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LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT in regard to Clerk of the Supreme and District Courts and prescribing certain duties for such Clerks.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That the supreme court or the judges thereof shall appoint a clerk, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of such court.

Sec. 2. Before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall take an oath of office and give bond in such a sum, with surety and condition, as the said court or judges thereof shall require, which bond shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Territory. The bond shall be to the Territory of Washington, and any party agrieved by the official acts or omissions of said clerk may have his action thereon.

Sec. 3. The clerk shall keep his office at the seat of Government, and shall keep it open at all seasonable hours, and shall keep such records and books as are prescribed by law and the supreme court.

Sec. 4. There shall be appointed by the district court, or the judge thereof, in each county in this Territory in which a term of the district court is appointed to be held, a clerk, who shall also be register in chancery, who shall take an oath of office, and shall give bond in such a sum as shall be prescribed by law and the court or judge appointing him. He shall hold his office during the pleasure of the court appointing him. His bond shall be filed with the auditor of the county, and any person agrieved by his official actions or omissions may sue thereon.

Sec. 5. The county commissioners of each county shall provide an office at the county seat of the county, or make reasonable allowance therefor until suitable county buildings are erected, where said clerk in person, or by his deputy, shall attend at all times during the session of the court, and at reasonable times and on reasonable notice shall be present during vacation.

Sec. 6. He shall, at the expense of the county, provide and keep a book, in which he shall enter all appearances and the time of filing all pleadings in any cause pending in said court. He shall also keep a docket, in which he shall enter, before every term, the title of all causes pending before said court at such term, in the order in which they were commenced, beginning with criminal cases, noting in separate columns the names of the attorneys—the character of the action—the pleadings upon which it stands at the commencement of the term—leaving a margin opposite each case for the court to enter a short minute of the orders of the term. One copy of this docket he shall furnish for the use of court, and another for the use of the members of the bar. He shall also provide and keep at each term, a minute book, in which he shall enter the names of witnesses and jurors, with time of attendance, distance of travel, and whatever else is necessary to enable him to make out a complete cost bill. He shall also provide and keep a well bound book, to be called the order book or journal, in which he shall record the daily proceedings of the court, and enter all verdicts, orders, judgments and decisions thereof, from which every morning shall be read in open court the proceedings of the previous day, which shall be signed by the judge; but the court shall have full control of all entries in said journal at any time during the same term in which they were made. He shall also provide and keep well bound books, one for an execution docket, one for a book of levies, and one for a final record, in which he shall make a full and perfect record of all criminal cases in which a final judgment is rendered, and all civil cases in which by any order or final judgment the title to real estate, or any interest therein, is any way affected, and such other final judgments, orders or decisions as either party may require, and may pay him for recording. He shall also provide and keep such other books as are prescribed by law and required in the discharge of the duties of his office.

Sec. 7. He shall file all papers that may be legally lodged with him for that purpose, noting the day, month and year when so filed.

Sec. 8. He shall be responsible for the safe custody and delivery to his successor of all books and papers belonging to his office.

Sec. 9. He shall have power to administer oaths in every case where an oath is authorized by law.

Sec. 10. He shall not practice as an attorney or counsellor within the county where he resides and for which he is clerk, nor shall he be surety or bail in any case in the court of which he is clerk.

Passed April 27, 1854.

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

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

AN ACT for the establishing of a Pilotage on the Columbia river and Shoalwater Bay.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That James Johnson, William Strong and D. K. Welden shall constitute a board of commissioners for the purpose of examining candidates for the pilotage of the Columbia river bar and Shoalwater Bay, and may appoint one or more suitable persons, if they deem it necessary, to be pilots on the bar of the Columbia river and at Shoalwater Bay, giving each of said pilots a branch or warrant for the execution of his office, with an authority to appoint deputies, in the cases to be specified in such branch or warrant: provided, each pilot shall report his said deputies for the approbation of the said board of commissioners: provided also, that whenever there shall occur a vacancy in said board of commissioners, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment made by a majority of their own body.

Sec. 2. Every such pilot or deputy shall, before entering upon the duty of his or their office, give bond with sufficient security, to the said board of commissioners, in the sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his or their duties in office.

Sec. 3. Every such branch pilot is authorized and directed, by himself or his deputy, to take charge of any vessel requiring his services, bound into or out of the Columbia river or Shoalwater Bay, but shall first show the master his warrant; but no vessel under one hundred tons burthen engaged in the coasting trade of Washington or Oregon Territory shall be compelled to pay pilotage unless the services of a pilot are required; and in all cases where the services of a pilot are required by the master of any vessel, said vessel shall be liable to pay the pilot his fees as specified in his warrant.

Sec. 4. The pilot or pilots shall always keep such boat or boats to cruise out side the bar as may be approved as suitable by the power granting such branch or warrant.

Sec. 5. The said board of commissioners are authorized to determine the fees of pilotage of the pilot or pilots by them appointed, and to specify the same in their respective warrants, and to direct and authorize all arrangements and operations that may be necessary to facilitate the navigation of the Columbia river and Shoalwater Bay.

Sec. 6. If any vessel while under the charge of a branch or warrant pilot, or his deputy, shall be lost or run aground, or sustain any damage through the negligence or unskillfulness of such pilot or deputy, such pilot shall be liable, both for himself and his deputy, to pay all damages sustained by any person interested in said vessel or her cargo, and may, moreover, be removed from his his office.

Sec. 7. No master of any vessel bound into or out of Columbia river or Shoalwater Bay shall be compelled to take a pilot, but the vessel over one hundred tons burthen shall be liable to pay half pilotage in and out to the pilot first offering his services; but when the services of any pilot is required by the master of any vessel bound into or out of Shoalwater Bay or Columbia river, said pilot shall take charge of such vessel, first exhibiting his authority, and shall be entitled to charge and receive the fees as allowed by his warrant.

Sec. 8. The board of commissioners are authorized to hear and determine all complaint exhibited against the pilots appointed by them as aforesaid, and their deputies, and to suspend or remove them, and appoint others in their place.

Sec. 9. That all penalties, forfeitures and complaints incurred under this act, shall be tried and determined in any court of record having cognizance of the same.

Sec. 10. Should any ship master omit or refuse to pay the pilotage fees in any instance, when by this law he has become liable, then the vessel or owners of such vessel shall be liable to pay double the amount of such pilotage.

Sec. 11. That if a pilot, acting under the provisions of this act, shall have boarded any vessel outward bound, and shall be detained on board said vessel and carried out to sea, or to any foreign port, the officers of said vessel so detaining said pilot, shall be liable to pay the pilot so detained a compensation equal to the pay of the highest officers on board of said vessel for all the time he shall be so detained from his proper port.

Sec. 12. The said board of commissioners hereby created shall be entitled to receive three dollars per day for their services spent in the performance of the duties assigned them by this act, to be paid out of the treasury of this Territory upon a warrant of the auditor, who is hereby required to audit and allow the same.

Sec. 13. No member of said board of commissioners shall be allowed to act as pilot over the bar of the Columbia river or Shoalwater Bay.

Sec. 14. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed April 26, 1854.

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

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

Congressional.

The House of Representatives have passed the River and Harbor Bill. It appropriates about $2,500,000, out of which immense sum, all that enures to the benefit of the Pacific coast is an appropriation of $20,000 for continuing the levee across the mouth of the San Diego River, and for other works to turn it into its former channel. The largest appropriations by the bill, are $190,000 for the improvement of the Ohio river—$100,000 for the harbor of Mobile—$84,000 for the Mississippi river below the rapids—$70,000 for snag and dredge boats on sundry western rivers $50,000 for Patapsco river—$50,000 for Chesepeake bay—$50,000 for James' river, Va.,—$50,000 for Appomattox—$70,000 for Charleston harbor—$70,000 for Savannah—$40,000 for Missouri river, ect. It is estimated in the Washington Union that the President will veto the bill if it passes the Senate.

On the 6th of July the Senate concurred with the House in the passage of the following bills:

An act to provide for the construction of a military road from Great Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah, to the eastern boundary of the State of California.

An act to provide for the continuation of the military road from Myrtle Creek to Scottsburg, in Oregon.

An act to authorize the Secretary of War to settle and adjust the expenses of the Rogue river Indian war.

An act to refund to the Territory of Utah the expenses incurred by said Territory in suppressing Indian hostilities.

An act for the construction of certain military roads and wells in New Mexico.

The House of Representatives, having under consideration the General Appropriation Bill, appropriated $106,500 for the completion of the marine hospitals at Cleveland, Chicago, Louisville, Paducah, Evansville, San Francisco, and one at Vicksburg, $55,000.

The House also agreed to an appropriation of $530,000 for the purchase of the Assay Office Buildings, at New York.

PASSAGE OF THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH BILL.—On the 17th of July, the U. S. Senate finally passed the bill authorizing the construction of a line of Telegraph from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, by a vote of 30 to 19. The bill gives to the contractor two million acres of land for the construction of the line of telegraph from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, within two years—the government to be allowed to transmit, free of cost, eight thousand words monthly; stations to be kept up at each hundred miles. The rates to be charged are double those charged in lines now in operation, but as the cost of constructing a subterranean line, and keeping it in repair, is three times that of other lines, this increase of rates is considered but just.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—Both Senate and House have passed a bill making provision for postal service in California, and Oregon and Washington Territories. It authorizes the Postmaster General to empower special agents to appoint letter carriers for delivery of letters from any post office in that State or Territories, and allow any letter carrier so appointed to receive a sum for all letters, newspapers, or other mailable matter, not more than may be recommended by the Postmaster for whose office such letter carrier may be appointed, provided not more than fifty cents shall be charged an ounce for mailable matter—every letter carrier route which may be established under the provisions of this act to be deemed a post route during its continuance. The bill establishes a a dead letter office in San Francisco.

The bill granting public lands to aid in the construction of certain Railroads in Missouri, was taken up by the Senate and passed.

THE ARMY BILL.—In the House, Monday, July 17th, the bills for regulating the pay of the army, and increasing its efficiency by retiring disabled officers, was rejected by a vote of ninety to sixty-four. In committee the army appropriation bill came up, the question being on repealing the law authorizing the employment of military superintendents in the national armies, and providing for the appointment of civilians in that service. Before arriving at a conclusion on the subject the committee rose.

THE NEW TERRITORY.—On the 18th of July, the morning hour was occupied in considering a proposition to incorporate the new territory recently acquired from Mexico with the Territory of New Mexico, but objection being made, the subject was laid aside. The bill to repeal the postage act, which makes a reduction of fifty per cent. on the tax on newspapers and periodicals, was discussed briefly. In committee on the army appropriation bill, the amendment restricting the superintendency of the national armories to civillians was agreed to.

The Opening of Japan.

It is not easy for the most fertile imagination to anticipate the magnitude of the results which are flow from the opening of Japan, even to commercial intercourse with the United States alone. It seems there is at present a desire to limit given privileges to our country; and this, in view of the honorable character of the achievement, carries with it a savor of justice. The commercial exploits of England, in opening up the trade of other countries, is in striking contrast with this procedure on the part of our government. Oppression, bloodshed, duplicity, and all uncharitableness, have too often characterised the *enterprise* and *energy* of British commerce. Its history is replete with instances in point, while India stands out prominently, as the great accuser.

The first signal effort on the part of the United States to break down the barriers of ignorance and superstition, and to invade the territory of an exclusive and unwilling people, has been accomplished not only honorably and amicably, but in a manner and under circumstances which seem to have secured the peculiar respect and cordial friendship of the whole nation. We do not remember a parallel case in the history of the world.

Should our intercourse with Japan be for a time somewhat exclusive, it will follow as a matter of course that other nations will eventually participate in the general result. With the precedence in our favor, however, we must promptly and prudently improve it. We have no reason to fear, that in anything we can suffer by comparison with other nations. Our mercantile marine, ships and crews, in all the qualities of nautical skill and manly character, is unsurpassed. From the outset, therefore, we have every advantage that can be desired.

These advantages should be maintained by all integrity and fair dealing, courtesy, respect for the laws and institutions of the people, and rather more moderation in any attempt to interfere with their religious affairs than is at this moment practiced at home. The inhabitants of Japan may be to our apprehension, and to the greatly enlightened and liberal spirit of modern Christendom, "Know-Nothings" in the most patent application of the term. At the same time, in any attempt to illumine them, and to dispel the dreamy mystery in which they have vegetated hitherto, we must exercise a much better policy than the dictates of a mere propagandism of any sort, seem likely to inculcate.

The results that will flow from this new and interesting field of operation will for a long time be mainly commercial. But the event itself is the inauguration of a new era in the history of the world, of civilization and practical christianity. We shall acquire a more intimate acquaintance with the internal history of Japan, the habits, character, literature, religious tendencies, and general intellectual capacity of the people. While on the other hand, in fulfilling the desire they express to visit other countries, and in the rapid augmentation of the general trade of their country with our own and European nations, they will attain, it is to be hoped, a profitable and enlightening familiarity with the process of civilization—religious, political, morel, civil, social, literary, and even esthetic—in all which we suspect there is ample room for improvement with them, as there still remains some verge for ourselves.—[*Baltimore Sun.*

A NEW VARIETY OF WHEAT.—The Los Angelos Star says, Mr. Duckias, of San Gabriel, has handed us a new variety of wheat, which he says was brought from Sonora, New Mexico. The yield from this wheat will far surpass any other kind; it does not rust, or have any smut, and matures from a month to six weeks earlier than other kinds. If this is the case, it is what the farmer stands very much in need of, more especially in a dry season, when the earlier wheat comes to maturity the larger the crop is always, and heavier the grain. We hope to see it fairly tried and its merits tested, and if found to sustain the above good qualities, we shall have a valuable addition to our cereal grains.

GRAND MOUND, Aug. 24, 1854.

FRIEND WILEY:

Dear Sir:—I regretted very much that I could not attend the Democratic Convention holden at Olympia, for the nomination of County officers to be chosen at the ensuing election in September. Family sickness alone prevented me from attending. I also then and there intended to have expressed my gratitude to the democracy of Thurston for the undivided support they gave me, at the last election, in electing me as one of their representatives to the first Legislature convened in Washington Territory, but being young and inexperienced in legislation, perhaps did not meet their expectations or vote their wishes. I endeavored to conform my actions to what I thought to be the will of my constituents and the best interests of our territory, and if I erred, it was of the head and not of the heart, and to my constituents I am responsible for my acts. And now, as I am retired from public life, (for to that I do not aspire,) I wish to return my thanks to the democracy of Thurston County, and say to them,—give the democratic ticket your undivided support, assuring them that I am always with them in any thing that pertains to democracy.—We have much to contend against, but if we will but walk to the ballot-box and vote the entire democratic ticket, victory is ours, against all the opposition that can be arrayed against us (which is) not a little).—Do not erase a name on the ticket, for it not only weakens *ours*, but strengthens that of our opponents. If I am not greatly deceived, we will give a democratic majority in our precinct; at any rate, "we shall see what we shall see."

Respectfully, Yours,

L. D. DURGIN.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Position of Sam'l. James, Esq., on the Free Soil Doctrine.

The following letter from Mr. SAMUEL JAMES, one of the Free Soil nominees for representative of Thurston County, was received last week too late for insertion.—For comments thereon see inside.

MR. WILEY:

Sir:—At our late convention for framing a Free Soil ticket, you honored us with your company, and claimed the privilege of a free discussion, which was frankly and unanimously accorded; and, in return, I would beg of you the same courtesy briefly to be extended to myself through the medium of your and our only public journal.—Named a candidate for representing public opinion and action, it is highly desirable to me to be able to inform the public beforehand of my own opinions, chiefly with respect to my position as a free soil candidate.

The great principle of natural law applicable to man in a state of society, appears to me to be clearly divisible, in the first instance, into two grand fundamental heads or divisions:—Firstly, *Requiring one man to do no injury to another;* Secondly, *Requiring every man, to the utmost of his power, to prevent the commission of injury by one man towards another, and to render all practicable assistance to every one in circumstances of legitimate distress.* Each of these two grand primary divisions or axioms may be clearly subdivided into 1st—*Laws regarding a man's person;* 2d—*His property;* 3d—*His character.* Under these three grand subdivisions all civil laws are rightly and clearly comprehended. For instance, with respect to a man's person, every offence will be embraced, from the least degree of detention, assault, and maiming, to the greatest degree of imprisonment, violence, and murder; and a scale of offences, with the appropriate and justly proportioned punishments, should be clearly set forth to view, for the certain information of the public and guidance of the judiciary. Without further enlargement, let us see how the foregoing will apply to the subject of slavery, and to the state of public sentiment thereon at the present time.—Every man deprived of his personal liberty, (except by way of just punishment,) and, in addition thereto, made the entire slave of another, suffers one of the greatest, most complicated, and entire wrongs, that it is possible for a human being to endure. He has nothing left to him of all the "inalienable rights" with which his Creator endowed him. His *body* serves no other purpose than what his tyranical master wills; *property* he is robbed of the power of acquiring and holding for himself, and *character* he cannot be said to have any to be defended. Reduced, as nearly as it is possible to reduce a human being to the state of the brute creation, he is regarded as a creature shut out from all the benefits and enjoyments of common law and common society; until at length his unfeeling tyrants would try to persuade themselves and others that he is no longer human, but is indeed the very brute that they have so nearly reduced him to. And how does the public sentiment in the free states of our country regard this most enormous evil, and most outrageous violation of all the rights of man? Unhappily, it has too long beheld it, for, as the celebrated poet Pope says,

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
That to be hated, needs but to be seen;
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

A large proportion of the citizens of the free states, from being so long a time habituated to the existence of slavery in the south, have lost the horror and detestation of it which they would otherwise have naturally felt, and have imperceptibly imbibed some of the worst prejudices against the poor and oppressed sufferers of our race. This much of right feeling, however, seems generally to remain—all, or nearly all, allow slavery to be a consummate evil, and this is allowed also in a great measure in the South itself. There appears, in the north, to be a general wish expressed that slavery should cease. But on this subject there are two very decidedly different parties. One party is for carrying out, as it should do, the second grand fundamental division or axiom of natural law, as we have before stated it, and taking steps for bringing about the extinction of slavery; the other party is for disregarding this most imperative and sacred law of social duty, and leaving the poor slave in the hands of his oppressor, until he shall feel kindly enough disposed to do him justice, which is just the same thing as allowing a thief to go on stealing until he thinks proper to become honest, or a brutal man to exercise violence or murder until he shall take it into his head to become a good citizen. Having proceeded so far, it need scarcely be added that the party first spoken of is the free soil party, to which I claim to belong, having also, I trust, shown in some measure the reasonableness and rightfulness of our cause, and gladly would I find every free citizen of our noble republic espousing the same.

But, it is constantly asked, if your efforts prevail, and slavery becomes eventually annihilated, what is to be done by this black-colored, degraded, African race? Surely, you would not want to let them loose among us, and, by such facilities as would then be afforded for amalgamation with us, finally bring about the destruction of the superior qualities and endowments of the Anglo Saxon race? To do anything like justice in answer to these queries, would require a little volume rather than a few lines in a newspaper, and, I certainly think, that it is more needed, just now, than anything else that could be issued from the press. A few cursory remarks only can now be offered. At first sight, it would seem that, agreeably to the Declaration of American Independence, we have no right to prevent them from holding the same rights and privileges in this respect as we ourselves enjoy; but, it may yet be a question whether or not Divine Providence intends to keep up a separation of different races on the earth, unto whom he hath appointed the "bounds of their habitation." Taken as a whole, the Africans are undoubtedly in a lower scale of intellectual capacity, at present, than our own portion of the human race, although they perhaps are not much, if any, inferior to many other portions of our species, or perhaps not so low as some, as for instance, the Esquimaux, Hottentots, Australian natives, &c. And true it is that even among ourselves, long ages of ignorance, and lack of mental exertion, has left its visible effects on the small, imperfectly formed heads, and low foreheads, of the lower classes of European society.—However much amalgamation might tend to exalt the African race, it can hardly be doubted that for a time, at least, it would also tend to lower the superior race, which seems to be an evil to be justly dreaded and avoiced. What then can be done?—If we would make the attempt to transfer them back to Africa, we are met at once by the absolute impossibility of finding the means to do so. Four millions of people to be shipped thither and provided for till they could support themselves, would probably require at least as many millions of thousands of dollars. There appears to be no practicable way of effecting this division, but by alloting the blacks a certain portion of our territory, to form separate States for them exclusively, and those who should marry among them. Still, however, it remains a subject for discussion and careful consideration, whether or not an enlightened public sentiment would not be amply sufficient to prevent all the evils supposed likely to arise from hurtful amalgamation among the two races if living in one community.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL JAMES.

MOUND PRAIRIE, Aug. 21, 1854.

A SINGULAR COMPARISON.—Clergymen in old times were wont occasionally to employ comparisons, in perfect good faith, which to our more refined ears would seem grotesque, if not irreverent.

We have heard of a minister in a country parish who introduced into a prayer the following odd comparison:

"Oh, Lord, thou art like a squirrel in the wall; thou seest us, but we cannot see thee."

GRATUITOUS ADVICE.—Never be ashamed of confessing your ignorance, for the wisest man upon earth is ignorant of many things, insomuch that what he knows is mere nothing in comparison with what he does not know. There cannot be a greater folly in the world, than to suppose that we know everything. Even an editor doesn't know *everything!*

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

REGULARLY NOMINATED
DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

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

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

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE,
JOSEPH CUSHMAN.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
DANIEL R. BIGELOW.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
URBAN E. HICKS.

COUNTY TREASURER,
WILLIAM RUTLEDGE Jr.

FOR SHERIFF,
ANTONIO B. RABBESON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM PACKWOOD.

FOR CORONER,
ANDREW J. BALDWIN.

For the Consideration of all.

Ever since the adoption of a system for the general government of the original thirteen sovereign States, two political parties have existed in our country. By the assumption of different names at various periods of our national existence, neither have been able, at any time, to disguise its distinctive features. One has ever been opposed to our present form of government—the other has invariably taken *ground upon the constitution as it is.* Innumerable pretexts have been adopted by the leaders of the former, and many subterfuges resorted to, to divert the public mind from the true intent and purpose of that party; yet, however, by an accident or otherwise, the mask that has heretofore cloaked the ancient enemy of democracy has been torn away, and a monster, not less hideous than *treason* itself has been revealed to the gaze of a disgusted people. By skilfully seizing hold of a favorable opportunity, and presenting, withal, a fair exterior, success has sometimes attended their efforts to achieve a popular election, but never has victory perched upon their banner in "an open field, and a fair fight."

We do not pretend to say that the rank and file of this army of crusaders against our free institutions entertain any of those feelings of hostility to republicanism which blacken the characters of their leaders; far from it, for we know that the best of men have frequently been deluded into acts of folly—nay sometimes crime. But we do say this—that there are men now in our government, (as there ever have been), who are directing their every effort to the overthrow of our present happy Union—whose cherished wishes are for its immediate dissolution, and whose utmost energies are bent upon the accomplishment of that hellish design. These men are either prominent leaders of the whig party, *or are co-operating with that party, giving it aid and comfort.*

We know that the descendants of the ancient federal party have ever advocated a system of measures highly obnoxious to the good sense of the enlightened public, and now if we find Seward, Sumner, Parker, Greeley and Cassius M. Clay together—upon the same platform—*connected* with their lesser lights throughout the length and breadth of our land combining, confederating and conspiring with the whigs, for purposes so nefarious, that many true patriots recoil from the coalition, we can but hold that party responsible, *whose banners are in sight*, and who are making efforts to strengthen their alliance with the dark double-headed serpent of *disunion* inscribed on the British Jack, with the motto of "*divide and conquer*," in addition to the appendage applied last week—"*better reign in Hell than serve in Heaven.*"

If you of the whig party proper are not willing to be answerable for the treasonable plots of the generals—the *vandals* who are marshaling the rank and file, we would say, in the name of our common country—in the name of *Him* who guided our revolutionary fathers successfully through our struggle for liberty—we adjure them by everything that is sacred and holy, that they mix not their *black* banners with *America's* proud insiguia. Drive them from your ranks, and say you have no part or lot with them in the unnatural effort to induce a free people to turn *patricides* and *murder* our national existence.

The time has arrived when every patriot must arrange himself on one side or the other of this question: "*Shall the Union be dissolved?*" The myrmidons of faction, with the aforesaid Sumner, Greeley and others at their head, have openly counselled forcible resistance to the legal enforcement of a constitutional law of Congress. Recently foiled in a treasonable attempt to obstruct the legitimate legislation of the country, wherein the rights of the people of the Territories were triumphantly vindicated, they have only postponed the execution of their threats until by inflamatory appeals to the prejudices of the people of one section of the Union, they can arouse them to acts of injustice to those of the other portion, whereby a *sectional* war will be brought about, which must inevitably result in a dissolution of the Union, and the utter downfall of republicanism in this happy land.

That a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Nebraska and Kansas bills would result in the violent disruption of every tie that binds the North and the South together, is so palpable that we hasten from the contemplation of so dire a calamity.

Look at the situation of the people of the Pacific coast. Not interested practically in the solution of either of these questions, they cannot refrain from sympathizing with that party which has law, order, *and the constitution* on its side. That the constitution plainly enjoins the delivery of fugitives from labor, no one who has read that sacred instrument will pretend to deny; and that the people of a Territory, when they assume the position of a *sovereign State*, have a right to establish or interdict any "peculiar institution," is so plain, that no one can gainsay it, without stribing a death blow at the "right of a people to govern themselves."

But practically, we say, the people of Washington Territory can have nothing to do with the Fugitive Slave Law. Slaves will never be brought here by their owners, nor is it at all probable that in the course of half a century one will flee from labor into our jurisdiction. What object, then, actuates the *philanthropists* in our midst, who quit the ranks of the democratic party, because it maintains the constitutionality of the law, and fly to the embrace of their old enemies, because the leaders of that party are known to be in favor of its repeal *at all hazards?*

If the agitation of this question is to be kept up until a dissolution of our proud and happy republic ensue, (which God forbid), there is but one course for the people of the Pacific coast to pursue. We cannot unite with the North, because we know and feel that they are wrong in trampling under foot the plain requirements of the constitution, and being weaker than they, what guarantee can they give us that *we* may not be the next victims to their "higher law" enactments. Nor can we join the South—our geographical position precludes it. "*Whither then shall we go*" in such a contingency?

The Free Soil Position.

On our first page will be found the letter of Mr. Samuel James, one of the Free Soil nominees of this county, in which the doctrines of that party are attempted to be set forth. A perusal of this precious document will satisfy any one that the author is but an *abolitionist* of the *darkest hue.*—We wish it borne in mind that this self same Mr. James is the man who now seeks the suffrages of the freemen of this county—that he was president of a recent convention at which Messrs. Hale and Hewitt and White were nominated along with himself, for a seat in our next Legislature—that the "peculiar notions" of this address are thought to be of such paramount interest—so far out-weighing all other matters likely to be legislated upon, as to call for their speedy publication, so that the people may be made fully aware of the topics that will engross Mr. James' attention, should they think fit to elevate him to a seat in their next Legislature.

The picture of "nigger" *States* and prospective *amalgamation* with which Mr. James has favored us, and which he contemplates with so much complacency, is so truly disgusting that every American heart will revolt at the spectacle.

In a few days we will be called upon to select agents to transact our business in the capacity of legislators. Every man who has lived long enough to acquire the right to vote, is presumed to have formed some opinion with regard to *what* subjects are proper for legislation, and how that legislation should be conducted, whether it refers to matters *national* or territorial. If the doctrines of those who aspire to seats in these councils correspond with those of the voter, all laws passed by such a Legislature must meet with universal approval by the people. In many instances however, it is unfortunately the case that the doctrines of the aspirant are not known to the people at the time this agency is created, and hence they are too often deceived in what they expect of their law makers. It is not only small States, counties and communities that are sometimes deceived, but the great whig party was on one memorable occasion completely "*tylerized.*" When such disasters befal an innocent community, it is much to be deplored. But in the case before us, should Messrs. James, Hewitt, Hale and White be elevated to the responsible positions they seek, the people of Thurston county will be precluded from saying: "we were ignorant of their damnable heresies before the election." No such plea will avail us before the high tribunal of the world, public opinion. The convention that nominated these men has put forth its address, and Mr. James has elaborated and explained the doctrines of that address in a column and a half letter, full of inferences, deductions, political axioms and legal definitions!!—And look at the *inferences!* They are plain and unmistakable—*first*, that the negro is only our *inferior* by reason of his "long ages of ignorance and lack of mental exertions," (foreigners, mark the expression), this same "ignorance" and "lack of mental exertion *has left its visible effects on the small imperfectly formed heads and low foreheads of the lower classes of European society!!*" This is an announcement that will startle some of our best and most patriotic citizens who happened to be born on foreign soil. They doubtless betook themselves to this "asylum of the oppressed" as much, if not more, for the purpose of bettering their *political* condition as for anything else. Ours was held out to them as a government under which *money* and *birth* conferred no special prerogatives; but this enchanting delusion is destined, upon their arrival, to be dissipated by the formal and public announcement of one who has enjoyed *all* the blessings of *citizenship* for the full space of *seven long months*, (or thereabouts) that the Africans are "*perhaps not much, if any, inferior to many other portions of our species.*" And in the same breath he speaks of "the small, imperfectly formed heads, and low foreheads of the *lower classes of European society*" being but the "visible effects of long ages of ignorance and lack of mental exertion." This "lower class" of European society is the one in which Mr. James would place the negro of the Southern States; and doubtless this is the "class" to which he refers when he speaks of "allotting the blacks a certain portion of our territory to form separate States for them exclusively, and those *who should marry among them.*" Where is the warm hearted Irishman whose blood does not fairly boil in his manly veins at the thought? Where is the honest German whose propriety is not moved by the revolting suggestion? No, Mr. James, the American people, whether native born or foreign, will never consent to the setting apart of a portion of our public domain for the exclusive use of the negroes of the South, to be by them erected into *States* of this proud confederacy. No negro *Senator* will ever tread the sacred aisles of that capitol where Webster, Clay and Calhoun were wont to assemble. No, sir, they will let the negroes "alone where they are"—they will let slavery, where it exists, be ameliorated or abolished by the only power to whom that task properly belongs—the *power of the sovereign States* that recognize the institution in their midst.

Tumwater Flouring Mill.

The new flouring mill of Messrs. WARD & HAYS commenced operations on Wednesday last, and from good judges of the article of flour, we are informed that the mill turns of a superior quality. The capacity of the water power is well understood, and we are given to understand that twenty bushels of wheat per hour can be readily manufactured. This is an improvement in our vicinity which has been loudly called for by the farming community, and at the successful operations of which they cannot fail to rejoice.

Messrs. WARD & HAYS are in readiness to do all required custom work at short notice, and are prepared to store grain for all who may desire it.

☞ STUART arrived here on Wednesday last with an express, by which we are furnished Oregon papers up to August 26—from San Francisco to August 21, and from the Atlantic States to July 22. The advantages of the Express are appreciated by all, and all *express* a wish for the success of STUART.

☞ MR. SILAS GALLIHER arrived at this place on Tuesday last, over the immigrant trail, being the first accession to our Territory from the Atlantic States over the plains during the present summer.

Mr. G. reports five wagons, in company with himself, which may be expected in the course of a few days. He reports the road over the mountains as being much improved from what it was represented to be last year, and that the party under Mr. E. J. Allen are within about 18 miles distant on the western slope of the summit, proceeding as rapidly as circumstances will warrant eastward. The amount of the immigration which may be expected to arrive he had no definite means of ascertaining, being considerably in the advance.

The Pittsburgh Platform.---Free Soil Address.---Resolutions, &c.

We republish the following preamble and resolution of the so-called free soil convention, assembled in Olympia August 19th, by way of *rehersal:*

"WHEREAS, The action of Congress, for a series of years, appears to be in effect, to extend the evil and unjust influence of the institution of slavery over the entire territory of this republic, and moreover, enacting laws by which to compel citizens of free states to participate in the pursuit of fugitive slaves, in violation of our feelings and constitutional rights; therefore

"*Resolved*, That we, as free soilers of Thurston County, W. T., do adopt the "Pittsburgh Free Soil Platform of 1852," which advocates the principles of free men, free labor, free speech, and free soil, and repudiates any institution that tends in theory or practice, to keep our fellow beings in ignorance, bondage or oppression."

Not knowing anything about the doctrines laid down in the "Pittsburgh Platform" alluded to in the above resolution, we took an early occasion to request a copy of it for publication, which was promised.

Said platform was not in the possession of the convention at the time of its adoption, and one of the members thereof was honest enough to openly confess that he did not know the ground occupied by it, and requested its being produced; but it was *resolved* to adopt it *blind*, and let all those in ignorance, find out its provisions afterwards.

Said platform has not been furnished us for publication as per agreement, and consequently, not knowing, we have nothing to say about it, further than to express the belief, from what information we have been able to gather concerning it, that the doctrines inculcated are but an advancement, and further *abolition* improvement, upon the Buffalo platform of 1848.

A very serious inquiry presents itself at the present time, as to what are the lines of demarcation between the "higher law," abolition, free soil, and kindred parties, with which the nationally disbanded whig party now seek to affiliate with their scattered fragments.

The objects of the crew of a vessel,—the rank and file of an army, and all grand divisions in political warfare, are but to be determined by the Captains, Generals, and leaders under whose banners they have enlisted; and although there may be many subordinates who would not willingly countenance many acts in which their leaders might wish them to engage—though the crew, rank and file, may be *honest* in the conviction that some of their leaders are *wrong*, how comparatively *few cases* are there recorded of mutiny and insurrection. *Silence* is the command of the leaders when rebellion is brewing, and *obedience* is expected in return, no matter how nefarious the object to be attained.

In looking abroad, we find the members of the self-styled free soil—the abolition and amalgamation parties of this Territory and of the country, by whatever name they assume, to be something like the dissected *coon*, of Col. Duncan, formerly a representative in Congress from Ohio; on the every entrail of which, from the heart to the jumping off place, was inscribed the names that the different parties, taking its initiative in the days of Alexander Hamilton—"bearing all shapes and wearing many names," has assumed down to the present time—federalism in the *heart*, and the offensive offal of which was assigned to commingle in a common recepticle for filth, assigned the Abolition party.

In determining what are the doctrines that the present abolition movement has in view, it is necessary to *find* and *probe* the cause of the present agitation, which can be done but briefly.

Great Britain is the *cradle* of the doctrine of abolitionism, and has incited and inflamed the northern states almost into open rebellion against those of the south.

Under-ground railroads have been constructed, whereby the fugitive slaves of the south might be induced to leave their masters, and under British tutilage become incorporated into regiments of *British* soldiers, ready then, at any time, to make an onslaught, under foreign direction—joined with the northern—against the southern states.

England has been the *nursery* for the agitation of the abolition of slavery, and any person coming direct from that "rock girt coast" cannot fail to acknowledge that the doctrines there taught and entertained are those of "*divide and conquer*," as far as our country is concerned. Divide the north from the south, and then *conquer* the *whole* of the continent.

The emissaries of the English government (we leave the generous Irishman of course excluded,) have been seeking to divide, and eventually *conquer* the free states of America—sovereign and independent, except the rights they have ceeded to the general government. Regiments of black soldiers—*fugitives* under the constitution—are already in Canada, marshalled and ready at any hour to attempt, under their commanders, to over-run the south, so that Great Britain can "divide and conquer," and by the compulsory means of England and some eastern fools and fanatics of the northern states reduce us to our original state of vasselage.

The murderous force of the Canadian refugees from labor from the southern states might be induced to do anything—any acts of rapine and murder that the head of the official warfare may command.

England wishes dissolution. She is in possession of the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Foundland, and other portions of the Continent. England *despises* America, because of the maintainance of our rights, under the sacred declaration of independence; and since we have become a *powerful* and rival power, in point of greatness, Great Britain discovers the only safety in its crown, by allying the Canadas and their associates on their side, in order to compel terms that the south may be asked to submit to, and in the event of declination *they* say dissolve the Union.

The nobility—the crowned heads of Europe desire to see the confederacy of the states disbanded and broken up; the hangers on of the whig party desire to see something desperate; but the *constitution* is what the democratic party have always stood upon, and despise all men

"Who will be at the same time both black and white,
Will serve two masters and take hire from both;
Men who would pluck the fruits of Heaven on road to [hell;
Would scorn a brazen-conscienced cut-throat,
Yet grumble that they've not a cut-throat's pay:
Would buy damnation in the devil's market,
Yet higgle at the price the devil asks."

The address promulgated by the late abolition convention contains so many glaring inconsistencies, that on mature reflection we have concluded to notice but one or two clauses, pertinent at this time. An appeal is made to both the whig and democratic parties for enlistment in their cause, showing conclusively that it is desired that every wing of faction is to be availed of, and marshaled under the command of GREELEY & Co.

The following extract is all further that we call attention to. The address says:

"We present for your support at the ensuing election, men not only competent for the several offices designated, but who we have good reason to believe will, if elected, faithfully represent our principles. That we have selected more candidates from the Whig than from the Democratic ticket, was owing to the fact that principles and not party preferences regulated the choice. Could a sufficient number of reliable men have been found, our selection at this late period of the canvass would have been made equally from both."

The principles, then, of Horace Greeley, C. M. Clay, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, &c., are to be "faithfully represented" by a portion of the whig and abolition candidates for legislative honors.

Our Candidates.

We deem it unnecessary at this late day to undertake to refute the many misrepresentations which have been industriously circulated with regard to some of the democratic candidates of this county, having an object to defeat their election on Monday next. Let our democratic friends bear in mind that "rumor is but the messenger of defamation," and beware to give heed to the slanderous reports that may be put in circulation on the eve of the election. Our candidates have been in the field, and have no doubt counteracted many of the "bush-whacking" schemes of their opponents. To institute an individual comparison between the merits or ability of the candidates of the respective parties would be unnecessary. They are, ere this, well known to the people, and their positions unequivocally explained. Can as much be said of their opponents? We think not.

☞ Dr. GEO. SUCKLEY, U. S. A., who had been assigned for duty at Fort Steilacoom, has been relieved at that post by Dr. RICHARD POTTS, U. S. A.

Dr. SUCKLEY passed through this place on Saturday last for the Dalles—being assigned for duty at Fort Drum, Oregon.

Dr. SUCKLEY is a gentleman of pleasing manners and polished education, and both soldiers and citizens at the Dalles will find him to be prompt and generous in the discharge of his official and citizen duties.—He was chief of a party under Gov. Stevens, in the exploration of the Northern Pacific Railroad route, and filled his position with much credit and commendation.

Fort Steilacoom has been peculiarly fortunate in the selections thus far of its post surgeons, and we doubt not that Dr. Potts will be parted with, with as much regret by all acquainted, as was Drs. Haden and Suckley, when he shall have been relieved by the proper authorities, and assigned to a new trust.

☞ The brig "Cyclops," Capt. McDonough, arrived at this port on Thursday, with a cargo of merchandise of the Kendall Co., Messrs. Bettman, Barnes and others—to load with lumber, piles and square timber.

☞ We are indebted to Adams & Co., John H. Stiff and J. W. Sullivan, of San Francisco, for files of late papers, &c., per Stuart's Express.

Along the Sound.

The U. S. surveying steamer Active, Capt. James Alden, U. S. N., completed the survey of the Port of Seattle, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., and left that day for Port Townsend, picking up en route the scow which was removing the Custom House establishment to Port Townsend, and towed her down, arriving there that day.

Since that time, they have completed the survey of Port Townsend, and were to have started Monday last for Lumey Island, where they expected to meet the surveying brig R. H. Fauntleroy, under the direction of George Davidson, Esq., of the Coast Survey, and then complete the survey of Rosario Straits, after which they proceed to San Francisco. The officers and crew all well.

The different counties down the sound are preparing for the election. In the district composed of Jefferson, Island, Clalam, and Whatcom counties, Dr. Lansdale, of Island, is the democratic candidate for the Council, opposed by A. M. Poe, of Whatcom, who had received the whig nomination.

R. L. Doyle, of Island county, is the democratic candidate for Representative from the district composed of Island and Whatcom counties, and Samuel D. Howe, the late member, is the whig candidate.

Conventions were to have been held at Port Gamble on Saturday last, to nominate candidates to represent Jefferson and Clalam counties in the House.

In King county, A. A. Denny, the late member, is running for the House without opposition.

S. M. Holderness, of Alki, is a candidate for joint representative for King and Pierce counties, and is opposed by Mr. Carson, the candidate presented by Pierce county. Party lines are dropped, and the issue is purely local.

J. O. Martin, Lafayette Balch, M. H. Frost, E. A. Light, and W. A. Strickler are all named for the Council from that district, and it is hard to predict what will be the result.

In the early part of last week a fight occurred on Vancouver's Island, between two parties of Clalams, which resulted in the death of one of the chiefs named Calhoun and two of his party. An Indian Council is about to be held in regard to the matter, and it was supposed a fight would ensue.

The sloop "Clalam," of Port Discovery, with considerable liquor on board, was seized by Capt. Alden on Friday last, at Port Townsend, supposed to be engaged in selling liquor to Indians. The final decision of the Captain had not been made last Saturday. Several of the citizens demanded that the liquor should be destroyed before she was released.

The brig J. B. Brown cleared last Saturday for San Francisco, with lumber from Port Gamble. The Ella Francis was about to clear for the Sandwich Islands. The bark America arrived last Thursday week from San Francisco, and is now loading at Alki.

Free Soil Convention.

On the occasion of the assemblage of the Free Soil Convention at Olympia, the chairman of the committee on resolutions, MR. WOODRUFF, we understand repudiated the doctrines advanced by C. M. CLAY, on the subject of a dissolution of the Union, and presented the name of WM. LLOYD GARRISON as the proper standard bearer of the free soil party, whose opinions should be consulted at the coming election, and whose views accorded with his own. For the benefit of all such men as support the Washington Territory *alliance* of the whigs and abolitionists, we publish the following from a late Boston paper, and ask the friends of freedom to give it a perusal, in order to determine what the views of William Lloyd Garrison are. Comment is unnecessary:

Garrison Burning the American Constitution.—We take it that it is hardly necessary for us to introduce to our readers the notorious William Lloyd Garrison, the fanatic abolitionist, traitor and disorganizer. He is known everywhere, and for just what he is—a madman.

We have an incident: On the Fourth of July, the day so sacred to us all, the abolitionists, numbering some six hundred persons, held a gathering in a grove at Framingham, Massachusetts. Among the speakers was Garrison. He made, as usual, one of his inflammatory, ultra, ridiculous and treasonable speeches. Of this nobody cared, for nobody is effected by them. But he did one thing which insulted the nation, and every patriotic man in it—he coolly, maliciously, and wilfully BURNT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, at the same time heaping it with curses long and loud! And this on the birth-day of the nation! So atrocious an act; so painfully outrageous in its every phase, we have never known surpassed, performed by an American.—The Catholic priest who burnt the bibles in Western New York, was a saint and patriot beside this monster Garrison. Let the diabolical act be sounded over the country, that its infamous perpetrator may be known and appreciated.

259260

Pierce County.

The following are the proceedings and nominations made at Steilacoom, Pierce County, on Saturday last. We are sorry to be informed that the convention was not as harmonious and the result as satisfactory as should have been anticipated:—

In response to a call of the County Committee, the democracy of Pierce county assembled at the Court House in Steilacoom City, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and on motion adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M.

At 1 o'clock the democracy re-assembled en mass. M. H. Frost was called to the Chair, and George Brown and Samuel McCaw were chosen Secretaries. Mr. F. Clark being then loudly called for, responded at some length in an able and energetic manner, stating the object of the meeting, and his opinion of what ought to control the independent democracy of Pierce county in their choice of candidates.

After several resolutions—introduced by different gentlemen—were disposed of, it was moved and carried that the meeting proceed to the nomination of candidates, one by one, and by ballot. The result was as follows:

FOR COUNCILMEN,
MORRIS H. FROST,
ERASMUS A. LIGHT,
Of Pierce County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
SAMUEL McCAW,
FRANK CLARK,
H. C. PERKINS,
Of Pierce County.
JOHN CARSON,
Of King County.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, 3D. JUD. DIST.
J. S. SMITH,
Of Island County.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
LION A. SMITH,
THOMAS M. CHAMBERS,
WILLIAM McLUCAS.

JUDGE OF PROBATE,
WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY.

SUPERINTENDENT COMMON SCHOOLS,
J. F. DEVORE.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
JOHN B. KNAPP.

COUNTY AUDITOR,
GREEN C. BOWLIN.

FOR SHERIFF.
CASPER DUNHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM N. SAVAGE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN RIGNEY.

For Wreck Master,
WARREN GOVE.

Justice of the Peace—Steilacoom Precinct,
J. W. BONNEY.

For Constable—Steilacoom Precinct,
CHARLES STEWART.

Justice of the Peace—Talentire's Precinct,
HUGH PATTERSON.

For Constable—Talentire's Precinct.
SARJENT JAHN.

It was then moved and carried that the following gentlemen act as a Democratic County Committee for the ensuing year:—L. F. Thompson, F. Clark, Wm. N. Savage, S. McCaw, and H. C. Perkins.

When, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE BROWN, } Sec'ys.
SAM'L. McCAW, }

The War in Europe.

The news from Europe presents more features of interest than any fortnights intelligence received since the commencement of hostilities between Russia and the Allied Powers. Events of more than ordinary importance have taken place at every prominent point in the seat of war. From Silistria we hear of the complete rout of the Russians by the Turks, who for a month had been gallantly defending it against the assaults of their more numerous enemy.—To the Sultan's army this victory is more brilliant from the fact that it was achieved by them without the aid of their allies. Yet it must cost them the life of their commander, Mussa Pacha, and of many of their brave comrades. To the Russian army the siege has been a most disastrous undertaking. Their official list shows a loss of fifty thousand lives since they first crossed the Danube, and among the number are the names of two of their Generals and a host of other officers. Their Commander-in-Chief, Prince Paskiewitch, received a wound that has entirely disabled him from further service, and will probably prove fatal. General Dannenberg has succeeded him in the command of the army, which has recrossed the Danube, hotly pursued by Omer Pacha, and taken its position in Moldavia. The Austrians are occupying the evacuated territory. The position of Austria with regard to the hostile powers, is attracting much attention.—While, for the present, she is acting with the Allies, but little confidence seems to be placed in her by England and France. In the Black Sea, an engagement has taken place between eight Russian steamers and three ships of the allied fleet. The idea of attacking Sebastopol by sea seems to be abandoned, and an attack in the rear, after the attack of Crimea, is the plan now talked of. In the north, we hear of the destruction of four forts on the Gulf of Bothnia, by a portion of Sir Charles Napier's fleet. In one of these engagements the English sustained considerable loss.—At the last accounts, the fleet was off Cronstadt, and intelligence from that quarter was looked for with much interest.—*S. F. Herald.*

Clarke County.

The following is the ticket nominated for Clarke county:

Councilmen—Joel Knight, Ira Patterson.
Representatives—C. C. Stiles, J. Willis, Henry R. Crosbie, Wm. Hendrickson.
Prosecuting Attorney—R. D. Morey.
Probate Judge—John L. Lowell.
County Commissioners—Wm. M. Simmons, Wm. Ryan George Knox.
Sheriff—George W. Hart.
Auditor—John D. Biles.
Assessor—T. P. Dean.
Treasurer—William Kelly.
School Commissioner—M R. Hathaway.
Coroner—Wm. Dillon.
Road Commissioner—Wm. F. Crate.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—All the expeditions fitted out by the United States for the exploration and survey of the various routes across our continent suitable for a Railroad, have completed their labors.—The last, originally under the command of the lamented Capt. Gunnison, has just got in, under the guidance of Lieut. Beckwith. Like all the others, this reports the route it pursued as eminently practicable for a railroad. Noble's Pass is highly spoken of. Through it, the mountains can be passed without the slightest difficulty, and should the Central Route finally be adopted for the road, it will probably come thro' this Pass. The advocates of this Central Route urge with much force that it extends through a country for the most part capable of cultivation—that it passes through the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, that will soon be thickly populated—thro' the thriving settlements of the Mormons—and runs in such a direction as to allow an easy connection with the growing territories of Oregon and Washington. The advantage of passing through a country thus settled, almost the whole way, renders it, in their opinion, preferable to the Southern Route—which, though shorter and more level, runs through a desolate and almost uninhabited country. The rapid settlement of Nebraska and Kansas will exert a powerful influence in favor of the selection of the Central Route. The same cause will ensure the speedy completion of the Telegraph line across the continent.—*S. F Herald.*

OAKS, Aug. 16, 1854.

MR. EDITOR—I see in your paper of the 3d inst. mention is made of the discovery of gold on the Cathlepootle, which I am happy to say is the fact. I started from my home on Thursday, 10th inst., but the weather being unpleasant we did not reach the large prairie at the foot of the Cascade range until next day. There we found several persons in pursuit of the same object as ourselves. On Saturday a portion of the party we overtook started for home. They found gold, but not in sufficient quantities to pay them to remain. On Sunday a portion of our party returned to camp with specimens of coarse gold, coal, quartz, &c. I am fully satisfied that there is abundance of gold in that region, but it will require some time to prospect it before it will be found profitable, as the nature of the country is one of the most dangerous and difficult to travel.

If this is any information to your friends, you can make it public if you choose.

I remain your obedient servant,
A. LEE LEWIS.

STUART'S EXPRESS

For Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and EUROPE,

(CONNECTING WITH STEAMER 'BELLE' AT MONTICELLO)

Will close this (Saturday) evening at 6 o'clock, P. M. Treasure received until 5 o'clock, P. M.—packages and letters at the latest moment. Office at Parker's. A. B. STUART.

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

List of Letters

Remaining at Stuart's Express Office, Olympia.

Blain, D. E. Gripias, T. Hewitt, Henry L.
Hensley, William Kelly, Fontain Merrells, Spafford
Stenston Thos. 2 Weed, W. T. 2 Winslow August's

If any of the above gentlemen will inform me by letter of their residence, I will forward them to destination. A. B. STUART.

Fishermen Ahoy!

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

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

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. S. DUNLAP to act for him during his absence. SAM'L C. ALLEN.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY the undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the bark "Luika." WM. JOHNSON, Master.
Aug. 26, 1854. 52tf

ST. HELENS

Steam Saw and Flouring Mill,

ST. HELENS, OREGON.

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

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

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

Flour exchanged for wheat at all times.
B. M. DURRELL.
St. Helens, Aug. 26, 1854. 3m52

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,

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

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

Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.
Portland, Sept. 10, 1853.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Sept. 2, 1854.

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

Notice.

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

J. & C. E. WILLIAMS,
PH. WATERMAN.
Olympia, W. T., Sept. 1, 1854. 3w52

Something New for Oregon.

S. J. McCORMICK

Has in press and will shortly publish

AN ALMANAC FOR 1855!

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

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

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

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE,
Front Street, Portland.
Aug. 23, 1854. 52tf

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

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

Mill Irons for Sale.

A COMPLETE set of Saw Mill Irons, with carriage rack, for sale cheap by CLARK & PATTON, Olympia.
Aug. 16, 1854. 50tf

NEW GOODS

EX TARQUINA!

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

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

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

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

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,
Tea Bells, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery; every variety of Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade, Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Fert Mannies, &c., &c., &c.
PILLOW & DREW.
Aug. 5, 1854. 48tf

Ex Tarquina.

FLOUR—125 Sacks Chili Flour,
150 Bbls. Haxall and Gallego.
PORK—25 Half bbls. clear.
HAMS—5 Casks, Sugar cured.
BACON—5 Cases clear Bacon.
TOBACCO, SEGARS, WINES & LIQUORS.
WHITE LEAD, BOILED LINSEED OIL, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.
Olympia, Aug. 5, 1854.

NOTICE.

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

DANIEL R. BIGELOW,
County Treasurer.
Olympia, August 5, 1854.

MOUNT VERNON, Lewis County, July 26, 1854.

THE subscriber having located twenty miles above the Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, on what was formerly known as the Clicatat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C. C. Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.
3w48 J. L. MITCHELL.

NOTICE.

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

HERBERT JEAL.
Olympia, August 5, 1854. 3w48

To those in want of Brick.

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

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

MILLINGTON & SALCOMB.
Olympia, August 5, 1854. 4t48

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

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

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

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

All Parts of the World.

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

Fidelity and Dispatch.

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

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

ADAMS & CO.
Portland, July 22, 1854.

SALT! SALT!!

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

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.
Olympia, July 29, 1854. 47tf

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

GEORGE & CO.
Alki, July 24, 1854. 47tf

Wanted.

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

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

GROCERIES—Green coffee, ground coffee,
Tea, green and black, crushed Sugar,
Brown sugar, Mustard, Pepper,
Tomato catsup, pepper sauce,
Cayenne pepper, starch, saleratus,
Adamantine candles, soap,
Tobacco, cigars, pipes, matches,
Yeast powder, pickles and sardines.
PROVISIONS—Pilot bread, pork, butter,
Flour, salt, hams, lard.
LIQUORS—Ale in kegs and bottled,
Cogniac, Pinteaux and Martell brandy,
Monongahela and Bourbon whisky,
SUNDRIES—Oats, 75 bushels, Nisqually bottom,
Brooms, 30 doz., Buckets, 10 dozen,
Percussion caps, shot and bar lead,
Wash boards, tin plates, twine,
Genuine Spanish float Indigo,
Nails, 30 kegs, assorted.
Olympia, July 22, 1854. tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS
OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

A good Stable is attached to the premises.

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.
CORLISS & ENSIGN.
October 1, 1853. tf

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

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, 1853.

Horses! Horses!!

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

Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of F. A. CLARKE.
Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43tf.

JUST RECEIVED

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

GEORGE & CO.
Alki, Dewampsh Day, April 13, 1854. 32tf

FOR SALE,

12 YOKE of Steers, large and in fine condition.—Apply to G. F. Whitworth, Olympia, or Judge Yantis on Gravelly Prairie.
Olympia, June 10, 1854.-n40

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND

BEEF MARKET!

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

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.
J. K. HURD.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,

STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

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

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

HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

ENOCH H. WILSON. JAS. E. HURD.

WILSON & HURD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

☞ All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.
Olympia, May 1st, 1854. 36tf

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.
April 15, 1854. 32tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

HAVE an excellent engine Lathe, of 22 in. swing, in operation, under charge of an experienced machineist and engineer, who will execute orders in his line, in a superior style and finish, with dispatch.

—ALSO—

Blacksmithing and Shipsmithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to

J. P. KELLER, Agent.
Teekalet, W. T.

A supply of Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Nails, Doors, Window Glass, &c., constantly on hand by the Puget Mill Co. at Teekalet, Hood's Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly.
March 14, 1854. 32tf

Drugs & Medicines.

THE subscriber having located at Seattle, King Co., W. T., takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of the Territory, that he has opened and offers for sale the most complete assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES to be found in the country.

Persons in want of good medicines, will do well to call on him, at the Seattle Drug Store, corner of Main and Commercial Streets, Seattle. Orders promptly attended to. HORACE MORSE.
Seattle, W. T., May 3d, 1854. 6m36.

AT TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

All orders promptly attended to by

J. P. KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco, California.
Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

Great Inducements!

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

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

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

C. C. TERRY.
Alki, April 26, 1854. tf.

MEDICINE.

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

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.
G. A. LATHROP, M. D.
June 25, 1853. 42-1y

Sayward's Line

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

PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently erected and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as the traveling public will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.

The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.

WM. COCK.
Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

Territory of Washington, } ss.
King county,

To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting:

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

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

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

SEAL. D. S. MAYNARD,
Clerk of District court for King county, W. T.
July 15, 1854.

Navigating the Pacific.

At a meeting of the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Hull, on the 14th September, the Rev. C. G. Nicolay discoursed, in the geographical and ethnological section, upon the importance of certain places in the Pacific with reference to great circle routes across that ocean :

"The general want of appreciation of great circle sailing is evidenced by the routes selected by steam packet companies, both to the east and to the west. This has arisen from the habitual disc of Mercator's projection. To facilitate the consideration of the subject, a stereographic chart of the Pacific, showing the lineal concentricity of its shores, has been constructed; great circles have been laid down on a Mercator's chart, between many of the most important places in the world, and tables of distances have been completely calculated. From these the distances involved in the Pacific route to Australia via the Isthmus of Panama, appear to be, from Land's end to Panama, 4,369 geographical miles; from Panama to Sydney, 7680 miles; making altogether 12,049 miles. But from the Land's end to Hobart-town, via the Cape of Good Hope, is only 11,200 miles—849 miles shorter. The facilities afforded on the route from Panama are, however, great.—The Galapagos Islands, where the existence of coal is reported, afford a refuge from the horrible climate of the Isthmus, and they offer every advantage for a depot. The steam company formed for the purpose of effecting communication by this route, proposes Tahiti as the intermediate depot, but Tahiti lies far out of the shortest track, and is dangerous of access from the east. Easter Island lies nearest the direct line, and, if its harbor be sufficient, is well suited in other respects.

The Sandwich Islands present themselves as the most important insular position in the North Pacific. They are distant respectively from Vancouver's Island, 2293 miles; San Francisco, 2083; Central America, 4023; Calao, 5060; Valparaiso, 5905; Japan, 3853; Chusan, 5301; Singapore, 5832; Sidney, 3500; Auckland, 3817.

The conclusions come to by by Mr. Nicolay are, that what is now called the overland route to China, ought to be the most rapid until one is opened across North America. That by the Cape has the next preference, while the advantages of that by Panama are almost exclusively confined to the Southern States of the Union and the West Indies; and, with respect to them, it will be superseded by the overland route. British Northwest America, Mr. Nicolay considers more favorably situated than any other part of the coast in the Pacific for commanding the trade of that Ocean, and the establishment of rapid communication with it, and the development of its resources are, therefore, objects of the first importance."

To what are we Tending.

It is startling to the newspaper reader in these times of our outward, seeming, prosperity, to behold the record of the fearful increase of all grades of crime, from petit larceny to brutal and hellish murder.—Scarcely a paper that finds its way to our sanctum, from a village 'weekly' to a city 'daily,' but adds another item to the black and bloody catalogue. Day after day we read and shudder and sicken at the recital and ask 'to what are we tending?'

It does really seem that the genius of Law and Order is about to gather up her feet and take her departure forever from our beloved land, and in her place leave nothing but the fiery-eyed fiends of Mobocracy, and Murder, and Arson, to revel in the tomb of Patriotism. Our principle cities, North and South, East and West, have but lately been the theaters of actions that would have made a Venitian or a Roman turn pale. New York and Boston and Brooklyn, and Cincinnati and Louisville and New Orleans have done deeds which are calculated to draw hot tears from every lover of peace and quiet; and, as a general thing, the offenders have gone unwhipt of justice. The reason why such things are winked at is the very one that makes us apprehensive for the well being of society in the future. It is not because our laws are defective. We believe that our jurisprudence is pure and good and wholesome; and, if effectively carried out, and vindicated, the best in the world. But there is a something, in this as well as in all the republics that have flourished in the world's history, that is *behind* all law, and sometimes *ahead* of justice. That something is Public Opinion—a sort of 'higher law' that is recognized in all quarters of the Union, in the South as well as the North. It is here that danger threatens us, for Public Opinion is the grand principle upon whose tide the destinies of this country is to be borne. If that, as heretofore, is to sanction the actions of every mob made frantic by some immaginary, or real wrong to the body politic, where is it to end?—'and to what are we tending.

The principle of popular outbreaks has been and will continue to be the bane of democratic institutions, and we think that it is high time such things were stopped, and we go back to the good old time when our fathers waited for justice through the alembic of Legality.—

But for these murderers that stalk abroad at noonday, and these midnight assassins who cover their bloody deeds with the ebon mantle of deep darkness—where is the reason and where the remedy? The law is no more at fault here than in the other, and Public Opinion does not sanction it. Why, then, this Arithmetical progression in this particular? Is it because we are forgetting the lesson taught by those who won for us, at the expense of their best blood, the rights and privileges we now enjoy? We fear that it is too true—that individually, and collectively, we have less regard for the laws and the rights of our neighbors than heretofore—that the worst passions of Human Nature are, in our bosoms, becoming fearfully in the ascendant—that a generous love of the principle of the 'greatest good to the greatest number' is fast being transplanted to some other clime, and in its stead supreme selfishness has began to grow, rank and luxuriant, like the poisonous trees and weeds of India.

Is there no way—in the name of Heaven—to reach the end of such catalogues?—Are there no means to set limits to these terrible upheavings of demoniac passions? Is there no arm that can stop this shedding of human blood, and silence this daily, and almost hourly, cry that goes up from the red earth to Heaven for vengance on the murderers head. We hope to God that some means may be found to prevent it. If not, it will be but a short time before we will have reached an era in our history similar to that of Rome, when governmental forms came and went like the shifting scenes of a panorama—when the Tribuneship and the Dictatorship were offered for sale at auction to the highest bidder, or him who could bring the greatest numbers of swords to overaw and intimidate. Or, like Venice when the Shilletto and the dagger and the code of Machiavelli were the dispensers of justice.—*Ky. Yeoman.*

The Emperor Nicholas.

George M. Dallas, late Vice President of the United States, and Minister to Russia, thus sketches the Czar:

"No admitted merit, no length of service, no elevation of rank can avert the blow with which he is ever ready to strike the culpable or disloyal. To maintain the discipline of his troops, he is in the habit of suddenly visiting their stations without warning, when, woe to the officer or private then detected in fault! He has been known, on the instant of discovering remissness or inattention, to tear off, with his own hands, the epauletts and decorations of a veteran and favorite officer.—There revels in his temperament what may be called a dash of romance, which, set off by a form of great elegance and muscular strength, gives to his actions, vivacity and interest. When representing the Imperial chief, his details of grandeur and magnificence may be truly and orientally gorgeous—his audience, banquets and festivals as imposing and dramatic as those in the Arabian Nights—yet often from them he breaks abruptly away, travels through his kingdom, unknown and unobserved, gaining, perhaps, admission to the palace of some neighboring sovereign, under a fictitious name; or, as a mendicant by the wayside, claims the charity of his Empress; or, it may be, as an awkward captain of a steamer, affects to run down a lubbering captain of a small craft on the Baltic; and, while supposed to be thus roaming over the Empire, alarms his Ministers by suddenly presenting himself amongst them.—A few years ago an American frigate, alike celebrated for the beauty of her proportions, the solidity of her form, and quickness of sailing, entered the harbor of Cronstadt. Her arrival was at once communicated to Nicholas, and, before her anchor was fairly down, one of his richly ornamented steamers was observed approaching across the wide bay. The steamer stopped at about one hundred yards distance from the frigate, and a dazzling group of officers was seen to enter a barge, the course of which was immediately directed towards the ship. Acting as coxswain to this barge, and seating himself on the stern, appeared a conspicuous figure, with a small white cap, encircled by a red band, and attired in a single-breasted bark green frock coat, the attire corresponding with the individual's subordinate capacity, and presenting a singular contrast to the epaulets and other finery of those under whose orders he seemed stationed. Always prepared to receive such visitors, our naval commander met them at the gangway, and gave them a cordial welcome. Among them was the Vice Chancellor of the Empire, the Minister of Marine, and a number of admirals and general officers, who went 'aft' in the cabin of the Commodore, whilst their coxswain, as if conscious that he must look out for himself, walked 'forward,' and mingled carelessly with the common sailors. As he examined the battery and scrutinized the bulwarks, asking now and then some questions, the hardy tars, trained to discern the air and tone of real authority, instinctively touched their tarpaulin hats, and, winking knowingly to each other, whispered their conviction, that it 'was the old boy himself!' This suspicion circulated with rapidity throughout the frigate, but no one deemed it decorous, by the slightest word or look, to intimate its existence to him who thought himself as he wished to be, absolutely unrecognized. After inspecting this proud specimen of our naval architecture and armament, the splendid cavalcade re-entered their barge. And now arrived the moment when the commodore was to decide whether he should give the ordinary salute of twenty-one guns, or twice that number, constituting an imperial salute. The suspected coxswain was then observed alone, and leaning on the wheel of the steamer, as the man-of-war's heavy cannon thundered from her ports. He remained silent and stationary until, at the sound of the twenty-second gun, he started with surprise, gathered his officers around him, and, after he had explained to them that the 'cute Yankee' had seen through his disguise, he issued his orders for the resumption of his true character; signals were immediately noticed to be exchanged with the surrounding forts, and ten or twelve Russian ships in the harbor. The star-spangled banner was then hoisted at the mast-head of the steamer, gracefully playing across the bows of the American ship, while every other armed vessel commenced firing answering salutes. When these ceased, the flag of the Union slowly descended, and Nicholas proclaimed his real presence by hoisting in its stead the standard of his house—the dark double-headed eagle, on a yellow ground—whose presence, as if by magic, awoke the cannon both on the shore and the bay, producing the deafening roar of 2000 guns. The self-confidence which leads to those eccentric movements characterizes the deportment of the Sovereign everywhere and at all times. Our fancies are always apt to imagine him always moving in state, and hedging himself around with guards and attendants, with all the show and pomp of the appurtenances of tyranny. Such is not the case.—Why, the elected citizen, the King of France, with powers expressly defined and restricted, feels safe only within his palace walls, or surrounded by his soldiers, whilst Nicholas, the unrestricted and irresponsible despot, maintains, in all his intercourse with his people, the freedom and carelessness of unimportant privicy. He is seen at all hours, in a small, single-horse sleigh, in an open carriage, on horseback or on foot, unaccompanied and undistinguished, except by those familiar with his general personal appearance or physiognomy; strangers often, unaware of his presence, pass him without respect."

From the Kentucky Yeoman.

The Passage of the Nebraska Bill.

We have already said and published so much in regard to this measure, that we scarcely deem it necessary to write anything further upon it. But we cannot withhold our hearty congratulations to our readers, and through them to the whole country, upon this, one of the most important triumphs ever achieved in our country, by men devoted to the best interests and common welfare of the Union, over rampant fanaticism and unholy abolitionism.—Never since the days of the Hartford convention was viler means used to defeat the cherished wishes of the people. Its opponents fought it with an energy amounting almost to desperation, or, as they termed it, 'to the bitter end.' Through their agency, inflamatory documents, calculated to rouse the most damnable and hellish passions that slumber in the human bosom. Ministers of the gospel, professing to be embassadors of peace, threw aside the mantle of relgion and good will and charity, and descend from the public to the political arena, and while there invoked the vengeance of heaven upon all those who defended it. Over three thousand clergymen of New England turned politicians to defeat it, and in their mistaken philanthropy, turned their faces to heaven and protested in the name of Almighty God against its passage. The Abolition press thundered column after column of invective, and their hirelings received pay for the damning work, in the empty honor of burning our purest citizens in effigy. Treason and arson and murder was recommended rather than such a law should be enacted.

But it *has* passed! and those three thousand ministers can now go back to their pulpits and proclaim obedience to the laws of God and man, in accordance with the teachings of the Bible—they can now turn their undivided attentions to the congragations under their charges instead of to Congress. The New York Tribune can now cease to invite men to apply the 'torch of the incendiary to the Capitol,' for the eyes of its editor will never be gladdened by the sight of that magnificent structure in lurid flames, and its heated walls burying Congressmen in their fall.

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

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; Barn'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 paltry keeper's guide book; Downing's fruit and fruit trees; Youatt and Martin on cattle; Youatt on the diseases of the horse; Miss Leslie's complete cookery; Byrne's engineer's pocket guide; Hoswell's do do do; Scribner's lumber ready reckoner; piano forte instructors.
Together with a variety of other works too numerouse to mention. Also, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 10 quire full and half-bound blank books.
FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
☞ Books sent by mail, express, or otherwise, to any part of the Territory.
June 17, 1854. n11-1m.

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

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

J. & C. E. WILLIAMS, Portland, O. T. | PH. WATERMAN, Olympia, W. T.
Williams & Waterman,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,
Main Street, Olympia, W. T.
April 15, 1854. 3m32

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

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.
June 25, 1853. 6m42

PUYALLUP
SALMON FISHERY.
THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the nett—in any quantity to suit. Apply to
RILEY & SWAN, Puyallup,
or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq., Steilacoom City.
August 12, 1853. 50tf

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

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

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

Estate of Geo. N. McConaha, Deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late G. N. McConaha, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within one year from the date hereof, to me at my residence in the town of Seattle, King county, W. T.; and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.
A. A. DENNY, Administrator.
July 15, 1854. 4w48

For Sale Cheap.
TWO Concord Coaches, with Harness complete for sixteen horses, nine seat. For particulars apply at Van Winkle & Duncan's, 4th, between I and J streets, Sacramento, or to L. S. Van Winkle, No. 16 Carswell House, Sansome Street, San Francisco, or address Van Ward, "San Office."
May 20, 1854. 2m37.

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

J. S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.
REFERS TO
A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

Notic.
ALL persons indebted to the late G. N. McConaha, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having demands against the same will please present them as it is my desire to adjust all matters of this kind as speedily as possible.
URSULA McCONAHA.
Seattle, June 10, 1854.-n40

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

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

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

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

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

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

I. N. EBEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND SOLICITER IN CHANCERY.
Office at the Custom House.
Sept. 30, 1853. 4tf

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

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

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

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

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,
FRONT, BETWEEN STARK AND OAK STREETS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted.
Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.
Portland, Sept. 10, 1853.

J. O. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Chesterville, Near Penn's Cove,
mh 25, '54-ly.] Whidby's Island, W. T.

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, direct from the Sandwich Islands, has opened at the store room formerly occupied by G. A. Barnes, on First street, Olympia, the following articles designed for the supply of the trade generally:
2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
8000 lbs coarse salt,
2000 lbs Sugar-cured Hams,
2000 lbs extra chewing tobacco, in 21 lb packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 lb boxes,
20 doz. boxes Martell's Brandy,
75 doz. boxes Gin,
44 gallons Spirits Turpentine, in 6 gallon tins,
95 Iron pots,
89 pairs heavy pants,
25 doz. looking glasses,
150 pairs heavy brogans.
All of which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers on reasonable terms.
SAMUEL C. ALLEN.
Olympia, March 25, 1854. 29tf

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

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

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

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

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

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, Feb. 10, 1853.

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

GEORGE L. STORY,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFER AT WHOLESALE ALD RETAIL the following articles:

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

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

1200 lbs Putty;	2000 lbs White Lead;
50 gals copal Varnish;	800 lbs Red do;
75 " Japan do;	300 lbs Litharge;
400 " Spts 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 STEAM-SHIP
PEYTONA,
JAS. S. TASH, COMMANDER,
will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Bahler, on or about the 14th and 26th of each month.
Passengers by her can be sure of arriving in San Francisco in time to take passage in the Nicaragua or Panama steamers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to W. S. LADD & CO., Portland.
Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

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

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