PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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From the (Sandwich Islands) Polynesian.

From China.

We have dates from Hongkong, by the "Asa Thor," to the 29th of July, and many items of interest are contained in the papers which have come to hand by her.

Among these is one of a melancholy nature, in relation to the murder of Mr. Geo. Perkins, who resided in Honolulu for a few weeks, and is favorably known here.

From evidence adduced upon the trial of a Chinaman and his wife, who were indicted for his murder, it appeared that in May last he left the Danish bark Concordia, in which he was voyaging, with the intention of proceeding te Macao. The Chinaman and his wife had charge of the boat in which he embarked, and from the testimony of two others, who were a part of the boat's crew, it seems that he was stabbed with a pike till he was apparently dead, his body was rifled and then thrown overboard. The jury in the case returned a verdict of guilty, and the sentence of death was pronounced upon them by the chief justice.

A notice of the arrival of the "Flying Cloud" is contained in the China Mail of 22d June, in 136 days from New York via San Francisco, where she discharged 2000 tons of freight. In three voyages around the world, the "Flying Cloud" has never damaged cargo, or called on the underwriters for the smallest contribution. Her shortest passage from New York to San Francisco was 89 days and 8 hours. The "Flying Fish" made the same passage in 91 days and 12 hours.

Intelligence from Commodore Perry reported that he would not arrive in Hongkong for some time. He had dispatched a numerous party to explore the as yet almost unknown island of Fomosa.

The U. S. Brig Porpoise, Capt. Rolando, had been dispatched to the Patoas Shoal, where she succeeded in rescuing 500 shipwrecked Chinese from death by starvation.

The emigration from the port of Hongkong for the six months ending June 30th had been—

To Australia,	5,426
To California,	13,120
Total,	18,546

To the former in 24 vessels, and to the latter country in 27 vessels.

The China Mail says, "It is understood to be Sir James Stirling's intention to proceed with the British fleet to Sitka."

The pirates are committing great depradations all along the China coast.

Rumors of the war between Great Britain and Russia were current among the Chinese, who seemed assured that Great Britain would have the worst of it.

The squadron of Com. Ringgold is still reported as in the Chinese waters.

There is no definite news in regard to the "rebellion," and from what we can infer from the intelligence given, nothing worthy of note has recently occurred between the rebels and the imperialists.

The "Friend of China" thus speaks of the state of things in Canton:

"Canton, in fact, is under martial law of the most stringent kind—people residing in one ward being forbidden to go into the ward of another; and not a few curious ones have been taken a head shorter, or bereft of ears, for walking in the direction of the white cloud mountains. How long this dreadful state of affairs is to last, it is difficult to anticipate. It cannot be for a great time. To check the inhabitants of a large city in their daily avocations, is as certain to result in some fearful outbreak, as the corporeal system is to perish of apoplexy, if veins are kept too long under the influence of chloroform."

The following, on the religion of the Rebels, is from the Hongkong Register:

"It is unhappily becoming more and more apparent that these Insurgents are as rapidly degenerating as to their religious character, as they are undoubtedly advancing by slow but sure steps towards a subversion of the Manchou dynasty. The recent developments are most unfavorable; and if Tea-ping-wang himself (who, however, we believe to be absent with the northern army) proves unwilling or unable to counteract the arrogant and blasphemous assumption of the Eastern and Western Kings, the favorable hopes that we have from time to time expressed of the advantage to Christian Missions likely to result from this extraordinary movement will be disappointed and extinguished as regards its constructive work in promoting Christianity. Important objects, however, are under any circumstances, likely to be accomplished in the way of demolition of many of the past obstacles to the spread of Christianity in China. Budhist idolatry will have received a fatal check; and many of the popular superstitions be overthrown.

"The Insurgent body at Nanking are not now to be viewed as the same body of men—as those who, a few months ago, were regarded with much hopefulness by foreign Christians. We believe that the most sanguine statements and views respecting them were fully justified and supported by the facts that had come to our knowledge at that time. We are, however, disappointed and shocked at their recent proceedings. We cannot at once abandon all hope of some amendment in their religious system, in the event of Missionaries being shortly able to visit and instruct them. This desirable result, which would have been comparatively easy a year ago, may be rendered very difficult now. They are, however, publishing the books of the Old and New Testament; and we have sufficient confidence in the moral effects of a perusal of the Inspired volume, to have faith still in the movement being finally overruled for good, and proving ultimately conducive, in some mysterious arrangement of a controlling Providence, to the furtherance of Christianity in an empire previously closed to the entrance of the gospel."

Coal has been discovered in the island of Formosa. The deposits are said to be very extensive and well situated for the supply of shipping, but are deep-seated, requiring extensive excavation.

Commodore Perry was expected to return home in September by the overland route. Commodore Ringgold of the Surveying Fleet, is compelled, through sickness, to return home. Capt. Rogers will take command of the Fleet and continue the surveying cruise.

THE MASSACRE AT FORT LARAMIE.—The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 16th, speaking of the cause of the attack by the American officers on the Indian camp—the shooting of a lame cow abandoned by the Mormon owner—says:

"The offense was not worthy a thought. It is the commonest occurrence on the plains. We understand that Major Fitzpatrick, or a member of his company, was guilty of a precisely similar action on a recent return, and that a reverend missionary, from whom we have the story, helped to eat the cow. Neither the Major nor the Missionary were regarded as having committed an outrage, and no demand was made for them. But the cow having been killed, every sort of restitution was offered by the Indians; they would pay four times its value; they would do everything but deliver up their brother to the tender mercies of the pale faced strangers. Quick Bear, the Chief, did his best to bring about even this; but, for a Sioux to be placed in the calaboose and whipped, is perpetual disgrace, is worse than death. The tribe could not agree to it, and the Chief had no right to insist. Quick Bear is a mild, intelligent and most estimable man; his family are christians. He and his brother and another Chief, were shot without any provocation on their part, and the village was bombarded on no other provocation than the slaughter of an abandoned cow. The whole affair was a terrible mistake, and its consequences hereafter will be grave. No stock can pass to California, nor goods come to us from there, while the Sioux remain in a state of war.

The Sioux Indians are a very noble tribe, and number five or six thousand warriors. The question is what is now to be done? A writer in the Republican of yesterday, proposes to raise three companies of cavalry, 'Young Americans,' with 'no old Fogies at their head,' to exterminate the Sioux root and branch. Whatever must be done, it seems clear to us that this must not. The suggestion looks to us cowardly and barburous. These poor Indians have but defended themselves, from an unjust attack; we can exterminate them without trouble, and it is precisely for that reason that we should not attempt it."

The Nebraska and Kansas Law.

We are free to confess, after a careful reading of this law, we have failed to see in it any of those dangers so frantically proclaimed by the crack-brained abolitionists and their new allies, the federal whigs. The truth is, those who rant most furiously about this measure have never read it, and don't know any thing about its provisions. They are a class of disorganizers and agitators, who are ever ready to join in any ridiculous crusade against the laws and institutions of the country that will insure them bread and butter.

The fanatics who are now howling "repeal," profess to be great advocates of "law and order!" But there is "no method in their madness." They dislike the Nebraska Law, not because there is the slightest fear of Slavery going into these new Territories, but simply for the reasons that the great principle of SELF-GOVERNMENT is embodied in this measure. The law says that the *People* who settle in the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas shall govern themselves—the abolitionists and whigs say that this is all wrong. They wish Congress to draw black lines across the new Territories, and legislate for those who may emigrate thither.

So long as there was a probability of Claytou's Native American amendments being incorporated into this law, the federalists said but little about it; but the moment that most obnoxious Native American feature was stricken out, then the orators and presses of that party raised the yell of "repeal." They hate anything like "squatter sovereignty"—they think and virtually proclaim that the People are not fit to govern themselves.

This has ever been the doctrine of the federal party, since the organization of the government. From Alexander Hamilton down to the silliest fanatic who opposes the Nebraska Law, the teachings of the leaders of that party have been the same. They have always sought to take power from the people, and deprive the States and Territories of their legitimate rights, and place all power in the National Government.

Every progressive movement that tends to enlarge the powers and increase the independence of the people, has been steadily and bitterly opposed by the federal party. Every acquisition of territory, whether by purchase or revolution, has been vehemently denounced by the same narrow-minded, short-sighted faction. The federalists opposed the purchase of Louisiana and Florida—they opposed the acquisition of California and New Mexico—they have opposed every liberal movement calculated to enlarge, strengthen, consolidate, and unite more closely together this great and glorious country.

The war of the federal whigs and fanatical abolitionists against the Kansas-Nebraska Law, is but following the natural instincts of their natures. It is by raising a false clamor to alarm and intimidate persons of weak nerves, that they hope to keep together an organized opposition to the Democracy. If Slavery should be established in either of the new Territories of Nebraska or Kansas, the abolitionists would rejoice, for then they could manage to keep together their little band of hot headed fanatics. That moment a free government is established in those Territories, abolition whiggery is dead as a mackerel!

When California was preparing for admission into the Union, the abolitionists and whigs asserted that it would be a Slave State; and their silly ravings then were quite as ridiculous as they are now. California soon filled up by an industrious, energetic, go-ahead population from the Northern States, who established for themselves a FREE GOVERNMENT, while the fanatics were croaking about slavery!

Before the expiration of a year a like state of affairs will be witnessed in Nebraska and Kansas. The hardy yeomanry of the north, and robust emigrants from all parts of Europe, will flock thither—fill up the territories, and establish a free government for themselves.

If the whigs and abolitionists are sincere in the belief that Slavery will go into these new Territories, why don't they go there themselves and thereby assist in swelling the army of free men? No, they won't do that! They prefer staying at home, croaking and snarling and howling, like so many Bedlamites! They wish to create a new party, with one idea, and that is, to repeal a law giving to the people the right of Self-Government!

One word more: Democratic reader, when you hear the fusionists and fanatics croaking about the Kansas-Nebraska law, ask them if they have read the law, or know anything about it. If you have an honest whig neighbor, who is a sincere seeker after truth, lend him this paper, so that he may read the law for himself.—When the people thoroughly understand the measure, we predict that the opposition to it will cease. The fanatics, whose bread and butter depends upon excitement, of course will rave on!—[*Keokuk (Iowa) Dispatch.*

Know Nothingism.

THE BOTTOM FALLING OUT.—It is a question of some gravity whether the Buntline order will last till October. Dismay, disgust, desertion are thinning their ranks, while discovery of their real rotten character is driving scores of honest men from their foul embrace.

The Washington Star says:

At the special election of sheriff in Berkley county, Va., held on Thursday last, Mr. Newcomer, the Know Nothing candidate was beaten 47 votes by Mr. Shaw. The tables are turning.

ANOTHER.—The New Albany (Ia.) Ledger says:

KNOW NOTHING DEFEAT.—An election for City Clerk took place at Fort Wayne on Monday week. The contest was between A. J. Emrick, (Dem.) and T. N. Hood, (Whig and Know Nothing.) Mr. Emrick received 263 votes; Mr. Hood 170 and a Mr. Stevens 83—Emrick's majority 123. Before the election the Know Nothings boasted that they had a large majority of the votes of the city in their wigwams, but the result of the election has shown their weakness.

These are but a premonitory drizzle, foreshadowing the sweeping flood that will pour upon them here and elsewhere in October. The correspondent of the Pittsburgh Union, writing from Philadelphia on the 6th inst., says:

Know Nothing is waning in Philadelphia with an astounding rapidity. The good, the patriotic and true men of the old whig party, who have the welfare of their country at heart, are setting their faces against this unholy combination. The people are instinctively shunning every man who is at all suspected of affiliating with the foul conspiracy against their country's peace, happiness, and prosperity.

Out in Hooslerflom the clan are trying a new tack; they are even trying to coax the foreigners into their trap. The Brookville Democrat says: "They have made advances toward one of our most respectable Protestant German citizens, by telling him that they were only making war upon the Catholics, and not foreigners in general.—A more base and infernal falsehood could not be uttered by any one, no matter how far he had fallen in the scale of self respect

COL. BENTON A "SICK LION."—Twenty years ago no man in the nation stood higher than Col. Benton. But in those days he was a man! He was a consistent straight forward Democrat. For the last few years, he has been anything else. He has sold himself to the abolitionists. He is the tool of faction. The following from the Washington Sentinel sets him forth in his true colors:

"When lions grow old and lose there strength, they also lose much of their ferocity. They are afraid to attack, so conscious are they of their weakness. So it is with men as they grow old and helpless.—Age abates their turbulence and restrains them from violence, if it does not abate their viciousness and malice. Col. Benton is an exception to this general rule. He does not seek the delusion or plead the immunities of age and failing faculties. He will not acknowledge himself an old or sick lion! Though his mane is white, his limbs feeble, his claws blunt, and his teeth worn and broken, he yet claims all the vigor, while he certainly shows all the ferocity of the most robust and active king of the forest. But it is plain to the world, that the Missourian is not what he was. The sooner he learns it the better it will be for him. He will save himself much strife and many humiliations. As the light of his intellect grows feeble and the fires of his consuming passions grow hotter and more intense.—There can be no more melancholy spectacle than a great intellectual ruin unconscious of its decay. It still indulges in the dreams of ambition; it still nurses bitter jealousies and animosities, and beguiles itself with the soft deceits of blinded egotism. When the warrior can no longer mount his war-horse and fight his battles, he should retire to honorable repose, content with the great deeds he has done, and the service he has rendered. When the great statesman begins to feel the infirmities and disabilities of age, he also should calmly resign his honors, rather than mar his fame by expressing to the world his driveling imbecility.

VALUE OF A SCHOOLMASTER.—There is no office higher than that of a teacher of youth, for there is nothing on earth so precious as the mind, soul and character of the child. No office should be regarded with greater respect. The first minds in a community should be encouraged to assume it.

Disorganization of Mexico.

From all quarters accounts reach us of the disordered and anarchial condition of Mexico, and the approach of another of those turbulent revolutionary epochs to which that unfortunate country has been so often heretofore subjected. In New York at this moment, it is alleged, two contestants for dominion in our neighbor republic are preparing for the destruction of each other, steam ships of war; Santa Anna, the present dictator, in the name of the legitimate government and at the national expense, Alvarez, in the name of the people, aided by contributions from those who drive a profitable trade in the political miseries of distracted peoples. As a mere question, so far as the interests of the United States are concerned, nothing can be more uninteresting than a choice between individuals contending for power in Mexico, nor probably is there one the results from which, whoever may prove the conqueror, are likely to exercise less influence over those more immediately to be affected or the world at large. If the success of Santa Anna or Alvarez be unimportant, so far as the internal administration of Mexican affairs is concerned, their struggles for supremacy are not without importance in regard to the territorial integrity of that nation, and the policy this country will either from choice or necessity find itself compelled to pursue, in the event of such a disruption of its parts as may lead to the separation of Northern Mexico from their sister States, or the establishment of an independent and separate government on the shores of the Pacific, both events within the circle of the probabilities of an early future.

Of the ability of Santa Anna to crush Alvarez or any other man in Mexico, temporarily successful in collecting and directing the elements of revolution, we do not entertain a shadow of a doubt, provided he can make sure that during his absence from the capitol on such a mission no movement subversive of his authority, or destruction of his power be successfully initiated by his enemies; but as in his present individual state, and the distracted condition of his unhappy country, no such feeling of security can accompany him in his military excursions against his rebellious compatriots, it is by no means safe to predict a long continuance of his power, or of his successful administration of affairs.—Menaced on all sides, cordially and efficiently supported on none, the present position of Santa Anna is desperate indeed; yet such is the astonishing administrative ability of the man—such his fertility in expedients, that we are very far from certain of the early decline of his power, unless in the event of the complete dissolution of the cofederacy over which he assumes sovereign and dictatorial sway. Should Northern Mexico succeed in its attempt at secession from the States of the Republic, and should the revolt of Alvarez be consummated by the separation of the territory on the Pacific, and the establishment of a new *republic* therein, the authority of Santa Anna will be confined within narrow limits, but may still continue to exist for some years longer, until the messenger of death summonses the old chief from the country over whose destinies he has exercised so great an influence, and in the vicisitudes of whose fortunes he has so largely participated. Should Northern Mexico succeed in its efforts to secede, there is very little question that at an early day its inhabitants will apply for admission into the Union, when we may expect a fierce congressional conflict on the question, inasmuch as it is well understood that the inhabitants of that country are averse to slavery even where the employment of a servile population is demanded by the character of the climate and soil of their country.

This, however, would not be sufficient to exclude them, the feeling of this country being decidedly and firmly bent on Southern and Western extension, leaving to circumstances the settlement of the many matters of a disagreeable aspect inseparably connected with acquisitions of this character, the immense advantages of which cannot be overbalanced or set-off by social drawbacks, which time may destroy.—Without dwelling upon subjects not immediately before us, or entering into arguments to show that the acquisition of more Mexican territory is expedient or advantageous, we are firmly impressed with the conviction that the dissolution of Mexico is an event much more near than is generally supposed, and that it behooves our government to give heed to the circumstance and prepare for the event.—*New Orleans Delta.*

Labor and its Rewards.

There is this great difference in the relation which capital bears to labor in this country and in Europe; in Europe capital is the master of labor; in this country labor is master of capital. The law of supply and demand regulates all things; capital, labor, even the increase and decrease of population itself. The National Era lately published the following interesting facts relative to the wages of labor:

The average wages of agricultural laborers in England last year, were forty cents a day. The wages of journeymen carpenters now, in Waterford, Ireland, are 83 cents a day.

In Central India the wages of a field laborer are now six cents a day, he finding his own food; women receive 4½ cents, and boys 3 cents. House servants are better paid, and they are compelled to wear better clothes.

Thirty years ago a field laborer cost his owner in the Southern States, less than a dollar a week (interest on his price, and cost of keeping) now the cost is twice as much.

1851, average wages of Lowell, Mass. in the factories for females, thirty-three cts. a day; for males, eighty cents, clear of board; or fifty-two cents for females; and one dollar, twelve cents for males without board. The wages in 1840, were precisely the same there.

The wages of labor at Greenwich Hospital, Eng. for carpenters, brick-layers and masons, doubled from 1735 to 1828 (from 1735 to 1828, (from 2s 6d to 5s per day.)

The weekly wages of husbandry labor in England, in 1700, were equal to the price of fifty-four pints of wheat; in 1790, to eighty-two pints; in 1832, to ninety pints. (Sixty-four pints make a bushel.)

From Wm. Penn's cash book, it appears that in 1699, it required 137 days of unskilled labor to earn a ton of flour—cash wages 33 cents a day. In 1834, such a laborer at Philadelphia could earn a ton of flour in 17 days—cash wages, 75 cents per day. Flour was at the former period $45,-34; at the latter, 58,32 per ton.

Thus, in 132 years in England, the wages of unskilled labor had nearly doubled when estimated in wheat, in cash they had quite doubled, and in nearly all other commodities they had many times multiplied their nominal value. Even in the year 1813, a cottager's Sunday hat cost 20s, now 7s; a shirt 10s 6d, now 3s; calico 2s 9d, now 6d; brown sugar 10d, now 4d. In 14 years, from 1320 to '34, cotton cloth fell from 12s3d to 6d. In these years the price of cloth diminished 51 per cent, wages remaining in money price the same. But what is more remarkable, the money of all the British and Irish productions and manufactures exported from England had fallen in these 14 years full forty per cent. This reduction continued steady till 1850. $41,63 would purchase as much of these articles which make up the multiform exports of Great Britain, $94 would have purchased 30 years before. The money wages remained the same, the real wages had more than doubled within 30 years in everything but wheat and house rent.

The wages of women in the United States measured in the same way, have trebled since the year 1818—the period of the general introduction of machinery into manufactories.

The wages of husbandry in France have in like manner trebled in 130 years. While the process of doubling the wages of labor was going on in England, the population rose to fourteen millions.

MISERY OF STATESMEN.—Probably few great philosophic statesmen—few men, that is who have acted intimately in public affairs as well as contemplated them from the closet—ever quitted the stage without a feeling of profound discouragement. Whether successful or unsuccessful, as the world would deem them, a sense of sadness and disappointment seems to prevail over every other sentiment. They have attained so few of their objects—they have fallen so far short of their ideal—they have seen so much more than ordinary men of the danger and difficulties of nations, and of the vices and meanness of public men. Not many Englishmen governed so long or so successfully as Sir Robert Peel, or sat in such a halo of blessings and esteem; yet shortly before his death, he confessed that what he had seen and heard in public life, had left upon his mind a prevalent impression of gloom and grief. Who ever succeeded so splendidly as Washington? Who ever enjoyed to such a degree, and to the end, the confidence and gratitude of his country? "Yet" says Guizot, "towards the close of his life, in the sweet and dignified retirement of Mount Vernon, something of lassitude and sadness hung about the mind of a man so serenely great—a feeling indeed, most natural at the termination of a long life spent in men's concerns. Power is a heavy burden, and mankind a hard taskmaster to him who struggles virtuously against their passions and their errors.—Success itself can not wipe out the sorrowful impressions which originate in the conflict, and the weariness contracted on the scene of action is prolonged even in the bosom of repose.—*North British Review.*

☞ "What are political platforms?" asked an old lady. "Oh," said her worst half, "they are platform scales where they weigh Presidents."

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE ELECTION.—Having no particular news of interest with which to entertain our readers this week, we have concluded that a couple of dry and peculiar jokes—the result of the recent election—might be relished and appreciated.

The next day after the election, Mr. K., a citizen of this county, before knowing the result, set out in the direction of the road across the Cascade mountains to meet, and escort a brother hither, whom, he had learned, had reached the western slope.—Returning, Mr. K. stopped at the residence of Mr. E. at which place "John R." was engaged in the erection of a saw mill. After the usual salutations—"well," says Mr. K., "John R., how did the election go?" "Why," says "John R., "it went in favor of the democrats, of course, just as I told them it would—and there isn't anything *derogatory* about that neither."

In another county, Maj. S. was a candidate for county commissioner, and the candidate for sheriff not voting in his own precinct, in company with two others repaired to another, for the purpose of "electioneering." Knowing that the contest would be very close between the aspirants for the office of sheriff, it was thought advisable, by the trio, to "swap off" the Maj., who was running on the same ticket, in order to secure the sheriff's election; and a "sale" was effected. On the return of our candidate for sheriff, (who by the way lived in the same precinct in which the Maj. resided), the votes being all counted out, and all the precincts heard from except the one to which our sheriff had repaired, and finding that it would take three votes to procure his election, the Major, in a high state of excitement, remarked to our candidate for sheriff: "How did ——— precinct go?" "I require but three votes to insure my election." "Oh," remarked the latter, "if three votes will elect you, you are county commissioner, *for I know of three votes in ——— precinct that are certain for you.*" "Then," says Maj. S., "I am elected without *defalcation.*" On counting out the votes in ——— precinct, it was found that ——— votes were cast for the Maj. They were counted over again. "Nara" vote. A third time were the polls scrutinized, with the same result following. "There is a lie out some place," remarked a bystander. "Sold by ———," reiterated the Major.

The jist of the story is, that the sheriff sold the Major more seriously than he intended—expecting that there would be at least *three* votes cast for him, behind which to take shelter and sustain his veracity.

☞ The U. S. Dist. Court for this county closed its session on Wednesday last—Judge CHENOWETH presiding. There were twenty-six civil and eighteen criminal cases on the old and new docket disposed of, and eight cases continued. Among these were ten indictments returned by the grand jury at this term of the court. One prisoner was sentenced to a fine of five hundred dollars and three months imprisonment. The grand jury were in session eight days.

The following is a list of the attorneys in attendance at this term:

J. S. Clendenin, U. S. Dist. Attorney, B. F. Kendal, Pros. Atty., J. P. Anderson, Marshal, Hon. Victor Monroe, Charles H. Mason, Secretary of Territory, Elwood Evans, D. R. Bigelow, Quincy A. Brooks, W. H. Wallace, Frank Clark, H. C. Moseley.

The following gentlemen were admitted as attorneys:

Hugh A. Goldsborough, Elias Yulee, Joseph Cushman.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND DEMAND EXPLANATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.—A Paris correspondent, under date of Sept. 28, says:

"There is an *on dit* here respecting a joint note sent by France and England to the Cabinet at Washington, requiring explanation of the engagement entered into between the United States and Russia, especially with respect to the nature and conditions of an acquisition said to be made by the Government of the United States of Russian possessions situate at the most northern extremity of America."

PRESIDENT PIERCE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says of President Pierce:

"His civil achievements since his accession to the Presidency, have been more important and more glorious, and more conducive to the welfare of the country, than would be a hundred victories by land and sea. The treaties which he has already made with foreign powers are peaceful triumphs, greatly augmenting the strength and prosperity and glory of the country."

Meeting of the Thurston Co. Bar.

At a meeting of the members of the bar of Thurston county, H. A. Goldsborough, Esq., was called to the chair, and B. F. Kendall was appointed secretary.

On motion, C. H. Mason and J. P. Anderson, Esqrs., were appointed a committee to draft resolutions.

The following resolutions were reported by said committee, and adopted:

Whereas, The Honorable FRANCIS A. CHENOWETH has just closed a term of the District Court for the county of Thurston, in and for the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, which is the first of his judicial labors under the commission lately received by him as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this Territory, at which term a large amount of accumulated business was disposed of with admirable dispatch and with proper regard to the rights of parties; therefore be it

Resolved by the members of the bar of the Second Judicial District, That we congratulate our fellow-citizens of the Territory of Washington at large, and the 2d Judicial District in particular, upon the appointment of the Hon. FRANCIS A. CHENOWETH as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of our Territory, and presiding judge of this district.

Resolved, That the term of the court which has just closed gives satisfactory assurance of the competency, integrity and learning of Judge Chenoweth—and if the past is a criterion by which to judge the future, the bar of this district hereby express a confidence that Judge Chenoweth will give entire satisfaction to the profession throughout the Territory.

Resolved, That while we regret the loss we have sustained by the withdrawal of the Hon. VICTOR MONROE from the bench, for which his great legal abilities so eminently fitted him, we are compensated for that loss by his acquisition to our own number, and by the appointment of so worthy a successor.

The meeting was then adjourned.

H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH, *Chm'n.*
B. F. KENDALL, *Sec'y.*

PACIFIC COUNTY, W. T.,
Nov. 10, 1854.

EDITOR PIONEER & DEMOCRAT:

Sir, We, as a portion of the Grand Jury of this county, would beg the favor through the columns of your paper to inform the citizens of this county, the cause of the Marshall of our Territory delaying the payments of the expenses of the courts of this county, as we have held two terms of said court and been promised our pay long since. Can you give us any iniormation of the cause of this way of doing business as we are aware the Government furnished the money long since?

Respectfully yours,
Wm. McGunnagille,
Geo. Brun,
John Fraim,
H. Hall,
Rocque Dechens,
Joseph Brown,
Joseph Southerland,
Charles Stevens.

At the times of holding the U. S. Courts in the spring of this year, there were no funds in the hands of the Marshal with which to pay the expenses. All the courts in the Territory were held *on a credit*. Subsequently, funds, supposed to have been sufficient, were sent on for the purpose of defraying these expenses.

Those who served were entitled to a certificate of their attendance and mileage, and an allowance of that amount ought to have been made upon the records of the court at the time. At most of the courts the allowance was made and ther certificates issued. The Marshal has had no notice of an allowance having been made at Pacific county. No certificates have been presented him for attendance at that court. Wherever these allowances have been made and the certificate presented, they have been paid by the Marshal until the funds in his hands have been exhausted.—Many accounts of this kind are still outstanding in other counties as well as Pacific. But this is not owing to any default of the Marshal, inasmuch as he has paid out as long as there were funds in his hands with which to pay. He expects an additional remittance from the Department in a few weeks, and promises that when it is received, those in Pacific (as well as other counties), who have juror's certificates properly made out, shall be paid.

It would be well, however, to remark in this connection, that the accounting officers at Washington City are very strict in their allowance of the accounts for court expenses; requiring all allowances to be made upon the records of the court, and a certificate of that fact presented before the Marshal is authorized to pay the amount.—Many *bona fide* claims are still outstanding and unpaid for want of this proper authentication.

We trust the foregoing explanation may prove satisfactory, as we are fully confident that Col. ANDERSON would be the last man in the world to wrongfully withhold funds due on account of holding courts, or otherwise, when in his hands to disburse.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have been shown a letter, since the arrival of the mail, addressed to Col. ANDERSON, from the Secretary of the Interior, in which, enclosed, was a draft for the payment, at least, of all court dues in the vicinity of the Columbia river, which, by the way, will be liquidated as soon as the draft is cashed.

Our School.

The closing exercises of the second three months' term of Mr. B. CORNELIUS' school took place at the school room on Friday, the 17th inst., in presence of a highly respectable auditory.

The pupils were examined in the various branches of study they had pursued through the term, and acquitted themselves very creditably. After their studies were through, many of them made recitations.

The names of the pieces were not given to the audience, but those recited by Miss C. COCK, Miss WOOD, Miss HORN, Miss ANNIE COCK, Master F. HEAD, Master SAM HALE—and the dialogues in which some of the above pupils, together with Master R. HEAD, Miss HEAD, and Master HENRY HALE took part, indicated good taste, attention and proper elocution.

Following the recitations was the announcement and distribution of the prizes to the successful pupils for the term. The names are as follows:

First Class—First premium, Miss CAROLINE COCK; second premium, R. HEAD.

Second Class — First premium, HENRY HALE; second premium, Miss A. COCK.

Third Class—First premium, JOHN SHELTON; second premium, HENRY WARD.

Fourth Class—First premium, Miss SOPHIA COCK; second premium, Miss KENNEDY.

The whole closed with an address from Mr. CORNELIUS, which has been kindly furnished for publication. The interests of our rapidly increasing territory, and the want, geographically, of a school in our midst, points Olympia out as being a proper location, in point of health, &c., and Mr. CORNELIUS as competent a teacher as can be procured on the Pacific coast.

Let all those who are indebted to Mr. C. *pay up* for the past, and give indemnity for the future.

ADDRESS OF MR. CORNELIUS.

It is a remarkable fact that while all the civilized world acknowledges the importance and necessity of education, scarcely any two individuals are agreed in their own minds, as to what education really is. Let us investigate a few of these various opinions, and in order to enliven, in some degree, a subject—though highly interesting, yet not very entertaing—let us draw a little on the imagination.

Nobody doubts, I suppose, that "the proper study of mankind is man." The idea is as trite as it is true. But the best *place* for such a study may admit of some debate. For my own part, I have found that a snug corner on the deck of a steamboat, under an awning, on a fine summer's day, with a goodly company on board; is as comfortable and commanding a position for the observation of character as any we can select. To such a post then, on board the "Major Tompkins" on a pleasure trip down the Sound, I would in imagination transport ourselves. The boat has nearly passed Stielacoom before silence is broken by a tall gentleman whose extended newspaper has hitherto screened from notice.—He has been deep in the leading article in the *Pioneer and Democrat*, till unable to contain his admiration, he bursts forth in praise of some very liberal sentiments ably and forcibly expressed on that of education. The topic once started, all the company join more or less in its discussion—for what so easy to talk about as education? Besides the general interest which it inspires, education seems to have this advantage over every other science—that it requires neither talent, instruction, nor experience to understand it. So all the passengers talk, and all agree with the idea—broached by the tall gentleman—that the moral, mental, and physical perfection of our nature, is the true object of sound education. This seems very satisfactory; but let us look a little closer. Is the general agreement on this subject real? Is this high standard actually acknowledged by all even in theory? Have the persons who thus pleasantly settled the matter, any correct idea of mental, moral and physical perfection? any adequate conception of education in its *entireness*? Let us examine, one by one, the specimens of humanity now before us, and we shall find that their ideas about education are as various as they are complete.

I would just direct your attention to the gentleman in the opposite corner. He is stout, but not fat—is dressed well, though not precisely, and has a remarkably healthy, wholesome countenance. He looks like one in whom the animal has outgrown the spiritual, yet without rendering him insensible or coarse. I noticed that when coming on board, he brought with him some cakes of alarmingly rich complexion, which he politely offered to the ladies, but which on their declining, he quietly dispatched with evident satisfaction. This man's ideas of education is almost exclusively *physical*. His great desideratum is the avoidance of every kind of trouble. He thinks that study and pasttime are synonymous terms, and looks forward confidently to the day when, children shall regard arithmetic only as a more elaborate game of "dominoes" and geometry merely as another form of "cross questions and crooked answers."

The boarding school which promises the most luxurious fare, the easiest lessons, and the longest vacation, will most recommend itself to this gentleman; and he has accordingly placed his son, and a large number of sweetmeats, at a private boarding school of this description in San Francisco, not however, without a judicious assurance to the dear boy, that if he does not find every thing "as he likes it," he shall return home at the quarter's end.

Turn now to this gentleman's vis-a-vis, a bilious, determined countenance; he is for simple diet, hard work and strict discipline above all things (that is for the young.)—In fact his ideas on the subject of education are a modern edition of the Spartan.

He was himself educated at a large public school, and fancies that the roughness and severity with which he was treated are essential to the formation of the manly character. He considers school chiefly as a place where a boy may be knocked about by his playmates, and have all "home fancy," in other words, fine scruples rubbed off, before his entrance upon life. This process being in his eyes, the best preparation for a world full of stern duties on the one hand, and seductive temptations on the other.—This gentleman regards education entirely in a masculine point of view; he has no idea of it in relation to the fair sex, and would be quite at a loss for any definition of female education beyond making pies and preserves and being fond of their needle.—This specimen at least in its most offensive form is, I am happy to say, becoming rare in the United States.

Examine now the lady who sit sbeside the bilious man. She is elegantly and expensively dressed, and reclines in her chair with an air of aristocratic langour. Her face has a mixed expressisn of coldness and affected timidity, and I observe that when coming on board, she could not cross on the plank from the wharf to the boat without invoking the assistance of a very polite and gentlemanly captain, she yet rejected the cake offered by the comfortable gentleman with a stare of fashionable contempt, that might have annihilated a weaker spirit.

This lady's notion of education has reference entirely to exterior manners and accomplishments, and her only science is the science of display. She is more anxious that her daughter should be *like* a lady than really a lady; takes far more pains to prepare her for the little ceremonies of society than to fortify her against the trials of the world; and is more truly solicitous about her manner of leaving a room than her manner of leaving life.

The gentleman sitting directly opposite to us, reading a Greek Play, with untiring avidity, is a great student, and a man of talent. He is for *intellectual* developments at the expense equally of soul and body, for long lessons, close application, and the acquirment of all the arts and sciences by the age of fourteen. The knowledge to be gained from books, is, in his opinion alone worthy of attainment. The affections and sentiments—all qualities which warm and purify humanity—are banished from his definition of "mind," and consequently from what he considers the proper sphere of education. Classics and mathematics are his divinities. The Christian graces of faith, hope and charity exist for him only as portions of the church service; and if he attaches any value to the precepts of morality, it arises rather from habit than a feeling of their importance.

Look now at the lady who talks so constantly to her daughter, who sits by her side. There is something very prepossessing in her appearance yet withal a want of refinement. If we examine her views of education, we find them excellent as far as they go. She is a strenuous advocate for moral training; but for moral training almost exclusively. Under her system the temper and disposition of the child would be strictly watched; but its intellect might run wild. Her daughter will grow good, gentle and affectionate, but without lofty imagination, without literary sympathies, and without a particle of taste. This lady does not understand that the head and the heart mutually affect each other; and that piety, benevolence and truthfulness may be strengthened and refined by judicious mental culture. Her idea of education is incomplete, but not false; she is rather in omission than commission. We cannot appreciate too highly the importance of moral progression, but "these things ought we to do" yet "not leave the others undone."

How various, how incompatable are the opinions here described! and yet their advocates can all join in the cry of "mental, moral and physical improvement." Are these people insincere? Is their enthusiasm feigned? No. They are only inconsiderate and careless in the use of words.—But even thus is the world beguiled into an exaggerated estimate of its own wisdom. For in this point all the company are purely of one mind. They regard "our own day" with intense admiration and seem fully persuaded, that whatever errors may have been committed in former times, we have now attained to the perfection of knowledge, and have only to apply our consummated wisdom. With them education is a settled question—a problem which has been solved now and forever. What a mistake. For, if human science and human character be progressive, we shall surely advance in this above all other knowledge. We are yet only on the threshold of an enquiry which *fully* to answer demands, and which in all its bearings, it maybe, can be comprehended only in another sphere of existence.

To the earnest student of human nature there are many subjects intimately connected with education which are but "dimly seen and faintly understood," and every fresh discovery in physical or mental science, whilst it serves to light his onward path, serves also to render more apparent the thick darkness which still surrounds him. The subject of education is from its very nature, infinite. While then we thankfully avail ourselves of every aid from modern enlightment, let us with reverence leave the final resolution of this problem to Him whom "a thousand years are as one day," content to believe, that now as heretofore, education must consist in the *earnest application of those means which to our judgment, and conscience appear the best.* Nor need we tremble for the result; but work ever onward and upward with unwavering faith, remembering that we are appointed not to do MUCH but to do *well*—that the fruits of Heaven will not ripen in some sunny hour, but every noble mind must lend its transitory ray, and then when the full year of Providence has gone its round, perchance the collective sun-shine of humanity may have matured the produce of the tree of life.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

A Trip to Gray's Harbor.

MR. EDITOR: Sir, having a desire to see Gray's Harbor and the river putting into it, I left Grand Mound Prairie in company with three others on Sunday, Nov. 1, at noon. We had fine weather, and proceeded down the river—water low and rapid in many places. We had two portages over which we hauled our canoe, and night coming on, encamped on the east bank of the river under a fir tree; came about ten miles Wednesday 2.—Got under way in the morning, and at 2 o'clock, P. M. arrived at Armstrong's bendings, on the east side the river. Two miles east of the bendings is situated a saw mill on a small creek, and tributary of the Chehalis, known as "Armstrong's Mills." This is about 15 miles from G. M. Prairie. Owing to some preparations necessary to be made, we encamped, and having procured a large canoe of the Indians, and being joined by Mr. Porter, we concluded to leave our two small canoes, and all five go down in one.

Thursday, 3d.—Got an early start. The day was fine, and we arrived at the head of tide-water about 3 o'clock, P. M.—25 miles from Armstrong's Mills—thence down the river we arrived at Mr. Porter's house before sunset—distance 8 miles from the head of tide-water, and at the mouth of Satsup river. Mr. P. has a fine claim; has about three acres partially cleared, and all done without the aid of a team. He has about one acre of potatoes. The Indians had just finished digging them, and we judged there could not be less than 600 bushels, and of the finest kind, and what is a little extraordinary, and speaks well for that section of country, they have had no frosts up to this time, and the potatoe tops and vegetables show no signs of frost.

There are several good prairies a little ways back from the river—one of which composes a part of Mr. P's claim. Directly opposite, on the south side the river is Mr. Scammon's claim. He has a small frame house, and two or three acres partly cleared, which has also been done without a team. Mr. S. has an excellent claim, and it is supposed by many to be a good site for a town. This is about 10 miles up from the head of the bay, and consequently, on navigable water.

Friday, 4th.—Left Porter's at 2 o'clock P. M., and went down the river with the tide in our favor; arrived at James Pelkinton's a little before sun set—8 miles from Porters and Scammons. Mr. Pelkintons has a timber claim—has very fair banks, and good landing. He too, has a town site, according to the estimation of many. He has the best of land, and appears well satisfied.

Saturday, Nov. 5.—Left Pelkinton's after breakfast, and, he joining us, went down against tide to the head of the bay, which is two miles below Mr. P's landing. Here a river comes in from the n. e. called by the Indians *Wishtaw;* about 12 or 15 rods wide, 4 fathoms deep, and is said to hold its depth 20 miles or more up; we went up about one mile; the banks are good, fine springs come out of the banks, and the timber is spruce, fir, and cedar of the very best quality. The point of land lying between this river and the Chehalis rises gradually, and affords a fine view from the bay, and even the entrance of the harbor. Thence we kept the south side the bay to what is called Roundtree's claim, also a town site; it is good land, has a fine appearance, and is well watered; situated about ten miles from the head of the bay. At evening we arrived at Jno. Cole's, two miles s. w. from Roundtree's claim. Mr. Mr. C. has a snug little house; lives alone; has a very good garden which has not been hurt by the frosts; he has been here some three years or more, and is well acquainted about the south side of the bay, and gave us much valuable information as to rivers, &c. Three small rivers put into the bay on the south side; one of which puts into the bay ¼ of a mile s. w. of Mr. C's; he has taken his claim along its banks. There is dry tide lands or prairie up on either side this river, extending some six miles from the mouth, and it is said there is a good water fall at the head of tide water, 5 or 6 miles up. We went up this river a few miles; the land is good back from the river, and the timber of the best quality; but immediately on the bank of the bay the timber is not so fine, being more scrubby. We stopped with Mr. Cole till the next afternoon, when we went on to the point at the entrance of the harbor. Here we stopped two nights.

Tuesday morning, 8th.—The wind was high from the north, we were unable to cross over to the north side the bay. We then followed the south channel up to the timber land; found from 5 to 6 fathom water at low tide. We sounded in many parts of the bay, and found no lack of water in the channel. The south channel is from ¼ to ½ of a mile in width, and continues good from the entrance up south about two miles; makes a good lee for crafts drawing four fathom in any weather.

On the whole, Mr. Editor, I am well pleased with that portion of the country, it is certainly a very fine body of land. It is true, this region does not present all the facilities to the farmer that some portions do. It will require more labor to make farms on the heavy timbered land than the prairie, but when once a farm is cleared, it is far superior to the prairie land: besides, the timber on these navigable rivers is very valuable, and the land in reality, is worth more on that account.

From information of the Indians, we learned that there is fine prairie land up the North river; they say the river is navigable up some 15 or 20 miles, and has some large falls, and extensive prairies. We found good specimens of stone coal on the banks of the Chehalis river. Wednesday morning, we commenced our journey up the Chehalis again, and on Saturday evening, arrived at Grand Mound.

Please give the above a place in your paper and much oblige an emigrant.

CHAS. F. JUDSON.

Grand Mound Prairie,
November 16, 1854.

☞ The following article from the Umpqua (*Oregon) Gazette*, will serve to show that we are not *alone* neglected in being furnished with adequate mail facilities by the Postmaster General. The arguments in favor of a direct mail route from the head of the Sound to San Francisco, are as numerous and certainly as strong as those urged by the *Gazette* in favor of its locality being supplied.

The Postmaster General, and the delivery of the Mails at Umpqua.

Were it not that we occasionally see his name mentioned in an exchange, we might long since have forgotten that there was in existence such an official as the Postmaster General, whose jurisdiction extends over this part of Uncle Sam's dominions; and, indeed, so far as we in Southern Oregon are concerned, his existence is a matter of very little importance, except that we should most probably be better off without him. Notwithstanding all the representations that have been made to him of the importance of the delivery of the mails at the Umpqua, and the inconvenience resulting to us from the want of a regular and direct mail communication with San Francisco—notwithstanding the evidence which has been laid before him in regard to the safety of the entrance and harbor of Umpqua, he has hitherto closed his ears to our request that he would compel the delivery of the mails at the Umpqua. He has done nothing at all for Southern Oregon, and, judging from past experience, we need entertain no hopes of his ever doing anything for us, so long as the P. M. S. S. Co. have money in their hands, and the will to use it to our disadvantage.

Now, to any one who knows any thing at all of the geography of this country, the importance of the delivery of the mails at this point must be manifest at once. The mail steamers can reach the Umpqua from San Francisco two days sooner than they can reach Portland. There is nothing to prevent them from coming in over the bar, immediately upon arriving before it; yet, although steamers pass in full view of the mouth of the Umpqua nearly every trip, and although it would not detain the mail steamer more than two or three hours to run in and deliver the mails, unless they had freight to discharge, they must go on to Portland—to the northern boundary of the Territory, and the mails sent back to us overland. Why not send the steamers up to Puget Sound with the mails, or why not send them by way of China, or the Sandwich Islands? It would be quite as sensible, and withal as economical as the present arrangement.

Were the mails delivered here, they would, with suitable changes in the inland routes, reach a large proportion of the Offices in the Territory sooner than they now do, *via* the Columbia river and Portland. As we said before, the mails would reach this place from San Francisco fully two days sooner than they reach Portland. Now, with two days start, the mails will reach Salem sooner from this place than they possibly can from Portland. Any one who has ever been over the road knows this to be the fact. So that all the Post Offices south of Salem—and they are the majority of the Post Offices in the Territory—would be benefitted by this arrangement, especially those south of the Calapooya Mountains, which the mails would reach fully one week sooner than they now do.

It is impossible that the Postmaster General can be ignorant of the necessity of the delivery of the mails at this point. He has even acknowledged its importance, by letting the contract at one time to the P. M. S. S. Co. But, upon their representations that the Umpqua bar was dangerous for vessels so large as their ocean steamers—in the face of the fact that the Fremont had made one trip in safety, and had been advertised for a second, and in the face of the certificates of the Captains of vessels which traded here—men of acknowledged integrity and skill in their profession, and who testified to the safety of the entrance, for an ocean steamer of the size of either the *Fremont* or the *Columbia*—he allowed them to haul off from this port, and to deliver the mails at Port Orford instead, a place which has no communication with the interior, and where it is almost impossible to land in the winter season. Since then he has advertised that he would *reconsider* proposals for delivering the mails at the Umpqua; but, although proposals were made, and a company in San Francisco sent an agent to Washington for the express purpose of securing this contract, nothing could be accomplished. The Postmaster General appeared to be as completely in the power of the P. M. S. S. Co. as if they had bought him for a price.

How long is this state of things to continue? How long are the P. M. S. S. Co. to rule not only the Pacific coast, but the officials at Washington? There are other ocean steamers besides those of that Company, which are willing and anxious for a contract to deliver the mails here. Why not let them have it, since the P. M. S. S. Co. are unwilling to risk their old hulks by letting them come into the Umpqua? Or must we wait until a Postmaster General is appointed at Washington who will not sell his favor to the highest bidder?

What is going on in St. Petersburg.

A correspondent of the New Bedford Mercury, (an American), writing from St. Petersburg, on the 27th June, says:

"Since my arrival here, on the 10th of June, I have been waiting for the attack of Sir Charles Napier upon Cronstadt, and it has been hourly expected. But not an English or French sail has been seen from Cronstadt until this morning, when a large division of the fleet was seen approaching slowly. The fortifications at Cronstadt are very strong, and Napier will have a warm reception. English boasting produ-

ces considerable merriment here. They say that Napier in a speech made before leaving London, concluded by saying that he would lunch at Cronstadt and dine at St. Petersburg upon the same day. I am told that the Grand Duke Constantine, while examining the fortifications a few days since, after expressing his approbation and complimenting the engineers upon their skill, remarked that he was now ready to lunch Admiral Napier, but he thought the repast at Cronstadt would be such as to take away his appetite for dinner at St. Petersburg. Of one thing I can assure you. The war is very popular with all classes here, and the stories which you hear of revolutions here, and of imperial extortion, are all utterly false. The English papers are guilty of fabricating all sorts of reports to which no credit is to be given. It may sound odd, but the Russians of St. Petersburg call the English barbarians. They say: 'If the English feel bound to protect Turkey, why do they not go to Constantinople? Why do they come down upon our Finland coast to kill innocent people, burn little villages, destroy private property and take away small vessels belonging to poor peasants? And this they do where no troops are quartered and where there cannot be the least resistance. These are the acts of barbarism.' There is some truth in these remarks. To To see little villages unprotected and unoffending, totally destroyed with many of their inhabitants, for the pretended protection of Turkey, suggests only cowardice to the American mind."

News by Stuart's Express!

By STUART'S Express, which arrived just as we were going to press (*forty hours from Portland,*) we are in receipt of full files of San Francisco and Atlantic city papers.

The State elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana have resulted in favor of the Know Nothings. The Steam ship *Arctic* of the Collins line was lost off Cape Race on the 27th of September. 250 passengers perished with her. All the women and children on board perished.

The European news is highly interesting. The expedition of the allied armies to the Crimea is reported to have been successful. Sebostopol was taken after a siege of four hours; 18,000 Russians killed, 22,000 taken prisoners, and the destruction of the forts together with the shipping in the harbor are the results of the French and English victory. The accounts are indefinite, and disconnected, but we will give them at length next week.

☞ JUDGE CHENOWETH has appointed Butler Anderson, Esq., and Maj. H. A. Goldsborough, U. S. Commissioners for the 2d Judicial District.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has thoroughly examined the accounts of Hon. T. Butler King, formerly collector of the port of San Francisco, and that the disputed points have been decided in Mr. King's favor. Impartial men generally thought that the circumstances under which Mr. King accepted the office, the condition of California at the time, and his own high personal character, should, have shielded him from even the suspicion of malfeasance. There was no U. S. Court in California during his administration of the Custom House, and the Collector was frequently called upon to act in an official capacity without waiting for special instructions from a government thousands of miles distant. The necessity of the case compelled the Collector frequently to exercise his best judgment, and act with promptitude.—Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce.

DIED,

In Greenland, New Hampshire, on the 27th Sept., THOMAS BERRY, Esq., aged 75 years.

REMOVAL.

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.,

BEGS leave to announce to the public that he has removed to his NEW STORE, corner of Main and Third Streets. Thanking his friends for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he hopes by strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of the same.

Olympia, W. T., Nov. 24, 1854. 11tf

Strained Honey.

A NEW supply of fine strained Honey just received and for sale at PARKER'S.

Olympia, Nov. 24, 1854. 11tf

Dissolution Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between C. B. PILLOW and CLARK DREW is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHAS. B. PILLOW,
CLARK DREW.

Portland, Nov. 7, 1854.

The business of the firm will be settled by C. B. Pillow at their old stand on Front street.

C. B. PILLOW.

Portland, Nov. 7, 1854. 11tf

Notice.

HAVING been appointed administrator on the Estate of John V. Bukirk, deceased, late of Steilacoom, Pierce county, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from date, or they will be forever barred.

Those indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately.

A. J. BURGE.

Steilacoom, Pierce Co. W. T., Nov. 17, 1854. 4t11

CLARK DREW,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Boot and Shoe shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Olympia and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop on Main street, where he will manufacture

BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES AND HARNESS;

All of which will be made after the latest fashion, and in a good workmanlike manner.

Please give us a call and examine our stock, which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

J. B. ROBERTS.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

Olympia, Nov. 11, 1854. 9tf

Religious Notices.

The Rev. Dr. MCCARTY (Episcopal Church) will preach in Olympia on the first Sabbath of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. G. F. WHITWORTH (Presbyterian Church) will preach regularly on the second and fourth Sabbaths of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Nov. 25, 1854.

Provisions—		**Groceries—**	
Beef, fresh, ₰ lb.	12@18	Sugar, bro. ₰ lb.	11@12½
Mutton, " "	16@20	Sugar, white crush. per lb.	@20
Pork, fresh and salt, ₰ lb.	16½@20	Coffee, ₰ lb.	18@20
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl.	$26@$28	Tea, " "	50@75
Clear Pork, ₰ "	$30@$32	Rice, Caro., ₰ lb.	6@10
Bacon, clear, ₰ lb.	18@20	Dried Apples, ₰ lb	14@16
Hams, ₰ lb.	6@22	Dried Peaches " "	6@25
Shoulders, ₰ lb.	6@16	Chili Peaches, " "	6@25
Salmon, ₰ lb.	@10	Soap, ₰ lb.	8@10
Codfish, ₰ lb.	@8	Starch, ₰ lb.	20
Mackerel, ₰ hf bbl.	$15@16	Candles, m'd, ₰ lb	25
Butter, ₰ lb.	30@37½	do Adm. " "	50
Lard, " "	18@20	do Sperm, " "	62
Cheese, " "	40@50	Tobacco, ₰ lb.	40@75
Flour, ₰ 100 lbs.	@$6	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn Meal, ₰ lb.	6@7	Pepper, grain, ₰ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	@5	Molasses, ₰ gal.	75@$1
Salt, course, ₰ "	@4	Syrup, " "	80@$1
Potatoes, ₰ bush	$1.	Vinegar, cider, ₰ gallon	75
Onions, " "	2.00	Lamp oil, ₰ gal.	1.75@$2
Beets, " "	2.00	**Liquor—**	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ₰ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Beans, Chili, ₰ lb.	6@7	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Beans, white, ₰ lb.	7@8	Gin, ₰ gal.	1.50@$3
Eggs, ₰ doz.	75	Port Wine, ₰ gal.	1.50@$2
Dry Goods—		Cherry Brandy, ₰ gallon	$1.50@$2
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	14@16	**Sundries—**	
Shirtings, bro. 3-4 per yard	14	Nails, ₰ keg	$8.50@$10
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16	Window glass, ₰ box	$7@$9
Drillings, bro. ₰ yd	16	Sash, ₰ light	@25
Prints, ₰ yard	12½@20	Axes,	$1.50@$2
Blankets, ₰ pr.	$5@$7	Buckets, 3 hoop,	.50@75
Hosiery, wool hlf, per doz.	$3@$5	Brooms,	25
do cotton, ₰ doz.	2.50	**Lumber—**	
Paints, &c.—		Sawed fir, ₰ M.	$15@17
Lead, white, ₰ lb.	20	" cedar, "	$16@18
do colors, " "	25@37½	Shingles, ₰ M.	$3@$4
Linseed oil, ₰ gal	$2.50	Square timber, ₰ foot	.10@12
Turpentine, " "	3,00	Piles, ₰ foot	4@5

Strayed or Stolen

FROM G. Bush's prairie, on or about the 20th Sept. 1854, a red yoke of cattle about seven or eight years old; one dark red with high horns; the other light red, some white about the flanks, white bushy tail, hind legs white half way up, and a heart-shaped star in the face.

Whoever will return said cattle or give information where they can be found, to Geo. Bush, shall be handsomely rewarded for the same.

J. MABIE.

Nov. 18, 1854. 10tf

$400 REWARD!

WHEREAS the following Indians, "Slah-Wah, of the Snaget, "Samuel," otherwise called "Jack,' and 'Wasissamie' of the Clallam, and "Taylor," of the Snohomish tribe, previously confined in the garrison at Steilacoom, made their escape therefrom on the night of the 19th of October, a reward of one hundred dollars each will be paid for the capture and return of each and all of the above named Indians, to the commanding officer of the above post.

C. H. MASON,
Acting Gov. and Sup. Ind. Aff.

Office of Sup. Ind. Aff., Olympia, Oct. 25, 1854.

NOTICE

Of Establishment of Surveyors General and of Land Offices for the Territories of New Mexico, Washington, Oregon, and Minnesota.

IN pursuance of law, the President of the United States has directed that for the present the following shall be the sites of the offices for the Surveying and Land Districts created by acts passed at the late session of Congress, viz:

The office for the Surveyor General of New Mexico to be located at Santa Fe; and that for the Surveyor General of Washington Territory at OLYMPIA.

The offices for the Register and Receiver for Washington Territory also at OLYMPIA; those for Oregon Territory at Oregon City; those for the Winona District, in Minnesota Territory, at Winona; and those for the Red Wing District, also in Minnesota Territory, at Red Wing.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of August A. D. 1854.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Oct. 21, 1854. 6w6

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Berry, John R. Berry and V. O. Hough were once in partnership in the ownership of a saw mill at Nisqually, county of Thurston and Territory of Washington, and whereas the said V. O. Hough still assumes to bind all of said partners by his acts, now therefore the public are hereby notified that said partnership has long since been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said V. O. Hough has no authority to bind said partners either in contracting new debts or settling old ones, only so far as his own interests are concerned.

JOHN R. BERRY.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1854. 4w6

New Goods! New Goods!!

GEORGE & Co., have on hand and are receiving per bark "Harriet Thompson" and schooner "Willmantic," a full supply of Groceries, Flour, Liquors and Indian trade, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. Call and try 'em.

Alki, Dawampsh Bay, October 15, '54-n5-3w

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

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

List of Letters Remaining in Office at Olympia.

Arrington, T F 5, Babcock, Brainard 2, Brown, Marcus 1, Burt, Russel 1, Burns, Edward P 1, Bell, Wm 1, Been, George 1, Bernsa, Wm 1, Bosworth, H S 1, Bailey, Wm 1.

Claughlin, Wm 1, Carr, Wm 1, Chase, E 1, Cromwell, J G 1, Comurous, V B 1, Cotton, Oscar 1.

Decker, H H 1, Davis, Thomas 1, Dils, Stafford 1, Doty, James 1, Faucett, W H 2, Frost, Morris 1, Fee, Henry 1, Frazier, James 1.

Grant, David 1, Gould, John 1, Hompray, Popkin 2, Hamlin, Nathaniel 1, Hill, Mary J 1, Hitchcock, Milton 1, Homer, Mr 1, Kingsbery, G H 1.

Lowell, A C 1, Libbey, Samuel 1, Martino, Antonio 1, McLucas, Wm 1, Musser, A A 1, McCer, Miss Joehana 1, McCullough, Isaac 1, McMullen, Mird 1.

Johnson, W H Capt 1, Jones, Edward A 1, Jamison, James 1, Jame, Veazey 1, Jones, Paul 1.

Perkins, J W 1, Poshlyn, Erastus 1, Perry, Jesse 1, Park, J E 1, Pooler, Lewis C 1, Phelps, Arthur 1, Perrin, Lewis B 1, Pitkin, George E 1, Robison, R S 1, Raul, John 1.

Sumner, Clement W 1, Smith, Samuel 1, Shull, Phillip 2, Stewart, Nathaniel G 1, Stewart, Joseph 1, Stewart, Alexander 1, Smith, John A 1, Stewart, Eliza 1, Skidmore, A 1.

Thomas, John S 4, Thomas, James 1, Thomson, L F 1, Temple, W K 2.

Wilson, James 1, Woods, G W 1, Walker, Samuel 2, Wilson, Mrs C 1, Williams, James 1, Wright, John G 1, Welsher, Benjamin 2, Welsher, Lewis Q 1, Walas, G 1.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1854-n5

JUST RECEIVED

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

GEORGE & CO.

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

NEW BOOKS.

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

Oct. 7, 1854.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

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

Oct. 7, 1854.

Caution.

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

V. O. HOUGH.

Oct. 7, 1854.

Education.

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

Olympia, Sept. 30, 1854.

BROWN'S NURSERY,

ON PUGET SOUND, TWO MILES BELOW OLYMPIA.

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

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

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

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

B. F. BROWN.

Olympia, Sept. 27, 1854. 3tf

St. Helens Flouring Mills.

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

Steam Flouring Mills,

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

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

He will grind Wheat for Farmers for every eighth bushel.

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

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

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

☞ Buckwheat ground and bolted.

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

B. M. DU RELLE.

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

STUART'S EXPRESS

FOR

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

AND ALL INTERMEDIATE TOWNS!

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

MAJOR TOMPKINS,

JAS. M. HUNT, Esq., Commander,

In charge of my regular Messenger on the route.

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

Office at Parker's store.

A. B. STUART.

Fruit Trees for the Million

At the Washington Nursery!

THE UNDERSIGNED has established a Nursery in connection with the well known fruit growers, 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.

Upper Steilacoom, Sept. 9, 1854. 1tf

NEW STORE

AND NEW GOODS.

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

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

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hard-ware,

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

T. JOHNSTON.

Olympia, Sept. 16, 1854. 1tf

Ex "Sarah Warren,"

Groceries & Provisions.

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

Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.

NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!

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

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

APPLES.

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

PEARS.

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

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,

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

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

Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.

Portland, Sept. 10, 1853.

Notice.

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

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

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

Territory of Washington, } ss
King county,

To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting:

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

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

SEAL.

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

July 15, 1854. n45—12.

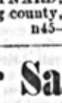
Mill Irons for Sale.

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

CLARK & PATTON, Olympia.

Aug. 16, 1854. 50tf

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

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

NOTICE.

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

G. H. KINGSBERY.

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

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

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

M. Bettman & Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

ENOCH H. WILSON. JAS. K. HURD

WILSON & HURD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

☞ All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

Olympia, May 1st, 1854. 35tf

H. C. MOSELEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.

July 9, 1853. tf

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

Wanted.

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

July 22, 1852. 46tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

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

—ALSO—

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

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

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

March 14, 1854. 32tf

Drugs & Medicines.

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

Persons in want of good medicines, will do well to call on him, at the Seattle Drug Store, corner of Main and Commercial Streets, Seattle. Orders promptly attended to.

HORACE MORSE.

Seattle, W. T., May 3d, 1854. 6m36.

Something New for Oregon.

S. J. MCCORMICK

Has in press and will shortly publish

AN ALMANAC FOR 1855!

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

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

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

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE,
Front Street, Portland.

Aug. 23, 1854. 52tf

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

No. 86 Sacramento Street,

March 1, 1851. tf.31 SAN FRANCISCO.

Cabinet Shop.

FURNITURE of various kinds kept constantly on hand, and orders filled at short notice.

A variety of work made of beautiful curled maple now in readiness. The citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

STUART'S EXPRESS!

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

CONNECTING WITH

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,

FOR THE

ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!

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

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

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.

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

A. B. STUART.

Olympia, July 8, 1854.

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

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

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

All Parts of the World.

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

Fidelity and Dispatch.

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

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

ADAMS & CO.

Portland, July 22, 1854.

FOR SALE,

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

Olympia, June 10, 1854.-n40

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

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.

HOLMAN HOUSE,

DYBUS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration, bearing date Oct. 17, 1854, have been granted the undersigned by the Clerk of the Probate Court of Thurston county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of Alfred M. Berry, deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within one year from date for payment; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM COCK, Administrator.

Olympia, W. T., Oct. 24, 1854.

Estrays.

ONE large yellow ox, right ear split, left ear 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

Evans & Ebey,

*ATTORNEYS AT

The Chinese Battle.

This affair took place at Weaverville, Trinity County.

The Yreka Herald says it originated from a dispute about a small gambling debt; the controversy ending in a personal encounter, which aroused a sectional and political difficulty for a long time existing between them in their Oriental home. The Herald says:

"The parties were very unequally divided on the occasion—one party numbering over 300, the other less than 120; the smaller party being much more courageous than the larger one, and most anxious for the fray. Some of the citizens promised the lesser a fair show in the fight, and sided with them on account of their inferiority of numbers.

The two parties were stationed on opposite sides of a ravine, where there was much good generalship shown by both parties.—The larger party attempted to out-flank the smaller one, which they were deterred from doing by the citizens, who manifested a great desire for fair play. The smaller party kept in close column, bravely daring their numerous enemies to make the charge, as it had been agreed to be a hand to hand conflict.

Not succeeding in their inducement, the smaller party made the charge across the ravine, with a terrible bravery and bloodthirsty ferocity, killing and wounding as before stated. They fought with spears and large forks made for the purpose. The greatest utility of the fork was manifested in only one instance, in pinning a man to the ground and leaving him there in agonizing death.

The charge lasted about three minutes, resulting in the entire route of the large party, they being undoubtedly intimidated by the citizens firing pistols and throwing stones among them. All who witnessed the charge agree that it was of the most desperate character."

A correspondent of the Shasta Courier writes as follows:

"All day the greatest excitement prevailed throughout town; some, were for, others against their figting. Our sheriff did all in his power to stop the difficulty, up to the latest hour, but could accomplish nothing—fight they would, and fight they did. But their differences are in no better condition now than they were before. Neither dare go to work, one is afraid of the other, consequently, both are idle. So matters stand at the present.

On Sunday the large party collected their dead together and burned them, in the same manner as do the Indians of this country, and then buried their ashes. The small party buried theirs' with all the imposing ceremonies of war—they all turned out in funeral possession and followed the bodies to their graves, accompanied by music as white men would. The white man killed was buried the same day. It was a day of funerals. Long will it be remembered by the people of this town.

The Kane Expedition.—Nearly a year and a half has elapsed since the Arctic Expedition under the command of our townsman, Dr. Kane, set sail from New York.—More than a twelvemonth has passed since the last intelligence from the adventurous explorers was received. The whole of the season now terminating has been peculiarly favorable for their researches, so that their return may not be unreasonably expected at an early period in the present autumn. Rarely before was the Atlantic so full of drifting ice as during the past spring. It seemed as veteran navigators said, as if the frozen barriers which had heretofore guarded the pole had at last broken completely away, opening an ingress, for the first time probably, within the memory of man, to the daring expeditionists. We look for great results, in consequence from the enterprise of Dr. Kane. The extraordinary connection of a favorable season and a singular able leader cannot but be fruitful of important discoveries. The existence or non-existence of a vast polar ocean is almost certain to be demonstrated. It is to be hoped, however, that the ardor of discovery has not tempted Dr. Kane too far, so as to prevent his return this year. It is enough to lose a Franklin. To sacrifice also a Kane in the same generation would be paying to high a penalty, even for Arctic explorations.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Worthy of Note—Coal.—The Newark Mercury is assured by a gentleman of that city, of the highest character, who has just returned from Mauch Chunk that coal is selling at the mines at from $2,75 to $2,80 per ton. The only difficulty is in getting it to market, and this difficulty is caused by great operators, who are determined on keeping up the price.

Arrest of Capt. Hollins.—Some of the papers doubt whether Capt. Hollins can be held personally responsible for the destruction of the goods and merchandise of Calvan Durand, at Greytown. Do they remember the case of Harmony & Co., in which a recovery was had against Col. Mitchell, of the army, for the seizure of their gnods in New Mexico? In the latter case there was a declared war, and Gen. Taylor gave the order; in the present case there was no war by the proper authorities. But the Government will scarcely seek to shun a proper responsibility.—*Nat. Int.*

☞ The San Francisco Herald says—"The Senate of the United States has passed a bill establishing a line of mail steamers from this port to China, touching at Japan, and finally, a commercial company, called 'The Japan Trading Company,' has been projected in New York, with a capital of $1,000,000, to reap the first fruits of the commerce with the Japanese. There is not a doubt but California will be greatly benefitted by the new treaty, and our merchants soon enter the race for the wealth of the Indies."

From Australia.

Our latest intelligence from these Colonies is by the way of the Sandwich Islands, to the 14th of August, from Sydney.

The receipt of gold for the fortnight ending Aug. 1st, was 10,450 ounces. The total export, (since the 1st of January, probably), had been £6,767,501, or equal to $33,000,000.

Business in Sydney is represented as excessively dull. At such serious sacrifices are goods sold, that many decline even to offer them for sale. Like California, Australia has been flooded with goods of all kinds, sufficient for four times the present population—there is now on hand there a full supply for twenty-one months to come. The friends of Temperance are making strenuous efforts to stay the tide of drunkenness that threatens to overwhelm the whole land. In July '54, the stock in hand of liquors was 815,247 gallons, four gallons nearly, to every inhabitant in the Colonies, man, woman and child. To check this enormous importation and sale of liqqors, petitions are circulating for the enactment of a Maine Law, and the leading papers advocate it as the only safety of the Colonies.

What we Eat.—Some statistic individual estimates that 8,000,000 bushels of grain of all kinds are annually consumed in the world at an average cost of $2,000,000,000. This of course does not include the consumption of pea-nuts and such like "fruit" in Cincinnati.

☞ "The Missouri compromise," says the Madison Courier, "is hallowed by the time and experience." This compromise prohibited slavery on one side of a line, and sanctioned it on the other. Whilst it existed, slavery was very bad, North of a particular line, and very well south of it. This is the *hallowed* doctrine. "Time and experience" are great things when they can make what is wrong on one side of a line, right on the other. Good "for time and experience."—[*Louisville Dem.*

Ages of Animals.—A bear rarely exceeds twenty years, a dog lives twenty years; a fox fourteen or sixteen; lions are long-lived—Pompey lived to the age of seventy. The average age of cats is fifteen years; a squirrel and hare seven or eight years; rabbits seven. Elephants have been known to live to the age of four hundred years. When Alexander the Great had conquered one Porus, king of India, he took a great elephant, which had fought very valiantly for the king, named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and then let him go with this inscription: "Alexander, the sun of Juper, hath dedicated Ajax to the sun." This elephant was found with this inscription three hundred and fifty years after, Pigs have been known to live to the age of thirty years; the rhinoceros to twenty. A horse has been known to live to the age of sixty-two, but averages twenty-five to thirty. Camels sometimes live to the age of one hundred. Stags are long-lived. Sheep seldom exceed the age of ten.—Cows live about fifteen years. Cuvier considered it probable that whales sometimes live one thousand years. The dolphin and porpoise attain the age of thirty. An eagle died at Vienna at the age of one hundred and four years. Ravens frequently reach the age of one hundred. Swans have been known to live three hundred years. Mr. Mallerton has the skeleton of a swan, that attained to the age of two hundred. A tortoise has been known to live one hundred and seven.

China.—We gave yesterday a general account of the visit of our Minister in China, to the city of Nankin, in the U. S. ship Susquehannah. The ship proceeded a hundred miles above Nankin, and enabled our Minister, Mr. McLane, to make some interesting observations, but the visit was attended with no important results.—Mr. Marshall, our commissioner to China, it will be remembered, attempted the same thing last year, but failed in consequence of being run ashore by every Chinese pilot he could obtain.

The New York Times of yesterday contains a letter from Woosung river, giving a detailed account of this trip of the Susquehannah up the famous Yaeg-tze-Kiang, and the visit of the U. S. officers to the rebel camp.—*Boston Traveller.*

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-

O. 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. Bash.
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.

HOLMAN HOUSE,
HOLMAN & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,
NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.
Feb. 18, 1854. 21tf

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 Cicatat 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

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

THE PUGET MILL CO.,
HAVE an excellent engine Lathe, of 22 in. swing in operation, under charge of an experienced machinist and engineer, who will execute orders in his line, in a superior style and finish, with dispatch.
—ALSO—
Blacksmithing and Shipsmithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to
J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet, W. T.
A supply of Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Nails, Doors, Window Glass, &c., constantly on hand by the Puget Mill Co. at Teekalet, Hood's Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly.
March 11, 1854. 32tf

Drugs & Medicines.
THE subscriber having located at Seattle, King Co., W. T., takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of the Territory, that he has opened and offers for sale the most complete assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES to be found in the country.
Persons in want of good medicines, will do well to call on him, at the Seattle Drug Store, corner of Main and Commercial Streets, Seattle. Orders promptly attended to. HORACE MORSE.
Seattle, W. T., May 3d, 1854. 6m36.

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

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

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

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration, bearing date Oct. 17, 1854, have been granted the undersigned by the Clerk of the Probate court of Thurston county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of Alfred M. Berry, deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within one year from date for payment; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
WILLIAM COCK, Administrator.
Olympia, W. T., Oct. 24, 1854.

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

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

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. 11tf.

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.

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

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

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock on hand, of C. C. Terry, together with recent arrivals per Success and Merchantman, have on hand an assortment of general merchandise for the trade, which they offer wholesale and retail at a small advance on cost.
GEORGE & CO.
Alki, July 24. 1854. 47tf

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

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 stands, a great variety, cheap; india rubber bands and erasors; pen holders, an endless variety; perforated paper, assorted colors; blotting paper, white and red; motto wafers in sheets and boxes.
STANDARD WORKS, POETRY.—Byron's; Moore's Goldsmith's; Tupper's; Milton's; Shakspeares; Burn's; Shelley's; Heman's; Scott's; Cowper's; Pollok's; Campbell's; Ossian's; Young's. The above are all uniform editions, splendidly bound and well printed on fine paper. A copy of any poet will be sent to any part of Oregon or Washington Territories (post free) on receipt of $2. Byron's life and complete works, in calf, cloth, or morocco, gilt or plain; Moore's life and complete works, in calf, cloth or morocco, gilt or plain; Chamber's information for the people; Aesop's fables, various editions; carpenter's guide's in architecture; the new clerk's assistant; the American farm and barn book; the poltry keeper's guide book; Downing's fruit and fruit trees; Youatt and Martin on cattle; Youatt on the diseases of the horse; Miss Leslie's complete cookery; Byrne's engineer's pocket guide; Hoswell's do do do; Scribner's lumber ready reckoner; piano forte instructors.
Together with a variety of other works too numerouse to mention. Also, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 quire full and half bound blank books.
FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
☞ Books sent by mail, express, or otherwise, to any part of the Territory.
June 17, 1854.-n41-1m

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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. 5tf

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.

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

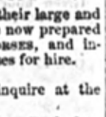
DE SHUTES STORE.
GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Beef, Vegitables, Bread, Cakes and Pies, can all be had cheap for cash at the Falls of Deshutes River.
WILSON & HURD.
De Shutes, April 8, 1854. n31.

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

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

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. n31 SAN FRANCISCO.

Cabinet Shop.

FURNITURE of various kinds kept constantly on hand, and orders filled at short notice.
A variety of work made of beautiful curled maple now in readiness. The citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.
A. J. LINVILL.
Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

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.

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

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

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 Pianos Fortes of the most celebrated makers. We also have on hand piano forte, flute, accordeon and melodeon music and music books. All orders filled at short notice.
Dec. 3, 1853. 6m.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.
THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.
GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware,—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.
San Francisco, Feb. 10, 1853.

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

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

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

	DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		
50 doz	Sand's Sarsaparilla;	500 lbs	Saltpetre;
50 doz	S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;	800 lbs	Alum;
75 doz	Dr Jacob de do;	255 lbs	Balsam copaiva;
30	" Jayne's Expectorant;	75 lbs	Spts. Nitre Dule;
20	" Jayne's Alterative;	100 lbs	Aqua Ammonia concent;
40	" Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters;	500 lbs	Cream of Tartar
50	" do Life Pills;	350 lbs	Tartaric Acid;
24	" Osgood's Indian Cholagogue;	800 lbs	Bi-carb Soda;
30	" Thompson's Eye-Water;	500 lbs	Beeswax;
24	" Nerve and bone Liniment;	200 lbs	refined 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 Pottasm;	50	lbs Indigo, Bengal;
		30	lbs Opium (new crop)
		20	lbs Pruss. Potash;
		2	bbls Sassafras bark;
		200	lbs Emery, ass'd sizes;
		125	ozs Flores Benzoin;
		15	bbls Dyewood;

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

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

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

In Store and Now Receiving,
AT the Fire-Proof Brick building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of
HARDWARE, GROCERIES
PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS;
Among which are Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe nails, Bar lead, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Board Rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, Hand-saws, Back-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. 0tf

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 28th of each month.
Passengers by her can be sure of arriving in San Francisco in time to take passage in the Nicaragua or Panama steamers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to W. S. LADD & CO., Portland.
Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

GEORGE H. EXTON. JOHN C. STERLING
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. 29, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN
Produce and Merchandise,
Septembers, 1853. tf.