

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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AGENTS.

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For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Mr. Editor:—Please permit me, through the columns of your paper, to call the attention of the people to the location of the public buildings, as proposed by the legislature and as advocated by an article in your paper. The reasons you give, are about the same as those given by its friends in other places. You say,—"A disposition appears to be manifested by members of both houses, to compromise the matter—to the end that all sections of the territory be mutually benefited thereby, and that they may, as near as practicable, equally share the benefits and profits to be derived from the expenditure of public money in the erection and maintenance of the different public works.

Now, Mr. Editor, if it was the design of Congress to grant that money to the territory of Washington to be distributed by the legislature to certain localities for their special benefit, then are they faithfully carrying out the design of the grant;—then, as a matter of course, a compromise must take place, or there could be no distribution. But if it was the design of Congress to make the grant for the benefit of the whole people of the territory by distribution, then each one should have an equal share, and no compromise could take place but to defraud some of their rights. But if, as I suppose, the grant was made to erect certain buildings, and to promote the usefulness of certain institutions for the future benefit of the territory, or the people of the territory. Then I cannot see how any compromise can rightfully take place, for they only have to decide on the spot where they will best promote that object, and no compromise can alter that opinion; and I suppose if their views were directed to the one object, there would be little difference of opinion.

I will consider them one at a time. The capital should be as near the centre of the territory as a suitable site can be found; because it will there be most convenient for the whole people—requiring the least amount of travel for them to reach it. Such a place we have, very little difference of opinion exists about it—all agreeing that it should be at or near the head of the Sound.

The penitentiary should be where it will best promote the object of the institution and the greatest good of the people. The object of punishment, is not to kill, but to reform; therefore it should be in a healthy place. A prisoner shut up in a sickly place, has no remedy but to die, and therefore it would be cruel and unjust if it can be avoided. The greatest good of the people is where it will be least expensive and most productive. Now, we will inquire if Vancouver is that place: In the first place it is sickly,—that violates the first principle of the institution—it would be unjust and cruel to confine men there, and is sufficient ground to reject it if a healthy one can be found. In the next place, it is situated within eight miles by land, and eighteen by water, of the penitentiary in Oregon, and at the extreme south part of the territory, near the corner of what probably will be the state of Washington. It is evident the expense of transporting prisoners to this point, will be greater than to one more central, and this item of expense is very large. We will instance three—two north, one centre and one south. Suppose the distance of the first to be 300 miles, the second 150, and the last none—making 450 miles there, and back make 900. To take them the centre, would be 350 for two and none for the other—ma-

king three hundred, and there and back 600 miles. This then makes three hundred miles difference in transporting two prisoners. Again, the labor of the convicts comes in competition with that of Oregon—an older institution and able to supply all the demands of the country with that kind of labor,—and therefore it will be no benefit to the surrounding country, but a damage to the place where it is located, by driving mechanics from it. They must lessen the price of their labor to sell at all, and thereby reduce its profits and create an expense on the territory to support the institution. Again, the legislature are the guardians of the penitentiary. It will be managed by leases or appointees, and the legislature will have no means of knowing how it is managed only through interested reports, consequently you may expect the profits to go to the benefit of a few and the losses to the territory. Now can any one tell me what benefit we are to derive for all these losses, except to scatter a little money in the erection of the building for the benefit, principally, of the Hudson's Bay Company. If it is located near the capital, it will save a large sum in transporting prisoners—give the legislature a chance to investigate and know its management, and direct it for the public good—a healthy location—can supply a large country where mechanics are wanting—will come into competition with no other institution of the kind—will be useful to the country, and profitable to the institution itself. It can be located where it can have the benefit of water-power, so as to be doubly useful to the people and interfere less with ordinary mechanics. It will possess all the elements for manufactures, health, water-power, cheap labor and capital. It would be the first means of introducing manufacturing into our territory, which ought not to be lost. Now, sir, shall we sacrifice the permanent and future welfare of the Territory for a temporary and paltry scramble for a few dollars to be expended in their erection? The only subject of compromise I can see is about who shall get the dollars.

A few words about the seminary. Any action on its permanent location is entirely premature; there is no funds for its erection, and probably will not be for the next ten years. The lands are not selected and cannot be to advantage till they are surveyed; and perhaps none would have been had, if it had not been necessary to balance the other end of the bag.

My article is already too long, and I will defer the consideration of this to another time. CANDOR.

"It may safely be assumed that those who differ with Thomas Jefferson upon an important question of political economy or governmental policy are unworthy of the appellation of Democrat. The writings of the sage of Monticello constitute a well of political truth at which all Democrats have long drunk. We wish now to call the attention of the public to the views entertained by Thomas Jefferson upon the subject of the naturalization laws, as expressed in his annual message to Congress in 1801.

"The Federalists, or Whigs as they call themselves now, under Adams in 1793 had repealed the naturalization enactments of Washington's administration, which conferred upon foreigners the right of suffrage in five years, and had substituted in its stead fourteen years. When the Democrats came into power under Mr. Jefferson, that Chief Magistrate expressed himself upon the occasion referred to, as follows: "I cannot omit recommending a revival of the laws on the subject of naturalization—Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it, and controls a policy pursued from their first settlement by many of these States, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse the unhappy fugitives from distress that hospitality which the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land?—Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe? The constitution, indeed, has wisely provided that, for admission to certain offices of important trust, a residence shall be required sufficient to develop character and design. But might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely communicated to every one in a brief and bona fide purpose of embarking his life and fortune permanently with us?" Can. Esquire.

The 33rd Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims—Dec. 22, 1854.

The day was very stormy, the rain falling in torrents. A salute was fired at day break, noon and sunset, and the steamer Major Tompkins and schooner L. P. Foster appropriately decked with flags.

At 4 o'clock, p. m., the company assembled at Mr. G. A. Barnes', and soon after proceeded to the saloon of the Union Restaurant, which was decked with flags. The table presented a fine appearance, and at about 5 o'clock the company took their seats. His Excellency, Gov. Stevens, presided, assisted by Hon. Joseph Cushman. Among the guests present were Hon. Victor Monroe, Hon. H. R. Crosbie, Hon. A. S. Abernethy, Hon. Elias Yulee, Rev. Geo. F. Whitworth, Hon. Edward Laurer, Hon. J. S. Clendenin, John H. Stranton, Esq., and numerous ladies. Before commencing operations, a blessing was asked by Rev. Mr. Whitworth, after which the business of the evening commenced.

The table being cleared, the President announced the reading of the toasts to be next in order by Elwood Evans, Esquire, which was preceded by Mr. Whitworth reciting off the hymn "From all who dwell below the skies," which Mr. and Mrs. Hamm sang to "Old Hundred." The following are the regular toasts:

The day we celebrate—an epoch in the world's history. The breeze which wafted the May Flower on her mission breathed over the world the animating gale of freedom, and gave birth to a nation blessed with civil and religious liberty.

Song—The Pilgrim Fathers—Mr. and Mrs. Hamm.

2. The President of the United States. Drank standing, and responded to with three cheers.

3. The Governor and constituted authorities of Washington Territory. The ability with which our Territorial administration is conducted is the best guarantee that she will soon become a great State. Governor Stevens was loudly called for, who responded in an excellent speech.

4. The Union—the sanctuary of civil and religious freedom.

Hon. Victor Monroe was called upon to respond to this sentiment, which he did in an eloquent style.

5. The army and navy of the United States. Their deeds in three wars speak their praise—the bright pages of our country's history their best eulogy.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamm, in response to this, sang the star spangled banner.

6. The constitution of the United States; the concentration of wisdom, policy and good government.

This toast called up the Hon. Elias Yulee, who made some very happy remarks.

7. The Judiciary: consecrated to the service and surrounded by the ritual of justice, it becomes the repository of every right dear to the people, the guarantee of durability to the constitution and laws.

This brought up the Hon. Ed. W. Lander, who enlisted the attention of the audience in an amusing, eloquent and pathetic speech. The Chief Justice closed his remarks with the following sentiment:

THE PIONEERS OF OUR COUNTRY—from those of Jamestown and Plymouth to those of the Pacific coast—the men who laid the foundation of States who fostered education, sustained religion and preserved Liberty;

And called upon his neighbor Jas. Roberts, Esq., of Indiana for a song, which call brought up that gentleman who sang Widow Macbree in excellent taste.

8. Plymouth and Jamestown—Lexington and Yorktown—the one first to resist oppression, the other the scene of its last struggle.

This brought up Hon. H. R. Crosbie, who eloquently responded to this sentiment.

9. The Bar of Washington territory. Responded to by Elwood Evans, Esq., who closed with the sentiment—

The New England Ladies of Washington Territory—handsome embellishments of the Pilgrim's Progress.

10. The legislative assembly of Washington territory. Hon. A. Abernethy briefly responded to this toast.

11. Common School—Established by our Fore Fathers—the triumph of the system is a monument to their wisdom, their liberal support a duty of high necessity.

This sentiment was responded to appropriately by Rev. George F. Whitworth.

12. The Press—Guard its freedom if you would preserve your liberties; without freedom of discussion and of speech—Liberty is but an idle name.

13. Our Puritan Great-grand Mothers: May their fair descendants be great and good, as were their fore-mothers who rocked the cradle of New England.

This called to his feet Hon. J. S. Clendenin, who made some very eloquent and appropriate remarks.

The dinner over, the party adjourned to a ball, and the festivities continued till a late hour.

From the 6th Volume of Bancroft's History.
DANIEL BOONE.

In his peaceful habitation on the banks of the Yadkin River in North Carolina, Daniel Boone, the illustrious hunter, had heard Finley, a trader, so memorable as the pioneer, describes a tract of land west of Virginia as the richest in North America or in the world. In May, 1769, leaving his wife and offspring, having Finley as his pilot and four others as his companions, the young man of about three and twenty wandered through the wilderness of America, "in quest of the country of Kentucky," known to the savages as "the Dark and Bloody Ground," the middle Ground, between the subjects of the Five Nations and the Cherokees. After a long and fatiguing journey through mountain ranges, the party found themselves in June on the Red River, a tributary of the Kentucky, and from the top of an eminence surveyed with delight the beautiful plain that stretched to the northwest. Here they built their shelter and began to reconnoiter and to hunt. All the kinds of wild beasts that were natural to America—the stately elk, the timid deer, the panther and the wolf—conched among the canes, or roamed over the rich grasses, which, even beneath the thickest shade, sprang up luxuriantly out of the generous soil. The buffaloes cropped fearlessly the herbage or browsed on the leaves of the reed, and were more frequent than cattle in the settlements of Carolina herdsmen. Sometimes there were hundreds in a drove, and round the salt licks their number was amazing.

The summer in which for the first time a party of white men enjoyed the brilliancy of nature near an inlet in the valley of the Ek-horn, passed away in the occupations of exploring parties and the chase. But one by one, Boone's companions dropped off, till he was left alone with John Stewart. They jointly found increasing delight in the wonders of the forest, till one evening near Kentucky river, they were taken prisoners by a band of Indians, wanderers like themselves. They escaped and were joined by Boone's brother, so that when Stewart was soon after killed by savages, the first victim among the hecatomb of white men slain by them in their desperate battling for the lovely hunting ground, Boone still had his brother to share with him the dangers and attractions of the wilderness, the building and occupying the first cottage in Kentucky.

In the spring of 1770, that brother returned to the settlements for horses and supplies of ammunition, leaving the renowned hunter "by himself without bread, or salt, or sugar, or even a horse or dog." "The idea of a beloved wife," anxious for his safety, tinged his thoughts with sadness; but otherwise the cheerful, meditative man, careless of wealth, knowing the use of the rifle, not the plough, of a strong, robust frame, in the vigorous health of early manhood, ignorant of books but versed in the forest and forest life, ever fond of tracking the deer on foot, away from men, yet in his disposition, humane, generous and gentle, was happy in the uninterrupted succession of sylvan pleasures.

One calm summer's evening as he climbed a commanding ridge, and looked out upon the remote "venerable mountains," and the nearer ample plains, and caught a glimpse in the distance of the Ohio, which bounded the land of his affections with majestic grandeur, his heart exulted in the region he had discovered. "All things were still." Not a breeze so much as shook a leaf. He kindled a fire near a fountain of sweet water, and feasted on the loaves of a buck. He was no more alone than a bee among flowers, but communed familiarly with the whole universe of life. Nature was his intimate, and as the roaming woodsman leaned confidently on her bosom, she responded to his intelligence.

For him the rocks and the fountains, the leaf and the blades of grass had life; the cooling air laden with the wild perfume, came to him as a friend; the dewy morning wrapped him in its embrace; the trees stood up gloriously round about him as so many myriads of companions. All forms were his character of design or peril. But how could he be afraid? Triumphant over danger he knew no fear. The perpetual howling of the wolves by night round his cottage or his bivouac in the brake, was his diversion; and by day he had joy in surveying the various species of animals that surrounded him. He loved the solitude better than the towered city or the hum of business.

Near the end of July, 1770, his faithful brother came back to meet him at the old camp. Shortly after they proceeded to Cumberland river, giving names to the different waters; and he then returned to his wife and children, fixed in his purpose at the risk of life and fortune to bring them as soon as possible to live in Kentucky, which he esteemed a second Paradise.

The Agriculture of Palestine.

In no part of the civilized world where a productive soil abounds, is the condition of agriculture at a lower ebb than in the country about Jerusalem. The city is largely inhabited by Jews, many of whom are pensioners of their brethren in all the rest of the world. They are miserably poor, indolent, and without employment. The country round about is in possession of the Arabs, who hate the Christians much and the Jews more. The Arabs are the worst farmers in the world. Their implements of husbandry are so rude and primitive that a sample of them would surprise even a cotton-planter of South Carolina.

It is supposed by many that the lands of Palestine are generally of the poorest character for the purpose of the husbandman. Nothing could be further from the truth. The country possesses a great diversity of climate, owing to the variation in elevation. The valley of the Jordan, at the level of the Dead Sea, is 1,312 feet below the Mediterranean, while the mountain of Lebanon rises above the line of perpetual snow, which is at 9,300 feet above the level of the sea, so that here is eternal winter, while the valley of the Jordan is a perpetual tropical climate, and between these variations of altitude there are all the varieties of productions of temperate zones. The soil is generally a calcareous, light-colored loam in the interior, particularly near Jerusalem, and near the sea shore it is of a dark red loam, and on the plains of Sharon very productive, yielding three crops a year of such things as will ripen within that space. The soil produces good wheat and corn, oats, potatoes, &c., about equal to the average crops of Connecticut. Cotton has been produced here in quality and product per acre equal to the best upland plantations in this country.

Fruit of various kinds grows to great perfection. The grapes in particular are very superior, while peaches, pomegranates, apricots, plums, olives, figs, oranges, and melons, are rich and abundant.

Altogether, the climate and soil, and the productions, make it a most desirable country for a residence. The rich lands near Jaffa can be bought for a sum equal to about six or eight dollars an English acre.

To all this there is a drawback, which has heretofore deterred settlers from seeking a home there, who know how to appreciate and cultivate such a soil and make the productions profitable in a climate so pleasant and beautiful. The country is in possession of the Arabs, who, in point of civilization, are but a small remove above the wild Indians of this continent.

From time to time missionary efforts have been made in Palestine, both by English and Americans, with one universal degree of success—that was to make no converts, but embitter the bigots against those who were trying to tell them of a better religion than their own.

Two years ago an effort was made in a new line to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of Palestine. Seven Americans, with improved plows and other tools, and American seeds, located upon a piece of land seven miles from Jerusalem, one mile from Bethlehem, and made preparations for farming after the American system.

Their location was in the valley of Artos, upon the very site of one of the gardens of Solomon.

Their friends in the city were much opposed to their going out there to reside, urging them, if they were determined to try to cultivate the soil, to keep their residence in the city, for fear of the Arabs.—This did not suit their plans, and they took up their residence upon the land and commenced operations, plowing deep with one of our best plows, harrowing with an iron-toothed harrow, such as was never seen there before, and planting corn, potatoes, beans, peas, oats, barley, wheat and all sorts of garden vegetables; in short, making a perfect American farm.

The operation, instead of exciting the jealousy of the Arabs, aroused them to a state of surprise, and the news of what the Americans at Solomon's garden were doing, and what wonderful tools they were using, and how peaceable and quiet they were, never saying anything about their religion, drew on the wings of the wind, and visitors came to look and wonder, from far and near. The operations of the carpenter and blacksmith were not among the least sources of wonder. The rapid manner in which he heated his iron, and hammered it into just such shape as he desired, was beyond the comprehension of the simple-minded people.

One day the farm received a visit from twenty-five Sheiks, who inspected all the tools and the way they were used, and the effect produced, and looked at the growing crops, so much beyond anything they had ever seen produced before, and then turned their heads to consult upon the claimants of the soil of California, (before it was acquired,) and I trust they will never inflict such a wrong upon the owners of the soil of Cuba or the Sandwich Islands, in case they are annexed.

All that I have written to you is the result of my own observations, and is true to the letter. I will furnish you with more facts relative to this subject, and then let me see the Englishman or the Frenchman who can have the face to rebuke the United States for their aggressive spirit.

One to molest the American farmers, since they had all the Sheiks and principal men in the country on their side, and anxious for their success and influence. The Jews, too, began to think it would be better for them to cultivate such a fruitful soil than starve in the city, as many of them have done, and they began to apply for situations as laborers, notwithstanding the priests always taught them that it was derogatory to the national character of the Hebrews to till the soil. Though, if they had undertaken it by themselves, they would not have been permitted by the Arabs, who hunt them as they would wild beasts. But, under the protection of the American farmers, the Arabs will permit them to labor, and it is now a matter of serious discussion among those who know of the success of this enterprise, whether the most feasible plan for colonizing the Jews in Palestine is not to make them cultivators of its rich soil.

Owing to some difficulty which arose in regard to the title of the land they commenced upon in the valley of the Artos, the little colony moved last year to the plains of Sharon, where they have got a permanent location, and the number now consists of ten Americans, male and female, and two Germans.

One of the number was in our office a few days since, from whom we derived these facts. He speaks in the most encouraging terms of the success of the agricultural project, and ultimately, by that means, of an influence upon the inhabitants that will eventually result in great good.

This effort has been made through the liberality of a few Christians in this city, and by the same spirit that actuated the first movers in the work, immense benefits may be conferred upon that country. All that is wanted to make it a desirable country for the emigrants of Europe is an increase of the present colony sufficient to form a nucleus or rallying point and more extended operations, and a gradual drawing in of the resident population to adopt the same modes of producing the varied and profitable products of the soil.—[New York Tribune.]

England and New Zealand—France and Tahiti—The United States, Cuba and the Sandwich Islands.

EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—A few days ago, I noticed your leading article commenting upon the threatened interference of France and England with the arrangements of the United States may see fit to make for the acquisition of Cuba and the Sandwich Islands, and I could not resist the inclination to give you the facts connected with the annexation of the important group of New Zealand by the English, and the almost equally important Society Islands by the French. I have been upwards of twenty years in the East Indies, China and the Pacific Islands, and am therefore well posted in matters connected with them. The remarks of foreign papers upon our assurance in attempting to annex the Islands in question, called to mind the old adage of "what is good for the goose is good for the gander." I had no idea that you would publish my first communication on this subject, or I would have appended my name in full instead of my initials, because the facts cannot be controverted. I am well acquainted with Queen Pomare, and am truly sorry for her position. I also well knew the New Zealand General, Hone Heke, and speak both his language and that of Queen Pomare.

Heke was a man of great intellect, and could you hear the true history of his exploits in the war with England, you would have the records of the actions of "one of the greatest of our modern Generals."

I will in a short time give you a copy of the English Consul General's instructions from his Government when he was sent to New Zealand, and also his first proclamation after the unexplained treaty was signed by the Chiefs, by which England got possession of and now holds New Zealand. I will give you, however, one item of the contents of this first proclamation, which is deserving of attention. It declared all titles of land which had been bought from the Independent Chiefs (before this treaty was signed) null and void, by the operation of which the undersigned was robbed of a property now worth some two or three millions of dollars. The English afterwards appointed Commissioners to investigate titles, etc., and after keeping me about three years, and proving all my claims to have been just, there comes an order from the Secretary for the Colonies, that no claimant should hold more than 2560 acres, although I proved that 400,000 acres had been fairly bought by me, and that I had been in quiet possession for about five years. The English have taken the greater part of my lands, and fixed their price at one pound per acre. Now, the United States did not commit such an outrage upon the claimants of the soil of California, (before it was acquired,) and I trust they will never inflict such a wrong upon the owners of the soil of Cuba or the Sandwich Islands, in case they are annexed.

All that I have written to you is the result of my own observations, and is true to the letter. I will furnish you with more facts relative to this subject, and then let me see the Englishman or the Frenchman who can have the face to rebuke the United States for their aggressive spirit.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. WEBSTER.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

The Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

In another column will be found the articles of agreement of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, furnished us for publication by Henry Miles, Esq., member of the Council from Lewis county.

It might be as well now, as at any other time, to specify the manner in which the aforesaid company was originally organized. In the first place it is universally understood that members or servants of the Hudson's Bay Company are not allowed the privilege of owning land, rearing stock, or following any other industrial pursuit, inimical with the interests of the company.

To obviate the difficulty of their letters patent, and in order to procure the furtherance of individual welfare, a portion of this company conceived the idea of establishing the "Puget Sound Agricultural Association."

Do our readers know that said company as incorporated is destitute of a legitimate charter from any government? Do they further know that the articles of agreement published to-day were signed but by three members of the Hudson's Bay company? Do they further know that the aforesaid Hudson's Bay company, by virtue of its charter, is deprived the privilege of permitting (through its chief factors) any of its members engaging in any pursuits of husbandry or labor contrary to the articles of regular enlistment?

Furthermore it is generally understood that the Puget Sound Agricultural Company is but a hantling—an illegitimate offspring of the Hudson's Bay company. We will now state a few things that will be a matter of history in the future. This unincorporated company, gotten up expressly to further the private interests of a few Hudson's Bay company men, for the manufacture of beef, tallow, hides, &c., for their private trade with Russia, now have the audacity to claim thousands on thousands of acres of land in their own right and for their own pecuniary benefit. In view of the fact they have cattle upon a thousand prairies and hills, claiming all land over which their cattle pasture.

That the company should be abolished and denied the rights so arrogantly and unjustly assumed, no American will for a moment hesitate to take an affirmative position. And we hope that both our Legislature and Congress will lose no time in bringing the subject of their rights to a speedy hearing.

THE NEWS.—For the news contained in to-day's paper we are indebted to Capt. Henry McDougall, of the brig "Halcyon," 13 days from San Francisco. The news from Europe will be found to be of an interesting character, showing conclusively that the siege in the Baltic and Black seas has fairly commenced and the ball opened in good earnest.

The following is the list of passengers per brig "Halcyon": Mr. Grenner, Mr. Smith, Miss Kennedy, Henry Gallagher, Mrs. Geo. Gallagher and 3 children, Mrs. Lindner and one child.

The United States Revenue Cutter "Jeff Davis," Capt. Pease, arrived at Stellacoom on the 1st inst. from a cruise in search of schooner "L. P. Foster," having cruised along the coast of Vancouver's Island as far north as latitude 50.

The "Davis" experienced very severe weather during the cruise, and we understand will proceed in a few days to San Francisco for provisions and repairs. Captain Pease and the gentlemanly Lieutenants under his command are in good health and fine spirits.

LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies of Olympia and vicinity which congregated at Masonic Hall, on New Year's night last, for the benefit, as we understand, of establishing a free school in this place, collected somewhere in the neighborhood of six hundred dollars.

A Ball was given the next evening and all things passed merrily "as a marriage bell." We hope that a school house will be erected, commensurate with the importance of the town and country. The education of the youth is one grand idea that should hold itself up in bold relief before all other projects.

The streams between the head of the Sound and the Columbia river are swollen almost unprecedented, considering the late period at which the rains set in. Unfortunately the bridge across the Skokum' Chuck is yet unfinished. Samdick's bottom is in almost a swimming condition.—The Nowakun is swimming, and the roads generally are almost impassable.

Shoalwater Bay.

There is one thing which will be understood now as at any future time. The resources of our country, as has been proven by investigation, are unopened and unexplored. Even the country by which we are surrounded, until within a narrow compass, is unknown. A vast tract of country, stretching from the head of Puget Sound, to Shoalwater Bay, has never received, heretofore, even the compliment of a passing notice. We are informed that between the residence of S. S. Ford, Sr., and the Bay, there are at least thirteen prairies. The reason why those prairies have not been occupied by the aborigines is in consequence of an ancient tradition amongst them—that a large beast made desperate havoc among them, spreading ruin and extermination in their path. The Indians abandoned there their hunting grounds and since which time, desolation hath marked the place where once they lived in quiet and prosperity.

We are credibly informed that there are some thirteen streams emptying into Shoalwater Bay; that there are then at the present time a large community, who are cultivating, in true Chesapeake Bay style, the oyster; that there are also farms opened out in many of the prairies of which mention has been made above, and that every thing bids fair for that district of country to become one of the most wealthy portions of Washington Territory. The distance under direct route from the Black Lake country, (which by the way, is one of the most fertile portions of country that belong to us,) is as near as ascertained, about seventy-five miles, and then considering that the fruitful products of the Boisfort plains will empty into our bay, with roads giving an outlet in all directions from the Sound to the Columbia river, and along the coast, we can well afford to feel free, proud and grateful over any other territory west of the Cascades.

By the way, the Black Lake country cannot be surpassed by any other of which you can boast—there being a vast amount of arable land in its neighborhood, and a road constructed through the which, would be the nearest point, as we understand to Shoalwater Bay.

THE HOLIDAYS.—The steamer Major Tompkins took down on its last passage a large number of the Legislative Assembly, who since the return of that vessel, express high gratification as the result of the tour. In Olympia, although few persons were here, and though very little preparation was made relative to a large congregation of people in a particular place, yet on New Year's eve, a very large assembly of gentlemen and ladies collected on the ground floor of the Masonic Hall, closing the festivities of the holidays by a sumptuous supper and a touch of the light fantastic.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—after an adjournment for the holidays, convened again on Wednesday last, and proceeded to the transaction of business left undisposed of previous to their adjournment. The recreation appears to have recuperated the drooping spirits of the members, many of whom have enjoyed during the recess a travel down the bay.

THE WEATHER.—Cold winter is upon us. Snow, sleet and rain have usurped the place of the sunny months of autumn. We are now having an abundance of cold, wintry winds, and everything partakes of the chilly months.

We are indebted to SCRAN'S Express for Oregon papers up to Dec. 28.

Brig "Merchantman," Capt. Gilroy, arrived at this port on Thursday last, 17 days from San Francisco. We learn from Capt. G. that the Port Madison steam saw mill was destroyed by fire about two weeks ago.

Just as we are going to press, we learn that the steamer Southerner left San Francisco, instead of the Columbia, with the mails for this and Oregon territories, on the 7th ult., and up to the 1st inst., had not been heard from at Astoria. It is supposed that she is lost, and with her at least one mail, and probably two, for this territory.

It is stated by a private source, without date, that the authorities at Sydney have seized an American ship in the harbor there. On board of her were found eight brass guns, also Russian colors, from which it was surmised she was going privateering.

Mr. John Kane, of Indiana, has been appointed agent for the Indians in the Territory of Washington.

Mr. Samuel B. Garrett, of Oregon, has been appointed to the first class (\$1200) Clerkship in the General Land Office, made vacant by the recent death of Mr. Wm. L. Boak.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP JEWESS.—The steamship Jewess, from Havana for New York, stranded on Brigantine Beach, near Atlantic City, Nov. 11th, and went to pieces in half an hour afterwards; she was a total loss, with her valuable cargo, consisting of sugar, oranges, cigars, etc. Her cargo was valued at \$100,000, and the vessel at \$80,000.

Late and Interesting News.

The brig Halcyon, Captain McDougall, thirteen days from San Francisco, arrived at this port on Monday last, bringing quite a large amount of freight and several passengers. We are under obligation to the gentlemanly Captain for late files of papers—being dates from San Francisco, Dec. 9; New York to Nov. 13th—seven days later; and nine days later intelligence from Europe, from which we gather the following interesting items:

New York.—The State elections came off in New York on the 7th November.—The results of the vote for Governor up to 12 p. m. on the day of sailing, will be found in our telegraphic dispatches. There is no doubt that Horatio Seymour, democratic anti know-nothing, and anti Maing law candidate, is elected by a small majority over Clark, the candidate of one branch of the Know-Nothings, and also the regular nominee of the Whigs, Anti-Nebraska men, Saratoga Pensionists, Saratoga Seceders and Temperance men, and by a large majority over Daniel Ullman, the first choice of the Know-Nothings for Governor. The regular Know-Nothing nominee (Ullman) has polled but a very small vote in comparison to either Seymour or Clark. In the city of New York alone, as far as heard from, Seymour has obtained a majority of 14,581 over Clark. The latest footings of the Argus on the vote for the Governor are as follows: Bronson, 27,000; Ullman, 109,696; Clark, 126,803; Seymour, 127,823. Fulton and Hamilton counties, and Schenectady and Tompkins counties, and also 117 towns in the other counties, are not included.

There are thirty-two members of the Senate, twenty-two of whom were elected as Whigs. The Assembly consists of 128 members, and it is known that about eighty Whigs are elected. This will give the Whigs one hundred on joint ballot to sixty Locofocos. Seven members of Assembly elect are Maine Law men.

The returns for members of Congress are complete, from which it appears that only six Know Nothings were elected in the whole State, and out of these six, three were on the Whig ticket. Twenty-three Whigs were also elected, two softs, one Independent Democrat, and one Anti-Nebraska Democrat. No Hards elected.

The Know Nothing candidate for Mayor in New York City was also badly beaten. The full returns give the following result:

For Fernando Wood, Democrat, majority..... 19,934
For Jas. W. Barker, Know Nothing..... 18,583

Wood's majority over Baker, 1,341
The Know Nothings made charges of foul play, and held an indignation meeting on the 10th in the Park.

ILLINOIS.—The following is the result of the election in Illinois, as far as heard from: In Chicago, for State Treasurer, Miller, Whig, 3090; Moore, Dem., 1011. For Congress, Woodworth, Repub., 2813; Turner, Nebraskaite, 991; Blackwell whig, 357. In the Third District, Morton, whig, is re-elected by over 200 majority. In the Fourth District, Knox, whig, is re-elected. In the Sixth district Yates, whig majority will probably reach 2000. Macon county gives Archer, whig, 176 majority over J. C. Allen, democrat. In the Eighth district Trumbull, the anti-Nebraska democrat candidate, is elected by a large majority.

Six whigs and three democrats are said to be elected—Richardson, Marshall, and one other democrat.

NEW JERSEY.—In New Jersey, the members of Congress elected are: Districts—1, Isaiah D. Clawson, whig K. N.; 2, Geo. R. Robbins, whig; 3, James Bishop, whig anti-N.; 4, George Vail, dem. Neb.; 5, A. C. M. Pennington, whig K. N.

WISCONSIN.—In Wisconsin the following members of Congress are chosen: Districts—1, Daniel Wells, Anti-Nebraska dem.; 2, C. C. Washburn, whig; 3, John B. Macy, Anti-Nebraska dem. Wells and Macy were both supported by whigs, and are open in their hostility to the National Administration.

MICHIGAN.—In Michigan, the following, all whigs, are elected to Congress: Districts—1, William A. Howard; 2, Henry Waldron; 3, David S. Walbridge; 4, Moses Wisner. Bingham, whig, is also elected Governor by an immense majority.

There is no definite news from the election in Massachusetts. The venerable widow of Alexander Hamilton died in this city on Thursday last, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years and three months, in the full possession of her faculties to the last. She was a daughter of Gen. Philip S. Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame, and a lady of extraordinary wisdom, and a bright example of womanly grace.

Troubles in Kansas are taking place in consequence of the New England settlers having unwittingly encroached upon the claims of the Missourian settlers. The latter have gathered in armed parties, burned down the log cabins of the New Englanders, demolished tents, and then threatened the settlers themselves.

From Europe. The U. S. steamer Atlantic arrived at New York Nov. 12.

The progress of affairs is thus summed up by the London Times: "The latest telegraphic intelligence which has been received by the French and English governments, is dated from the Crimea on the 20th October. At that time the siege was going on favorably. The bombardment from the trenches of the besieging armies had been resumed on the 19th with effect, but the enemy is not reported to have sustained the loss of any essential part of the fortress. From the moment that it was clearly ascertained that Sebastopol could not be reduced, even

from the south side and by land, without the operations of a regular siege, there ceased to be reason to be surprised at the length of the proceeding."

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—Some impression has at length been made on the besieged fortress. How much may be learned from the following dispatches:

The Paris Monitor says: "A letter from Varna, dated October 21, says that the fire of the allied land batteries was opened at 11 o'clock on the 17th against Sebastopol. At the same time the allied fleets attacked the forts at the entrance of the port—the English those at the left, and the French those on the right. The English blew up the outer fortifications on the left [this we suppose to mean the white tower], while the French silenced the Quarantine fort on the right."

From Vienna, 25th October: "Lord Westmoreland received a dispatch yesterday, according to which the guns of the two forts at the entrance to the harbor of Sebastopol were dismounted by the artillery of the allied fleets. The allies had about 105 men wounded, and one-third of that number killed."

From Vienna, Oct. 29: "The Eremden Blatt newspaper yesterday received news of date 19th, from the Crimea. It was said that the ships discontinued the bombardment because the battery and Quarantine Fort, at which they fired, were silenced. The loss on the part of the allies was nearly 90."

From the camp before Sebastopol, Oct. 19th, it is said "its accounts state the French have silenced the Quarantine Battery, and continue their attacks against Fort Alexander, and the loop-holed wall that defends the town of Sebastopol on the southwestern side. It was not without loss that the allied squadrons assisted in this combined and concentrated attack; they lost altogether 100 killed and 200 wounded in the three days. An Aid de Camp of the French Admiral was struck by a ball on the deck of the Ville de Paris, the flag ship. The Agamemnon, bearing the flag of Sr. Edmond Lyons, had suffered severely, and the Retriqueron had a small shot away. Of the casualties on land we have no account. The Russians confess to 500 killed."

The Russian official statement reads thus:

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—Prince Menchikoff writes, under date of the night of the 20th: "We return the fire of the enemy with success. The damage caused to the fortifications is trifling. The fire from the enemy's ships has not been renewed. A part of the reserve has arrived, and the remainder is expected."

According to a Russian official dispatch published in the Kreuz Zeitung, dated St. Petersburg, Oct. 28, the siege continued uninterruptedly up to the 23d; the fortifications had suffered but little. The attack from the sea had not been renewed. The Russians had made a successful sortie, and a French battery of eleven guns and eight mortars had been destroyed. Lord Clarendon's son (Lord Dankel) was taken prisoner.

MR. SOULE AND THE AUTHORITIES AT CALAIS.—Mr. Soule, on his arrival at Calais, en route to Madrid, was asked to show his passports. Having done so, he was told he must leave the country by the next steamer, and that he would not be allowed in the meanwhile to go anywhere out of Calais, being, in fact, placed under surveillance.

"There must be a mistake, sir," said our Minister, "do you know who I am?" "There is not the slightest mistake, sir," was the reply, "you are Mr. Soule, the Ambassador of the United States of America at the Court of Spain, and I have orders not to let you pass."

"Where are your orders, sir?" asked Mr. Soule.

"This is no business of yours, sir; these orders are for me, and I am acting upon them," said the commissary.

Mr. Soule returned to London. Mr. Mason—the news of the Calais outrage having reached him—went to the foreign office and wished to see M. Drouin de l'Hays immediately. He was left waiting full two hours. Admitted at last, he remarked, first of all, upon his tardy reception. Some apologies were made, but in a tone and manner that convinced Mr. Mason that he had been kept waiting purposely. He dropped that matter, however, and passed to the object of his official call, and asked the reason why Mr. Soule had not been permitted to pass through France en route to Spain.

"Well," said M. Drouin de l'Hays, in a very impertinent tone, "there are reasons for that." Being pressed for these reasons, Mr. Mason was told there were three of them:

- 1. The treatment of M. Dillon, French Consul in California;
- 2. The letter of Mr. Saunders to the French people; and
- 3. Cuba!

The two Ministers parted very much excited, and Mr. Mason was fully prepared to ask for his passports. He sent, however, the special messenger to Mr. Buchanan before he decided on that step.

Another Version of the Attack on Petropolski—by an Eye-Witness.

From an Extra issued from the office of the Polyesian, we learn that the American Brig Noble, Capt. Robertson, reached Honolulu on the 12th Nov., direct from Petropolski, where she was lying at the time of the attack by the Allied fleet in August last. The Noble was struck by several shots from the squadron during the action, but sustained no very serious damage.

The Polyesian extracts from the letter of a resident of Petropolski to a gentleman in Honolulu some further particulars regarding the bombardment, which did not appear in the Allies' version of the affair, and which puts matters in a new light: The writer above referred to says—

"The combined fleet was lying here about a fortnight, during which time two attempts were made to take the place, both of which, from some unknown cause, failed. Although the Russians made a brave and determined resistance, the force opposed to them was so decidedly superior, in point of numbers and arms, that it was the general expectation that the place would be taken, which, without doubt, would have been the case if the attacking party had followed up the advantages they obtained in both actions. The first time they attacked the place in its strongest position, receiving the fire of three forts mounting together 19 guns, also of the Russian frigate Aurora and transport Devian—in all 49 guns.—The fleet had in action three frigates and a steamer, mounting, so far as known, 80 guns. After a sharp contest of about twenty minutes, one of the forts of five guns was silenced, another of three guns taken by storm, in another hour five guns of the only remaining fort were made useless for the rest of the action, leaving six guns of the forts in order and the frigates and transport to engage. At this time, which was about noon, the English and French ceased firing—they only having maintained the fire for some time—and soon hauled off beyond the reach of the guns of the fort, thus terminating the action.

After this affair no further attempt was made for four days, during which time the Russians had entirely repaired their damages, with the exception of two guns completely disabled. Upon the fourth day another attack was made at an early hour on the weakest point in the place, defended by two forts mounting nine guns. In half an hour, after the first gun was fired, both forts were silenced, and the steamer commenced landing men, which was effected with but little loss. The spot chosen for landing was at the base of a high hill, leaving the shore about midway between the forts which had been quieted. After landing, they marched in the direction of the fort situated at the back of the town, and from there made a successful attempt to scale, which was well done, although it was very steep and traversed only by small paths and thickly covered with small wood.

At this point the scene of action was obscured from observers by a thick fog and smoke from musketry which had been engaged some fifteen minutes. Shortly after the firing ceased, and when the fog cleared up, which was soon, the Russians were found to be in possession of the place still. The assailants had returned to their vessels. This concluded the affair, as the second day after the entire fleet got under way and stood out of port, and after lying off and on for a day or two, disappeared altogether.

The loss to the Russians in both engagements was not above 200 killed and wounded. The loss of Government property little or nothing. That of the other party cannot be correctly stated, but is known to be much more severe, as they suffered much from the fire of the Russians while retreating to their vessels from the last engagement. There have been found here three French and one English officer killed, and three sailors taken prisoners, two of whom have since died, leaving one Englishman living.

Upon the person of one of the French officers killed, supposed to have been in command of the landing party, was found a plan of attack upon the town, with the forts, etc., but not altogether correct, being evidently taken from some old account of the place. Therein was also stated that the number of men selected for the landing was 675, and after the first party landed, five more boats came ashore, probably swelling the number to about 1000 men; but this cannot be positively known.

The Russians report their force in action to repulse the landing party, to have been 300 men; but probably this is a low estimate, although the assaulting party were evidently much superior in numbers. I omitted to mention that upon the first appearance of the fleet off the port, the steamer entered the harbor under the American flag, although her nationality was suspected. She went out again immediately, and the next morning they all came in together. The Russians are very judicious at the use of the American flag, and that, in connection with an account of the battle, has determined the Governor here to send an officer as a special courier to the Emperor direct.

Puget Sound Agricultural Society—Articles of Agreement.

The soil and climate of the country on the Columbia river, particularly the district situated between the head waters of the Cowlitz river, which falls into the Columbia river about 50 miles from the Pacific and Puget Sound, being considered highly favorable for the raising of flocks and herds, with a view to the production of wool, hides and tallow, and also for the cultivation of other agricultural produce, it is proposed—

- 1st. That an association be formed under the protection and auspices of the Governor and company of adventures of England trading into Hudson's Bay for the purpose of rearing flocks and herds with a view to the production of wool, hides and tallow, and for the cultivation of other agricultural produce on the west side of the Rocky mountains.
- 2d. That the said association be styled the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, and shall consist of persons who shall become share holders as hereinafter mentioned.
- 3d. That the capital stock of the said association shall be £200,000, which shall be divided in 2000 shares of £100 each.
- 4th. That a deposit of £10 per share be paid on subscription, and that the calls for the residue to be hereafter made shall not exceed the sum of £5 per share at any one time, and that at intervals of not less than three months.
- 5th. That the non-payment of any call shall incur a forfeiture of the shares and all previous deposits, to be declared at a general meeting of share holders.

6th. That until the sovereignty of the tract of country which in the first instance is proposed to be the seat of the company's operations be determined, and in order to guard against any legal difficulties in England, the management of the business, including all purchases and sales on account of the company and the contracting on behalf of the company, with clerks and servants and all correspondence, may be exclusively conducted by, and shall be confined to agents in England to carry on the same in their names, and generally in all matters to act as agents of the Puget Sound Agricultural company, and for such services be allowed the usual mercantile commission.

7th. That no person shall be qualified to be such agent unless he shall, at the time of his appointment, bona fide hold and continue to hold and be possessed of at least 20 shares.

8th. That John Henry Felby, Andrew Colville and George Simpson, Esqrs., be the agents, and that all questions relating to the conducting of the business of the said association the majority of the said agents shall be conclusive.

9th. That in case of the death, resignation, or disqualification of any one or more of the said agents, a meeting of the proprietors shall be called in London, in the manner hereinafter mentioned, for the purpose of appointing one or more agents of agents qualified as aforesaid, to fill such vacancy or vacancies, and with the like powers and authorities as the person or persons so dying, having resigned or become disqualified, as hereinbefore mentioned.

10th. That a general meeting of the proprietors of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company be held in London for the month of December, 1840, and also within the said month of December in every succeeding year, of which meetings 14 days notice at least shall be given by advertisement in two or more of the public daily newspapers published in the city of London or county of Middlesex, at which said meeting the said agents shall produce their accounts and report their transactions on behalf of the company for the past year, and the state of the affairs of the company generally; and at such meetings the agents shall be annually elected, (the existing agents being eligible for re-election), the proprietors to vote at such meetings in person or by proxy to another proprietor, in the proportion of one vote for every share respectively.

11th. That no proprietor shall be allowed to vote or to receive any dividend, profit or bonus, or exercise any other right in respect of any share he may hold, until he shall have paid the amount of any call made on him in respect of his said share, and shall have executed the deed of settlement or other instrument which shall be executed by the proprietors in respect of these presents.

12th. That in the event of any proprietor being at any time desirous of selling or disposing of his or her share or shares, the same shall, in such case, be offered to the agents of the said Puget Sound Agricultural company for said company, and in case the said agents shall decline to purchase the same, then such proprietor shall be at liberty to sell and transfer such share, to such other person or persons as shall be approved of by the said agents or any two of them.

13th. That no sale, transfer or disposal of any share shall be made so long as any sum of money shall be due or unpaid to the said company for or on account of any call or otherwise in respect of such share.

14th. That the Puget Sound Agricultural Company shall purchase from the said governor and company at a fair valuation, to be made in the usual way, or on such other terms as may be agreed upon, such portion of their stock of sheep, cattle, horses and such implements of husbandry and other articles as the said governor and company can dispense with.

15th. That the said agents be empowered to appoint managers, agents or attorneys, for the purpose of transacting the business of the said company, in the District in North America aforesaid, or wherever else may be necessary, and to enter into engagements with such managers, agents or attorneys as may be necessary for carrying on the business, and to allow them such salaries or other consideration for their services as may be necessary or proper, and to revoke such appointments or engagements and likewise to make agreements with, and advances to persons desirous of becoming agriculturists; Provided always, that the principal direction or management of the affairs of said company in the said district, be under the superintendency of an officer attached to and interested in the fur trade of such Governor and company.

16th. That the chief factor or other officer who may be appointed to the direction or chief management of their affairs in the district aforesaid, shall in all things relating to the management of their affairs be subject to instruction from time to time, to be issued by the said agents in London.

17th. That the agents shall on behalf of the company give a bond of £20,000 to the said Governor and company of Hudson's Bay; that neither the Puget Sound Agricultural Company nor any person in their employ, nor by them taken into the district aforesaid, shall in any way either directly or indirectly, trade in furs or peltries while in the employ or under agreement with the said Puget Sound Agricultural Company, and also that they (the said agents) shall make it a condition in every agreement to be entered into by them with any person or persons to be employed by them in the district aforesaid; that the said agents shall be at liberty at any time to dismiss them from the services of the said company, and remove them from the said district to wherever such persons may have been originally engaged, and that such persons shall in every respect be subject to the like conditions, restrictions and regulations as the servants of the Governor and company now are under, and particularly to the

condition contained in the grant from the crown under which the said Governor and company are entitled to the exclusive trade within the said district.

18th That whenever the crown of Great Britain may become possessed of the sovereignty of any part of the district in which the operations of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company may be carried on, application shall be made to the crown for a grant of land, and to incorporate the said Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

19. That a proper deed of settlement shall be prepared under the superintendence of the said agents in such form and containing all such clauses, covenants, powers and stipulations as counsel shall advise for and effectually carrying on the business of the said company, and for indemnifying and saving harmless the said agents in respect of their acting in the management and conducting of the said trade as aforesaid and relating thereto, and that the same or a counterpart thereof, shall be executed by the several proprietors for the time being.

20th. That an absolute and entire dissolution of the said company may lawfully take place, and be made with the consent and approbation of such number of proprietors as shall be possessed of three fourths at least of the capital stock or share of the said company, to be testified by some writing signed by them or their attorneys or proxies, and thereupon the affairs of said company shall with all convenient speed be wound up, and after payment of all claims on the said company, the balance shall be divided amongst the persons who shall be then proprietors, in proportion to the amount of their respective shares.

We approve the above proposals and regulations, and mutually agree upon said request to execute such deed or deeds for carrying the same into effect as therein mentioned, and in the mean time to perform and abide by the same as our respective parts.

WM. FRAZIER TOLMIE,
FORBES BARCLAY,
W. B. ROBERTS.

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE—SECOND SESSION, IN COUNCIL.

JANUARY 3, 1854.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Journal of 22d Dec., 1854, read and approved.

H. B. No. 19, amendatory of the bill establishing a territorial road from Cathlamet to Sidney S. Ford's—read a second time and referred to the committee on roads and highways.

C. B. No. 7, an act to locate the University, being the order of the day, coming up was read a third time, and the vote on its final passage taken by yeas and nays. Bill passed by following vote.

Yeas—Messrs. Bigelow, Huff, Patterson, Poe, Strickler, Terry and Yantis—7. Nays—Messrs. Miles and President—2. Mr. Poe, on leave introduced C. B. No. 10, an act to exempt real estate from attachment and execution, which was read a first time.

Mr. Terry asked for a leave of absence until Monday next. Council adjourned.

JANUARY 4, 1854.

Journal read and approved. Mr. Bigelow from committee on corporations reported back H. B. No. 15, an act to incorporate the Puget Sound Steam Navigation Company, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Yantis from committee on roads and highways, reported back H. B. No. 6, relative to territorial road from Dalles to Vancouver—H. B. No. 8, relative to territorial road from Oak Point mills to territorial road from Cathlamet to Sidney S. Ford's, with amendment giving the commissioners the right to fill vacancies, and H. B. No. 9, relative to the territorial road from Willopa, Shoalwater Bay, to Ford's road from Cathlamet to Sidney S. Ford's—with amendment that such bills pass.

Mr. Poe, from committee on Military Affairs to whom was referred certain portions of the Governor's message, reported a memorial asking Congress to appropriate certain moneys to build certain military roads, viz: From Fort Benton, Nebraska territory, to fort Walla Walla, from fort Walla Walla to fort Vancouver, from fort Vancouver by way of Olympia, to fort Steilacoom, and from fort Steilacoom to Bellingham Bay—the full amount being asked for, being one hundred and ten thousand dollars—memorial read twice under suspension of rules and ordered printed.

Mr. Huff, on leave introduced a memorial relative to the removal of the Military Post from Vancouver, Clarke county to the frontier of the territory.

Read twice under suspension of the rules, and referred to committee on memorials.

C. B. No. 10, an act to exempt certain real estate from execution—read a third and referred to committee on the judiciary.

Report of committee on roads and highways coming up in order, in regard to the passage of territorial road bills. The amendment to House bill No. 8, was adopted, when Mr. Catlin took the floor, Mr. Yantis in the Chair, and gave his reasons for opposing all territorial road bills, and particularly the one now before the House; he said—

The bill contemplated a road from Oak Point mills which was in Cowlitz county, went but a short distance in that county, when it entered Wahkiakum, and passing through it terminated in Lewis county, with the proviso that each county through which the road passes, shall be subjected to their expense so much of road as lies within the county. Wahkiakum is hilly and mountainous, the work will be heavy and expensive to which that county will be subjected, and though now set off from Cowlitz county—Wahkiakum is not organized. He could not see what benefit that citizens of the county will derive from this road, and it was his duty to protect them from so onerous and unjust a burden. He would therefore oppose this bill as unjust, a violation of the

rights of private property, and a taxation of that county without its consent.

Mr. Poe followed, sustaining the same views, and indicating his intention to oppose such bill.

Mr. Huff said he was not prepared to vote on this matter at present and moved the postponement of bill till Monday next—motion prevailed.

The other bills took the same course.—Mr. Catlin expressing his opposition on principle to the bill creating road from Willopa to intersect the road from Cathlamet to Sidney S. Ford's.

H. B. No. 15, an act to incorporate the Puget Sound Steam Navigation Company—read informally.

Mr. Bigelow on leave introduced C. B. No. 11, an act to assign the Judiciary districts—bill read a first time.

This Bill assigns the 1st district (Columbia river) to F. A. Thunston, Lewis, &c., to Edward Lander.

3d. The Sound, or Northern District to O. B. McFadden. Council adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JANUARY 3, 1854.

Journal of 22d Dec., 1854, read and approved.

Mr. Wallace presented a petition from citizens of Jefferson and Clallam counties, praying that a territorial road should be located from New Duanginess to connect with the territorial road from Olympia to Monticello—read and referred to committee on roads and highways, with instructions to report by bill.

C. B. No. 4, an act to create and establish the office of county surveyor, read a second time and referred to committee on counties.

C. B. No. 5, an act to amend an act establishing Probate Courts—read a second time and referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Carson, on leave introduced a bill to prevent negroes and mulattoes from coming to or residing in the territory of Washington—read twice under suspension of rules, and referred to committee on judiciary. House adjourned.

JANUARY 4, 1854.

Journals read and approved. Mr. Watkins presented a petition from citizens of Sawamish county, asking the county seat of said county—referred to committee on counties.

Mr. Spinning presented a petition from citizens of Lewis county, praying that the report of the commissioners locating the territorial road from Olympia to Monticello, should be confirmed—referred to committee on roads and highways.

Mr. Wallace, from committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House bill 24, an act to prevent negroes and mulattoes from coming to or residing in Washington territory, and recommended the lacative postponement of the same.

The report was adopted, 17 voting in the affirmative and 4 in the negative.

Mr. Watkins, from committee on commerce reported a bill entitled an act to provide for the preservation of oysters in Shoalwater Bay—read once.

Mr. Doyle introduced a bill entitled an act to prevent the sale of ardent spirits to Indians, which was read twice and referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. McCool introduced a bill entitled an act to locate a territorial road from Vancouver to intersect a territorial road at or near the Cowlitz farms, which was read once.

Mr. Cook introduced a resolution relative to allowing the clerks of the Surveyor General the use of the Territorial Library, which, on motion of Mr. Spinning, was referred to a select committee.

Spinning, Watkins and Denny were appointed said committee.

Mr. Denny introduced a bill entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to crimes and punishments—read once. The provisions of this amendment makes it penal to discharge ballast in navigable waters of this Territory where the water is less than thirty fathoms in depth.

Mr. Heald introduced a joint resolution relative to increasing the salary of the collector of the District of Puget Sound.

C. B. No. 8, locating the Penitentiary, was read twice and referred to select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Doyle, Wallace, Heald, White and McCool. House adjourned.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Educational.

Pursuant to notice given through the paper, calling for a meeting of the Superintendents of Common Schools throughout the Territory, the undersigned met at Steilacoom on the first day of January. No others arriving on the morning of the second, we did not feel ourselves authorized to carry out the object of the call any further than it concerned the interests of education in the two counties under our superintendency. Hence, no formal meeting was held; but after examining several school books, and canvassing the merits of different series with which we were acquainted, we cordially agreed to adopt the following list, for the use of the schools within the respective counties of Pierce and Thurston, as a part of a uniform system of school books, to wit:

Town's Spelling Book and Duffner, and Town's Analysis.

Eclectic Series or McGuffey's Readers, consisting of First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers; also for additional reading books, E. Willard's U. S. History and Parley's Common School History.

Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, First and Second Parts; Davies' Arithmetic and Colburn's Mental Arithmetic; Butler's Grammar, First and Second parts. It will be important to procure the latest editions of each of the books mentioned.

We should be glad to see all of these books introduced as speedily as possible into the schools under our charge, as we believe them to be decidedly superior to

those now generally used. At the same time, we have no disposition whatever to require those parents, whose children are already supplied with other books, to throw them aside, but to recommend to those who are not yet supplied, and to all who may hereafter be under the necessity of procuring new books, to purchase only those specified.

We would also recommend the list to the notice of the superintendents of other counties, with a view to its adoption by them if it meets their views, so as thereby to secure, if practicable, a uniformity throughout the Territory.

J. F. DEVOYE,
G. F. WHITWORTH.

Jan. 2, 1854.

Puget Sound Shipping Report.

ARRIVED—Jan. 1, Steamer Maj. Tompkins, Capt. J. M. Hunt, from Victoria, Bellingham Bay and John Meade ports with passengers and freight to John H. Scrantom.

Passengers—Hon. H. R. Crocker, Hon. A. S. Abernathy, Hon. A. A. Denny, Hon. C. C. Terry, Hon. J. B. Brant, Hon. Mr. Stiles, Capt. Rich, Capt. Bahelder, Wm. Brand, A. B. Morse, A. H. Stuart, Mr. Feltie, Hon. W. H. Wallace, Dr. Potts and Lady, Mrs. Slaughter and lady. Lieut. Mullen, Lieut. Nugent, Capt. Montgomery, and 17 others.

Dec 25—Ship Nile, from the Sandwich Islands, to load lumber at Seattle.

Dec 30—Hawaiian bark Luika, from the Sandwich Islands, to load with prod. live, lumber, &c., at Olympia 24—Brig Wellingsly, to load at Port Orchard.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5.

Regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month. Standing are invited to attend.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the office at Olympia on the 1st day of Jan. 1854:

Alden, Samuel C	Linney, H
Alder, Layton	Libbey, Samuel
Anderson, Peter	McGeck, Capt
Barnes, Fred	McMillan, Thomas
Barr, S. B.	McMillan, Lucy
Bailey, Thomas	Owen, John T
Barlow David	Rhodes, David D
Burd, A. W.	Russel, Samuel W
Blanch, James A	Rydz, Jeremiah
Boyd, Wm	Perine, Lewis B
Carr, Hannah	Pentellou, T W
Carr, Jefferson	Stewart, Samuel
Clayton, Joel	Thompson, James J
Clark, James L	Stewart, Nathaniel G
Davis, Gordon	Stewart, Allen
Lewis, John E	Stewart, A W
Eckler, J P	Sprague, Hance
Ganis, James E	Sprague, Nicholas
Edgerton, C. O. A	Terry, Chas
Foote, F	Terry, G W
Fuson, Henry W	Thalhimer, Nathaniel
Ginnell, E. A.	Thompson, James
Fa'kier, Joshua	Trivett, W
Garrish, M	Wilson, J W
Groom, Wm C	Wright, Mrs. Mary
Grove, Lewis	Wright, Samuel
Gardner, B	Williams, James
Grove, W B	Wright, Wm
Hedge, James C	Wright, Abner
Hora, Thos W	Wright, James S
Hessing, Jacob S	Wiley, Jonathan B
Jewett, Jas C	Wiley, T J W
Johnson, Henry	Persons calling for any of the above letters will please mention that they are of the office of W. M. RUTLEDGE, P. M.

Administrator's sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon an order from the Probate Judge in and for the county of King, W. T., I will offer at public sale in the town of Seattle in said county, on Saturday the 30 day of February, A. D. 1854, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and sunset of the same day, lot No. 3 (three) in block No. 8 (eight) in the town of Seattle aforesaid, as the property of the estate of H. V. Keith, deceased. A credit of sixty days will be allowed with security as required by law.

D. S. MAYNARD, Adm'r.

Seattle, Dec. 23, 1854. 17ds.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary, bearing date the 12th December, 1854, have been issued by the Probate court of this county in my favor as Executor of the late Wm. McCarty, of Pacific county. All persons, therefore, having claims upon the estate of the said Wm. McCarty, are notified to forward such to me within one year from the date of said letters, and all persons indebted to the estate are called upon to settle their accounts immediately.

GEORGE DAWSON, Executor.

Chinook, Pacific Co., W. T., Dec. 12, 1854. 4w17

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration, bearing date December 12th, 1854, have been granted the undersigned by the clerk of the probate court of Pierce county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of Henry Labadie, 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 K. MEHILLE, Administrator.

Steilacoom, W. T., Dec. 17, 1854. 4w16.

To W. Renton and Daniel Howard.

WHEREAS on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1854, the complaint of John N. Ayer vs. W. Renton and Daniel Howard was filed in the Clerk's office of the U. S. District Court for King County, W. T., founded on a promissory note dated Sept. 23, 1854, due ten days after date, for the sum of six hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety-four cents, payable to plaintiff or order, and signed by Renton & Howard.

Upon said complaint summons was duly issued and return of "not found" was made thereon by the sheriff of said county; whereupon it was ordered by the Hon. Edward Lander, presiding Judge of the 3d judicial district of Washington Territory, that publication thereof be made in the Pioneer and Democrat, a newspaper published in Olympia, in said Territory, once a week for fourteen weeks successively. You will therefore take notice that unless you appear and plead, answer or demur to said complaint as required by law, judgment and execution will be had thereon at the next regular term of said court to be held at Seattle in said King County, on the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1855.

D. S. MAYNARD.

Clerk of U. S. Dist. Court for K. C. and W. T.

Dec. 30, 1854. 14w16

NEW ARRANGEMENT

FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PASSENGERS

BETWEEN THE COWLITZ AND OLYMPIA! THE SUBSCRIBER will establish a line of stages, carts and horses for the conveyance of passengers and freight between the above named places after the 25th inst.

Horses will be kept at Olympia, Grand Mound and the Cowlitz. A stage will also run in connection with this line, between Grand Mound and Olympia—leave Olympia Tuesday and Friday of each week at 12 M., and arrive at Grand Mound same evening, where horses will be in readiness to convey passengers to the Cowlitz in time to take the boats to Monticello and Portland. Returning on the arrival of boats from below, horses will be in readiness, at String, Head, to convey passengers to Grand Mound, where they will either get fresh horses or be put through by stage.

During the winter, passengers will be conveyed down the Chehalis in canoes from Saunders' to the Skookum Chuck, thereby avoiding the most disagreeable portion of the road.

By this arrangement, passengers can be saved the expense of horse keeping on the way, and by getting fresh horses on the route, can perform the journey with more ease and expedition. Charges, &c., lower than others have charged at this season of the year. The stage will start from Parker's store in Olympia.

CHARGES AS FOLLOWS—WINTER ARRANGEMENT:

From Olympia to Grand Mound, \$3.00

From Grand Mound to the Cowlitz, 6.50

W. M. GOODALE, Olympia, Dec. 20, 1854. 151y.

Religious Notices.

The Rev. Dr. McCarty (Episcopal Church) will preach in Olympia on the 1st 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 Sabbath of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.

The Hon. Probate Court in and for the county of Thurston, W. T., will hold an extra session on the second Monday in January next, at the office of the County Auditor, Olympia, Dec. 21, 1854.

Upon order of the court,
URBAN E. HICKS, Clerk.

Educational.

A CALL TO THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN THIS TERRITORY. It is proposed by several of the Superintendents that we convene at this place on the first Monday in January next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the M. E. Church, for the purpose of making an effort to bring about uniformity as to school books in this Territory. We hope that there will be a full attendance.

J. F. DEVOYE.

Steilacoom, W. T., Dec. 7, 1854.

Strained Honey.

A NEW supply of fine strained Honey just received and for sale at
PARKER'S,
Olympia, Nov. 24, 1854. 111f

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.

NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING! Large stock of superior Trees selected from General McKersy's Nursery, Oregon. 50,000 Trees two years growth from the land, of large size; 20,000 one year's growth, comprising the following different kinds:

Early Harvest, Red Astrican, Red Quince, Williams Apple, Junating or Early Strawberry, Golden Sweet, Porter Apple, Polpecklock, Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Fall Pinen, Yellow Bellflower, Belmont or Gate Apple, Rhode Island Greening.

Swarn, We-tield Seek-no-further, Baldwin, Eppes Spitzbergen, Ladies' Sweeting, New Town Pippin, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russett, Ralls Jenating, Michael Henry Pippin, McCarver Premium, Fall Pinen, Sweet June, Dutch Mignon.

PEARS.

Marich Louisa, Julie, Jargonelle, Pound, Mains Large, Bize Blanca, Seckel.

CHERRIES.

Dawton, Black Monella, Kehtish Bigedrow, May Duke, Also Plums, Nectarines, Apricots and Almonds of suitable size for transplanting, all healthy and well grown. Grape, Currants, Gooseberry, Strawberry, &c.

Persons desiring 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.

Elen Farm, Cowlitz Landing, Aug. 27, 1854. 11f

G. A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c., OLYMPIA, W. T.

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 steamer "Major Tompkins."

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.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL yoke of oxen in good working order or suitable for beef. Inquires at this office or of the subscriber on the head of Skookum Bay. J. T. SCOTT. December 1, 1854.

Ex "Sarah Warren,"

Groceries & Provisions.

A FULL and general assortment. Just received and for sale by JOHN G. PARKER, Jr. Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52f

JUST RECEIVED

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

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned from purchasing or negotiating for a mortgage for thirteen hundred dollars, in two notes, one for three hundred dollars, and one for one thousand dollars, all bearing the same date, the 15th of 1854, warranted by Jesse Fowler, and made payable to Orland George. As the above mortgage and notes were obtained under false pretenses and fraud and want of consideration, therefore the payment will not be made. JESSE FOWLER. Monticello, Dec. 17, 1854. 3w16

\$400 REWARD!

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

C. H. MASON, Acting Gov. and Sup. Ind. Aff. Office of Sup. Ind. Aff. Olympia, Oct. 23, 1854.

Mill Irons for Sale.

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

Sayward's Line

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

New Goods! New Goods!!

GEORGE & Co., have on hand and are receiving per bark "Harriet Thompson" and schooner "Williamite," a full supply of Groceries, Flour, Lard, and Indian trade, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. Call and try 'em. Alkt. Dewampsh Bay, October 15, '54. 65-6w

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONG PINE TREE IN FRONT.) CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS OLYMPIA, W. T.

CORLISS & ENSIGN, Proprietors. THE proprietors of this hotel having just completed a large additional building for bed rooms, parlors, &c., and entirely overhauled, renovated and enlarged the dining bar and bed rooms of the old establishment, and also supplied the same with all necessary furniture, and entirely new beds and bedding, are now prepared to offer such accommodations to the public in general, and the traveling community in particular, as to convince all that "it's the House for the weary."

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, which the market affords. A good Stable is attached to the premises, and all may rest assured that animals left in our care shall fare as well as themselves.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, as it shall ever be our constant aim to make all as comfortable as possible. Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms. CORLISS & ENSIGN. Olympia, Dec. 9, 1854. 13f

New Land Office of Washington Territory.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS. THE Surveyor General of Oregon will cease to receive "Notifications" of donation claims, from and after the 1st day of December next, after which time (on and after the first of January), all notices of Donation claims, under the several land laws, all applications for the survey of land claims, as well as for pre-emption rights, and the evidence of the rights of Orphans, under the last amendment of the Donation law—have to be made direct to the Register and Receiver of the Washington land district at Olympia.

A conflict of claims which have not been adjudicated by the Surveyor General before the first of January next, will be transferred to the said Register and Receiver, in conformity with instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and in pursuance of the act of Congress approved July 17th, 1854, amendatory of the Donation laws.

C. K. GARDINER, Surveyor General of Oregon. Salem, O. T., 15th Nov. 1854.

NOTICE is also given that the Land Office for the District of Washington will be opened for the transaction of business at Olympia, on Monday the first day of January, A. D. 1855.

H. C. MOSELEY, Register. E. YLLEE, Receiver. Olympia, W. T., Dec. 9, 1854. 6w15

PEOPLE'S EMPORIUM!

Goldman & Rosenblatt, KEEP constantly on hand, and receive by every arrival—

Dry Goods, Clothing, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, 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. 12f

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A Healthier Public Sentiment.

Mr. Sumner and his conditors are finally rousing the dull temperament of northern whiggery to a clearer apprehension of the startling schemes of the abolitionists. We at last notice that a voice is now and then heard in condemnation of the moral perjury and treason recently avowed and rebuked in the United States Senate. Even Boston whig journals start from the revolting perfidy of Sumner, and those who do not censure fear to praise him. The spectacle of a man standing up in his place in the American Senate and boldly defying the laws he had sworn to support is rare even in these days of wonders. How such patriots as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster would have recoiled from such a spectacle! The denunciation of Mr. Clay, applied on another occasion, and to the representative of another State, may be well and appropriately quoted against Mr. Sumner:

"If he pronounced the sentiment attributed to him, of raising the standard of disunion and resistance to the common government, [both of which Sumner has done,] whatever he has been, if he follow up that declaration by corresponding overt acts, [and Mr. Sumner has recommended these,] HE WILL BE A TRAITOR, AND I HOPE HE WILL MEET THE FATE OF A TRAITOR."

These glorious words, part of that truly immortal speech which did so much to carry the compromise measures, were met with the warmest demonstrations of popular rejoicing. From the moment when they were enunciated in the Senate of the United States, they were welcomed by a spontaneous outburst of applause, they were greeted with the thanks of patriots everywhere. And now when we find the example thus memorably rebuked by Henry Clay, feebly imitated in the person of Charles Sumner, we do not wonder that the general mind recurs to the fate of him who dared to threaten violence upon the government only a few years ago.

The extreme recklessness of Sumner's course—the air of defiance with which he treats the oath he has sworn to the constitution of the United States—the perjury he deliberately avows and boasts in—and the fiendish malignity with which he wars upon the most sacred obligations of the States one to the other—have done, and are doing, good service among the American people. The old Henry Clay and Daniel Webster whigs see these things with indignation and with alarm, and do not hesitate publicly to disavow both Sumner and his doctrines. They argue thus: "The same violence, the same virulence, the same threats, the same reason, were elicited and avowed against the compromise measures, and were buried, with those who gave utterance to them, in one common oblivion. Surely the Nebraska bill cannot be worse than the compromise measures, when similar means are resorted to defeat and to dishonor it. The principles of the one are the principles of the other; and as certain as that the one has been crowned with success, just so certainly will the other triumph."

The evidence of a corrected public feeling in the North on this subject are beginning to increase.

Even the New York Express cannot restrain the expression of its feelings against Sumner's last exhibition in the Senate.—We copy:

"The Express refers to the deliberate acknowledgment of Charles Sumner, the abolition senator from Massachusetts, that he recognizes no obligation to execute the constitution of the United States, and calls it perjury—rank, unblushing, bold-faced perjury—and so it is. The same paper also says, and says truly, that it is just such men as Charles Sumner that make northern 'pretenses' shallow and hypocritical pretences. Why reproach the South with 'bad faith,' when northern senators in Congress openly acknowledge treason to the constitution? Why charge upon the South violations of 'plighted faith,' when we are openly advertising ourselves as 'recognising not even the fundamental law of the land?' We repeat, therefore, that freedom has no enemies more dangerous than those who would force upon it these higher-law abolitionists, who worm their way into the councils of the nation. They are the real props of the slave power and the slave propaganda, of which they affect so much to rail against and denounce. Now, we cannot make up our minds that this perjured senator is a correct exponent of Massachusetts sentiment. He may represent Theodore Parker or Wendell Phillips, but he does not represent Massachusetts; he does not represent New England. Were it otherwise—were this Mr. Sumner, indeed, a faithful exponent of the morality and the general views of the section of the country that has sent him to Washington, we should beg, for very shame's sake, to hear no more about the wickedness of the heathen—to be less our own eulogists, as a Christian people, and to be less blatant in our boasts of civilization."

"Article VI of the constitution of the United States says: 'The senators * * * of the United States shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution.' 'Mr. Charles Sumner had to take this oath, and did take this oath, before taking his seat in the chamber which he has just disgraced by this declaration—I recognize no such obligation!' We are not unapprised of the antecedents of Mr. Sumner. We are well aware how thoroughly impregnated he is with the extreme anti-slavery sentiment, and are not at all surprised, therefore, at the intense hatred he avows for slavery and its supporters. But what we do wonder at, is how a man acknowledging the ordinary obligations of honor, and the binding efficacy of a solemn oath, in the transactions of every-day life, can thus deliberately repudiate both—setting at naught the good opinions of his fellow-men, and drawing down upon his head curses—not blessings. In what school of ethics a man of this character was reared

it is difficult to say; but one thing is certain, his education has been of a kind to fit him for anything but a seat in the United States Senate; for, in the language of another senator, 'He who—appealing to God for the truth of what he says—will swear to support the constitution of the Union, and then boldly proclaim that he will not do it, has snuk to a depth of humiliation and degradation which it would not be enviable for the veriest serf or the lowest of God's creation to occupy.'

The official term of Brigham Young as Governor of Utah Territory expired recently. The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says:

"His successor has not been agreed upon, and I learn that the appointment of one has been found a matter of considerable difficulty. Young will not be re-appointed, but it is well known that no man not a Mormon could govern that lawless and impious community, without the material aid of one or two well appointed regiments. The Secretary of the Territory, A. W. Babbitt, formerly delegate in Congress, will direct affairs until the further action of the President. The political insubordination of these people is as remarkable as their moral and religious irregularities. Mr. Young and his associates have not thought fit to forward copies of their Territorial laws, or the accounts of the expenditures of the public appropriations, for the two years.

THE GREAT NAVIES OF THE WORLD.—We find in our exchanges a table showing the extent of the first five navies in the world. It purports to come from a pamphlet published by an intelligent naval officer. Here it is:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Vessels of war. No. of guns.

GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA.—The Washington Star intimates that Major Nicholson, the editor of the Union, will be appointed Governor of Nebraska, in place of Governor Burt, deceased.

DISOLUTION NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between C. B. PILLOW and CLARK DREW is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WOOD CHOPPERS AHOY! SEVEN WOOD CHOPPERS wanted immediately by A. J. BALDWIN & CO., Olympia, Dec. 23, 1854. 1547

FOR SALE.—STEAMER "Fairy," three years old, in good running order. For particulars enquire at Kendall Co. Olympia, Dec. 15th, 1854. 1417

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. LUELLING & CO., Milwaukee, 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, PLUM, QUINCE, CURRANTS, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, &c. Many of said trees will be fit for transplanting this season. Purchasers will be accommodated upon the same terms as at the "Milwaukee Nursery." All orders accompanied by the cash will be promptly attended to, and the trees delivered free of charge at Steilacoom.

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. 117

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE! The steamer "MAJOR TOMPKINS," James M. Hint, Commander, will commence her weekly trips in the Sound by leaving Olympia on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, at 8 o'clock A. M., carrying Starr's Express, touching at Steilacoom, Alki, Seattle, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend, Penn's Cove, Bellingham Bay and Victoria.

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.

CARTER & PAGETT, DEALERS IN PRODUCE, MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Cowlitz Landing, W. T. Also, proprietors of the COWLTZ HOTEL, where travellers can find good fare and accommodations. Dec. 3, 1854. 12

John G. Parker, Jr., DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, OLYMPIA, W. T. April 15, 1854. 3217

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

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 LAMBER presiding.]

AT TEEKALET, Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal, THE PUGET MILL CO. HAVEN 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 planed and hewn timber.

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.

W. H. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STEILACOOM, W. T. Nov. 5, 1853. 917

GEORGE GALLAGHER, DEALER IN STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. OLYMPIA, W. T. Nov. 5, 1853. 917

FOR SALE.—12 YOKES of Steers, large and in fine condition.—Apply to G. Whitworth, Olympia, or Judge Yantis on Gravelly Point, Olympia, June 10, 1854.—440

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, direct from the Sandwich Islands, has on hand 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. Hawaiian Coffee, 2000 gallons Hawaiian Molasses in half barrels, 1200 gallons Torbet Syrup, 1000 lbs. Sugar in half barrels and barrels, 5000 lbs. coarse salt, 2000 lbs. Sugar-curing 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, 85 Iron pots, 80 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. 2917

DE SHUTES STORE. 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.

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. 131

SOUTH WORTH & CO., No. 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF RAILROAD, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c. Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills, &c. SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE, Horses Powers; Carpenters' Tools; Turners' 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, Ill. Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattsburgh, Illinois. San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 5117

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.

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New Goods, SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING. JUST received and now opening a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.

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

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 LAMBER presiding.]

AT TEEKALET, Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal, THE PUGET MILL CO. HAVEN 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 planed and hewn timber.

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.

W. H. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STEILACOOM, W. T. Nov. 5, 1853. 917

GEORGE GALLAGHER, DEALER IN STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. OLYMPIA, W. T. Nov. 5, 1853. 917

FOR SALE.—12 YOKES of Steers, large and in fine condition.—Apply to G. Whitworth, Olympia, or Judge Yantis on Gravelly Point, Olympia, June 10, 1854.—440

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, direct from the Sandwich Islands, has on hand 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. Hawaiian Coffee, 2000 gallons Hawaiian Molasses in half barrels, 1200 gallons Torbet Syrup, 1000 lbs. Sugar in half barrels and barrels, 5000 lbs. coarse salt, 2000 lbs. Sugar-curing 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, 85 Iron pots, 80 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. 2917

DE SHUTES STORE. 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.

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. 131

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

LAFAYETTE BALCH, MERCHANT, STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY. Oct. 1853. 617

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. 6219

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

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CHEAP STORE! THE UNDERSIGNED having permanently located his store at Olympia, in the corner of the building, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c. All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest." Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases. A word to the wise is sufficient. G. A. BARNES, Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—171.

WILSON & HURD, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OLYMPIA, W. T. All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to. Olympia, May 1st, 1854. 3517

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

HENRY JOHNSON & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 140, 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, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Essences, Scented Soaps, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.

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

OFFER AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, the following articles:

50 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla; 500 lbs Saltpetre; 50 doz S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla; 500 lbs Alum; 75 doz Dr Jacob do do; 75 lbs Sialm copoiva; 20 " Thompson's Drops; 100 lbs Nitro Sulphuric acid; 20 " Jayne's Alternative; 200 lbs Cream of Tartar; 40 " Smith's Phosnic; 200 lbs Bicarb Soda; 20 " do Life Pills; 200 lbs refined camphor; 20 " Osgood's Indian Cholagogue; 500 lbs Glycer salt; 20 " Thompson's Eye Water; 500 lbs cold pressed castor oil; 24 " Nerve and bone Liment; 3 lbs lampblack; 15 " 1/2 Fabrick's; 15 lbs Castor in mass; 30 " British Oil; 300 lbs Soda; 36 " Harlem do; 100 lbs Red Rhin. Ind; 40 " Godfrey's Cordial; 100 lbs Sal soda; 20 " Bateman's Drops; 200 lbs Epsom salt; 12 " Ayer's C. pectoral; 200 lbs S. P. g; 50 boxes Davis' Pain; 50 doz sweet oil in kegs; 300 gross bottle corks; 50 lbs Indigo, Bengalee; 70 cases Sarsap. syrup; 30 lbs Opium (new crop); 23 " Lemon syrup; 200 lbs Pure Potash; 25 " Raspberry do; 200 lbs Sarsaparilla bark; 500 lbs Hay, assorted; 200 lbs Epsom salt; 400 ozs Quinine; 125 ozs Filix-Bergana; 20 " Strychnine; 15 blbs Dye wood; 10 lbs Indigo of Potassa;

Paints, Oils, &c. 1500 lbs Putty; 5000 lbs White Lead; 50 gals copal Varnish; 100 lbs Red do; 75 " Japan do; 300 lbs Litharge; 400 lbs Turpentine; 500 lbs Venetian Red; 200 " Black do; 100 lbs essential Oils; 200 lbs Light Oil;

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO! THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP "PEYTONA," WILL leave Port for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 20th 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. 2217

ENSIGN & STIRLING, GUMBER 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, COWLTZ HOTEL, W. T. September, 1857.