot his two babies in an hour easily; stands at the cradle without tiring, never snuffs at the dish-cloth, is not afraid of locomotives, not even those of the crazy Old Colony road. He is a smart traveler, and is in every respect a good family beast. The present owner being about to emigrate to California, the above property must be sold without delay."

AN "OLD INHABITANT."—The St. Anthonys Express says that in the town of Minneapolis, an old mud turtle was recently captured, upon whose venerable back was found the date "1768," in legible figures. The inscription it is supposed was carved upon his shell, eighty-five years since, by some of the early French voyageurs.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.—A Western justice of the peace ordered a witness to "come up and be sworn." He was informed that the man was deaf and dumb. "I don't care," said the judge passionately, "whether he is or not—here is the Constitution of the United States before me. It guarantees to every man the right of speech; and so long as I have the honor of a seat on this bench, it shall not be violated or invaded. What this constitution guarantees to a man he shall have, I reckon."

HOW TO PUNISH CHILDREN.—"Punishment for children," says Miss Swisshelm, in her paper, "should consist, at most in restraint, and that no more than is necessary to overcome their resistance and make them feel the parent or guardian is stronger than they—that they can restrain them and will, but only for their benefit. No punishment should assume the appearance of revenge, and should always be administered by a person in perfect command of his or her own temper. No one should attempt to govern a child until he has acquired the art of governing himself."

ACCOMMODATING.—It is related of Elder Richards of Salt Lake, that he became violently enamored of two fair daughters of a widow lady. The mother, who was on the shady side of sixty, objected to being separated from them. As the Elder was determined to make a bargain, he took the whole lot!

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—The Montreal Herald characterizes the charges against the Hudson's Bay Company which appeared in the New York Commercial Advertiser as "absurd." It says: "We need not say that any such "reports are utterly devoid of truth, being directly opposed to the whole policy of the Hudson Bay Company."

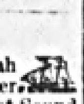
☞ The New York Herald states that Capt. Ericsson has abandoned his hot air project for propelling vessels. It has had a fair and full trial, and, if abandoned, it will be because there is no substantial virtue in it.

☞ The subscription to Benton's 'Thirty Years in the Senate' has already run up to one hundred thousand. Twelve steam presses are constantly employed upon it, and an immense force in the bindery.

☞ A new paper to be called the "*Omaha Arrow*" is soon to be published at the proposed city of Omaha, opposite Council Bluffs, and in Nebraska. There will soon be a town there, and a country back of it that will support a press.

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Jewelers,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

KEEP constantly on hand, and are receiving by every steamer, new and rich invoices of
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
which they offer at the lowest prices.
—CONSISTING OF—
Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety, Clocks of all kinds, Gold Fob and Breast Chains, Guard Chains, Seals, Keys and Charms, Finger Rings, of Oregon Gold, Ladies' & Gentlemen's BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire strengthened spoons Butter knives & salt spoons, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Fea Bells, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery; every variety of Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade, Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Fert Mannies, &c., &c., &c.
PILLOW & DREW.
Aug. 5, 1854. 48tf

Sayward's Line

OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Willimantic will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to.
July 30, 1853. 47ly

PACIFIC HOUSE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having recently erected and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.
The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.
WM. COCK.
Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

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 account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from and after the time she took her departure from my house.
THOMAS REED.
Seattle, Aug. 1, 1854. 3w1

AT TEEKALET,
Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,
THE PUGET MILL CO.
HAVE a Steam Saw Mill—gang and single saws—and Shingle machine in operation, and have on hand and are manufacturing lumber of a variety of sizes and lengths, of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes. Also piles and hewn timber.
All orders promptly attended to by
J. P. KELLER, at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J. POPE, San Francisco, California.
Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

MEDICINE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.
Office, two doors south of Parker's store.
G. A. LATHROP, M. D.
June 25, 1853. 42-1y

MOUNT VERNON.
THE subscriber having located twenty miles above the Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, on what was formerly known as the Clicatat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 400 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C. C. Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.
3w48 J. L. MITCHELL.

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND
BEEF MARKET!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.
J. K. HURD.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

Wanted.
INFORMATION of **WILLIAM MOTGOMERY McCORMICK**, of Pennsylvania. When last heard from in fifty-one, he was about leaving Oregon City with a company who designed forming a settlement at Puget Sound. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received if addressed to Ann E. McCormick, Lock Haven, Pa., or to Adams & Co.'s Express, Yankee Jim's, Placer county, Cal. Said McCormick is about thirty-two years of age, brown hair and fair complexion.
July 22, 1852. 46tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,
HAVE an excellent engine Lathe, of 22 in. swing, in operation, under charge of an experienced 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.

Something New for Oregon.
S. J. McCORMICK
Has in press and will shortly publish
AN ALMANAC FOR 1855!
Calculated for the Meridian of Oregon and Washington Territories, and containing reliable statistics relating to the principal counties, cities, towns and villages in both Territories.
PRICE, 12½ cents single—$1 a dozen—$9 a gross.
☞ A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at fair rates.
FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland.
Aug. 23, 1854. 52tf

STEAMER FASHION.
THE FASHION is now plying and will continue to ply regularly between
MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,
twice a week, connecting with the boats and canoes on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City.
Passengers may confidently expect to meet the Fashion at Portland every Monday and Thursday mornings, and at Monticello on the evenings of the same days. J. O. VAN BERGEN.
Dec. 1, 1853.

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.
M. Bettman & Brothers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.
☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.
Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

ENOCH H. WILSON. JAS. K. HURD.
WILSON & HURD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
☞ All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.
Olympia, May 1st, 1854. 35tf

Evans & Ebey,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Offices—Olympia and Port Townsend, W. T.
I. N. EBEY, Port Townsend, W. T. | ELWOOD EVANS, Olympia, W. T.
Aug. 12, 1854. 49tf

P. KEACH & CO.
HAVE just received Ex G. W. KENDALL, and now offer for sale at Wholesale and Retail, the largest assortment of Goods on Puget Sound.
COMPRISING IN PART THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
Pork, Shoulders, Sugar, crushed and powdered. Sugar China, No. 1, E. B. Syrup in kegs, No. 1, Molasses, Teas, every variety, Coffee, old Java and Rio, Chili Beans, Apples, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Preserved Fruits. Also, 150 bbls. excellent Flour.
WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS,
EVERY VARIETY.
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.
Fancy Prints, Calicoes, Mous de Lanes, Alapaccas, figured and plain, Shirting and Sheeting, Flannels, Red and white, Cassimers, Velvets, muslins, figured and embroidered Handkerchiefs, Irish Linnen, Thread, Silk, &c., &c.
COATS,
Frock and Dress, heavy Beaver and Pilot Overcoats, Pants, black and fancy Doeskin, Cloth, Satin and Silk vests, extra fine white Shirts, Calico, Linen, Check, and Hickory do., and a large assortment of under and over Shirts.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30 Cases Boots and Shoes, for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Misses.
HATS AND CAPS.
Lima, Moleskin, and Kossuth, Mexican and Brush Hats, Navy and Boston glazed Caps.
A Very Large Supply
Of cooking stoves, Premium and Western World, Office and Parlor stoves, stove pipe, Zinc, &c.
Hard Ware.
Cutlery, Log Chains, Carpenter's tools, Glass-ware, Wooden-ware, Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, Knives and Forks, &c. Besides hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.
We would respectfully invite the inhabitants of this Territory, to call before purchasing elsewhere at our New Store in Steilacoom City.
Steilacoom City, March 18, '54. 28tf

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.
H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.
H. L. YESLER & CO.
Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

Cowlitz River Notice.
THE undersigned will run a regular line of canoes up and down the Cowlitz river, starting from Rainier and Monticello on the arrival of the steamers from San Francisco and Oregon, and starting from Cowlitz Landing to connect with the above steamers at the mouth of the Cowlitz. Also extras always ready. I have engaged the best Indians, and shall accompany the canoes myself. Passage and freight to suit the times.
WILLIAM SIMMONS.
Rainier, June 30, 1854. 44tf

CARTER & PAGETT,
DEALERS IN
PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Cowlitz Landing, W. T.
Also, proprietors of the
COWLITZ HOTEL,
where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.
Dec. 3, 1853. 13-

D. R. BIGELOW, QUINCY A. BROOKS.
BIGELOW & BROOKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Advice given in regard to filing notifications of land claims, and all Agencies of Town property, entrusted to our care, belonging to non-residents, faithfully and promptly attended to according to order. 15
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1753.

Horses! Horses!!

PERSONS desirous of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowlitz Landing, can be accommodated by leaving orders at the Washington Hotel, Olympia, or calling on the farm of Geo. Bush.
Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of F. A. CLARKE.
Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43tf.

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

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

HOLMAN HOUSE,
DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,
NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

Steilacoom Ship Yard.
BOLTON & WILSON,
SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS
STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

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

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,
DENTAL SURGEON,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Porcelain Gum Teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answering every end of the natural teeth.
Particular attention paid to the plugging of decayed teeth with gold or tin foil, thereby preventing further decay. Teeth extracted with improved forceps, giving the least possible pain.
☞ All operations warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no charge made. Ladies visited at their residence if requested.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

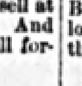
New Goods,
SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.
JUST received and now opening a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,
Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.
Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants.
Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy 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.
Oregon City, Dec. 1854, 16tf

STOVES.
JUST RECEINED ex brig Tarquina, a large and splendid assortment of
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,
Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC.
Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japaned Tin ware.
We are prepared to manufacture to order, and at the shortest notice, all articles in our line of business.
GEORGE GALLAGHER.
Olympia, Nev. 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 pultry keeper's guide book; Downing's fruit and fruit trees; Youatt and Martin on cattle; Youatt on the diseases of the horse; Miss Leslie's complete cookery; Byrne's engineer's pocket guide; Hoswell's do do do; Scribner's lumber ready reckoner; piano forte instructors.
Together with a variety of other works too numerouse to mention. Also, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 10 quire full and half-bound blank books.
FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
☞ Books sent by mail, express or otherwise, to any part of the Territory.
June 17, 1854. n41-1m

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

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

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

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

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

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

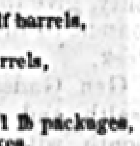
F. A. CHENOWETH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.
Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852.

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,
8000 lbs coarse salt,
2000 lbs Sugar-cured Hams,
2000 lbs extra chewing tobacco, in 21 lb packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 lb boxes,
20 doz. boxes Martell's Brandy,
75 doz. boxes Gin,
44 gallons Spirits Turpentine, in 6 gallon tins,
95 Iron pots,
89 pairs heavy pants,
25 doz. looking glasses,
150 pairs heavy brogans,
All of which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers on reasonable terms.
SAMUEL C. ALLEN.
Olympia, March 25, 1854. 29tf

DE SHUTES STORE.
GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Beef, Vegitables, Bread, Cakes and Pies, can all be had cheap for cash at the Falls of Deshutes River.
WILSON & HURD.
De Shutes, April 8, 1854. n31.

LIVERY STABLE.
NEW ARRANGEMENT!
THE undersigned, having completed their large and commodious stable in Olympia, are now prepared to stable at one time ONE HUNDRED HORSES, and intend keeping a number of excellent horses for hire.
Also horses kept by the day or week.
For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Pacific House.
A. J. Baldwin will be found in the office attached to the stable night and day, ready at all times to attend to any call in the line of his business.
In connection with the above business, a team will always be on hand to accommodate those who may want teaming done on reasonable terms.
A. J. BALDWIN & CO.
Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854.

NOTICE.
THE workmen upon the western portion of the Cascade Emigrant Road are hereby notified that the amount due them upon the contract with Capt. George B. McClellan, can be had by presenting certificates of time to EDWARD J. ALLEN.
Olympia, April 8, 1854. n31

Schictwoot.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city. She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water-tight. Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to at the lowest rates.
A. J. BALDWIN.
Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,
FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
No. 86 Sacramento Street,
March 1, 1851. tf.31 SAN FRANCISCO.

Goldman & Rosenblatt,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries
BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c., &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
BERNARD GOLDMAN, SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.
April 20, 1854. 24tf

FRUIT TREES.
MILWAUKIE NURSERY.
H. & S. LUELLING, PROPRIETORS.
WE have had a number of our varieties bear fruit, and we find the size and flavor to exceed any in the United States. We have greatly extended our Nursery by the introduction of many new varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c., &c.—also a variety of Flowers and ornamental Trees, many of which we shall be able to furnish this fall. We have further extended our nursery business by establishing three Branch Nurseries in the upper country; one at Alfred Stanton's Marion county, four miles north-east of Salem; one at Mr. Knoxe's, Knoxe's Bute, Linn county; and one at Joseph Kelsey's near Starr's Point, Benton county.
March 11, 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.—ly1.

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.

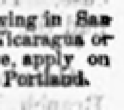
30 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla;	500 lbs Saltpetre;
50 doz S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;	800 lbs Alum;
	255 lbs Balsam copaiva;
75 doz Dr Jacob do do;	75 lbs Spts. Nitre Dulc;
30 " Jayne's Expectorant;	100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent;
20 " Jayne's Alternative;	500 lbs Cream of Tartar
	350 lbs Tartaric Acid;
40 " Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters;	800 lbs Bi-carb Soda;
	500 lbs Beeswax;
50 " do Life Pills;	200 lbs refined champhor;
24 " Osgood's Indian Cholagogue;	400 lbs Copperas;
	500 lbs Glauber salts;
30 " Thompson's Eye-Water;	50 gals. cold press'd castor oil;
24 " Nerve and bone Liniment;	4 boxes cast steel soap;
	3 bbls lampblack;
15 " Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge;	1 bbl Race ginger;
	50 lbs Cassia, in mats;
30 " British Oil;	300 lbs Hops;
36 " Harlem do;	100 lbs Rad Rhei. Ind.;
40 " Godfrey's Cordial;	800 lbs Sal soda;
30 " Batchman's Drops;	1200 lbs Epsom salts;
12 " Ayer's C. pectoral.	200 lbs Sponge;
	75 lbs Carb. Ammonia;
50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer;	50 doz sweet oil in baskets.
300 gross bottle corks;	50 lbs Indigo, Bengal;
70 cases Sarsap. syrup;	30 lbs Opium (new crop)
25 " Lemon syrup;	20 lbs Pruss. Potash;
25 " Raspberry do;	2 bbls Sassafras bark;
500 lbs Herbs, assorted;	200 lbs Emery, as'd sizes;
100 ozs Quinine;	125 ozs Flores Benzoin;
20 " Strychnine;	15 bbls Dyewood;
10 lbs Iodide of Pottassa;	

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

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

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

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

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
PEYTONA,
JAS. S. NASH, COMMANDER,
will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 28th of each month.
Passengers by her can be sure of arriving in San Francisco in time to take passage in the Nicaragua or Panama steamers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to W. S. LADD & CO., Portland.
Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN F. STIRLING
ENSIGN & STIRLING,
LUMBER DEALERS,
OFFICE—Junction Market and California St. wharves,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
Will receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make cash advances on the same.
San Francisco. Sept. 25, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN
Produce and Merchandise,
COWLITZ FARMS, W. T.
September 6, 1852. tf.