PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. III. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1854. NO. 2.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

By BERRY, DOYLE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

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

TERMS---IN ADVANCE.

For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, $5.00; for 6 months $3.00. Single copies, 25 cts. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the proprietors, until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For one square (12 lines or less,) three insertions, $5.
For every additional insertion, ... $1.
A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbidden and charged accordingly.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:
L. P. FISHER, Merchant's Exchange Building, Sacramento st., San Francisco.
J. D. BILES, Vancouver;
F. A. CHENOWETH, Cascade;
DR. PAGETT, Cowlitz Landing;
ROBERT THOMPSON, Portland, Oregon.
GEORGE B. GOUDY, Lafayette, "
L. B. HASTINGS, Port Townsend;
R. H. LANSDALE, Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island;
L. D. DURGIN, Grand Mound;
JOHN R. JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie;
W. T. SAYWARD, Port Ludlow.
JOHN W. CHAMP, Shoalwater Bay.
CAPT. C. J. W. RUSSELL, Shoalwater Bay;
ANDREW MUIR, Victoria, Vancouver's Island
H. C. MOSELEY, Stellacoom.

Fourth of July 76 years ago.

The Boston Chronicle of July 19th, 1778, has the following account of the *second* anniversary of American Independence:

Saturday last, was celebrated the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the thirteen United States of America. The Regiment of this town, with the Light Infantry Company, and the new raised company of Artillery, belonging to the Suffolk first brigade, with the In Field Pieces, appeared under Arms in the Training Field. Also the Independent Company, who were just returned from a voluntary Tour of Duty of two Months, from the Heights of Dorchester, all, completely dressed in their Uniforms, went through a variety of manoeuvers to great acceptance. About Noon they marched into State street, and there paraded. The Honorable the Senate of this State was met at the Senate House, where was a Collection from their Invitation of the Officers of the Continental Army, the Officers of the Regiment of Artillery, and other officers civil and military, of this state that were in Town; as also the Officers and Subjects of our Ally, His Most Christian Majesty. A Number of Toasts was given out by the President; and from Signals given for that Purpose, Thirteen Cannons from Fort Hill, the Forts at Hull, the Castle Heights, Islands, and Frigates and Armed Vessels in the Harbour, were fired in succession. After which Thirteen Cannon from the Artillery Company; the Light Infantry Company and Battallion fired a Feu-de-joy; and the Independent Company concluded by firing three Vollies; and after three Cheers, they marched off the Parade to their several quarters, where an entertainment was provided for the several Corps. A universal Joy and Pleasantry appeared in every Countenance, and the numerous Spectators, both of Gentlemen and Ladies, in this and from the neighboring Towns, were greatly pleased with the Parades and good ordes of the Day upon this Joyful Occasion. The Toasts drank were as follows:

1—The Independent States of America
2—Our Generous Ally, the Monarch o France.
3—The Continental Congress.
4—General Washington.
5—The American Army and Navy.
6—The American Ambassador of the Court of France.
7—May America as affectually defend herself against the Policy, as she has against the Arms of Britain.
8—May the British Arms at the Southward meet the fate of a vanquished Burgoyne.
9—The safe arrival of the Squadron under the Command of the gallant Count D'Estang.
10—Arts, Agriculture, Peace, and Commerce.
11—The Friends of Liberty in all parts of the World.
12—May the Alliance between America and France be the source of mutual and lasting felicity.
13—May America, for the Equity of her Laws, the Wisdom of her Council, the Valor of her arms, and the Virtue of her Inhabitants, be the Glory of all Lands.

☞ The long looked for men-of-war have at length arrived—at least a couple of them—the first of the allied fleet supposed fo have been in pursuit of the Russian ships *Diana* and *Aurora*. They are H. B. M. frigate *Amphitrite*, and the French corvette *Artemese*. They report that they have seen nothing of their enemies. The good folks of our city are therefore denied the enjoyment of one rich and novel dish of news, upon which they have been for some time prepairing to gratify their appetites, that of a real sea-fight off the harbor of San Francisco. The two vessels are anchored off Saucelito.

In additon to these arrivals, as well as that of the *Mermaid* from Hongkong, we are also called upon to record that of the clipper ship *Star King*, which made the passage from Boston in one hundred and twenty days.—*San Francisco Times and Transcript, Sept. 1st.*

The Insurrection in Spain.

The papers contain the followin particulars of the insurrection in Spain. The Madrid papers of the 20th ult., the day after the outbreak, says:

Yesterday morning, General Dalce, the officer who, in 1841, distinguished himself in the palace of the Queen at the head of the Halberdiers, by his noble resistance to the insurgent troops, gave orders to all the cavalry of Madrid to mount their horses. This he was enabled to do, in virtue of his office as Director and Inspector of the cavalry. When the regiment had turned out, he cried "long live the Queen! Death to the Minister!" Generals O'Donnell, Ross de Olano, and Messina joined him, as did also Brigadier Echague at the head of his regiment. The rebels then left in the direction of Alcala and Guadalajara, with, no doubt, the hopes of causing the troops stationed there to join them.

The generals issued a proclamation to the troops, in which, while expressing devotedness to the Queen, they declare that it is their intention to re-establish the constitution of 1837. They then drew up and signed a document by which they bind themselves to do what their proclamation announces. The Council of Ministers, on hearing of the insurrection, immediately assembled at the Ministry of War, and has since been sitting permanently. The telegraph is sending dispatches in all directions. Considerable forces have been sent to cut off the retreat of the rebels.

The Queen, who was at the Escurial when informed of the rising, resolved to return to the capital; the Council of Ministers having approved this, her Majesty set out. She arrived in Madrid at 10 o'clock in the evening, and the bells of all the churches were rung, to announce her return to the population. Instead of entering by the barrier of San Vicente, the royal *cortege* arrived at the barrier of Atocha, which was the longest route, and passed through all the town.

The Queen was escorted by all the garrison of the capital, including the cavalry regiment of Villa Visente, which had arrived from Aranjeuz just as the Queen entered the city gates. The population greeted her Majesty with enthusiasm, and the Queen seemed much moved by her reception. It appears that at the date of the last news the rebels were between Torijan de Ardos and Alcala. At this moment a strong column, consisting of 400 cavalry, a battery of artillery, and four battalions of artillery are leaving Madrid to pursue the rebels.

The Heraldo, a semi-official journal, says: The attitude of the population during the whole of yesterday was admirable.—Every one followed his usual occupation, and every voice blamed the infamous conduct of the rebels. The presence of the Queen at Madrid is the best pledge of the maintenance of confidence.

The same journal expresses the belief that, as most of the insurgent soldiers have been deceived, they will soon begin to desert. It adds, that reinforcements were arriving in the capital. The insurrection does not apear to have created so much effect as might have been expected on the stock exchage, the threes having closed at 37,40; on the preceding day they were at 38,30.

Other accounts mention that two Senators named Mereno and Collada, had been arrested ou suspicion of being concerned in the conspiricy. Twenty-five battallions were about to be put in movement against the insurgents, and General Lara, Captain General of Madrid, commanded the forces—four battalions of the line, four pieces of artillery, and 1,000 horse, (others say 500), sent against O'Donnell. The Captains general of Navarree, Arragon, and Valencia had received orders to advance against the insurgents—which would show, by the way, that the movement is not so contemptible as the organs of the Spanish ministry would affect to suppose.

The Paris Mnoiteur publishes the following telegraphic dispatches:

"*Madrid*, 1*st*.—An engagement took place yesterday between the rebels and the Queen's troops; the loss of the insergents is considerable; the garrison remains faithful. Tranqillity has not been disturbed at Madrid."

"*Bayonne*, 2d.—According to a royal decree, the whole of the peninsula and the adjacent islands are placed in a state of siege. Another has been given to surround the insurgents, and to direct the troops against them from all points. It is positively stated that desertion has already commenced from the ranks of the insurgents, who, for the most part, were led away from Madrid by surprise, under the pretext of a review. Gen. Dulce has been degraded."

Bayonne, 3*d*, (*Madrid* 30*th*).—The troops and insurgents are close to each other, at about a league from Madrid. The firing has not yet commenced. From the good attitude of the royal troops, their success is certain. Madrid continues perfectly tranquil, and the accounts from the provinces are satisfactory."

"*Madrd*, 2*d*.—The greatest tranquility still prevails in the capital. The insurgents are marching in the direction of Toledo.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says:

"Several Spanish refugees, who have been residing in France, have already left for the frontier, for the purpose of entering Spain, and these speak very sanguinely of the ultimate success of the movement Of the associates of General O'Donnell in this affair, I may say a few words. Gen Ross de Olano professed to belong to the Spanish Tiers Parti, known as the Puritanos. He was minister of Public Instruction in the Pacheco Cabinet of 1847, which was half Progresista, half Moderado. He it was who was accused of playing his colleagues false, and negotiating surreptitiously the overthrow of the ministry of which he was a member, and the restoration of Gen. Narvaez to office, which led to the re-establishment of the Moderado influence. He was a partisan of Narvaez. Gen. Messina was Under Secretary of War for some years, belonged to the Moderado party, and was a confident friend of Narvaez. Brigadier Echague, served as a simple volunteer with General Lursundi, late Minister-at-War, in the free corps called the Chappel Gorris, in the beginning of the Carlist war. He was not a political person. He belongs to a respectable family in San Sebastian, and was a partisan of Espartero. Of Gen. Dulce, I gave some details yesterday. He is a decided Liberal in the sense attached to that word in Spain, and not the least curious circumstance is that he should now join the insurrectionary banner of O'Donnell, who was one of the leaders of the anti-Esparterista movement in 1841. His name being associated with O'Donnell in the proclamation issued to the troops is considered as a guarantee of the liberal tendencies of the movement, as evinced by the demand for the re-establishment of the constitution of 1837, which O'Donnell helped to overthrow in 1843. To give any opinion as to the issue of the movement would be rash indeed, as in no country do things happen more opposed to all probability and all calculation than in Spains; and precisely because the court is profligate and the ministers hated, and the conduct of both merits the worst that could happen to them, the movement may be put down. If it succeed, and the more advanced section of the Liberals get the upper hand, the story of the Spanish Bourbons is told for a long time to come; if the Government succeed, we may look out for a *coup d'etat*, and indeed for anything else that a frightened and unprincipled Government may think proper to do."

THE RUSSIAN CLAIM TO THE NORTHWEST FISHERIES.—The New York *Evening Post* says, that the right of fishing on the northwest coast of our continent has been freely exercised by the people of the United States from the earliest period of our history. At present, with the populous communities of our countrymen on the Pacific coast, the exercise of this right is more important than ever, and any attempt to interrupt it would certainly be resisted to the utmost.

If the following statement made by the *Courier des Etats Unas*, be accurate, a claim has been made by Russia to the northwestern fisheries which will never be allowed, and which, if persisted in, may lead to the most serious results. The following translation is from the N. Y. *Tribune*.

"From time imemorial, the Americans have execised the right of fishing and trade along the whole northwest coast, withont distinction, and this right was never disputed. It has been respected more than ever since the treaties of 1821, 1824 and 1834, between Russsia and the American government.

"Towards the beginning of April last, Gen. Saworka, acting under powers conferred upon him by his government, granted to a powerful company the exclusive right of fishing along the whole extent of coast where the Russians possess regular establishments. This cession embraces a considerable zone of northern waters, and many points to which Russia has no claim or title.

"At the same time, Gen. Sawoska made known to all the foreign representatives in his jurisdiction, the act he had just concluded, and informed them that all vessels disregarding the right of the parties, to whom the cession had been made, should be captured and their proprietors subject to a fine of $3,000. This measure produced a compound sensation, and was followed by an energetic protest on the part of the American Consul. Notwithstanding this protest, the Russian authorities have detained an American and a Chilian vessel, by force, in the bay of Sitka, under pretence that they were equipped, expressly to engage in the forbidden fisheries. Things were in the same posture at the last dates.

"In order to appreciate the full bearing of this affair, it would be well to remember that Russia has, at different periods, put forward claims to certain rights and privileges in all the more important regions of the western coast of America; that she has, several times, had very serious difficulties, on this score, with the United States; and that those difficulties have never yet been positively settled, since the last treaty, viz: that of 1844, was merely provision."

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—A motion to suspend the rules to introduce a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, was lost in the House by ayes 45, noes 120.

The Army Bill, as passed by the Senate, being under consideration July 27th, the clause increasing the pay of commissioned officers was stricken out. The bill increases the pay of privates from $7 to $10 a month.

Civilization in the West--Vancouver's Island.

In the London *Shipping Gazette* have appeared of late a number of articles upon the growing importance of Vancouver's Island and British North America on the Pacific. From one of them we make the following extract:

We live in an age of progress, when, to be stationary or apathetic whilst the world is moving on at a railroad speed in all or every department, is to be criminal, and a clog and hindrance of the general advancement and well-being of mankind. Whilst strenuous exertions are making by merchants, and politicians to open up foreign countries that have been closed to our commerce, there is a growing disposition on the part of our statesmen to abandon the footholds and vantage grounds we have secured in various quarters, and to overlook the importance which these may possess in after years. Before California had enrolled her name in the annals of history as a commercial State, politicians debated furiously on the subject of the colonization of Vancouver's Island, and after its great importance had been vaunted in all directions, and notoriety and publicity obtained by sundry politicians, setting forth its advantages to Great Britain in every possible shape—after a sharp contest on the part of the private settlers for its occupancy, it was ultimately handed over to the tender mercies of the great anti-colonization fur company, which had so long held individual sway over millions of unsettled acres in North America. At that time the matter under discussion was of comparatively slight importance. There was no great commercial state settled in its vicinity. The trade of the Pacific was of trivial amount, and we were not then at war with an empire whose territories stretch into immediate proximity. The United States are now, however, casting longing eyes on the Russian territories into the north-west, and think they might obtain them cheaply just now, and that they would prove useful trading posts for ice and furs, and a station for their whalers. These acquisitions, they tell us, would hem in the Hudson's Bay Company's possessions. Whilst, therefore, we are abandoning our distant posts, America is quietly adding, year by year, by purchase and conquest, to its dominions, and, what is worse, settling these territories with British colonists.

Embedded in the north-west coast of America is the long narrow island about which such considerable stir was made only a few years ago when colonization was more popular than at present. The geographical position of Vancouver is a very important one, occupying much the same position with regard to the Pacific as Great Britain does to the Atlantic Ocean. Its climate and soil offer every facility for an agricultural settlement. Its minerals and its fisheries, its timber and spars, which are the largest and finest in the world, might form valuable exports. Sooner or later there will be a thriving British colony in Vancouver. The country, the climate, the position, all points it out as the home of a strong and enterprising race. Apathy and indifference may retard, but can never prevent this consummation; others will fulfill what the powerful corporation to whom it has been entrusted have neglected. The destinies of man will be accomplished—to go forth and replenish the eath.

In Februrary, 1849, Mr. Fitzgerald, in a book well deserving of attentive perusal,* thus expressing himself:

"The blindest cannot long avoid seeing the immence importance of Vancouver's Island to Great Britain. Those who, two years ago, first began to attract public attention to this question, are not the less amazed at the unexpected manner and rapidity with which their anticipations have been realized. Six months ago it was a question of colonizing Vancouver's Island: now is a question involving the interests of the whole of British north America, and of the Empire of Great Britain in the Pacific Ocean."

Little did the writer then foresee the future in store for the countries bordering on Vancouver's Island. Through the discovery of gold a state has arisen into being with unparalleled celerity in California, whose trade and commerce is now scarcely second to any of the older States of the great republic of which it is part and parcel. And, in the south seas, superior auriferous attraction have swelled the commerce and doubled the population of our Australian settlements. The islands of the Pacific are also advancing in the scale of importance and civilization. The Sandwich Islands, in addition to the large trade they have hitherto carried on with the immense whailing fleet, of which they are the special rendezvous, have now become more important still as the half way house of the Pacific. The French are creating colonies in those seas. They hold sway over Tahiti, which will, ere long, be resorted to as a coaling station for steamers, and have recently taken possession of New Caledonia. It is impossible to imagine what the close of the 19th century may bring forth, and what great changes in the history of the world will grown out of the rapid colonization of the Pacific shores, and the opening of new channels of commerce and social intercourse. China, Japan, India, and the islands of the South Sea, are all altering their positions, and becoming more accessible; and their dense population will necessarily be customers for our manufactures, whilst the products of their industry, and of natures prolific bounty in those regions, must freight our ships. The great Anglo-Saxon race is spreading over the whole continent of America, extending its empire in the Pacific, stretching out the arms of science and commerce under the constellation of the Southren Cross, and carrying with them religion, civilization, and the arts.

* "An Examination of the Character and Proceeding of the Hudson's Bay Company, with Reference to the Grant of Vancouvers Island."—[T. Saunders.

THE CHINESE IN THIS STATE.—The folfowing extract from a letter addressed by Tong K. Achick to the Shasta *Courier*, throws much light upon the condition of the Chinese in this country: "The Chinese population in California, as well as in this country, belong to five organized companies. All of them, about (35,000) thirty-five thousand, with the exception of about (30) thirty, came from the province of Canton, or Kwang-tung, (the word Canton derived from the Chinese name Kwang-tung.) The province is divided into nineteen large districts, called the Ten-Foo and Nine-Chow, and subdivided into eighty-one small districts, called Heen. There were originally four companies here—the Sam-yap, the Yaong-wo, the Se-yap and the Sun-on companies. The sam-yap has all the Chinese from four of the eighty-one districts, because that company was organized by the people of those four districts, now about 6,000 in number. The Yaong-wo people of two of the eighty-one districts, about 11,000. The Se-yap people of six of the eighty-one districts. One of these six is Sun-ing. This one district did not agree with the company last year, and so it was seperated and formed itself into one company, under the name of Ning-Yaong. The new company (Ning-Yaong) has now 6,000, besides the 1,000 who are still adhering to their old company, (the Se-yap) and refused to join the new treacherous company, as they call it, and thereby leaving the Se-yap with about 11,000 people for the remaining five districts, and a portion of the Ning-yaong. The Sun-on has little more than 1,000, making altogether a Chinese population of 35,000, who have only come from thirteen of the eighty-one districts in the province of Canton."

TREATY WITH BORNEA.—The Washington *Union* publishes an official announcement of the conclusion of a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and the Sultan of Borneo. The treaty is exceedingly liberal in all its provisions towards our citizens who may engage in commercial pursuits within the Sultan's dominions. Borneo, next to New Holland, is the largest island in the world, being about 800 miles long and 700 broad, with a population estimated at from three to five millions.

NAPIER'S POSITION.—A London morning paper uses the following language in relation to the position and action of Admiral Napier:

If Sir Charles Napier really wants to seize the Russian fleets, there is but one way for him, which is to do the business *a la Nelson*, and drive in earnest at the enemy's ships be they where they may, winning a victory *against orders*. Unless he assumes a responsibility of this character, it is already pretty clear what the doings of the Baltic fleet will be this year. They will continue the blockade of the Russian ports; will capture all the unlucky merchantmen who venture abroad in those seas; will burn all the stores that may be found on the shores of the Baltic, loosing here and there a few lives in addition to the English blood already shed by the Russians in those waters; and then when winter comes and the frosts set in, Cronstadt, Sweaborg, and Revel will all be blocked up again by ice, and the Baltic fleet will find a quiet anchorage at Kioge Bay, or (who knows?) perhaps in the Downs till spring.

EUROPEAN EMIGATION.—During the month of June fifty one emigrant ships took their departure from Liverpool, having on board 31,767 passengers. Of this thirty-two ships were bound for the United States, having on board 12,866 passengers composed of 2,124 English, 318 Scotch, and 9,042 Irish, and the remainder, 2,381, natives of other countries, chiefly Germans; six ships for Canada, with 3,23? emigrants; one for New Brunswick, with 255 passengers on board; and twelve for the Australian colonies, of an aggregate tonnage of 10,922 tons, and with 4,734 adult passengers on board, of whom 2,007 were English, 1,699 Scotch, 562 Irish, and the remainder, 466, native of other countries. The total emigration from Liverpool for all foreign ports during the quarter ended June 30th, was 84,230, as compared with 74,641 in corresponding quarter of last year, showing an increase in the number of emigrants of 9,589. This is the largest number of emigrants who have sallied from the port during any preceeding quarter.

JUDGE BRONSON, OF NEW YORK.—The *Troy Whig* publishes the following paragraph:—"We regret sincerely to learn that Judge Bronson has met with a heavy loss—no less than nearly his entire fortune—the failure of the Empire Stone Dressing Company. At his time of life, to have the earnings of so many years swept away, is a case of hardship that will occasion universal regret.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

Mr. Editor—Your kindness in noticing in your valuable *Pioneer* columns the recent petitions which have been forwarded from this island to the home Government, and the editorial remarks seeming to sympathize with their substance, have emboldened me to be thus forward. Some short period after, a petition was presented to his Excellency, Jas. Douglass, Esq., praying him to remove his brother-in-law from the high position in which he had placed him, that position being one, as you are aware Mr. Editor, that had vital influence on the dearest rights of a man. A counter petition or address was hatched by some of the individuals who vegetate within that square acre commonly known as the Fort, wherein is penned the splendid intelligence and brilliant intellects of the representatives of Ferchusch street.

The address was to console his excellency, and to allay the violent spleen and unpleasant feelings of the stomach which the colonists had caused. The purport was to express their entire confidence in his excellency's government, characterizing it mild, benevolent, and generally satisfactory; also placing entire confidence in the appointment of David Cameron as judge supreme—judge over all, judge in every thing, judge in Queen's bench, equity, common pleas, chancery, judge in cotton prints, glass beads, blankets, rum and tobacco, and in short, a complete *factotum*—no man, since the renowned cardinal Woolsley even, holding so many and such high responsible offices together. This address was numerously signed by the Company's clerks, Canadians, Kanackers, Ethiopians and Eunichs. It likewise denounces in no measured terms, the late proceedings of the nobility, considering it unwise that politics should be intermeddled with outside of the government stockade; and in the infant state of the colony strongly recommending instead, peaceful, simple and rural pursuits, deeming profound ignorance the strongest bulwark of men so far removed from the protection of the mother country. The least shadow of men, understanding that their civil and religious liberties about to be imperiled by this arbitrary government, is put down as a movement towards a revolution, a subverting of Britsh laws.

The word politics in the mouth of a man who gains an honest living by the sweat of his brow, is considered by the Governor's clique on Vancouver's Island a complete leveling of all laws, and making the poor bondsmen who have to make bricks without clay and little pay, dissatisfied; and running away claim protection under the wing of that eagle which stretches from the beautiful waters of the Hudson to the shores of Puget Sound, become good citizens of a good country, and useful members of a community.

I really imagined the day long gone by that any place where Britain's proud flag would wave, in the year 1854, by acts or deeds to warrant the high authority of a foreign power and adjacent country in applying to them the vile epithet—*despot*. 'Tis disgraceful, yet 'tis true—Englismen blush for your Queen and your country, and your creed. Such things can never continue. That sentence in Governor Stevens' address will do a world of good for poor Vancouver's Island. The Washington Pioneer and Democrat, as the organ of the interesting Territory which bears the name of Liberty's Chief, will wend its way probably to the breakfast board of Newcastle's Duke, and the sight of that sentence—"The entrance of the Sound is shared in common with us by a foreign nation of almost despotic government," will cause a burning blush to cover his cheeks for the honor of his sovereign and his own good name. That little sentence will rouse the British press, they will rouse the British people, and the downfall of that despotism will be demanded with the unaimous voice of the English public. Then no incorporated company, however strong in wealth or influence, would attempt the rescue, if they dated their origin from William the Conqueror, instead of the redoubtable Rupert.

I trust, sir, you will excuse my freedom, and also errors. Should you deem it worthy insertion in your invaluable columns, you would oblige your very humble servant,

OLNY O'HALLARON.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.—The following list of members of the British Cabinet is published in consequence of the recent changes:

Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Treasurey, Marquis of Lansdowne, without office; Lord Cranworth, Lord Chancellor; Lord John Russell, President of the Council; Viscount Palmerston, Home Secretary; Earl Clarendon Foreign Secretary of State; Duke of Newcastle, War Secretary of State; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. Gladstone, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Charles Wood, India Board; Duke of Argyle, Privy Seal; Earl of Granville, Duchy of Lancaster; Sir W. Molesworth, Office of Works; Hon. Sidney Aerbert, Secretary of War.

☞ The following unique annnouncement appeared *bona fide* in the Detroit Advertiser, of the 6th inst:

A CARD.—Mr. Simpson returns his thanks to those gentlemen, who so kindly volunteered their service at his daughter's funeral. He has now resumed his busines, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Death of A. M. Berry, Esq.,

The painful duty devolved upon us last week of chronicling the startling intelligence to us, of the death of A. M. Berry, Esq., one of our partners in business and senior proprietor of this paper. The seals of the letters of his brother-in-law, Dr. Geo. G. Brewster, of Portsmouth, N. H., were broken in joyful anticipation, (from the similarity of the hand writing), that they were from Mr. Berry himself. But the tidings of *death* in its most horrible form, quickly dissipated the pleasurable feelings we had expected to entertain in the perusal of letters from one for whom we entertained the highest confidence and regard.

As stated last week, he died on the 1st of August, at the residence of his father, Thomas Berry, Esq., Greenland, N. H., in the 29th year of his age, of that most terrible disease, the black small pox. The disease was contracted in the cars, whilst on his way from Portsmouth to Greenland, by an unfortunate collision with a person infected. Death accomplished its work with rapidity, and the same house in which light dawned upon his existence, darkened upon him the shadow and windows of death. The family circle and aged parents, for whom he had so much esteem and affection, and from whom he had been separated for years by a continent between two oceans, had at least the consolation of the reflection that he died in the land of his fathers, and that his ashes are deposited in his family tomb.

Alfred Metcalf Berry emigrated to California in 1849, at the commencement of the gold excitement in that section of country, but protracted ill health induced his removal to Oregon in the fall of 1850. In December last a business connection was formed between us, for which we had hoped a more enduring continuance.

The object of his visit to the scenes of his early childhood was of threefold character. First—to perform the last duty of filial devotion to his aged parents, who, he was aware, were rapidly declining—"passing away to the land of the leal"—to say farewell, perhaps forever, to his family connections, and to give an honest parting hand to the friends of other years. But, alas! those parents, and that family circle, were called upon to close his eyes in death. That same parental hand that taught him how to kneel at the family altar, held at night the candle, whilst his brothers consigned the mortal part of Alfred to its last resting place. That old man's voice, that fashioned his son's mind to repeat in devotion the words—"Our Father who art in Heaven," &c, on that melancholy night, might have been heard to say, could his thoughts have been divined, "The will of the Lord is accomplished,—so mote it be."

The second object of the visit of Mr. Berry to the east, was for the purpose of replenishing the office with new and additional materials, the better to execute, within the Territory, the legislative printing; which duty we infer he had performed previous to his death, and that his purchases are now probably on their way here.

A third motive was to attend to the execution, under his own personal supervision, of the laws, journals, &c., in book form, passed and transacted by the last legislature of this Territory, and from advices from his agent, Dr. Brewster, we are assured that the business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

As an intimate acquaintance of the deceased for three years' duration, we are prepared to speak of his sterling qualities without hesitation. Possessed of generous impulses, and polished gentlemanly demeanor—"None knew him but to love him—none named him but to praise."

For the short time he had been a resident of this Territory, he was universally esteemed, and possessed the unbounded confidence of all who knew him. He was a man of more than ordinary ability as a writer—possessed of high moral sentiments, prudent, discreet, and every way trustworthy. His natural inclination to venerate, led him to respect every person. This social virtue was reciprocated by all who had intercourse with him. If there was a frailty of judgment in him, it was that he cherished the spirit of charity unduly in his conversation and transactions with his fellow-men. He was not of a suspicious disposition to induce him to seek for the foibles of others, nor willing to believe disgraceful stories, even when given by authority. In his business dealings he has ever evinced an honest intention, frankness of procedure, and an affable sincerity in address.

In concluding our melancholy task, we take the liberty of inserting the following extract of a letter conveying tidings of the departure of Mr. B. to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns," written by his brother-in-law, Dr. Geo. G. Brewster:

"The disease he was suffering under was awful, and many of its accompanying circumstances were mentally trying, but he was endowed with patience seemingly inimitable. Such was the malignancy of his distemper, that nearly all of his dearest associates stood aloof and could look at the house only from a distance. The tears of friendship and the griefs of love could not be offered in his sight to sympathize with his mental distress, alleviate the burnings of a fevered system and a skinless throat. The many bemoaning his condition were debarred the privilege of taking his kind hand of friendship, even if they dared, for the scarlet flag was hoisted in the avenue to the house, forbidding all ingress and egress.

I was in a lower room in the house when the doleful whisper came from the chamber—"Alfred is gone!" The shock was severe; we had not expected the work of death would be quite so early,—still we had prepared our minds for that dreaded result. We perceived on Sunday evening that there was a congestion on the lungs exhibited in expectoration of blood and mucus. His head was greatly swolen, and in his last hours his face and eyes had become green.

Such was the character of the disease, the obsequies must be performed with speed; but in the midst of our incapacitating distress, not a helping hand came forward to assist—nor could one be obtained, no! not even to excavate the ground in the family cemetery. Three of the brothers employed themselves in digging the grave for their youngest brother while they bedewed the sod with tears. For my part I took the horses and vehicle of the farm, rode to Portsmouth and procured a coffin to enshrine the sacred relic of him whom I loved, and all loved *pro meritis suis*.

All the offices demanded by death in its course were performed by us. The townsmen, as a token of their mourning respect and expression of grief for the departure of their fellow citizen, ordered the tolling of the church bell, and the solemn knell at the uncommon hour of nine in the night, accompanied with the dark shrouding clouds overspreading the skies, caused a silence and feeling of awe such as is rarely realized in our community.

The good man of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Thurston, like a Samaritan, came kindly forward and poured the balm of consolation into the wounded spirits of the family group, who were then waiting to pay the last office of faithful love to the physical remains of their ever dutiful son—of their affectionate youngest brother. He sympathized with the bereft, and like a man of God, pointed to life beyond the grave, to light above the clouds, to a region where friendship is never grieved, where death and sorrow are never known.

He fervently prayed for those who are still the subjects for prayer. After he had pronounced a benediction, we formed our family procession and moved to the receptacle. With our own hands we performed the heart rending act of depositing our dear brother, *while he was yet warm with effects of vitality*, in the last house for him to tenant on earth, there to await a re-organization on the glorious morning of the resurrection.

At a quarter before eleven o'clock that night we had finished the operations of interment—the venerable father, now in his seventy-seventh year, holding the lamp over the grave while three of his sons were covering the shrine of their brother.

Of his partners in business, he has invariably spoken in the highest terms of respect and confidence. I think the last words he used to me was to write to you."

The following just tribute to the memory of the deceased we copy from the Portland *Oregonian*:

"Mr. Berry came from California with us in 1850, and was engaged in our office over three years. He was emphatically one of nature's noblemen. Peace to his ashes, and a crown of immortality to his brow."

Letter from Hon. C. Lancaster.

Washington City, Aug. 2, 1854.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat: The following is a list of post routes in Washington Territory, as passed both Houses, and only require the signature of the President:

From Cathlamette to S. S. Fords;

From Astoria by Chenook, Edmendton, Tarlit, Oyster Beach, Bringham City, and the most direct route to intersect the route from Olympia to Gray's Harbor;

From Olympia to Gray's Harbor;

From Olympia by Fords to Chenook City;

From Olympia to Shoalwater bay;

From Olympia to Seattle;

From Pacific City by Chenook, Cathlamette, Oak Point, Monticello, Cathlapootle, Columbia City, Cascade City, and Fort Walla Walla, to Wailepta;

From Port Townsend by Port Discovery to New Dunginess;

From Rainier by Monticello, Cowlitz, Heighland and Olympia to Steilacoom;

From Seattle by Port Madison, Kelts Mills, Penns Cove and Whatcom to Port Townsend.

From Seattle to Dwamish mills;

From St. Hellens by Cathlapootle to Pekin;

From Steilacoom by Alki to Seattle;

From Wailepla by Walla Walla, Walkers and Eels Mission and Browns, to Fort Collville.

From Wailepta by Craig's Coeur D'Eleine Mission, and St. Marys Valley, to Fort Benton in Nebraska Territory;

There is a law extending the Panama route from Astoria to Olympia, which is not included in the Bill reported, but as there is no repealing clause, that route is not affected.

COLUMBIA LANCASTER,
Delegate from Washington.

Free Soilism---Abolitionism---Judge Hays, &c.

If our understanding of the origin of the doctrine of free soilism be correct, it had its birth, and assumed a tangible shape at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1848, after the democratic convention at Baltimore had nominated Gen. Cass for the Presidency. The convention was called, and the platform established by the discordent elements of all parties, urged forward by the friends and admirers of Mr. Van Buren, banded together for a common revenge on Gen. Cass and his friends, and aid in the defeat of that great statesman for the presidency.—The *term* "free soil," had its origin in the fierce and bitter scenes of litigation and riot that took place in and near the city of Albany, by the "renters" and "anti-renters"—taking ground by the former in the assumption, that Holland's charter, dedicated to Van Ransillier, Livingston and others, had entailed by herriditary occupency, lands which they *did not* and *could not* cultivate. The elder Vanransellier who died previous to assembling of the Buffalo Convention, through recklessness, without a regard to his pecuniary interests, sufferred the estate to be occupied by "renters," allowing them the occupancy of his lands (as per title) to actual cultivators of the same, without exacting punctual payment for the lands thus occupied. After the death of the Senior Vanransellier, his sons were invested with the charge of his estate, and endeavored to collect the back rents from the tenants on the property of the family, which had therefore been delinquent. The renters esteeming, that inasmuch as life leases had been granted to them, and inasmuch as no demand had been made upon them, many years gone by, for the occupancy of those lands, that no civil process could extort from them an amount of money which they had never contracted to pay. Thus it was, that the Free Soil convention assembled at Buffalo, stole the name of "Free Soil," the better to be enabled to defeat Gen. Cass for the Presidency. The only resolution adopted by that convention, relative to the subject of slavery, was to the effect that *that* peculiar institution should be kept within certain restrictions, within the Territories belonging to the United State.

At this time, the fugitive slave law, under Mr. Fillmore's administration, had not been enacted. The Pittsburgh improvement on the Buffalo platform had not been dreamed of. The abolition views of Sumner, Greely, C. M. Clay, Wm. Loyd Garrison, and others had not been practically entertained in connection with the Buffalo platform.

Have we a free soil party in this territory? is a question that appeals to the understanding of every one. Is the "Soil of this Territory not Free?" what occasion have free soilers to complain of congressional regulations relative thereto? Has not every man a right to accupancy and cultivation of as much land as is necessary for the subsistance of himyself and family? Out upon all attempts at humbuggery and deception.

The self-styled "free soil," although *actually* abolition convention, which assembled in Olympia, on the 19th of August last, with the ostensible object of nominating their ticket for Legislative and county officers, which, according to their resolutions and address, they expected to carry out their principles, "gerrimandered" the ranks of the whig party and nominated two whig candidates for representatives, assuming them best calculated to carry out the doctrines of the self-styled free soil party.

The resolutions of the free soil convention declared in emphatic terms that,

"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 freemen, 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.

Resolved, That we will not give our support to any man who is not known to be clearly and freely in favor of the principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions; but we hereby invite the co-operation of all freemen, irrespective of party, who agree with us in promoting the cause of liberty and justice, and resisting the encroachments and extension of slavery by all practicable and constitutional means.

Resolved, That we, as citizens of the United States and this Territory, are opposed to any form of tyranny over the mind or body of man, and are glad that we live in a day when God and humanity are calling for men to strike for liberty and human rights."

The address declaratory of the object of the convention, signed by Messrs. Benj. F. Brown, G. W. French and Adam Wilie, further declares as follows:

"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."

Who now says, despite the declaration of Judge Hays to the contrary, that there was not a bargain and sale for legislative honors, contracted between the abolitionists, with the free soil whig party of Thurston county?

Does Judge Hays claim to be *the* whig party? What right has he to set himself up in judgement against those professing to belong to the same political household? Is there a man in Thurston county, having his ordinary allowance of common sense that for a moment supposes that the abolitionists expected to elect either Messrs. James or White, two of their regular nominees for the legislature?

By what process does a party determine its strength? Is it by affiliation or a coalescence with incongruous material? The contents of the Pittsburgh platform adopted by the abolitionists at their recent convention, was unknown to at least two thirds of the members comprising it. It was adopted blindly, without reference to its contents, and the address declared that the *whigs* nominated by them, "they had good reason to believe, would, if elected, faithfully represent their principles." No understanding there?

What was the reason why from both whig and democratic parties, the candidates for legislative and county favors, were not chosen equally? The answer is given in their address as follows:

"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."

Another reason might be found in the fact that it was well known that the democratic party in this county as well as throughout the Union, would never join hands with dis unionists in treasonable designs against the government; that the "fag ends" of all "isms" naturally sought alodgement in the ranks of federal whiggery, and thus it was that the abolitionists in this county kept aloof from endeavoring to to drive a trade, or from an alliance with our party.

Unless further assured, we shall not assume that the whig *candidates* connived at the union of their forces with the abolitionists. Although if necessary, we are enabled to furnish strong presumptive evidence of that fact.

One thing is certain. The abolition convention nominated, Messrs. Hale and Hewitt as *their* condidates, because as was asserted, they entertained the same views, and would promote the same object, as far as possible, with regard to the slaverly question, as was entertained by them. Did Messrs. Hale and Hewitt subscribe to the doctrine of the Pittsburgh platform, and enter into bonds with the abolitionists, according to the times of their address, and the letter of Mr. James, antagonistic to the fugitive slave law—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—and the setting apart of a certain portion of the Territory of the United States, for the use of the African race within our territory, *and those who should see fit to marry dmongst them*!

If the above were not the views of Messrs. Hale and Hewitt, the abolition convention were premature, to say the least, in the selection of their candidates for representatives. If those gentlemen actually entertained views in consonance with the doctrines which the abolition party advanced, they have been false to the party which *originally* nominated them, and fraudulent in their endeavours to wheedle the unsuspecting into their support.

But says Judge Hays:—"There was no such party existing at the time the whigs held their convention, as either abolitionists or free soilers." The abolition and free soil party then, had its origin since the convening of the whig convention for Thurston county! How consistent is history? and how we are enlightened by this modern information!

For the present, we will close our comments as far as the whig and abolition party is concerned, in connection with the communication of Judge Hays, by remarking that we firmly believe that an understanding was had between the whig and abolition parties; that Messrs. Hale & Hewitt (we will not say with their connivance,) were fixed upon as the joint candidates of those two parties; that it was supposed that the personal popularity of Judge Hays would secure his election, though a system of "*bush-whacking*," independent of the support of the abolitionists. Mr. Biles was intended to be *victimized*, in view of the fact that the democracy was destined to elect at least *one* of the candidates for the legislature.

We have not nor do not charge any of the opposition candidates with an object of forming an abolition relationship, but leave facts as are capable of being presented, for the consideration of a thinking public.

It is alleged by Judge Hays, that Mr. Cushman was nominated as a candidate for Probate Judge by the Free Soil convention. Judge Cushman publicly informed the people, that although he did not wish to deprive the citizens of the county the pleasure it might afford them to vote for him—nevertheless, he could recognize no other nomination than that of the Democratic party.

In the foregoing we have scarcely probed the communication of Judge Hays at all. We are in readiness at any time to show the utter fallicy of his position, as contained in his communication of last week.

In conclusion, we invite attention of the reader to a perusal of the following resolutions, adopted by the "hard-shell" convention of the State of New York, on which occasion Judge Bronson was unamimously nominated as the democratic candidate for Gov. of that State, in which the doctrine of free soilism has its origin:

Resolved, That the national democrats of the State of New York hereby re-affirm their adherence and devotion to the doctrines embodied in the resolutions of the National Democratic Convention of 1848 and 1852, as the great cardinal principles of the democratic party of the Union, declaring them to be now, as ever, the principles which they heartily accept and cherish, and which they are fully determined to sustain.

Resolved, That the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with the right of the people of the Territories to make their own local regulations and temporary laws, subject only to the power relinquished by the State to the general government including all regulations relating to domestic servitude, have long been prominent and leading features in the creed of the national democracy.

Resolved, That the policy inculcated in the resolution introduced by the Hon. D. S. Dickinson, in the Senate of the United States, on the 14th December, 1847, in which it is declared as follows:—"Resolved, That true policy requires the government of the United States to strengthen its political and commercial relations upon the continent by the annexation of such contiguous territory as may conduce to that end, and can be justly obtained, and that neither in such acquisitions, nor in the territorial organization thereof, can any conditions be constitutionally imposed, or institutions be provided for or established, inconsistent with the right of the people thereof to form a free sovereign State, with the powers and privileges of the original members of the confederacy.

Resolved, That in organizing a territorial government for Territories belonging to the United States, the principle of self government, upon which our federative system rests, will be best promoted if the true spirit and meaning of the constitution be observed, and the confederacy strengthened by leaving all questions concerning the domestic policy therein to the Legislatures chosen by the people thereof. This is the true doctrine of the national democracy of this State, and has long been maintained by them in opposition to all attempts of Congress in interference with the affairs of the people of the Territories, whether under the pretence of slavery restriction of any other local regulation. That this doctrine secures to the people of the several States their equal rights in the Territories, and enables them as they become States to fashion their own institutions on the principles of free self government, unembarrassed by Congressional interference or dictation. That the national democracy can point with pride to their past action in sustaining such doctrines at all times and under all circumstances, amidst the shocks of free soil and abolition assaults, and successfully preserving the constitution from violation and the rights of all sections of the Union from infringement, and that we approve of the recent act of Congress for the territorial organization of Nebraska and Kansas, so far as it establishes the principle that the people of the territories have the same inherent right to legislate for their own welfare as is exercised by the people of the States.

Resolved, That the Presidential campaign of eighteen hundred and fifty-two was begun and conducted upon the principles of the national democracy; that the brilliant triumph then achieved was the triumph of those principles, that the democratic party of the Union was then not an assemblage of incongruous elements, nor a coalition of adverse sentiments and opinions banded together for purposes of public plunder, but was organized and united upon its time honored principles; owing no obligation to faction, pledged to the bestowal of no rewards, and bound by every consideration of honor and justice to maintain its position and principles before the country.

Resolved, That all coalitions are unmanly and dishonest, and lead only to tricks and struggles for the ascendency between the discordant interests which have bargained to coalece; that we must confide for success solely in the intrinsic excellence of our principles, as having their foundation in eternal truth and justice, and therefore destined, through whatever fluctuations of fortune, ultimately to prevail. That all those who are with us in sentiment and feeling we cordially invite to aid us in giving effect to these principles by assiting to build up and consolidate the national democratic party of New York.

Now and Then.

We might have concluded last week's commenting on the close of our second volume, and the commencement of a third year's career, by reference to the commencement of a wharf by Mr. Edward Giddings, Jr., of this place, and which from subscriptions received from California, and other quarters, it is proposed to improve the mud flats north of Olympia, by building thereon, and run out a wharf to deep water—a distance sufficient for the largest class vessels, steamers, &c., to securely lay along side, at any stage of the tides, or under any circumstances. Mr. Giddings has already succeded in the completion of a wharf of some 300 feet in extent, over piles, and has erected a neat and comfortable dwelling house at the farthest extremity. These flats will, at no distant day, become the most valuable property on the Sound, and we understand that San Francisco capital will contribute its *material* aid, in the construction of a work in such close proximity to such a splendid water power as "Tumwater."

The "Classical, Mathematical, Commercial and training school," under the direction of Mr. B. Cornelius, we are proud to say, is filling its office most successfully with the youth by which we are surrounded. The system adopted by Mr. C., for elementary instruction gives universal satisfaction, and his school should be patronized by every parent or guardian in the territory.

Two years ago, and we had no school here of any description, and the gospel of Christ was no where dispensed. A resident minister, Mr. Whitworth, now administers to the members of the Presbyterian Church and the public, on fixed Sabbaths, and a Sabbath school has sprung into existence under his charge.

Education, christianity, and general improvement go hand in hand, and under the direction of Mrs. M. A. Hamm, one of the best sacred musical teachers in existence, a class has been organized, and will, no doubt, be adequately sustained.

Excursion in Contemplation.—We understand that several of our citizens are proposing an excursion and Cotillon Party on board the steamer, during the ensuing week to some point on the Sound. Such a trip will prove a source of pleasure, and give our "*Lady friends*" an opportunity to touch the light fantastic in the gay dance.

☞ Vic Trevitt, printer, returned from a visit to his father, on the last steamer, and will probably take up his residence in this Territory, within a few weeks.

☞ The "Spectator" inquires—"are there no "Know-Nothings" in Oregon City?" The fool ought to "know" as "he knows nothing." The last two or three numbers of his paper exhibits evidence of lunacy, to which we have no desire to reply. Who paid him the "quarter" for his childish assault on a paper, the editor of which would never notice him in the streets or elsewhere.

We hope the exchange will be continued. We have *use* for that paper every day—we have *use* for it at the present writing, *and will use it*.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER Major Tompkins!

First Arrival of Ocean Steamer Navigation on the Sound for its permanent prosecution.

Mr. John Scranton, the Pioneer of Steam Navigation on the Sound!----Edward Giddings Esq's. Wharf, the first Tieing up of an Ocean Steamer at Olympia!

Capt. James M. Hunt brought her round to the Sound &c.

The Maj. Tompkins.—Capt. Scranton arrived here on Wednesday last, with a cargo of merchandise, consigned to business men of this place and other ports along the bay. The "Maj. Tompkins," looks well, and gives every indication of a worthy sea going craft, capable, at least, of performing between this place and Victoria, Vancouver's Island, successful visits. The only comment necessary, for her recommendation, may be found in the fact that she encountered the Pacific Ocean, from San Francisco to this port, without harm to her rigging or machinery. Capt. John H. Scranton deserves, and we hope will receive, *material* assurances that the project of ocean steam navigation on the Sound will be duly appreciated, with the hope that he will receive from government the contract of transmitiing the mails regularly to all the county seats of the counties along the Sound, and be amply rewarded by government for the faithful performance of his duty. It is unnecessary to say that we wish the Maj. Tompkins abundant success.

The Steamship Major Tompkins under the command of Capt. James M. Hunt, the first to ply regularly upon the waters of Puget Sound, and the Straits, connecting Olympia, Washington Territory, with Victoria, Vancouver's Island, and affording conveniences to our citizens for freight and passage to and from all the intermediate places, has now arrived, and before this article will have been published, the enterprise will have commenced. Too much gratitude to the proprietor of the steamer cannot be awarded. Mr. Scranton has placed upon this magnificent inland sea, apparently designed for steam navigation, a large and commodious steamer admirably adapted for the purpose. She has been fitted up to meet the requirements of the travelling public—is adequate for the transportation of produce, stock and freight, and well suited to the towing of vessels. There are combined advantages to all classes of the community—commerce, agriculture, manufactures—all interests promoted, and it remains to be seen whether the friends of the Territory and its development will embrace this opportunity to build up its prosperity. Mr. Scranton at a large outlay of money, has placed this steamer on the Sound.

Sufficient stock ought to be taken, and that at once. Nothing short of the united co-operation of our citizens can keep her in our waters and every citizen should use his influence. Need we picture to business men the advantages of a healthy postal communication? Need we appeal to the common sense and feeling of the community not again to return to the danger of canoe and open boat navigation, when it is too well remembered that valuable lives have been sacrificed, and security to life and personal comfort of travel can here be so readily substituted.

We feel confident these words will not be without their effect. Too evident to the minds of all our readers is the importance of the success of this enterprise and we attest with pleasure their discrimination of its value in the reception every where given to the Major Tompkins on her trip up the Sound. Capt. Hunt acknowledged with feelings of grateful pride the complimentary salutes every where received, the uniform kindness with which he and the officers of the Steamer were treated. May we add our urgent advice to citizens, however, that it is well they should give more tangible proof of their regard, and which they can soon have an opportunity to do. From a passenger on the steamer we have been advised of some of the incidents of her trip.

The "Major Tompkins" hove in sight at Port Townsend on the morning of the 16th, and there being no artillery at that place with which to answer the gun of the steamer, small arms were called into requisition, and quite a salute was got up with "Colt's revolvers." She remained at Port Townsend till Sunday noon, when she started for Bellingham Bay for coal, arriving there about 4 P. M. The bark "Sarah Warren" was there and saluted the steamer. The officers and passengers went ashore, and visited the coal mine of the company, and received every attention from E. C. Fitzhugh Esq., the officer in charge. The next day started for Victoria—off the harbor spoke the U. S. Steamer "Active" which saluted the Tompkins, and boarded us for newspapers. We reached Victoria about 2 P. M. of Monday and were received with the utmost kindness by the officers and gentlemen of the Fort. His excellency Gov. Douglass, Messrs. Work and Finlayson, and the other gentlemen connected with the company displayed the kindest hospitality. Leaving about dusk, three vessels in the harbor, the "Prince Albert," the schooner "Recovery" and another, gave the steamer a salute and from the Fort too, numerous guns were fired. Again under way, we reached Seattle about 10 A. A., Tuesday, where the citizens were out *en masse*, and received her approach with the booming of cannon.

Reached Steilacoom that P. M. and in the absence of artillery, the patriotic joy of the Steilacoom people manifested itself by the blowing up of stumps, which they used to fire as a salute.

Having considerable freight to discharge the steamer stopped at Steilacoom till Wednesday morning, when she started for Olympia, taking on board Col. Simmonds, Maj. Goldsborough, Capt. Jones, Lieut's. Slaughter and Nugent, U. S. A., who, being bound for Skookum Bay, the steamer took the party, there when she made her way from thence to Olympia.

Reached "Giddings' Wharf" about 4 P. M., amid the cheering of the people and the firing of cannon.

Success to the "Major Tompkins," and may all interested in her, succeed as they so well *deserve*.

Election Returns.

Report says that Messrs. J. Huff and J. Patterson are elected to the council; and C. C. Stiles, J. Willis, W. Hendrickson and H. R. Crosbie, to the House, in Clarke county.

Geo. Watkins, Esq., (Dem.) has been elected Representative for the counties of Chehalis and Sawamish. B. F. Kendall Esq., (Dem.) received a majority of eight votes for Prosecuting Attorney, in Chehalis county, over Q. A. Brooks Esq., (whig.) Kendall's majority in the district will be about 70.

R. L. Doyle, Esq., (Dem.) has been elected a member of the house of Representatives for Island and Whatcom, by a majority of nine over his competitor S. D. Howe, (whig.)

A. M. Poe, Esq., (whig) has been elected by one vote, in the counties of Island, Whatcom, Jefferson and Clalm, over the democratic nominee, Dr. R. H. Lansdale.

☞ We observe by the last Oregon *Times*, that Mr. A. Bush has returned from a visit to the east, and resumed the editorialship of the Oregon Statesman. Mr. Grover, the temporary editor, has made a very polite and gentlemanly exit from the corps editorial, of the Statesman, which he conducted, for several months past, with marked propriety and discretion.

From Snake River.

In conformation, and further exposition of Indian affairs, between the immigration and the Snake or Digger Indians, we subjoin the following extract of a letter published in the Portland *Standard*, Extra, of recent date, further explanatory of the horrible massacre, of which mention was made of in our last issue:

From the Portland Standard Extra.

The Indian Massacre.

Dalles, Sept. 7, 1854.

Mr. Leland—*Dear Sir:* A gentleman arrived here to-day who has just crossed the plains, and brings the horrible intelligence that the unfortunate women and children who were taken prisoners by the Snake Indians on the 20th of August, have all been *barbarously murdered!* the poor, helpless, innocent children having been *burned alive*.

The circumstances which seem to have led to this dreadful tragedy, as near as I can learn, appear to be as follows:

It seems that a packer and a Snake River Indian had a dispute about the ownership of a horse which was in the possession of the latter, and he refusing to give it up, the packer drew his pistol—probably with the intention of merely frightening the Indian—whereupon the Indian immediately drew his pistol and shot the packer dead. Then commenced the dreadful massacre, the details of which have been already published, and to which I have nothing to add excepting there were ten men killed instead of eight, and some children in the scuffle; 3 women taken prisoners one of whom was a Miss White, the unfortunate creature being murdered in a manner too horrible to relate.

The immigrants who arrive here accuse, (here a portion of the manuscript of our correspondeet was torn off;) the next page continues thus: "convenient points along the immigrant, road, or at least there might have been a company of Dragoons sent out during the immigrant season to protect the immigrants, the mere presence of which would have prevented this massacre, and they might retire to Fort Dalles for winter quarters.

At present nothing less than a war of extermination is spoken of here, as it seems there is no trusting the Snake River Indians, yet we ought not to come to rash determinations until we have heard the whole particulars, as in most difficulties between the whites and Indians, the former have frequently been the aggressors; and it wont do to flash a revolver or draw a bowie knife in an Indian country the same as many rowdies do in our peaceable towns, as the Indians care nothing for braggadocio.

The troops and volunteers were at Butter Creek on the 5th inst., and were hastening on to Fort Boise. The artillery company from Vancouver will leave here in about three days. They would have left ere this, but that they were delayed for the want of wagons. Every exertion is being made to dispatch them.

In haste, Yours respectfully, G.

In addition to the above, we learn from the purser of the steamer *Belle*, that a Mr. Stratton, a brother of R. E. Stratton, Esq., of Winchester, brought the intelligence to the Dalles, and that he reports that the bodies of the unfortunate women had been found, indicating treatment of which none but savages could be guilty; and the bodies of the children were found burned, leading to the suspicions that they have met with death in the most torturing manner.

☞ Lieut John B. Randolph, of the U. S. Navy, lately returned from the Japan expedition, died at Washington, on Friday. He was a native of Virginia.

Coal, Limestone, Sandstone, &c.

Dr. John Evans, Geologist of Oregon Territory, has returned within the last week from a Geological survey of the country bordering upon the Sound and Straits of Washington Territory, and reports his investigations of the coal fields of Bellingham Bay and Dwamish river, as agreeably disappointing him. A specimen of over one hundred pounds weight is at present in the office of Secretary Mason, awaiting public inspection, and a decision as to its practicability for river or ocean steam navigation.

It is one of the most beautiful specimens which we have been called upon to examine, and although no geologist, we have every assurance from Dr. Evans, that it is at least semi-bitumiuous coal, and can be found to an extent and quality equal to the Vancouver Island coal.

Dr. Evans informs us that the farther north the better the coal, owing as he supposes to the upheavings of the earth through volcanic influences; that the coal of Skookum Chuck is of the same formation, but not so well matured; that there is a vein extending through the whole Territory, but as before said, becoming better as approaching the north. The coal at Coose Bay or any other of the California districts, being much inferior—actually lignite—in comparison with the coal at Bellingham Bay or the Dwamish river.

The great difficulty in the way of our coals not meeting with a speedy market at San Francisco, arises from the fact, as heretofore stated, of the over anxiety of proprietors to realize *immediately* proceeds in money for shipments made. For instance,—two vessels shipped on board cargoes of what was understood to be coal, but when tested it was found that slate, dirt, and foreign elements were intermixed in such quantities that by some masters of vessels it was pronounced impracticable for river or ocean steam navigation.

Had a proper course been pursued in the development of the mines, and an adequate outlay been vouchsafed for the prosecution of the same, the coal fields within our borders would have stood "A number one."

Dr. Evans informs us that in the veins of coal which he has examined, there is interlarded from 12 to 15 inches apart, a strata of slate. He termed this strata, *seams*, and in the excavation of these mines, with careful mining, he thinks they can, without trouble be extracted.

Although not pronounced by him as the best quality, he assumes that when coal is scarce or high, it will undoubtedly be used for ocean and river steamers. Our misfortune has been, as above stated, that too much was sought to be made out of the use of the mines with a disproportionate amount of capital. Some men expected to realize fortunes in a day, without a proper regard to a due development of our resources. In this they have been disappointed, and thus the coal that has been excavated and sent to San Francisco has been measurably dishonored.

We have every confidence in the sagacity, experience, and perfect knowledge of Dr. E. in the line of his profession; and could the most sceptical disbeliever of San Francisco be brought to witness the specimen alluded to at the office of the Secretary of this Territory, (without analysis) he would be forced to the conclusion, that despite the modesty of Dr. E, the coal would answer all practicable purposes, if fairly developed, the wants of the Pacific coast.

We are further informed by Dr. Evans, that limestone was found at Nanimo, in the vicinity of Bellingham Bay, which vein he informs us extends throughout the entire range of the Cascade mountains. This fact has been heretofore strenuously denied, and is still but a further proof of the intelligence and research of the Geologist of Oregon.

Sandstone in considerable quantities was found to line almost the entire length of the Sound, of a superior quality, and excellant for building purposes.

We are also authorized to state that desirable farming prarie land back of Seattle, and extending nearly to Frazer's river, is yet unoccupied, and but awaits the hand of toil to be made to yield rich and abundant harvests.

☞ The attention of the Agriculturalist and Horticulturalist is respectfully directed to the advertisement—"Fruit Trees for the Million"—Hugh Patterson—at the Washington Nursery, Washington Plains, six miles east of Steilacoom.

Idolatry in Japan.—An officer in the U. S. frigate Powhattan, writing from Japan, says:

"Idolatry is everywhere to be seen, even more than in China, and statuary seems to be very common. The graveyards are full of rude sculptures, and images of gods and heroes, placed there as tutelar guardian on the tomb stones, or for some such purpose. Tibetan letters and sentences are used as charms about the graves, no one knowing at all what they mean; if they were inteligible, the charm would be broken. Temples are common, and wayside divinities present their weather beaten faces every few rods."

Judge McFadden.

We have heretofore neglected to make mention of the fact, that Judge McFadden, has been duly qualified as Judge of the 1st Judicial District, has taken up his residence at Ft. Vancouver, and at the approaching courts, will enter upon the discharge of his duties as associate judge of this territory for the district referred to.—The Oregon papers speak of Judge McFadden in the highest terms of commendation, and we hope he will find a residence amongst the people of this territory on the Columbia river, agreeable in the highest degree.

The following explanatory, and complimentary noticeof the Judge, we copy from the Portland (Oregon) *Standard*, of a late date:

"In justification of Judge McFadden's delay in going to Washington Territory to enter upon his duties, he told us that he did not receive his commission till a late period in the month of May; that he was apprised by the law as published in the *Pioneer and Democrat*, that the time for holding courts in his judicial district was not until the last week in September, instead of the time designed by our correspondent; that he had been sick some seven or eight days, and had been detained in consequence; that he should have written to some one in his district apprising him of his intentions to be at his post in time, had he known any person in the district to whom to write; all of which reason we cheerfully insert in our columns as his defence of his delay, and trust they may have their proper weight in the minds of the good people of Clark county. We personally have no reason to condemn Judge McFadden, and if his reasons assigned are a sufficient explanation to the people of his district, then we cheerfully concur, and trust his dispensing of justice in his new sphere may be equalled only by the demands for justice created in his district.

News by Express.

Congress adjourned on the 7th ult.

Nothing of importance from the seat of war in Europe.

Purchase of the Hudson Bay Co.'s Right in Oregon.—On the 27th of July the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation was taken up, and an amendment providing for a Commissioner to examine the report upon the extent and value of the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company in Washington Territory, and authorizing the President to purchase the same at a price not exceeding $300,000, was offered by the Finance Committee, and agreed to.

The Cholera.—The cholera still prevails throughout the Atlantic States, although it appears to be abating. On the 3d of August there were 16 cases received in the hospitals of New York, and 6 deaths. During the same time there were 11 cases and 4 deaths in Brooklyn.

Among the deaths by this disease, we notice those of the daughter and brother of Ex-President Fillmore.

River and Harbor Bill passed both Houses and was vetoed by the President.

The Democrats of Virginia have nominated Henry A. Wise for Governor.

Col. Chas. Loring, of California, was run through the body with a sword cane, by Robert M. Graham, of New Orleans, in the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York. He was killed on the spot.

New Treaty with Russia.—On the 25th of July the Senate unanimously ratified a Treaty concluded between the United States and Russia, securing the neutrality of the United States in the present hostilities in Europe, and the recognition of the principle advanced by our Government and partly conceded by France and England, that a neutral flag protects the vessel and cargo.

The Apprenticeship System only Another Name for Slavery.—A circular, addressed to the several Governors and Lieutenant Governors, appears in *Gaceta* of the 29th July. It states that notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions have been made to put a stop to the slave trade, yet large numbers of Bozel negroes are running about, and whoever apprehends any such, shall receive ten dollars for each man, six dollars for each woman, and four dollars for each child; and if they are honorably delivered up by proprietors of known morality, the negroes shall be assigned to such as apprentices.

The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty has been ratified by the Senate. Eleven Senators voted against it, forty-two being present. Mr. Douglas' energy carried the Treaty.

On the 3d of August, a brief message was received by the House of Representatives from the President, transmitting a copy of the Canadian Reciprosity treaty, the ratification of which he doubts not will soon be exchanged, and recommends the passage of such a law by Congress as on our part will give effect to the treaty.

Mr. Bayly, from the committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry the treaty into effect.

The Pacific Telegraph Bill.—On the 31st of July, on motion of Mr. Farley, of Maine, the Senate bill authorizing a subterranean line of telegraph from Mississippi to the Pacific, was referred to the Committee on Territories, and that is the last mention we see made of it.

Trades and Professions.—There are in the United States 2,363,000 farmers; 100,000 merchants; 40,000 physicians; 24,000 lawers; 30,000 teachers; 27,000 clergymen; 70,000 marines; 10,000 fishermen; and 10,000 State and federal officers.

☞ Miss Delia Webster, confined in Jail of Madison, Indiana, was recently taken out on Habeas Corpus, and discharged. She was arrested for aiding in the escape of fugitive slaves.

MARRIED,

At Steilacoom on tee 17th inst., by S. Bonney, Esq., Mr CHARLES HAGAN and Miss SARAH A. KILBOURNE, all of Pierce county.

Puget Sound Shipping Report.

The bark Carib left Port Orchard on the 14th inst., with timber, &c., for San Francisco.

The ship Nile cleared at Port Townsend on the 16th inst., with timber, spars and poles for the Sandwich Islands.

Arrived at Port Townsend, the steamer Maj. Tompkins, Jas. M. Hunt, Esq., Commander, on the 16th inst., with freight, &c., for Puget Sound. The Maj. Tompkins left San Francisco on the 4th—experienced heavy gales off Cape Mendiceno, and making three days' stop at Crescent City, and three days at Astoria.

The Hudson Bay Co's ship Prince Albert is at Victoria, and will leave for Fort Nisqually about the 25th inst., with goods for that post. She recently arrived from London.

The bark Julia Ann, Capt. Pound, sailed from Steilacoom on the 20th inst., with 200,000 feet of timber for Sidney.

The brig Merchantman is now loading at Port Ludlow with timber for San Francisco.

The bark Sarah Warren, chartered by the Bellingham Bay Coal Company, is loading with coal for San Francisco.

The brig Wolcott is loading at Seattle with lumber for San Francisco.

The U. S. steamer Active, and U. S. Surveying brig Fauntleroy are still in the Straits engaged in the surveys.

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.

STUART'S EXPRESS

FOR

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

AND ALL INTERMEDIATE TOWNS!

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

MAJOR TOMPKINS,

JAS. M. HUNT, Esq., Commander,

In charge of my regular Messenger on the route.

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

Office at Parker's store.

A. B. STUART.

Fruit Trees for the Million

At the Washington Nursery!

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

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

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

HUGH PATTERSON.

Washington Plains, Sept. 20, 1854. 6m2

United States Mail Line!

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

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,

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

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

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

JOHN H. SCRANTON.

Olympia, Sept. 23, 1854. 2tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

JAS. BARRON or H. C. MOSELEY.

Upper Steilacoom, Sept. 9, 1854. 1tf

NEW STORE

AND NEW GOODS.

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

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

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hard-ware,

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

T. JOHNSTON.

Olympia, Sept. 16, 1854. 1tf

Ex "Sarah Warren,"

Groceries & Provisions.

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

Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52tf

Mill Irons for Sale.

A COMPLETE set of Saw Mill Irons, with carriage rack, for sale cheap by

CLARK & PATTON, Olympia.

Aug. 16, 1854. 50tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.

NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!

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

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

APPLES.

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

PEARS.

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

CHERRIES.

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

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

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

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

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

E. D. WARBASS.

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

Fishermen Ahoy!

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

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

The whole will be offered cheap for cash by

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52tf

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1854.

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

SAM'L C. ALLEN.

ST. HELENS

Steam Saw and Flouring Mill,

ST. HELENS, OREGON.

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

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

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

Flour exchanged for wheat at all times.

B. M. DURKELL.

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

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,

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

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

Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.

Portland, Sept. 10, 1853.

Notice.

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

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

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

Territory of Washington, King county, } ss

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 Disctrict court, to be begun and holden at Seattle in the aforesaid county of King and Territory of Washington, on the 23d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to answer unto William Webster in a civil action; also, that he appear and file his answer with the clerk of said court, within fifteen days from the service of this summons, or judgment will be rendered against him by default.

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

SEAL.

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

July 15, 1854. n45—12.

Estrays.

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

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

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

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

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

A. J. BOLON, Indian Agent.

Yakamaw Valley, July 8, 1854. 51tf

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

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, July 24, 1854. 47tf

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Jewelers,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

which they offer at the lowest prices.

—CONSISTING OF—

Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety, Clocks of all kinds, Gold Fob and Breast Chains, Guard Chains, Seals, Keys and Charms, Finger Rings, of Oregon Gold, Ladies' & Gentlemen's BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire strengthened spoons Butter knives & salt spoons, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Fea Rells, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery; every variety of Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade, Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Fert Mannies, &c., &c., &c.

PILLOW & DREW.

Aug. 5, 1854. 48tf

Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

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

WM. COCK.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS REED.

Seattle. Aug. 1, 1854. 3w1

AT TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

All orders promptly attended to by

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

Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

MEDICINE.

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

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. A. LATHROP, M. D.

June 25, 1853. 42-1y

MOUNT VERNON.

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

3w48 J. L. MITCHELL.

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

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

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

SALT! SALT!!

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

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Olympia, July 29, 1854. 47tf

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

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

A good Stable is attached to the premises.

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

October 1, 1853. 4tf

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

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.

A "Pike County" Wedding.

In a particular vicinity of Missouri, a marriage was agreed upon between the favored son of a farmer of no inconsiderable influence, and the Belle of all the country around. Of course the *elite* of the neighborhood were in attendance. Everything was there, and *everything* was in apt readiness.

"The Royal Tiger was present thar,
And the Monkey and the Polar Bar."

But that dignitary, to whom it was designed to assign the honor of master of ceremony, had not yet arrived. But just then some one spoke and said:

"There comes Squa Ben Buncum."

Quick the lights were trimmed and everything put in place. As usual, agitation, anxiety and joy were depicted on every face, and Mr. Tom Wisdom, the honorable host, walked out to meet the anxious "Squar"—to welcome him in—inquire for his health—the news, &c.

The "Squar" was a good humored gentleman, but he was chiefly celebrated for talents, astuteness, learning, &c., in his populous township.

"Well," said the host, "Ben, you have been elected, but you had a close time of it; my vote alone saved you. You beat him but one vote only."

"That is all, Tom," replied Squar Ben. "But the next election I'll lick him.—There's no use in talking, Mr. Wisdom, without using the *corn* f-r-e-e-l-y, and a little *sly scandal* and *lying*—that's all the chance."

"Ah, well, that's all over, and you are the magistrate, Squar Ben, so come and let's go in and see what the young folks wish. Indeed, Squar Ben, are you *aware* that you are expected to *say* the *ceremony*."

Benjamin Buncum now began to see the awful responsibility of his office, and to "tremble from centre to circumference." For he had never officiated in that interesting capacity. They had not even done him the justice to inform him of the part he was expected to perform, or he could have prepared. He had no preparation—had no form—nor could any book be found, high or low, having the marriage ceremony. Hence, to take it "off-hand," was the only chance. An unfortunate and excrutiating test for the newly elected "Squar."

The company was now arranged into a a crescent. The "Squar" at his place, and in came the parties—principals and seconds—the gallants each bearing a candle, which evinced the extent and luxuriant range in that neighborhood. With much assurance and dignity, the "Squar" looked around, and whole ages of learning seemed to rush through his mind. He though over everything he had dreamed, but all in vain. There was a suppressed titter all over the house. This admonished him, he must say something, and in an agony of desperation, he began:

"The State of Missouri, —— county, I command you to—"

This did not suit. Confusion and whispering perplexed him the more.

"Give him a chance—give the Squar a chance," said a strong voice from the door.

The "Squar" made another effort:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri—"

The "Squar" was again admonished, by tittering, that he must proceed with something.

In agonizing desperation he began:

"When in the course of human events it becomes—"

Here he was touched by Mr. Wisdom.

After a pause he began again:

"Our father who art in Heaven—"

"He's repeating the Lord's prayer," says one.

The "Squar" raised his hopeless vision to the ceiling for a short time and began anew:

"Know all men by these presents—"

Here he was interrupted by a general noise, and a voice from the crowd:

"He is writing a deed."

Again he essayed:

"Witness my hand and seal, this the—"

"Has concluded it—he will certainly go on with the ceremony," said several voices.

"In the name of God, amen," he began again.

Laughter from every direction—some swearing.

"He is making his will," said one, "I thought he would not live long—he looks prodigiously sad."

The next essay of the noble and learned "Squar" was:

"Oh, yes! oh, yes! come into court and—"

"Are we to have court to-night?" ejaculated some one.

"Oh, yes! come into court!" replied another, from the door. The laughter was general.

It may be supposed the bride and her partner were somewhat *hors de combat*, especially the former, but water and suitable aromatics were—*near;* and "Squar" Buncum was her friend and near by—he was an untiring man; and, after casting his eyes around the room, he determined to try again:

"To the Constable or any other lawful officer: Greeting."

"Let's go. He's going to have us all arrested!" said several.

Then followed much confusion and displeasure.

Here a gleam of light passed, flashed over the "Squar's" bewildred and forlorn countenance. He ordered the parties positively to hold up their right hands, and in a solemn voice he said:

"You and each of you, do solemnly and truly swear, in the presence of the present company, and of the President of the United States, and in the name of the Constitution of the United States of America, that you will perform faithfully, and as often as you or each of you may wish, all and singuiar, the duties and functions of husband and wife, as the case may be, to the best of your skill and ability, so help you God. *Amen!*"

"Good as old Rye! Old Kentuck forever!" exclaimed the grateful Mr. Tom Wisdom. "Come gentlemen," said he, "we will all drink with Squar Benjamin Buncum."

"Agreed!" shouted the enthusiastic and happy crowd—

"We'll dance all night till broad day light,
And go home with the gals in the morning."

[New Madrid (Mo.) Times.

Our Relations with Spain, &c.

Advices from Washington by the last steamers confirmed the opinion which we formerly expressed that Spain had no intentions of entering into negotiations with the United States for the sale of Caba, and that if any such proposition was made, it was only for the purpose of gaining time till the plans for the defence of the Island were completed. According to an official statement, the military force of the Island at present consists of nineteen regiments of Infantry, two regiments of Cavalry, one regiment and two companies of Artillery, five batteries of mountain howitzers, and one company of sappers and miners—total 18,700, exclusive of the police force, militia and black recruits. This is a formidable force. The extraordinary concessions made the negro population since the accession to power of Pezuela, will of course have the effect of attaching them strongly to the present order of thing, and they are besides taught that if the Islaad should fall into the hands of the Americans, the gay plumes and military trappings in which the colored soldiers now strut through the streets of Havana would have to be exchanged for chains and galling slavery Upon the loyalty of the negro population, the Spanish Government may reckon with confidence, and in the event of an invasion, a desperate resistance may be expected from them.

The inserrection in Spain will no doubt greatly influence the future destiny of Cuba, and if successful, may be the means of placing it peaceably in our possession, on more advantageous terms than we could ever reasonably expect. As matters stand at present, our relations with Spain have become exceedingly complicated, and existing difficulties can scarcely be reconciled by the most skillful diplomacy. The demand made by the United States for reparation in the case of the Black warrior outrage, produced nothing but a justification of the acts of the local authorities, and "these," as President Pierce remarks in his message to Congress, "transferred the responsibility of their acts to the Spanish Government itself." If rumor can be credited, the American Minister at the Court of Madrid demanded the recall of the Captain General—the conferring of diplomatic powers to treat quietly with the United States in any cases of dispute which might arise upon all future Captain Generals, and the payment of $300,000 as an idemnity for the Black Warrior outrage. It is now surmised that instructions have been sent to Mr. Soule to modify considerably his original demand, and if at this time he should meet with no better success, a war would seem to be inevitable. The President, in a recent message to Congress on the subject of our relations with Spain, evidently holds the opinion that a war may possibly result. He says:

In the message of the House of Representatives referred to, I availed myself of the occasion to present the following reflections and suggestion: In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is in vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long exist with peaceful relations. In case the measure taken for the amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

The insurrection, however, may change altogether the present aspect of affairs. At last dates its effects were begining to be felt in Cuba. The birthday of the the Queen Mother was not celebrated with anything like the enthusiasm always manifested on such an occasion. The Captain-General and his household remained in seclusion throughout the day and his policy so far in this matter appears to be perfectly non-committal. The purchasing of bills of exchange to a large amount on English bankers, shortly after the receipt of the news from Spain shows that he is of the opinion that his tenure of office is exceedingly uncertain, and that he may be compelled to vacate the viceregal palace upon very short notice. Various reasons are assigned for the present insurrection. On one side it is asserted that it is a British juggle to help a wedding with young Portugal—a daughter of Brttain the bride, and the dower two kingdoms; and in support of this, it is alleged that O'Donnel was concealed in the residence of the Brittish minister for several months previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, while the officers were on his track. On the other hand the cry of "Russian gold" is raised. The Duc de Monpensier, who it is known exerts a powerful influence at the Court of Madrid, is pointed out as the agent; and the object is stated to be, an attack on the French empire from the south. At the commencement of the O'Donnel movement, the profligacy of the Queen and the corruption of her Court was thought to be the cause, but the events which have recently transpired show that this could not be the case, as the O'Donald party announce that they love the Queen but hate the ministry, and the Queen says she hates her ministry and is willing to forgive her revolted Generals.

☞ We grow old more through indolence than through age.

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, 1753.

Horses! Horses!!

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

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

Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43tf.

JUST RECEIVED

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

GEORGE & CO.

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

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 imqroyed 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

New Goods,

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

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

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.

Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants.

Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,

Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.

Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap.

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, June 9,-'54. -tf.

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

TERMS—Cash.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

THE OFFICE OF

JNO. B. PRESTON,

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

Oregon City, Dec. 1854, 16tf

STOVES.

JUST 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 Japanned 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.

W. T. SAYWARD,

HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

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

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

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

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

REFERS TO

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

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership existing under the name and style of L. B. Hastings & Co., have this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by L. B. Hastings and Alfred A. Plummer, under the name and style of Hastings and Plummer, who will settle up all the business of the late firm of L. B. Hastings & Co.

F. W. Pettygrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up.

L. B. HASTINGS,
F. W. PETTYGROVE,
A. A. PLUMMER.

Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28tf

ARRIVAL OF THE

"EOLIAN,"

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

S. J. McCORMICK,

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

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

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

June 17, 1854.-n11-1m

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L. STORY,

DRUGGIST,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Dec. 3, 1853.

C. H. MASON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

JAMES C. STRONG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

CATHLAMET, W. T.

March 25, 1854. 6m29

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

H. C. MOSELEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.

July 9, 1853. tf

F. A. CHENOWETH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon.

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

J. O. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Alki, W. T.

March 25, '54-ly.]

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.

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

2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs 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 ℔ packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 ℔ boxes,
20 doz. boxes Martell's Brandy,
75 doz. boxes Gin,
44 gallons Spirits Turpentine, in 6 gallon tins,
95 Iron pots,
89 pairs heavy pants,
25 doz. looking glasses,
150 pairs heavy brogans,

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

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 29tf

DE SHUTES STORE.

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

WILSON & HURD.

De Shutes, April 8, 1854. n31.

LIVERY STABLE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

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

Also horses kept by the day or week.

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

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

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

A. J. BALDWIN & CO.

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854.

NOTICE.

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

Olympia, April 8, 1854. n31

Schictwoot.

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

A. J. BALDWIN.

Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

No. 86 Sacramento Street,

March 1, 1851. tf.31 SAN FRANCISCO.

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

BERNARD GOLDMAN, SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.

April 20, 1854. 24tf

FRUIT TREES.

MILWAUKIE NURSERY.

H. & S. LUELLING, PROPRIETORS.

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

March 11, 1843.

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

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

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

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

A word to the wise is sufficient.

G. A. BARNES.

Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—1y1.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

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

Dec. 3, 1853. 6m.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

July 23, 1853—46ly.

GEORGE L. STORY,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE ALD RETAIL the following articles:

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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

will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 30th of each month.

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

Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN F. STIRLING

ENSIGN & STIRLING,

LUMBER DEALERS,

OFFICE—Junction Market and California St. wharves,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

San Francisco. Sept. 25, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN

Produce and Merchandise,

COWLITS FARMS, W. T.

September6, 1852.