PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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Important from Europe.

Reported Capture of Sebastopol.

18,000 Russians Killed and Wounded!!

By STUART'S Express we have received dates from Europe to Oct. 4th, 17 days later than previous advices.

The most important news is the reported capture of Sebastopol by the allied armies.

It is reported that after one of the most sanguinary battles of modern times, Sebastopol has fallen! The facts so far as known, are that a battle took place on September 20th at the river Alma—the French and English with a loss of 2800 killed and wounded, stormed the Russian intrenchments and drove the enemy back. The Russians are reported to have next made a stand on the Katcha,—another battle was fought there on the 23d Sept. resulting in the defeat of the Russians, who were pursued by the allies to the landward walls of Sebastopol. More fighting took place under the walls. According to the report, on the 25th, Fort Constantine was invested by sea and land, and after an obstinate defence, was carried by storm. The allies then bombarded the city and the fleet. The Russian ships of the line were burned and sunk; eight hundred guns were silenced; twenty-two thousand prisoners were taken, and the Russian loss, in dead and disabled, is estimated at not less than eighteen thousand in Sebastopol alone! In the midst of this tremendous havoc, Menchikoff, with the shattered remains of his force, retired into a position in the inner harbor, and threatened to fire the town and blow up the remaining ships unless the victors would grant him an honorable capitulation. The allied generals demanded his unconditional surrender, and, in the name of humanity, gave him six hours for consideration. The six hours had not expired when the last advices left, but it was rumored that he had surrendered, and that the French and English flags waived over Sebastopol. A later report says that Menchikoff had surrendered, but of this there is no confirmation whatever.

Having given the main features of this exciting news, we proceed to give such details as had come to hand. These details, such as they are, were mostly forwarded in fragmentary scraps, of two or three lines each, to the English Government, and by the Government were communicated to the London papers and to the public. It would seem that European correspondents have yet to learn that a telegraph can be made to contain more than twenty words, that being about the extent of the information telegraphed to the Governments of France and England respecting events which the papers of the New York Associated Press would have telegraphed by the column length.

From our scanty materials we find it impossible to make anything like a connected account of the attack on Sebastopol. The dispatches published in the English papers abound in repetitions and contradictions.

A dispatch from Omer Pasha to the Turkish Minister at Vienna is reported to state that Sebastopol is taken with all its material and fleet. The garrison were offered free withdrawal, but they preferred remaining prisoners of war. They surrendered on the 25th.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—It is telegraphed from Bucharest, 28th Sept., that Sebastopol was captured by the allied forces on the 25th. Details are wanting. The garrison surrendered as prisoners of war.

VIENNA, Oct. 1—The garrison of Sebastopol, to which a free retreat, after laying down their arms, was offered, preferred to remain as prisoners of war.

We have no trustworthy intelligence of what part the fleet played in the conflict. One account says that ten Russian ships-of-war were burned and sunk. Another says that the fleet surrendered and took no part in the fight. Yet another states that Fort Constantine blew up, or was blown up by the shells from the English ships.—And a statement is made which may have some foundation in truth, to the effect that the Russians were totally disheartened by their repeated defeats, and did not make a protracted resistance as they might have done. Their fearful loss, (18,000) however, indicates a sufficiently brave defence.

From other sources, we learn that the Russian artillery was arranged in three batteries, and that the Russian force was quite 50,000 men, including a fair proportion of cavalry. The battle commenced at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 3 o'clock the Russian position was carried by the bayonet. Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan commanded personally. Three English steamers protected the passage of the Alma from the sea. Gen. Thomasson (French) was shot in the abdomen, supposed fatally; and Gen. Canrobert was wounded in the shoulder.

The following from the Moniteur is the dispatch from Marshal St. Arnaud to his Government:

"Sept. 30.—We encountered the enemy to-day on the Alma. The woody ravine through which the river runs, studded with houses, and having very steep slopes on the left bank, was occupied by the enemy in great force. These slopes were strongly entrenched, and covered by a powerful artillery. The allied armies attacked those difficult positions with unparalleled vigor. Our soldiers advanced to the assault with cries of 'Vive l Empereur!' and carried all before them. The battle lasted four hours, and our loss was 1,400 killed and wounded. I am as yet ignorant of the loss sustained by the English army, which fought valiantly against an obstinate resistance. (Signed), ST. ARNAUD.

THE VERY LATEST.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—Several private despatches received to-day, confirm the intelligence received from various quarters relative to the fall of Sebastopol. No official confirmation, however, has reached us, but an official dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated the 1st inst., stating that advices from Prince Menchikoff (of the 26th) make no mention of disastrous events, causes some anxiety here.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Oct. 3.—Prince Menchikoff's despatch to St. Petersburg is doubtless dated the 20th, not the 26th, for his last dispatch was eleven days en route.

The local papers publish the following: "Five hours after the bombardment Fort Constantine blew up. Ten thousand Russians were buried in the ruins. Prince Menchikoff fled to Fort Alexander, where 18,000 Russians surrendered. The allied fleets simultaneously destroyed the outer harbor forts and vangnard of the Russian fleet. Prince Menchikoff is reported to have unconditionally surrendered on the 26th."

BERLIN, Oct. 3—A telegraphic dispatch has been received more direct from St. Petersburg. It says that Prince Menchikoff has telegraphed under date of Sept. 25th, that he has withdrawn his troops unmolested from before Sebastopol toward Bahtshi-Serei. There he will await reinforcement from Kretch and Perekop. He adds that Sebastopol had not been attacked up to the 26th of September.

The morning Chronicle, after investigating the sources from which we derived the intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol, remarks that there were many details of the story which savored rather too much of the melo-dramatic effect to be implicitly adopted, and asks why the news sent to Omer Pasha should not have been simultaneously sent to the English and French Government? Still, adds the Chronicle, there can be little doubt that by this time the desired success has crowned our efforts, and at all events it can only be postponed a few days longer. The retreat of Prince Menchikoff with his army would amount, in fact, to abandoning Sebastopol to its fate, and although very little is certainly known of the capabilities of the place for defence, we are at least assured that the term fortress is very inaccurately applied to it, and that it could not offer a prolonged resistance to the arms of the allies.—The hope of the Russian General would be, no doubt, to receive reinforcements sufficient to enable him to advance and relieve the town, but when we consider that 20,000 additional troops, including a strong force of cavalry, must have already joined the allied commanders, we may feel satisfied that they will give an excellent account of whatever hostile army may be brought to interrupt their operations.

THE DEBARKATION OF THE FRENCH.—A little after 7 o'clock the first French boat put off from one of the men-of-war; not more than fifteen or sixteen men were on board of her. She was beached quietly on shore at the southern extremity of the red cliff. The crew leaped out; they formed into a knot on the strand, and seemed busily engaged for a few moments over one spot of ground, as though they were digging a grave. Presently a flag staff was visible above their heads, and in a few moments more the tricolor was run up to the top, and fluttered out gaily in the wind, while the men took off their hats, and no doubt did their 'Vive l Empereur!' in good style. The French were thus the first to take possession and seizing of the Crimea. There was no enemy in sight.—The most scrutinizing gaze at this moment could not have detected a hostile uniform along the coast. The French Admiral fired a gun shortly after 8 o'clock, and the disembarkation of their troops commenced. In 22 minutes, they say that they got six thousand men on shore.

LANDING OF THE BRITISH.—The English, who it would seem do everything clumsily, but in the end effectively, were longer in placing their troops ashore. When they landed they heard that Sir George Brown had a narrow escape from being taken prisoner. It appeared that he had been the first to land, and pushed on without sending videttes, although he fortunately took the precaution to bring a few soldiers with him. The Cossacks, who had been dodging among the rocks, made a dash at him when within a hundred yards. The General had to run, and was only saved by a volley from the fusileers, which brought the pursuers to a stand.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS.—The Russian party in Vienna had not disguised that the Russian arms have met with signal reverses in the Crimea. Accounts from Odessa say that several battles have taken place, in which the artillery of the fleets shared.—"Prince Menchikoff has fallen back from the Alma towards the heights of the Katepa, where he was joined by Gen Chumatoff with 6000 foot. On the 23d there was a battle in which the Russian loss was considerable. One General and two Colonels were killed. Gen. Chumatoff was wounded." The publication of these dispatches were to pave the way for announcing the fall of Sebastopol.

THE NEWS OF THE VICTORY.—When the news reached Constantinople, it was ordered that the city should be illuminated for ten successive days! Marseilles was illuminated when the news was brought to that port. On reaching Boulogne, the dispatch was conveyed at once to the Emperor, who was engaged in reviewing the troops. He hastily perused the cypher, then turned to his Generals and said quietly—"Sebastopol est prise!" The announcement was received with cheers, and was briefly communicated by the Emperor to the army. He said: "This news is probable. I have now the happiness to announce it to you myself, and at the moment I speak I have little doubt that the flags of the allied armies are floating over the walls of Sebastopol." At Liverpool, Manchester and other cities, the news was welcomed by the ringing of the church bells, and by the display of flags.

POSITION OF SEBASTOPOL.—The London Times says: "All accounts of Sebastopol, and all the military opinions we have heard, concur in pointing to the north side of the harbor as the most assailable point in the works. From the superior elevation of the ground, if once the allied forces are in possession of the heights round about, or of any part of them, even without having reduced all the forts which crown these hills, it is evident that the port, the fleet in it, and possibly the town itself, would be commanded, and from such a point, if once attained, the whole place is at the mercy of the enemy, for the fleet could easily be burnt in the harbor by shells and rockets, and such a conflagration would soon extend to the town itself. The principal fort on the north side of the harbor is a large octagonal battery on the height, which is described as unfinished in the plans recently published; nearer to the end of the promontory, and still on the height is the Telegraph Battery of 17 guns; and probably some other field-works or intrenchments have been thrown up on the line of hills. But it must be observed that this portion of the town is not defended by any external wall, or by any impediment which can stop the energetic assault of our soldiers. The celebrated marine forts of Constantine, Alexander and Nicholas, are situated on the level of the sea, and can, of course, have taken no part in resisting an attack from the higher ground behind them. The possession of that upper ground is therefore decisive as to the fate of Sebastopol; and with the enthusiasm which pervades the allied army, arrayed against the sense of dejection and defeat of the Russians, we believe that this point has been carried without the delay of a regular siege. This would explain the immediate and unexpected fall of the place"

AFFAIRS ON THE DANUBE.—Vienna, October 1.—Both Cracow and Olmutz have been made store places for ammunition and arms, and everything tends to show that Austria is preparing for war with Russia. Should the Frankfort Diet join with Prussia, Austria is resolved to enforce the four guarantees, in common with the Western Powers, without either Prussia or the minor States.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 30.—It is again asserted on the best authority that there are 50,000 Russians in the Dobrodja. Isatscha and Tultscha are not evacuated. Gen. Luders is constantly receiving reinforcements, and his corps d'arme extends to Badadagh.

Omer Pasha is only waiting St. Arnaud's order to attack Bessarabia. All the arrangements in the Turkish army indicate the intention of a winter campaign; 30,000 Turks are collecting at Galatz, (coming from Kalarach), to march into the Dobroja.

THE BALTIC.—News of the bombardment of Revel was daily expected, but the English press consider it would be impolitic at this late season, in the absence of the French fleet. At last accounts the larger portion of the fleet was at Ledsund, but the British would shortly leave for Baro Sound or Margen. Admiral Plumridge's squadron was at Margen.

The Russian fleet at Helsingfors consists of nine ships, mounting 780 guns; at Cronstadt twenty-one ships, mounting 1688 guns, besides six steamers. They were striking their topmasts and preparing for winter. On the 19th the French and English fleets separated—the French, under Admiral Duchesne, returning home.

CRONSTADT THREATENED.—A dispatch from Berlin, dated Sept. 27, states that the French Admiral Deschenes has had his return to France countermanded. He is ordered to collect his ships in Kiel Bay, and to take them back to the Gulf of Finland.

From Paris, it is stated confidently that Gen. Niel has demonstrated to the Emperor Napoleon the practicability of taking Cronstadt this season, and that the attempt will be immediately made.

RUSSIA.—Respecting political matters, the only remark is that whatever may happen, the Czar will not give in.

There has been a new issue of paper money to the extent of six million roubles.

Via the Baltic it is stated that the discontent of the Russian population is increasing, and even threatens to bring on a revolution.

The St. Petersburg Journal publishes a decree forbidding the export of corn to Austria.

THE WHITE SEA.—Captain Lyons officially announces to the British Admiralty, the destruction of the town of Kola, which he burned to the ground without losing a man.

SPAIN.—Renewed disturbances are feared at Madrid, but as yet there has been no open outbreak. Barcelona is more quiet.

Mr. Soule is in Paris, on his way to Baden. The Times correspondent again asserts that the Spanish authorities hold the proof of Mr. Soule's connection with the recent insurrectionary attempts.

The Government has removed all French refugees into the interior, beyond the Ebro. They will not be allowed to reside in Arragon, Catalonia, the Basque Provinces, or Madrid.

Disturbances had broken out at Burgos.

The coming elections daily more and more absorb public attention. No less than thirteen editors of Madrid newspapers are proposed as candidates in the provinces. Not satisfied with this, a number of the directors and editors of the press of this capital have held a meeting to decide upon a list of candidates for the representation of the province of Madrid.

A correspondent of the Tribune writes as follows: "It is rumored at Madrid that Don Carlos died, either of cholera or epilepsy, with which he has long been afflicted. Queen Christina has published a memorandum of her 'innocence,' in the Paris Presse. The prospects of the Democratic party at Madrid may be judged from the circumstance that the notorious Gonzales Bravo, and the no less irreproachable General Perin, declare in their manifestoes that the future belongs to pure democracy.

The Spaniards have exchanged the theme of the 'innocent Isabella' for the 'innocent Espartero.'"

A HOOSIER PUFF.—A correspondent of a Wabash (Ind.) paper, complimenting a singing master, concludes thus: "And I look forward with confidence to the time when Charleston shall be as celebrated for learning and music as Jericho was for *her thieves*."

Loss of the Steam Ship Arctic.

We have to announce by this steamer one of the most dreadful calamities it has ever been our lot to record. The steamer Arctic, of the Collins line, on her homeward voyage from Liverpool, when off Cape Race, on the 27th of September, came in collision with a French iron propeller, the *Vesta*, and was so badly injured that she filled rapidly, and in about five hours went down stern foremast—carrying with her every female on board, and all her cabin passengers except about twenty. Part of her officers and nearly all her crew seized the boats and deserted the ship at an early hour. Capt. Luce, who stood nobly by his vessel, went down with her, but gained a foothold on a piece of the floating wreck, from which, with two others, he was picked up by a passing vessel forty-eight hours afterward. Two boats loads of survivors, embracing forty-four persons, of whom the larger part were seamen and firemen, reached the coast of Newfoundland in safety. The propeller had her bows completely carried away, but reached St. John's. The prevailing fog prevented her rescuing any of the Arctic's passengers. Among the lost by this dreadful catastrophe, are the wife, son and daughter of E. K. Collins, Esq., Edward Sanford, Esq., of New York, several members of the family of James Brown, Esq., Catherwood, the artist, and many others.

The New York Tribune has published in a tabular form the names of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated Arctic. The whole number on board at the time of the catastrophe was 387. Those known to be saved were 24 passengers, 4 officers, and 50 of the crew; total 75. Known to be dead, 5; passengers missing, 211; crew missing, 96; total of passengers and crew, 387. Among the passengers there were 61 women and 19 children, not one of whom is known to have been saved.

The collision took place at noon, while the Arctic was running in a very thick fog. She was struck on the larboard bow, about 60 feet abaft the cutwater, by the iron steamer, which made three large holes in the ship, two below the water, one of which was about five and a half feet in length, and one or one and a half feet in width, leaving the whole cutwater and stern of the iron steamer clear through the Arctic's side. So dense was the fog, that the vessel could not be seen a minute before the collision. Every effort was made to stop up the holes, but in vain, and the ship was headed for the land. Captain Luce, in his statement, thus describes the scene that followed: Finding that the leak gained upon us very fast, notwithstanding all our most powerful efforts to keep her free, I resolved to get the boats ready, and have as many ladies and children placed in them as they could carry; but no sooner had the attempt been made than the firemen and others rushed into them in spite of all opposition.

Seeing this state of things, I ordered the boats to be kept in readiness until order could be restored. To my dismay, I saw the ropes in the bows had been cut, and they soon disappeared in the fog. Another boat was broken down by persons rushing at the davits, by which many were precipitated into the sea and drowned. This occurred while I had been engaged in getting the starboard guard boat ready to launch, of which I had placed the second officer in charge, when the same fearful scene was enacted as with the first boat, men leaping from the top of the rail, a height of twenty feet, bruising and maiming those who where in the boat alongside. I then gave orders to the second officer to let go and drop astern of the ship, keeping under or near the stern, to be ready to take in the women and children as soon as the fires on board the Arctic should be put out by the water, and the engine stopped.

My attention was then drawn to the other quarter boat, which I found broken down, but still hanging by one tackle. A rush was also made for her; when some 15 persons jumped in, cut the tackle, and were soon out of sight. I now found that not a seaman or carpenter was left on board, and we were without any tools by which we might construct a raft, which was our only hope. The only officer left was Mr. Dorian, the third officer, who aided me, and with the assistance of many of the passengers, who deserve the greatest praise for their coolness and energy in doing all in their power up to the very last moment when the ship sunk.

The Chief Engineer, with several of his assistants, had taken the smallest of our deck boats, and had, with about fifteen persons, pulled away before the ship went down. We had succeeded in getting the fore and main yards and two top gallant yards overboard, together with such other small spars and materials as we could collect, when I became fully convinced that the ship must go down in a very short time, and that not a moment was to be lost in getting the spars lashed together to form the raft; to do which it became necessary to get out the life boat, the only boat left. This being accomplished, I placed Mr. Dorian in charge of the boat, taking care to keep back the oars, so that the boat might not be taken away, as I still hoped to get most of the women and children in this boat at least. We had made considerable progress in the connecting of the spars, when an alarm was given that the ship was sinking, and the boat was shoved off without oars or any means of helping themselves, and when the ship sunk the boat was probable the eighth of a mile clear of the Arctic. Instantly, at about fifteen minutes to five o'clock, P. M., the ship went down, carrying every soul on board with her.

I soon found myself on the surface again, and after a brief struggling, with my own helpless child in my arms, again felt myself impelled downwards to a great depth, and before I reached the surface the second time, had nearly perished, and had lost my hold on my child. As I again struggled upon the surface of the water a most awful and heart rending scene presented itself to my view; women and children struggling together amidst pieces of wreck of every kind, calling on each other for help, and imploring God to assist them. Such another appalling scene may God preserve me from ever witnessing! I was in the act of trying to save my child again, when a portion of the paddle-box came crashing up edgeways, and grazing my head, and falling with its whole weight upon the head of my darlikg child. In another moment, I beheld him a lifeless corpse upon the surface of the waves. I succeeded, in company with eleven others, in getting on the top of the paddle-box. On, however, finding all could not be supported on this piece of the paddle-box, I left for another which was floating near. The others remained until they were one by one relieved by death. We stood up to our knees in water at the temperature of forty-five degrees, and frequently the sea broke directly over us. We were soon separated from our friends on other parts of the wreck, and passed a terrible night, each one expecting every hour to be his last.

Capt. Luce and a young man named Allen, on the same piece of wreck, were finally picked up by the ship Cambria, and taken to Quebec. Capt. Luce says:

"As late as the early part of the last night there were six of us remaining on the piece of wreck, of whom three fell down from exhaustion and were washed off by the sea. Young Keyn, the German boy, who was with us, suffered intensely. He happened to have some biscuit with him, which had become soaked with the salt water, and eating these only increased his thirst, and to make matters still worse, he drank some of the sea water. His sufferings were beyond all description. Twice he jumped overboard, saying he would rather die than suffer as he was doing; and each time we pulled him back on the wreck. At one time he cut open a vein in his arm and sucked his blood. The last time he jumped over, was about fifteen minutes before we discovered the Cambria.

Capt. Luce states that the smallest boat that left the ship with the engineers, was capable of carryiag more persons than the largest boat took away; and that the boats on board were large enough to have carried three hundred safely. While Capt. Luce was preparing one of the boats for the reception of the company with Mr. Gilbert, he found two firemen seated in it. He ordered them out; when one of them replied that his life was as good as that of any person on board. Capt. L. raised a carpenter's mallet, and threatened him with death if he did not instantly obey, whereupon, he drew a knife. He did not use it, however, but sullenly left the boat.

The passengers report that at the time of the collision, the Arctic was on the top of a long wave, while the Vesta was in what is called "the trough" of the sea, so that the Arctic was injured below her water line. This will account for the reported difficulties in stopping the leak.

The French screw steamer Vesta arrived at St Johns, N. B., on the 30th Sept., having lost foremast, and bow shattered to pieces. The Vesta lost thirteen of her men. Fourteen of the Arctic's passengers and thirty-one of her crew arrived at St. Johns, N. B.

HOW HOOD ANSWERED NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.—"The Echoes," we fear, will not answer—"Alter," is foreign to his subject—W. "Tears of Sensibility had better be dropped—"B," is surely humming"—"Night Thoughts are not admitted because the author was Young"—"T. says his tale is out of his own head; is he a tadpole?"—"Y. Y., a word to the Y's is sufficient"—"The Essay on the Funeral Ceremonies of Different Nations should be printed in the dead languages. We decline it on the part of the English"—"Mr. R. complains that we are backward in forwarding his paper. Does he mean by the clause to take us for crabs?"—"The Sonnet to Miss Tree is forwarded to her by the Two-Penny-Post"—"The Captive is ready to be restored"—"The Essay on Agricultural Distress would only increase it."

MONUMENT TO LEVI WOODBURY.—There is nearly completed in Portsmouth, N. H., a monument of granite from his native State to the memory of this statesman. It is twenty-three feet four inches in height. On a base four feet square and two feet six inches high, with a relief base of six inches cut on the same, is a block three feet six inches high and three feet square. On one side of this block is a medallion in marble, presenting the bust of Judge Woodbury, size of life, and a correct likeness. The monument is rusticated, and regularly graded to within a foot of the top, where, from a foot in diameter, it runs to an abrupt point. It is to be placed in his family enclosure in the Auburn St. Cemetery. With the exception of the Weare monument at Hampton Falls, there is none more elevated in New Hampshire.

Pioneer and Democrat.

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

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Indian Depredations.

The return of the "Major Tompkins" on Wednesday night last placed us in possession of the particulars concerning the recent expedition dispatched by Acting Governor Mason, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for the capture of the four Indians who escaped from Fort Steilacoom about a month since, convicted of the murder of Capt. Jewel and another white man. The steamer took on board, at Steilacoom, a file of soldiers, under command of Lieut. Nugent, and with the Revenue Cutter "Jeff. Davis" in tow, proceeded to Hood's Canal, where it was understood the Indians were.

Col. Simmons, Indian Agent, had gone in advance of the expedition, having received information at Steilacoom of the exact whereabouts of Slah-ha, the murderer of a man named Church.

On Saturday morning last, the Colonel was met by the vessels about 25 miles from the mouth of the Canal, with the above named Indian in charge; and coming on board, ordered them to proceed at once to a Clallam camp, (near the head of the Canal), at which place the remaining Indians were concealed, and where he had made a demand for their surrender, and been refused.

The vessels arrived at the camp, Hum-Humi, on Saturday night about 10 o'clock, and Col. Simmons wishing to save the lives of the Indians, if possible, again went on shore and demanded the fugitives, which was again refused. At daylight on Saturday morning, the soldiers were landed, but the camp was deserted—the Indians having fled in the greatest haste into the woods, leaving canoes, fishing lines, nets, &c., upon the beach, and about 6 tons of salmon. The camp was fired and entirely destroyed with all the effects, and the woods scoured for a circuit of two miles by the troops, without, however, meeting any of the Indians. After their return on board, the Cutter opened her batteries upon the burning village and the woods in the rear—throwing grape and canister, and an occasional round shot, which took fearfully through the timber. It was reported by the Indians afterwards that five of the Clallams were killed in the woods by this discharge. The vessels then got undes way again and proceeded to the head of the Canal—stopping at each of the camps as they passed; Col. Simmons ordering all of the Clallams into their own country. The greatest fear prevailed along the whole borders of the Canal, and in some instances the Indians abandoned their camps and took to the woods as soon as the vessels came in sight. After visiting the head of the Canal, they started on their return, Col. Simmons desiring to arrest the Duke of York, the chief of the Clallams, and to hold him until the surrender of the murderers. About half way down the Canal, at a place called "Tootoosh" camp, the vessels anchored for the night; and while laying there, a canoe with Indians was seen crossing the Canal, and on being hailed passed away with all speed. A boat was immediately manned and sent in pursuit from the Cutter, which, after a hard chase, succeeded in taking the canoe, and it fortunately contained the Duke of York and five of his people. The Indian Agent, after a talk, decided to return, taking the Duke of York and Tootoosh with him, and felt confident of being able to arrest the remaining Indians—the chiefs having assured him that they should be given up. Col. Simmons was accompanied by Mr. Frank Shaw, and we may look for his arrival in a few days. We had forgotten to state that the Indian "Jack," one of the convicted murderers, had died some four or five days previous to the arrival of the vessels in the Canal. Col. Simmons was shown his grave by a party of the Scokomish tribe. Slah-ha was taken to Fort Steilacoom, where he now is in safe custody.

The effect of this expedition upon the Indians must certainly be important, as heretofore the movements of the troops have been necessarily so slow, and dependent upon canoes and boats, that offending Indians have been able to escape long ere parties sent to punish could reach them. Now, with the presence of the Cutter in the Sound and steamer to convey the soldiers, they are aware the most distant point can be reached with promptness and certainty, and escape for those who may commit crimes almost impossible.

A VOLCANO IN ACTION.—A gentleman resident of Honolulu, recently returned Hawaii, reports the volcano in more action than it has exhibited since 1858—9.—*Polynesian.*

Arrival of the Maj. Tompkins.

The steamer Major Tompkins, Captain Hunt, arrived at the port of Olympia on Wednesday night last, bringing the mail and Stuart's Express, together with the members of the legislature from the counties along the Sound, and other passengers.

By Stuart's express we are furnished with particulars of the result of the recent demonstration made by the U. S. Cutter, Capt. Pease, and the soldiers under the command of Lieut. Nugent, among the Clallam tribe of Indians on Hood's Canal. The particulars will be found in another column.

LIST OF PASSENGERS:

A. A. Denny,* A. M. Poe,* C. C. Terry,* W. A. Strickler,* —— Carson* & Lady, Mr. Heald,* Lieut. Nugent, Capt. Gove & Ladies, Dr. Merritt, Capt. Howard, Miss Philips, Mr. Miller, Dr. Webber, Judge Lander, Mr. Sackett, Mr. William, Dr. Maynard, Mr. Clark* Mr. Perkins, Mr. Keach, Mr. Richmond, Col. Wallace,* Mr. Finch, Mr. Stringer, Capt. Caines.

The names of those marked with a *, are members of the Legislative Assembly, which body will convene on Monday next. The only members of the House who have been returned, belonging to last Legislature, are Messrs. Denny of King, and Crosbie, of Clark. No other members have yet arrived, except Mr. McCool, of the House from Skamania.

☞ The school of B. CORNELIUS, Esq., in this place, will commence on Monday next, the 4th inst. As the rainy season has commenced, parents and guardians cannot make a better investment of their means, through the *dreary* months, than by sending their children to a school under the charge and under the supervision of a "gentleman and a scholar." Let all send. And if suitable inducements are wanted by persons in the country, and other towns in the territory, we are authorized to say that Mr. C. will procure board and comfortable lodgings for juvenile pupils of both sexes in his own family, and in others, where they will be at home, and every attention given to their comfort.

☞ We regret to hear of the death of Capt. THOMAS J. MONTGOMERY, of the 4th Infantry, who expired at Fort Steilacoom on the 22d inst., after a very short illness. Capt. MONTGOMERY graduated at West Point in 1845, and served throughout the Mexican War, being in the battles under General Taylor up to Monterey, and in those under Gen. Scott to the City of Mexico. On all these occasions he was conspicuous for gallantry. As a gentleman of high intelligence and most amiable character, he was equally esteemed by all who knew him. His funeral took place at Fort Steilacoom on the 24th inst., and was attended with Military and Masonic honors.

STEILACOOM, Nov. 25, 1854.

FRIEND WILEY—*Dear Sir*—Please give place to the following notice in your widely circulating paper:

At a called meeting of the citizens of Steilacoom on the 11th day of June, 1854, a Bible Society was organized, called the Puget Sound Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society. Rev. J. F. Devore was elected president, H. C. Wilson, secretary, and all other officers necessary.

An order was immediately forwarded to the parent society at New York for a supply of books, which was promptly responded to, and a catalogue of books shipped, amounting to some twelve hundred volumes, which may be expected here by the first of January next.

It is hoped that auxiliary societies will be formed in different parts of the Territory, in order that the destitute may be furnished with the sacred volume at a rate covering only expense; and those unable to buy will be furnished gratis. Our books will be of the first quality, and elegantly bound. A notice will be published on their arrival.

MORRIS H. FROST,
Chairman Executive Committee.

From the San Francisco Herald, Nov. 14.

From the Sandwich Islands.

The splendid U. S. steam frigate *Susquehanna*, Com. Buchanan, steamed into the harbor yesterday morning, in gallant style, eleven days from Honolulu.

We learn that the statement made yesterday that her machinery was out of order at the Islands, is incorrect, and that she is in the finest order, and the most complete state of efficiency. The statement was based upon information furnished by a gentleman who came over on the brig Wm. Henry.

The "Polynesian," describing the King's visit to the Susquehanna, pays the following high compliment to her appearance and condition:

"The process of coaling having been completed, the Susquehanna was in as fine a condition as skill and labor could make her, and her perfectly neat appearance reflected much credit upon her commander and officers. It would be difficult, we imagine, to find in any navy in the world a combination of good qualities surpassing those of the Susquehanna, most of which strike at once the visitor with admiration, and all of which were pointed out to His Majesty by the courteous officers of the ship."

The Susquehanna brings dates from Honolulu to Oct. 28th, nine days later than previous advices. The steam frigate Mississippi, Commander Lee, reached Honolulu Oct. 23d, 22 days from Simoda, Japan. The "Polynesian" gives the following:

"We are enabled to furnish an outline of the movements of the Mississippi since leaving China. Her run to Simoda, in Japan, from Hongkong was less than ten days, having reached there on the 21st September.

The day before her departure homeward, Commodore Perry left for home in the British mail steamer Ganges, by way of Ceylon and Suez. On leaving, a parting salute of seventeen guns was fired by his old ship, and a like number by the razee Macedonian, as the steamer passed her.—Capt Joel R. Abbott of the latter ship was left in temporary command of the vessels that now remain in the East India Squadron.

The stay of the Mississippi at Simoda this time, was about ten days. The intercourse of her officers with the officers and people of the place, was marked by much confidence on the part of the Japanese, and almost by the entire absence of the restraint and apparent suspicion which has been evinced on the occasions of the Mississippi's former visits, and a decided change was marked in all classes. Purchases were easily made of whatever they had to sell. The shopkeeper was no longer shy, and made the most tempting display of his wares. By the aid of his fingers he would both quickly and easily tell you how many hundreds of the copper coin you would be indebted for his matchless lacquer or curious lantern. His willingness "to turn an honest penny" from your pocket to his own was not at all dubious, and he experienced neither fatigue or aversion in "sitting at the receipt" of the Americans' Itzeboo.

Simoda, after its selection as one of the American ports, was declared an Imperial city, and is no longer under the immediate government of the Prince of the province of Idzoo, in which it is situated, and is now the place of residence of some five Imperial officers. During the late visit of the Mississippi, some of them were absent at Yedo, but those who remained were very friendly in their greetings. Capt Lee, with a suite of officers, made an official call on the Lieutenant Governor, where they were cordially received and entertained with pleasant edibles, *a la Japonaise*. This call was returned by the Governor with a suite, when the best feeling prevailed, and an opportunity afforded of returning his civilities.

The big guns of the American steamers must have roused up the Japanese on the subject of ordnance. A junk, on her return to Nagasaki, was lying in the harbor, that had lately taken a heavy mortar to Yedo. They had built at Uraga a vessel after one of the American store ships, and singularly, painted her red and black.

About 2 o'clock on the 1st of October, the Mississippi left Simoda, towing the Southampton clear of the port. The two ships parted company off the volcano island of Ohosima. The Southampton is also bound to Honolulu. The Mississippi, for several days after leaving port, encountered adverse wind and weather, and on the 7th inst., experienced one of those circular storms known as typhoons, which buffeted her for some hours, with nearly the violence of a hurricane. She stood it nobly, but did not come out entirely unscathed, having, during the severity of the blow, capsized one of her large forward guns, lost a metalic boat from its davits, had one of her wheel-house boats crushed up and washed away, the side of the wheel-house itself broken out, and its entire top lifted by the force of the sea.

After this severe gale the passage of the Mississippi to this port was quite a pleasant one, and rendered still more so by contrast with the weather which had preceded it. She was out some twenty-two days and odd hours, having made the passage from Simoda, under sail and steam, and gone over a track, per log, of three thousand five hundred and eighty miles. She is now coaling and repairing damages, and is expected to leave homeward, via San Francisco, in a week or ten days. Her officers and crew are all well.

NEW CONSUL FOR HONOLULU.—D. A. Ogden, Esq., the newly appointed Consul for Honolulu, received his exequatur on the 21st, and entered upon the duties of his office on the 23d October.

How England obtained New Zealand, and France the Society Islands.

The following is from a gentleman who was on the spot at the time of the occurrence narrated:

EDITOR OF THE HERALD: I noticed a few days since, your leading article, concerning the right of the United States to acquire territory, without molestation from foreign governments. The English papers have frequently contained articles denunciatory of the Americans, for the attempt to purchase Cuba and the Sandwich Islands. Now listen to the story of how New Zealand and Tahiti were acquired, the first by Great Britain and the last by France. Of these facts I am personally cognizant. These two Islands are quite as important in the South Pacific, as Cuba or the Sandwich Islands. The North Cape of New Zealand is in lat. 32 deg. south, or thereabouts, while its south end is in lat. 47 deg. S. It lies about one thousand miles east of New South Wales, and is about the size of Great Britain, and equally fertile. Tahiti is in about 17d. south latitude, nearly circular, about sixty miles in diameter. The people inhabiting it are mostly of the same origin and language, ruled by the same government at Tahiti.

Now, how did the present masters of these important Islands obtain possession of them? Here are the facts:

New Zealand for the last 50 years has been a great resort for our whalers, and from the years 1820 to 1840 many hundred whale ships visited these Islands for supplies, which were easily obtained. It was quite common to see from thirty to sixty sail of our whalers lying in the harbor of the Bay of Islands at one time. Many English and French ships visited this bay also, but in proportion of about one to ten Americans. The consequence was that the Bay of Islands became an important place and quite a large city was built up, and of those who contributed to build it up ten-elevenths were Americans. Innocent England saw the advantage and value of these Islands, and first sent a Consul there to look after her shipping interest. Thus they first got their finger in. Soon after they sent a Consul-General there in a ship-of-war. While the Bay of Islands was being built up by American influence, the French were making an equally important settlement on a southern island. Immediately on his arrival, the English Consul-General, acting in accordance with instructions from his innocent Government, employed a number of his countrymen, who were missionaries, to aid him, and called a meeting of the Head Chiefs of that distant district. Remember those Islands were acknowledged by all nations at that time as independent—the same as the Sandwich Islands are now. The Consul General drew up a deed which gave Great Britain the right of sovereignty over the whole of these islands. The Chiefs were induced by the most corrupt means to sign this deed; and under it, innocent England has ever since claimed the right of sovereignty over the whole group of New Zealand. Fancy a few Indian Chiefs, on one part of this coast signing away the rights of all the other tribes from Cape Horn to the Russian possessions in the North. It would be a parallel case.

No sooner was this paper completed, than the ship-of-war was dispatched to the Southern Island and took possession of the French settlement, hauled down their flag, and hoisted the English—appointed magistrates and formed their Government. About four hours after this took place, the French Admiral arrived with several ships of-war to effect the same scheme the English had completed. The English officers showed the Admiral the *Treaty*, and pointed to their flag, and the Frenchman had to back out—and innocent England has ever since been in full possession of the valuable islands of New Zealand, which will be in a few years of as much importance as Cuba or the Sandwich Islands are now. The French Admiral was much enraged at the way John Bull had tricked him. He set sail with his fleet, determined to be quits with him. He went direct to England's favorite spot. Tahiti, where he managed to get up a quarrel between a Catholic Missionary and the Government of the Islands. The case was referred to the Admiral, who decided that poor Queen Pomare should pay so many dollars in so many hours, to satisfy the insult, or he would bombard the town. He knew the Queen could not, and would not pay the fine, for the English Consul was the Queen's adviser. However, the Admiral did as he said, and got control of the Island, after a war of two years and a great loss of life and money on the part of the French. No sooner did England hear of the affair, than she sent a fleet to protect her favorite spot, but when they arrived they were too late—the French flag was flying, and John had to grin and look on. The Admiral could then say, "We are quits; you have New Zealand, we have Tahiti."

No sooner did the New Zealanders find their mistake and the way they had been deceived by the sham treaty, giving up their rights of sovereignty to England, than they commenced a war on the English which lasted two years—Hone Heke, known as Journey Hekka, as their leader and General. He made great slaughter amongst the English troops, and was never defeated in a single battle. All sorts of schemes were tried by the English to bring him over to their side, but they were of no avail—he remained firm. England set her missionaries to work, and after two years managed to buy off his men with money and goods, and by this means so weakened him that he gave up the contest, and John Bull—innocent, indignant John Bull, was left in quiet possession.

Now, here is the whole story. If England stole New Zealand, as I will qualify to, and France took Tahiti in so disgraceful a way, why have not the United States a right to annex Cuba or the Sandwich Islands in any way they may choose, so far as England and France are concerned?

Political.

From the great amount of political matter which has accumulated the last fortnight, we select the following:

Elections took place in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, on the 10th Oct. The following are the members of Congress whose election in Pennsylvania is considered certain:

1st District—T. B. Florence, D; 2d.—J. R. Tyson, W.*; 3d—Wm. Milward, W.*; 4th—J. Broom, A.*; 5th—N. L. Jones, W.* prob; 6th—J. Hickman, D.*; 7th—S. Bradshaw, W.*; 8th—J. G. Jones, D; 9th—I. E. Heister, W.*; 10th—J. C. Kunkel, W.*; 11th—J. H. Campbell, W.*; 12th—H. M. Fuller, W.*; 13th—Asa Packer, D. 14th—G. A. Grow, D.*; 15th—John S. Pierce, D.*; 16th—Lemuel Todd, D.*; 17th—D. F. Robinson, W.*; 18th—John R. Edie, W.*; 19th—John Covode, W.*; 20th—Jonathan Knight, W.*; 21st—David Ritchie, W.*; 22d—S. A. Purviance, W.*; 23d—John Alison W.*; 24th—C. B. Curtis, D.*; 25th—John Dick, W.*.

*Anti-Nebraska men.

Recapitulation.—Whigs, 16; Democrats 8; American 1. Anti-Nebraska men, 22; Nebraska men—0.

It should be remarked in relation to the above list, that in the fifth and sixth districts the contest was very close, and there is a possibility that the Democratic candidate has been elected in the former, and the Whig candidate in the latter. In the ninth district, the *Pennsylvania Inquirer* reports the election of Roberts (W. and K. N.) instead of Heister.

It is unnecessary to give the details of the State Election. Enough is known to render it certain that Judge Pollock has been elected Governor, by perhaps twenty thousand majority; that Judge Black has been elected to the Supreme Court, and that Valentine Mott has been elected Canal Commissioner.

Ohio.—The following are the members known to be elected to Congress from Ohio:

1st district—Tim. C. Day; 2d—John S. Harrison; 3d—Lewis D. Campbell; 5th—R. Mott; 7th—Aaron Harland; 8th—Benjamin Stanton; 9th—Cooper R. Watson; 10th—Oscar F. Moore; 11th——— Culver; 12th—Samuel Galloway; 13th—John Sherman; 14—P. Bliss; 15—Wm. R. Sapp; 16—Edw. Ball; 18—Benj. F. Leiter; 19—Edw. Wade; 20—J. C. Giddings: 21—J. A. Brigham.

Indiana.—In Indiana, Smith Miller and William H. English, who voted for the Nebraska bill, have been re-elected in the first and second districts.

1st Dist—Smith Miller; 2d—Wm. H. English; 3d—George G. Dunn; 4th—David P. Holloway; 5th—Will Cumback; 6th—Eucian Barbour; 7th—Harvy D. Scott; 8th—Daniel Mace; 9th—Schuyler Colfax; 10—Samuel Brenton; 11th—John U. Pettit.

Michigan.—The election for members of Legislature for the districts in the Upper Peninsula took place in September, on account of the difficulties encountered in travelling from that part of Michigan to the capital. Upham is elected over Graveratt in the Lake Superior District by a small majority.

Topics of the Day.

The latest news from China, we publish to-day, is calculated to arrest attention. The important Province of Kwang-tung, which has until recently escaped the attacks of the rebels, is in a state of insurrection—cities are captured and plundered at will—Canton itself, is closely beleaguered on all sides while the river and adjacent waters are swarming with pirates. Trade is in consequence, greatly depressed, while the rabble of Canton, distressed by the close siege maintained by the Rebels, and the consequent high prices of the necessaries of life, begin to murmur and give great uneasiness to the most wealthy inhabitants. The Rebels exact the most onerous contributions from the cities and villages which fall into their power, and when refused, burn them to the ground. They impose an enormous duty upon all articles passing from Canton to the interior—squeeze the Mandarins and rich citizens—and, in fact, appear to be little better than bands of robbers. They are said to number already 100,000 men. Dissensions seem to have spread among them, and one party has gone so far as to tender their services to the Mandarins to fight another.

We learn by the arrival of the Susquehanna, that Prince Liholiho, the heir apparent to the throne, who has heretofore strongly opposed the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, yielded his assent to the measure a day or two before the Susquehanna left. The most serious obstacle is thus removed, and the only difficulty now remaining, to complete the negotiation, is the political condition in which the Islands shall be admitted—whether as a State or Territory.

We are pleased to learn that the report brought hither by a vessel from the Sandwich Islands, to the effect that the machinery of the steam frigate Susquehanna Her machinery, we learn, is in perfect order, and she has needed no repairs or examination. Our informant received the information from a source he deemed worthy of credit; but the narrative of the misgaps of the vessel is entirely incorrect.—*S. F. Journal.*

Encyclical Letter of the Pope.

TO OUR VENERABLE BRETHREN, PATRIARCHS, PRIMATES, ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, AND OTHER ORDINARIES, WHO ARE IN GRACE AND COMMUNION WITH THE HOLY APOSTOLIC SEE.

Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic Benediction:—In arresting our regards with solicitude, and the sentiments of our Apostolical charity, upon the entire of the Catholic world, we can scarcely express to you, Venerable Brethren, with what profound grief we are penetrated, when we behold both the Civil and Christian commonwealth on all sides troubled, in a lamentable manner, afflicted, and it may be said, borne down with the most dire calamities: (*Christianum et civilem republicam luctuosissimis cujusque generis calamitatibus miserandum in modum undique turbatam, pressam, ac direxatum.*) For you well know how, at the present moment, Christian nations are afflicted and distracted by most cruel wars, by internal commotions, by pestilential maladies, by awful earthquakes, and by other most grave evils. But that however, which is to be deplored beyond all other evils is that, amid so many misfortunes and lamentable sufferings, the children of darkness, who are more wise in their generation than the children of light, are struggling now, and as if with renewed energy, by every species of diabolical artifice, machinations, and plots, to pursue a most rebellious war against the Catholic Church and its saving doctrines; to uproot and ruin the authority of every legitimately constituted power (*legitimæ cujusque potestatis auctoritatem convellere et labefactare;*) everywhere to prevert and corrupt the minds and hearts of all persons; to propagate on all sides the mortal poison of *indifferentism* and *infidelity;* to confound all right, human and divine; to excite and promote dissensions, discords and the commotions of impious rebellions; to assent to every depraved and flagitious deed and most cruel outrage; and to leave none untried or unattempted, so that there may be, if the thing were possible, the utter abolition of our holy religion, and the complete subversion of human society itself.

It is therefore, in so awfully a perilous conjuncture of circumstances, that we, well knowing that, by the especial mercy of God, we possess the benefit of prayer to obtain all the blessings we stand in need of, and to avert from us evils of which we are in dread, have not neglected to raise our eyes towards the High and Holy Mountain from which we hope to obtain every aid that we may require. And we, in the humility of our heart, have not ceased to invoke and supplicate, by urgent and fervent prayers, a God Who is rich in mercy, in order that He may make war disappear from one end of the earth to the other; that after having removed all discords between Christian Princes. He may grant to their people peace, concord and tranquillity; that he may especially concede to their prayers a most pious desire daily to defend and propagate the Catholic faith and doctrine, by which the happiness of all nations is best secured; that He may relieve the same princes and people from all evils with which they are afflicted: that he may rejoice them with every true prosperity: that he may bestow the gifts of His heavenly grace upon those who are in error, so that they may return from the ways of the perdition to the paths of truth and justice, and so may, with a sincere heart, be converted to God Himself. Therefore it is, that although we have already ordered, in this, our dear city, prayers to be offered up for imploring the divine mercy, still following in the footsteps of our illustrious predecessors, we have resolved to have recourse to our prayers, and to those of the entire Church.

It is with this object, venerable brethern, that we address to you these letters, urgently soliciting you, to inform you, to your known and tried piety, to induce the faithful confided to your charge—for the reasons above mentioned—to atone by a sincere repentance, for all their sins; and to endeavor, by prayer, and fasting, almsdeeds, and other good works, to appease the anger of God, which the sins of mankind have provoked. Remind the faithful, according to the dictates of your wisdom and fervent piety, of the abundance of the mercy of God towards those who invoke it—of the power of prayer when, having denied all access to the enemy of our salvation, we approach to our Lord. Prayer, in the words of St. John Chysostom, "is the source, the root, and mother of numerable blessings; the power of prayers overcomes fire, controls the fury of lions, puts an end to wars; bursts the chains of death, drives away sickness and misfortune, put devils to flight, opens the gates of heaven, appeases combats, calms tempests, gives stability to States shaken by discord, averts the plagues of heaven and the snares of man; and in fine, there is no species of misfortune which prayer will not dissipate." We ardently trust, venerable brethren, that while you address fervent prayers to the Father of all Mercies, for the above named reasons, you will not desist, according to the wish expressed in our encyclical letters of the 2d of February, 1849, dated Gaeta, to implore, in concert with the faithful, by prayers and supplications more ardent than ever, the mercy of this same father, in order that He may deign to enlighten us by the assistance of the Holy Ghost; so that as regards the conception of the Most Holy Mother of God, the Immaculate Virgin Mary, we may come to a decision which shall be to the greater glory of God, and of this Blessed Virgin, our most dearly beloved Mother.

In order that the faithful confided to you may bring to these devotions a more ardent fervor, and thence derive more abundant fruits, we have been desirous to open the heavenly treasures, with the dispensations of which the Most High has entrusted us, and bestow upon them that bounty. That it is that, sustained by the mercy of the Omnipotent God, and by the authority of His holy Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, by virtue of that power of binding and loosing, which the Lord hath given us, despite our unworthiness, we grant, by these presents, to all and every of the faithful of each sex, in our diocese, who shall—within the space of three months, from a period which each of you shall have previously fixed, and to commence from the day which each of you shall have determined—have humbly examined their transgressions, shall have confessed them with sincere detestation; and, purified by the Sacrament of Absolution, shall have received worthily the Sacrament of the Eucharist, and visited with devotion three churches, named by you, or one of them on three different occasions, praying therein devoutely for some time, according to our intention, for the exaltation and prosperity of our Holy Mother, the Church and Apostolic See; for the extirpation of heresies; for peace and concord amongst Christian princes; for peace and unity of all Christian people; and who, moreover, in the same interval, shall have fasted once, and bestowed alms upon the poor, according to their charity, we grant them a plenary indulgence of their sins, in form of a jubilee, which may be applied for the benefit of the souls in Purgatory, (*plenariam omnium peccatorum indulgentiam in forma Jubiæ concedimus et largimur quæ per modum suffragii animabus in Purgatorio existentibus applicari etiam poterit.*)—Being most desirous to facilitate the attainment of the advantages connected with this indulgence, and in order that the benefits thereof may be reaped as well by nuns and other females who constantly live in cloisters, as by the inmates of prisons, and by those of the faithful who, by bodily infirmity, or any other justifiable cause, are prevented from fulfilling all the conditions before cited, we hereby grant to all confessors the permission to commute them for such other good and pious works as shall seem fit, or to prolong the term of the Jubilee for a limited period. We also, in the case of children who have not as yet approached the Holy Sacrament, dispense with the condition requiring the reception of the Eucharist. We, therefore, grant the power into you, on this occasion, to invest the Clergy of your dioceses with the powers conceded by us during the Jubilee promulgated by our Encyclical Letters, dated 21st November, 1852, addressed to you, and commencing, "*Ex aliis Nostri,*"

making the same exceptions, however, which were in the same letters excepted. We also grant permission to the faithful of your dioceses, lay and ecclesiastic, secular and regular, of all institutions, to choose for their confessor whatever Priest they may think proper from amongst those approved of, whether secular or regular. A similar permission is granted to all nuns, although exempt from the jurisdiction o the ordinary, and to o her females who are cloistered.

In conclusion, as a pledge of all elesiastical gifts, and as a testimony of the arde it affection we bear towards you, receive the Apostolic Benediction, which we bestow from our heart upon you, Venerable Brethren, and all the clergy and faithful under your care and jurisdiction.

Given at Rome, in St. Peter's, this 1s of August, 1854, and Ninth of Our Pontificate.

PIUS IX, P. P.

Puget Sound Shipping Report.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 30—Bark Live Yankee, Gove, Olympia, consigned to Kendall Co.

Nov. 28—Brig Cyrus, Gibbs, Steilacoom, consigned to L. Balch.

Nov. 30—Steamer Major Tompkins, Hunt, 30 hours from Hoods Canal, with 42 passengers and freight to John H. Scranton.

SAILED—Nov. 20—Bark Rio Grande, lumber for San Francisco.

Nov. 20—Bark Mary Melville, piles for San Francisco.

Nov. 23—Ship Mason, for Australia with lumber.

Nov 30—Brig E D Wolf, San Francisco with lumber.

Nov 23—Brig Geo. Emery, with lumber for San Francisco.

22—Brig Rose, coal for San Francisco.

DIED,

At Fort Steilacoom, W. T., Nov. 22, at 11½ o'clock P. M., Capt. THOS. J. MONTGOMERY, U. S. Army, aged 31 years, 9 monts and 17 days.

STUART'S EXPRESS

For Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and EUROPE.

(CONNECTING WITH STEAMER 'BELLE' AT MONTICELLO)

Will close on Saturday the 2d inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. Treasure received until 5 o'clock, P. M.—packages and letters at the latest moment. Office at Parker's. A. B. STUART.

OLYMPIA SCHOOL.

MR. CORNELIUS will re-organize his classes on Monday, Dec. 4.
Olympia, Dec. 2, 1854.

PEOPLE'S EMPORIUM!

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

KEEP constantly on hand, and receive by every arrival—

Dry Goods, Clothing,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARD-WARE, STATIONARY,
SADDLERY, &c., &c.,

Which are sold at Wholesale and Retail.

Ladies' Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of the latest styles imported direct from New York.

Orders promptly attended to.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT,
Corner of Main and Second Streets.

Olympia, 1854. 12tf

Dissolution of Co-partner hip.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of P. KEACH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by P. Keach, who will settle all demands against said firm, and collect all bills due said firm.

All persons indebted to said firm are desired to call and settle their bills immediately.

P. KEACH,
W. C. RICHMOND,
H. C. PERKINS.

Steilacoom, W. T., Nov. 27, 1854. 4w12

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL yoke of oxen in good working order or suitable for beef. Inquire at this office or of the subscriber on the head of Skookum Bay.

J. T. SCOTT.

December 1, 1854.

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. Baskirk, 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.

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

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.

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@1	Sugar, bro. ℘ lb	11@12½
Mutton, " "	16@2	Sugar, white crush, per lb	@2
Pork, fresh and salt, ℘ lb	16@2	Coffee, ℘ lb	1 @2
Mess Pork, ℘ bbl.	$25@$2	Tea, " "	50@ 7
Clear Pork, ℘ "	$30@$3	Rice, Caro., ℘ lb	@1
Bacon, clear, ℘ lb	1 @20	Dried Apples, ℘ lb	1 @1
Hams, ℘ lb	@2	Dried Peaches " "	@2
Shoulders, ℘ lb	@1	Chili Peaches, " "	@ 5
Salmon, ℘ lb	@10	Soap, ℘ lb	8@ 0
Codfish, ℘ lb	6	Starch, ℘ lb	20
Mackerel, ℘ hf bbl.	$15@16	Candles, ml'd, ℘ lb	25
Butter, ℘ lb	3 @37½	do Adm. " "	50
Lard, " "	1 @2	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 $1.		Vinegar, cider, ℘ gallon	75
Onions, " "	2.00	Lamp oil, ℘ gal	1.75@$
Beets, " "	2.00	Liquors—	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ℘ gal	$1.25@1.50
Beans, Chili, ℘ lb	6@7	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Beans, white, ℘ lb	7@	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	Hardware—	
Shirtings, bro. 3-4 per yard	14½	Nails, ℘ keg	$7.50@$10
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16½	Window glass, ℘ box	$7@$
Drillings, bro. ℘ yd	16½	Sash, ℘ light	@2
Prints, ℘ yard	12½@20	Axes	$1.50@$2
Blankets, ℘ pr	$5@$7	Buckets, 3 hoop	50@7
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@1
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 Skaget, "Samuel," otherwise called "Jack," and "Wadissaneie" 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 14th 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 Paloe 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. 47t

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, Bart, Russel 1, Burns, Edward P 1, Bell, Wm 1, Been, George 1, Bernsa, Wm 1, Bosworth, H S 1, Bailey, Wm 1.

Clanghlin, Wm 1, Carr, Wm 1, Chase, E 1, Cromwell, J G 1, Comerous, 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, Misser, A A 1, McCer, Miss Joehana 1, McCollough, 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, Pashlyn, Erastus 1, Perry, Jesse 1, Park, J E 1, Pixler, 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, Wala, 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 Day, April 13, 1854. 32tf

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. 9ly

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.

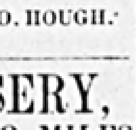
I would hereby caution any one against buying or trading for a note of hand for $200, (two hundred dollars,) given by me to Wm. P. Wells—due Sept. 1st, as it has been settled.

V. O. HOUGH.

Oct. 7, 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 a 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.

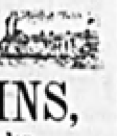
St. Helens, O. T., Sept., 15, 1854. 3m 2

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 steam-ship

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

ADN 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 quality.

T. JOHNSTON.

Olympia, Sept. 16, 1854. 1tf

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.

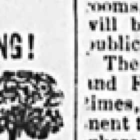
The District Courts in and for the county of Jefferson shall be held on the first Monday in April and October; for the county of Island, on the second Monday in April and October; for the county of Whatcom, on the third Monday in April and October; for the county of King, on the fourth Monday in April 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 CHENOWETH 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, comprising 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,
Telpehocking,	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,	Seckel.
Dr Awtum,	

CHERRIES.

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

Also Plums, Nectarines, Apricots and Almonds of suitable size for transplanting, all healthy and well grown. Grape, Currants, 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 samples.

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

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

SEAL. 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.

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

July 15, 1854. n45—12.

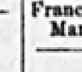
Mill Irons for Sale.

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

CLARK & PATTON, Olympia.

Aug. 16, 1854. 50tf

Sayward's Line



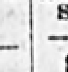
OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Willimantic will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to.

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-ly

MOUNT VERNON.

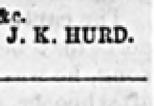
THE subscriber having located twenty miles above the Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, on what was formerly known as the Clicatat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber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

J. L. MITCHELL.

3w48

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

July 22, 1852. 46tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

—ALSO—

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

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

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

March 14, 1854. 32tf

Drugs & Medicines.

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

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

HORACE MORSE.

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

Something New for Oregon.

S. J. McCORMICK

Has in press and will shortly publish

AN ALMANAC FOR 1855!

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

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

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

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE,
Front Street, Portland.

Aug. 23, 1854. 52tf

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,

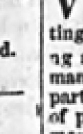
COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,

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

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

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.

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

A. 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. H. BIGELOW, QUINCY A. BROOKS

BIGLOW & BROOKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

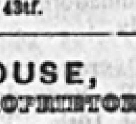
OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,

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,

DUBOIS & 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 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 Shoonskin. 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.

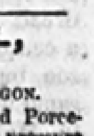
Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS

STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.



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

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th. 1853.—ly 48.

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Porcelain Gum Teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answering every end of the natural teeth.

Particular attention paid to the plugging of decayed teeth with gold or tin foil, thereby preventing further decay. Teeth extracted with improved forceps, giving the least possible pain.

☞ All operations warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no charge made. Ladies visited at their residence if requested.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

Twenty days later from China.

By the arrival of the steam frigate Mississippi at Honolulu, and the Susquehana at this port, we have dates from Hongkong to September 11th—twenty days later than previous advices. We are under many obligations to the Rev. E. C. Bittinger, Chaplin of the Susquehanna, for files of papers and other favors.

Prospects of a treaty.— The China *Mail*, of Sept. 11th, says Sir John Bowring, M. de Bourbulon, and Mr McLane, the British, French and United States plenipotentiaries, have lately had several consultations, here and at Macao, on the subject, it is understood, of the revisal of the treaties; and as their excellencies intend shortly to proceed to the North in the Rattler and Powhattan, we should not be at all astonished to learn, ere they return, that they had attempted to go on to Peking,

Admiral Stirling and the British fleet.—Of Admiral Stirling's intentions, says the *China Mail*, the only thing known is that his Excellency, in the Winchester, with the Encounter and Barraconta in company, was at the mouth of the Yangtsz'kiang when the Lady Mary Wood passed, waiting for the Styx, which was coaling at Shanghae; and that as soon as she joined, the fleet was to proceed to Japan, and thence, it is believed to the north. Admiral Laguerre, in the French frigate La Jean d'Arc, was to have joined the expedition, but his vessel was unfortunately run ashore on the North bank of the Yangtsz'-kiang through the unskillfulnes of the American pilot, and received such injuries that it will it is said, be three or four months before she can proceed to sea. The Grecian is to remain at Shanghae, where she will shortly be joined by the Rattler and Racehorse; the Spartan remains at Hongkong, the Bittern at Amoy, and the Comus at Canton. The Saracen has gone to Fuh-chau, to survey the entrance to the river Min.

Movements of the U. S. Squadron.—The same paper says on the departure of Commodore Perry, the command of the U. S. Squadron in the East devolves on Captain Abbott. The store ship Supply sailed on the 2d Sept. for the United States *via* Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope. The Lexington sailed on the 9th, for the States, touching at Mauritius and the Cape. The steamer John Hancock and Fennimore Cooper have been temporarily detached from the Surveying Expedition, for the service of the U. S. Commissioner, and sailed for Shanghae on the 9th; to be followed on the 16th or 17th by the steamer Powhatan, leaving the sloop Macedonian in Hongkong. The Vandalia is at Shanghae; and the sloops S. P. Kenedy, and steamer Queen (whose charter has been renewed) are at Canton. The Vincennes and Porpoise leave to-day for Corea and the Bonin Islands, on a surveying cruise.

Testimonials to Commodore Perry.—The Mail contains a long address from all the American merchants in Canton to Commodore Perry, on the eve of his departure for England, in which they compliment him in the highest terms for his services in negotiating the treaty with Japan, and in protecting American interests in China. They offered him a memorial of their esteem in the shape of a handsome service of plate, to be manufactured in New York. Commodore Perry made an appropriate reply.

Canton beleagured by the Insurgents.—We have dates from Canton down to Sept. 10th. The Mail gives the following account of the deplorable condition of the province of Kwang-Tung, of which Canton is the capital:

From Canton, the news is still very melancholy, though a slight glimmering of hope seems to break through the darkness that quiet will be speedily restored, in the neighborhood of the provincial city at all events, through dissensions in the Rebel ranks, which have grown to such a height that those to the east of the city lately tendered their assistance to the Mandarins in an attack on the band to the north; but their offer was declined. They are all, however, beginning to feel discouraged by their long continued non-success, and destitution of supplies. On the east, they have been dispersed, and a leader captured; in the north, they have effected nothing; to the west, they have been driven back by the braves belonging to the ninety-six villages, who some time ago banded together in self-defence; and at the south, they are fully occupied by dissensions among themselves.

In the thirty skirmishes about Canton, the Mandarins have been victorious in all except four. There has been none since the 2d September. The encampment of the Rebels to the north of the city is at Siaukiang, about 12 miles from the northern wall; and the eastern encampment is about the same distance from the eastern wall, at San-po-heu. The leader of the band on the north is said to be Ho-aluk, of Tung-kwau celebrity. The statements as to the numbers at these encampments vary from several thousands.

Great distress from want of food prevails in the city among the poor, and some "soup-kitchens" are being opened by the benevolent, to supply congee at about one-third the usual charge.

A grand consoo of the high officers and gentry of the city has been held, at which the latter urgently recommended an appeal to foreigners for assistance. The Governor-General himself, was in favor of the measure, but was deterred from acting upon it on his own responsibility through dread of being reported at the capital by a censor, the only dissentient of the consoo, but a man of some standing, and the same who penned the memorial which led to Muh-chang-ah's degradation. Meanwhile, however, a report of the state of affairs, and application for instructions, have been forwarded to Peking.

The Province, however, itself is still in a frightful state and thousands of the villagers have joined the rebel ranks to save themselves from starvation, so that it is not to be wondered at that the rebels in the province now number not less than 100,000; and as they live entirely by exactions from the peaceably disposed, the amount they have already collected must amount to several millions of dollars.

Till within the last week or two, the eastern portion of the province was quiet; but the taking of Cowloong and Chung-Chow by bands of maranders from Hongkong, has been followed by the capture, mentioned elsewhere, of Hai-fung and Lok-fung in Hwui-chau.

Canton.—From Canton we learn that the authorities have become uneasy of late not on account of the Triads without, but the rabble within the city, who have been showing rather an unruly disposition, consequent on the scarcity and high price of food. Every precaution, however, continues to be taken, and upwards of a thousand men have been engaged widening and deepening the moat outside the walls.

Clipper Comet—Quickest Passage on Record.—The China Mail says the American clipper Comet, 1836 tons, Capt. Gardner, coal laden, arrived in the harbor of Hongkong on Saturday, the 9th of September, from Liverpool, having made the passage in less than 85 days—the fastest yet recorded. The run to the equator occupied 25 days; thence to the meridian of the Cape, 19 days; thence to Angier 28 days; thence to Hongkong anchorage, 13 days—making 85 days, less the difference of longitude in time. She sailed on straight courses—from noon to noon—17,500 geographical miles—making an average of about 215 miles per day, or a little more. The best day's run was 350 miles, (geographical.) The ship has made this passage without losing sail, spar or rope, and is as tight, staunch and strong as when she left Liverpool."

Great increase of Pirate Fleets.—The waters around Hongkong, Canton and Whampoa, are swarming with pirates, who have become audacious in their attacks. In conjunction with the Triads, they have captured Hai-fung and Lok-fung, the chief cities of the districts on the mainland, from which the Hongkong poultry market is supplied. The chief magistrate of Hai-fung was killed. It will be borne in mind that Hongkong (the British colony,) is an island, very near the mainland, situated, at the entrance of Canton River, which at its mouth widens into a broad estuary. The *China Mail* contains specification of no less than thirty trading boats and junks, many of them with valuable cargoes—being captured and plundered by the pirates in August and September. The following are a few of the piracies mentioned:—On the 22d of August, a junk, while on her passage from Singapore to Cochin China, was attacked off Sang-lee by piratical boats; which took away ten guns and three piculs of powder; and on the 25th ultimo, while sailing up the Tan-lin-chin-chow, she was again attacked and boarded by forty men from five piratical boats, who plundered her of part of her cargo, and detained the captain for three days:—when an English man-of-war came up, destroyed the pirates, and liberated him. The junk arrived in Hongkong on the 2d of September.

On the 25th, a junk was captured off Amoy, with a large cargo on board, consisting of opium, twenty bales of long-cloth, a number of bags of rice, four large guns, some muskets, &c.

The captain of the lorcha Anonyma reports that between Whampoa and Hongkong, he was hailed by an English fore-and aft schooner, and desired to report at Hongkong, that while becalmed on the 4th inst. she had been boarded by the crews of two large pirate junks, and in the defence of his schooner the owner was shot through the thigh and wounded; the pirates were subsequently beaten off.

The ladrones have become so formidable that a descent on some of the out-villages of the colony would not astonish us, especially as it is known that a strong fleet of thirty vessels, crowded with men, has within the last ten days been cruising at the back of the island.

The British ships-of-war, the Rattler and the Racehorse, went in pursuit of the pirates, but they did nothing further than burning four of their junks which had been abandoned. The China papers denounce the English naval officers severely for their supineness and neglect in not pursuing and breaking up these pirate fleets. The Americans also come in for a share of the censure.

Crime in the City of New York.—In another column will be found the statistical details of the usual semi-annual report of the Chief of Police from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, on the operations and conditions of the Police Department. On glancing over that portion of the returns which relates to offences committed within the jurisdiction of the city authorities, and comparing them with the report of the previous half year, we are happy to find that in crimes of a serious character there has been a sensible diminution, whilst in the lesser class of delinqnences but few, and those of a nature that can be easily checked by a greater amount of watchfulness and vigilance on the part of the police, exhibit any tendency towards increase.—Thus, for instance, in assaults with intent to kill there is a decrease of 33 per cent. and in cases of assault and battery 12½ per cent. Against these gratifying facts, however, we have to balance an increase in the number of murders of twenty-six; but as the offences comprised under this head bear but a fractional relation to a large class of crimes classified under the two former and as they properly speaking belong to the first, the result on the whole shows a marked improvement in this respect. In the offences classified under the heads of attempts to steal, rape, aiding and assisting to escape burglary, constructive larceny, fraud, grand larceny, picking pockets, passing counterfiet money, perjury, and robbery in the first degree, we notice a large per centage of decrease; whilst in those which would appear to show a lax state of discipline on the part of the police, such as street riots and the sale of spirits without licenses, there is a considerable augmentation. It is but fair to state however, that this increase may be more ostensible than real, and may be just as well owing to the greater activity and vigilance of the authorities in detecting and punishing classes of offences that have hitherto been looked upon with rather an indulgent eye.

In a city where population increases with such unparalleled rapidity as in ours, and which is continually absorbing elements that are foreign to it in language, habits, and social as well as political training, it would be a satisfactory reflection at any time to find that the returns of crime did not keep pace with the growth of its numbers. How much more reason have we to congratulate ourselves, when we learn that instead of merely remaining stationary, the statistics of the more serious classes of offences exhibit a decided tendency the other way.—*New York Herald.*

Gambling prevailed in California after the breaking out of the gold fever to such an extent as to resemble a mania. Every place was infested by numbers of professional blacklegs, and gambling houses were the most prominent establishments in every town of any note, some even occupying the largest edifices and having bands of music and all manner of other allurements. The awful prevance of crime of every description during that era will long be remembered. But since society has begun to settle down into the old forms peculiar to the Atlantic cities, and the benificent influences of religion and family associations are assuming their accustomed sway, the evil birds of prey whose haunts were once so numerous seem to be fast disappearing. An idea of the change which has taken place in the moral atmosphere may be gathered from the following paragraph, extracted from the Nevada Journal, published in the mining region. This transformation is one of more consequence to the future prosperity of California than all the gold which may yet be mined there:—

"Within the last few days one of the principal gambling houses has been finally closed, and is now being remodelled, and turned into a livery stable. Much to the gratification of the lovers of good order, the business of gambling has been gradually but steadily decreasing among us for the past year. It is now but little practiced, there being but two or three houses devoted to that business in the town, and notwithstanding they enjoy a monoply, their business is rather decreased and increased, while others have been closed. A few years ago, it was a common thing to find a deck of cards lying on the table of the miners' cabins, stores and shops. But now one may walk round the country all day, visiting stores and cabins, and not see anything of the kind."

The Beginning of Mormonism.—Twenty-eight years ago, Joe Smith, the founder of this sect, and Harris, his first convert, applied to the senior editor of the Albany Evening Journal, then residing in Rochester, to print his "Book of Mormon," then just transcribed from the "Golden Bible," which Joe had found in the cleft of a rock to which he had been guided by a vision. The editor attempted to read the first chapter, but it seemed such unintelligible jargon that it was thrown aside. Joe was a tavern idler in the village of Palmyra.—Harris, who offered to pay for the printing, was a substantial farmer. Disgusted with what he considered a "weak invention" of an imposter, and not caring to strip Harris of his hard earnings, the proposition was declined by the editor of the Journal. The manuscript was then taken to another printing office across the street, from whence in due time, the original "Mormon Bible" made its advent.

"Tall trees from little acorns grow."

But who would have anticipated from such a bald, shallow, senseless imposition, such world-wide consequence? To remember and contrast Joe Smith, with his loafer look, pretending to read from a miraculous slate-stone placed in his hat, with the Mormonism of the present day, awakens thoughts alike painful and mortifying.—There is no limit, even in this most enlightened of all ages of knowledge, to the influence of imposture and credulity. If knaves, or even fools, invent creeds, nothing is too monstrous for belief. Nor does the fact—a fact not denied or disguised—that all the Mormon leaders are rascals as well as impostors, either open the eyes of their dupes or arrest the progress of the delusion.

How the Salamander Safe was Discovered.—It is well known that iron safes are now made with a chamber between the inside and outside filled with plaster of Paris. This is an effectual non-conductor of heat, and if the safe is made so strong as not to break when falling in a burning building, there is little danger that its contents will be burnt. The discovery of the qualities of plaster of paris was made as follows:—Mr. Fitzgerald, a very intelligent mechanic of this city, whom we know very well, was engaged in making plaster images, and frequently washed his hands in a tin pan. The bottom of the pan soon became encrusted over with plaster, and one day, when it was set on the fire to heat water, it was found that the water could not be heated in it. The discovery led to the knowledge that plaster of paris was a suitable non-conductor for iron safes, thousands of which are made every year.—N. Y. Sun.

Failure of G. P. Putnam.—Our readers doubtles noticed the recent report of the failure of an eminent publishing house in New York. The house suspended is that of G. P. Putnam & Co., so long the publishers of our best American authors, and proprietors of "Putnam's Monthly Magazine." This news will be regarded with regret, since Putnam's name has become a household word for his eminent services to our literature.

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. 2stf

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

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

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

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

June 17, 1854. n41 1m

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware,
&c., &c.

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

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

April 22, 1854. 33tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

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

Dec. 3, 1853.

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

JAMES C. STRONG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

CATHLAMET, W. T.

March 25, 1854. 6m29

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. 9tf

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.

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

2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
8000 lbs coarse salt,
2000 lbs Sugar-cured Hams,
2000 lbs extra chewing tobacco, in 21 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

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 Butte, Linn county; and one at Joseph Kelsey's near Starr's Point, Benton county.

March 11, 1843.

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

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 20, 1854. 44tf

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.

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 "Chaper than the cheapest."

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

A word to the wise is sufficient.

G. A. BARNES.

Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—1y1.

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

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

Dec. 3, 1853. 6m.

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

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

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

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

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

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

July 23, 1853—46ly.

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

OFFER AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL the following articles:

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

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

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

IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,

SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,

Horse Powers; Carpenters' Tools;
Tinman's Tools and Machines;
Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line.

On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattesville, Illinois.

San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 51tf

In Store and Now Receiving,

AT the Fire-Proof Brick building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE, GROCERIES

PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS;

Among which are Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe nails, Bar lead, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Board Rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, Hand-saws, Buck-saws, Draw knives, Spirit levels, Hand-saw files, Mill saw files, Bench planes, and a fine assortment of Cutlery. Also, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Syrup, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Saleratus, Dried Apples and Peaches, Starch, Beans, &c. Wine glasses, Tumblers and Bar Decanters. Wines and Liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages. White, Black, and Red Lead, Raw and Boiled Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Sperm oil, Window Glass, Sash, &c.

W. S. LADD & CO.

Portland, June 20, 1853. tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM-SHIP

PEYTONA,

JAS. S. NASH, COMMANDER,

will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 26th of each month.

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

Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN F. 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. 25, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN
Produce and Merchandise,
COWLITS FARMS, W. T.

September 8, 1852. -tf.