

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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For the Washington Pioneer.
EDUCATION—No. 10.

We beg to call the attention of the reader to the first of the three propositions given in our last—that "the spiritual elements of man's nature—that in him which establishes his relation to God, to spiritual beings, and in which his immortality consists—is the element inviting the most earnest and constant culture."

The time is not come in this world when it will be an importance to urge a truism; indeed so little advanced are we all in true wisdom, that it is still the chief work and the hardest toiling of our teachers, to press upon us first principles the most common and trite maxims that affect even our lowest mode of existence. With the religion of our fathers penetrating every social relation, it is part of our daily experience to fight upon it as a discovery, to be struck with its importance, as with some startling and momentous novelty. A sad experience this, which justifies a journalist in pausing amidst the hurry of urgent topics, and reminding his readers to look inward—at the soul. We confess we approach this proposition with trembling, and would gladly leave it to the divine; but the educational improvement we advocate appears so immediately to depend on the recognition of this principle for all its worth and success, that we cannot, dare not shrink from stating that which day by day obtrudes itself as the most important feature of our task.

To overcome reluctance and face the difficulty at once, we approach the proposition in the way of hortation rather than exposition, and remind the educator how the spiritual being under his training should be treated.

We think first of the reverence of the treatment. There is the distinct relation between God and the soul, as revealed in the scriptures, to be recognized; a relationship in no degree conjectural, however mysterious; but definite in the principles it evokes, the practice it enjoins, the responsibility, awful and blessed, which it involves. It is in no rash spirit the educator can approach a work so delicate and grave as the training of a being in whose nature this relation is not only an element, but an element of such importance that all other advantages it may possess become valueless, and even sources of incalculable misery, if they be neglected.

There can be no term more fitting than the word *reverence* to describe the emotion of a rightly disposed mind, when it contemplates what a germ of infinite glory or shame is committed to its culture, at the most helpless stage of existence before the power of volition is developed, when all depends on the surroundings in every pupil under the educator's care. The economy of social life assigns to some men above others the high office of spiritual instruction, yet reverence for the soul in the right-minded teacher's breast will not allow him to imperil his share of the responsibility; a duty so sacred will not be shunned, nor a privilege so great be foregone.

We come to the benevolence of the treatment—benevolence in its commiseration and activity. From the same source that discloses the relation between God and the soul we learn how that relation is all the blessings of voluntary intercourse has been suspended; by what means it may be renewed, and how perversely those means are disregarded. All this the educator, if qualified for his office, will have verified by experience in himself and others. Every pupil he attempts to educate will increase the store of his experience. However perversed he may be in the sad consequences

of the violence done to the relation divinely established between man and the spiritual world, new developments of the fatal evil will daily bring sadness over his spirit, and awaken pity in his heart.

The malignant and voluptuous passions of his charge, their pride and falsehood, will forestall his observation and shock his mind, not unconscious of its own degeneracy. But the heart that commiserates will long to relieve, and finds its longing successfully gratified in the efficient remedy the scriptures promise, and the clear and precise rules given for its application. Activity, bearing humble proportion to the peril and the rescue, to the fall and the recovery, will set about the intelligent observance of those rules, and labor on with earnest patience in the work which God has pronounced necessary, honorable, and whatever may be the issue to the worker, in no case in vain.—A moment's lingering on the hopefulness of the task. The most solemn and moving promises of inspiration point to success. The gentle and silent progress of the work confirms all the most winning promise utters. Every one who, with judgment, under purely scriptural guidance, has attended to the spiritual culture of youthful pupils, has soon had occasion to acknowledge, that however long it might have pleased the Disposer of events to leave him without encouragement as to the direct object of his labor—the renewal of the devout intercourse which the relationship between God and man admits—he, the teacher, in aiming at this high end, taught all things better, with more intelligence, more fidelity, more patience, and more warmth; and even in that low sense, the influence of high principle, was cheerfully evident in the moral and intellectual, the social and the physical progress of the pupil. Physical training can do incalculable things for body and mind; intellectual training inconceivably more; moral training will yield higher results than either; but spiritual training involves the practice and the consequences of every other, it affects and makes the man.

B. CORNELIUS.

Gov. Stevens' Exploring Expedition.
From the Washington Union, Nov. 23.
FORT BENTON, Upper Missouri, }
Sept. 17, 1853. }

MY DEAR SIR—The entire occupation of my time in the labors committed to my charge have heretofore precluded the possibility of my writing you. Knowing the deep interest you take in the development of the resources of the great western country, the growth and advancement of our whole national domain, the proper knowledge of the regions lying between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific, I feel confident that you will be pleased to hear what we have done toward accomplishing the exploration of the northern route, and what may be done in this direction toward establishing a great iron railway between the two oceans.

The plan of carrying on the survey from the head waters of the Mississippi to Puget Sound was by two parties. The one operating from the Pacific eastward to the Rocky Mountains was regarded as the most difficult labor of the survey, in consequence of the obstacles known to exist in the Cascade and Bitter Root ranges. To overcome these almost insurmountable barriers, the proper examination of either of which would occupy a whole season, Capt. George B. McClellan, of the engineer corps, was placed in charge of this portion of the work. He brings to it not only great energy and force of character, but an experience and talent in this branch of duty perhaps unequalled in the whole army.—Entering upon his labors with that alacrity and interest most peculiar to him, much is looked for from his branch of the survey.

In 30 days from this time I shall probably meet him, and combining our joint labors we shall have a line connecting the Mississippi River with the Pacific passing through these ranges. On the feasibility of a line across the continent we will then be able to give a definite opinion.

The work of Father Desmet, and also Dr. Evans, the eminent geologist, had informed, of the fine valley of the St. Mary's, at the western base of the Rocky Mountains, and the trail leading thereto. At the suggestion of Dr. Evans I concluded that it was the point where a depot should be established to supply the party, who must work late in the season in the examination of the mountain passes, and particularly in that leading to it. The work was a difficult one, owing to the road from the West to it; but Lieut. Rufus Saxton, Jr., of the army, who was in Washington at the organization of the expedition, seeing its importance, volunteered for the duty and it was assigned to him.

In the mountain pass selected in Washington City for the passage of the train, he met our advance in command of Lieut. Grover at the eastern entrance, and both parties joining, returned to Fort Benton.

I could dwell on this incident of the eastern and western parties halting each other in this mountain chain—the continent crossed by the survey—the line established connecting the head-waters of the Mississippi with the Pacific Valley. I need only say, however, that when this letter reaches you, carried by Lieut. Saxton, he will have twice crossed the continent since May 5, having in the meantime successfully performed most arduous duties. I cannot omit this opportunity to express my grateful acknowledgments to him for the entire success of his labors. To great energy and judgment he has added two qualities which have endeared him not only to his immediate party, but acquired for him the admiration and regard of all his associates in the survey.

Of the eastern party working westward from the Mississippi, I took personal direction. You will, I know, be pleased to hear of the great aid afforded to me by Lieut. Donelson, of the Engineer Corps, son of your old associate, Major Donelson, of Tennessee. He is a young man of fine abilities and ripe judgment. In all the duties assigned to his charge he has displayed a devotion in their performance which has secured the confidence and respect of all his associates. While the expedition was being organized at the seat of government, he was intrusted with the duty of visiting Sir George Simpson, at Montreal, to collect information as to guides, supplies, routes, &c., which he discharged to my entire satisfaction. At a later period, leaving the Mississippi at St. Louis, he went up the Missouri to some distance above the mouth of the Yellow Stone, and waited the arrival of the main party at Fort Union. To him was assigned the duty of surveying that river and of making a reconnaissance of the country in the vicinity of Fort Union, lying between the Missouri River and our northern boundary, from the Big Muddy to the White Earth Rivers. In all these labors he was entirely successful—making an admirable survey, and collecting much valuable data upon which to base a valuable report on the navigability of that river.

At the time I now write he is on his way to the mountains, in charge of the survey of Cadot's Pass, and of the supply train, and will, I am fully confident, develop the full character of the route from this point to St. Mary's. The main portion of the party, however, assembled near St. Paul's, Minnesota, and moved on one line over the Red River trail to Pike Lake, a distance of about 165 miles. At this point Lieut. Grover, an energetic and very accomplished young officer of the army, took command of a select party of about twenty men, and starting on the 29th June, went to the southwest of that lake, crossed the Bois de Sioux River, north of Lake Travers, and, assuming the general direction of Wead Colt Hillcock, carried that line successfully to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, getting in a great deal of country, collecting much valuable information, on which he based an interesting report, beat the main party some seven days into Fort Union, and accomplished every duty assigned to him.

The main train still pursued the Red River trail for some distance, and, passing through the country watered by the Shayenne and its tributaries, the branches of the Revenele Jacque, went some twenty-five miles to the southwest of Lake Minnawakan, through the Mouse River Valley to Fort Union, where we arrived on the 1st August.

In the main party several of the members distinguished themselves; while all cheerfully performed their duties, and gave entire satisfaction. To do the work intrusted to my charge, it was necessary to operate with small detached parties, going many miles off the line to interesting and important landmarks. Much was thus taken in, which could not be by the mere passage through it of a train on the march.

To the civil engineers, Messrs. Lander and Tinkham, I am much indebted for the collection of a great deal of information.—With small parties, and sometimes alone, in a country likely to meet Indians whose intentions to the whites were a matter of doubt—and by our guides and voyagers represented to be hostile—they went out for days at a time on short allowance of provisions, relying on the game of the country, of necessity dispensing with the comforts of camp life, and added very much to the results of the survey. Up to Fort Union, a distance of 725 miles, by odometer measurement, we had secured two routes—taking in by our side work the whole valley of the Shayenne and River Jacque, the Mouse River Valley and the Coteau de Missouri.

Lieut. Donelson's reconnaissance had connected with our work all the country north of Missouri River to the Big Muddy River, some distance west of Fort Union, and with the Missouri by his survey of that river.

Lieut. Donelson, who arrived at Fort Union on the 3d of July, had enjoined to collect all the information possible in regard to routes, guides, intercourse with Indians, &c., preparatory to the coming up of the main train. Incident to this information, it was decided at Fort Union to continue the survey westward to this place in two lines. The examination of the northern

one, finding a determining point in the Cypress Mountain, was committed to the charge of a party in command of Lieut. Donelson. The Southern, or Milk River Line, over which the baggage and supply train was to move, was placed in charge of Lieut. Grover. I determined to pass over this line myself, accompanied by Alex. Culbertson, Esq., who had been appointed special agent among the Blackfoot Indians—it being believed we should meet their camps on Milk River.

The survey moved on the 9th of August in the two parties under the respective commands of Lieuts. Donelson and Grover, and joined the camp on the 11th, on the Big Muddy River, where the two lines were abandoned in consequence of my being unable to furnish the requisite transportation and force to both parties. Under my own command the party moved forward till the 23d of August; when, with a small detached party, accompanied by Mr. Culbertson and two select parties, in charge respectively of Lieut. Grover and Mr. Lander, Civil Engineer, left the train and came by express, reaching here on the 1st inst., and finding the distance from Fort Union, by the odometer, 375 miles.—Dr. Evans, the geologist of the expedition, arrived here from Fort Union in 15 days, pursuing a line between the Milk and Missouri Rivers, some 75 miles shorter than the route adopted by the main train. The main train reached here on the 6th inst., the animals in fine condition, and the men all anxious to go ahead.

Lieut. Grover, with his party, who came in advance for the purpose of reconnoitering Cadot's Pass—the one adopted for the passage of the train to St. Mary's, and before alluded to as the Blackfoot trail—started to perform that duty on 8th, with orders also to go to St. Mary's village, to ascertain whether a depot had been established by Lieut. Saxton, and in the event of hearing nothing from him, to push on to the Koolenair post, and, if possible, open the communication with Capt. McClellan; and in the event of meeting Lieut. Saxton, to return immediately to Fort Benton, to survey the river from the falls, some 20 miles above Fort Benton, to the point where Lieut. Donelson's survey of that river terminated, and then returning to Fort Benton, get up a way-train, and cross the mountains during the month of January.

The duty, particularly the latter, is attended with much difficulty, but it is just to Lieut. Grover to add that he made the suggestion, volunteered for its accomplishment, and his high character and great energy are sure guaranties of his entire success.

Mr. Lander started with his party to make the examination of Maria's Pass, some hundred miles north of this point, on the 8th inst. This was reported, from fall-trees and other obstructions, to be the most difficult in this vicinity. His patience, fortitude and established force of character gave great promise of a successful discharge of his laborious duty.

To Lieut. Mullan, of the army, was assigned the duty of visiting the Flathead village on the Masole Shell River, some one hundred miles to the south, procuring from them good guides to the village of St. Mary's, and passing through a pass to the south of Cadot's Pass, await the coming of the train at St. Mary's village.

Having made my arrangements for the train to move forward, and relying on the information received from the most reliable sources, obtained from Indians, guides, &c., that there yet remained ten weeks in which we could labor in the mountains, I placed the train in charge of Lieut. Donelson, with instructions to move forward on the 11th or 12th, and await my arrival at St. Mary's. I started on the 6th for the camp of the Pegan Indians, of the Blackfoot nation, at the Cypress Mountain, some one hundred and twenty miles north of this point, with a view personally to examine the approaches of the mountains, to secure a guide through the various passes leading from the forks of the Marias River, and to have a talk with them in regard to their conduct toward other tribes, which might possibly endanger the passage of whites through the country.

Such was the condition of the survey and the plans of operating westward, when Lieut. Saxton's successful accomplishment of his labors, and the return of Lieutenant Grover, changed the whole field of operation. The information he brought reduced the time. I had hoped for examination of the mountain passes, some five weeks.—Lieut. Donelson, about starting with the train when the express from Lieut. Grover, announcing his return, arrived, immediately sent forward to me, and I returned.

The time for our work was short, and it would not do to encumber the train with the wagons. The change of our entire programme was necessary. Our wagons have been left at this point, and yesterday, with the pack-train, Lieut. Donelson moved forward to St. Mary's village, where I shall follow on the return of Mr. Stanley, the artist of the expedition, who continued on to the Pegan camp on my return to this place.

Lieut. Saxton goes down the Missouri to St. Louis, thence to Washington City, to bear reports and dispatches to the departments. In a few days Lieut. Grover will commence his survey of the Missouri. A meteorological post has been established at this point under Mr. Doty, who also is intrusted with the charge of a large

amount of government property. He is a good topographer, and during the expedition has rendered valuable service in the astronomical and magnetic department.—He will collect much data in regard to the tribes of Indians trading at this post, and add much to our limited knowledge of this region, and make a valuable series of magnetic observations.

At the St. Mary's village a winter post will be established, in charge of Lieut. Mullen. He has been instructed to examine the lateral valleys and passes after the snows have driven him out of the passes of the mountains; make a survey of the country from the Koolenair post on the north to Fort Hall on the south, and thus connect our survey with that of Col. Fremont. He is a fine young officer, indefatigable in the performance of his duties, and popular in the command. Much valuable meteorological information in regard to snows, &c., during the winter, will be obtained.—The establishment of this post is essential to the success of Lieut. Grover's way train.

The survey is not yet finished, but enough is known to speak advisedly. A practicable line has been found connecting the Mississippi with the Pacific. Further examinations are to develop the best line.—Lieut. Saxton reports Badot's Pass to be some 2,500 feet lower than the South Pass; in ten days the survey by Lieut. Donelson will test this result.

On this side we have found several good lines. We found the Milk River, which on the maps is set down as running north into British territory, running nearly due West, on the level plateau, of which we traveled many days, coming to this point, gradually ascending toward the mountains, and furnishing a good approach, whatever pass may hereafter be decided upon.

In all departments of the work, I have been encouraged with the greatest success, sustained and supported by the gentlemen of my scientific corps. I take pleasure in attesting to the assiduity and cheerfulness with which they have performed their labors.

In the field of natural history we were particularly successful in securing the services of Dr. George Suckley. Young, impulsive and brilliant, he has collected much, and infused a desire to collect specimens in the minds of all.

J. M. Stanley, Esq., the artist of the expedition, has taken a great many sketches illustrative of the progress of the expedition, besides taking at various points on the way numerous daguerrotypes of Indians. His reputation, already so well established, cannot be enhanced by any reference to his satisfactory discharge of duty.

In the other scientific fields entire satisfaction has been given, and at a proper time I shall take occasion to notice my obligations to the gentlemen concerned. [See Note.]

Difficulty has been anticipated along our route from the various Indian tribes inhabiting the country through which we were obliged to pass, and much annoyance was predicted from the notorious Blackfoot nation. In our intercourse with them, however, we have experienced in all cases the utmost kindness, and they have received us on all occasions with hospitality. Before reaching Fort Union we met the large encampment of Assiniboins, originally one of the tribes of the Sioux nations. With them we spent nearly a day, and had a "talk"—a conference—making them a few presents, and receiving from them a present of some robes and skins.

West of Fort Union we have met the Indians in their encampments and in their war parties; we have camped near them, and for days have they accompanied our train, and to this time I have yet to learn of the loss of a single article of value.—Not a horse has been stolen—not a man molested.—Our little reconnoitering parties have gone out to the side of our line, accompanied by Indians as guides, and when called back by the express sent by Lieut. Donelson to announce the approach of Lieut. Saxton, accompanied by six white men, I was on my way to the large encampment made by several of their chiefs to visit them and inform them of the intentions of the great Father toward their people. Much might be said in this place about them; but I can only say that they have treated us with the most generous kindness, acting not only as our guides and expressmen, but when our animals have strayed, or feeble animals have fallen behind, they have recovered them for us and brought them back; in some cases they have acted as our sentinels at night; in every way they have been friendly and useful to us.

But little anxiety need be felt as to snows in the mountains. There will be none for a month or more to impede our progress, and ample time will be afforded during this and the early part of next month for a thorough examination of the mountain passes. Snow now covers the mountain peaks, but in the valleys there has yet none fallen.

It is believed that by a properly constructed steamboat, drawing not over eight inches of water, the Missouri river can be navigated to this point, or even to the falls some distance above here.

The survey of Lieut. Donelson establishes the practicability of Milk River, and the corded boats used by the Fur Company from Fort Union to this post evince its possibility from there. Lieut. Saxton leaves here in a keel boat drawing over twelve

inches, and will learn much as to where obstructions exist, and how they may be removed. Lieut. Grover's survey, still more definite on these subjects, will at once afford the data on which to base a reliable report on this interesting question. Obstructions are known to exist; but it is thought they are so slight, that, with a trifling expenditure of labor and money, they can be removed, and that a steamboat can ascend up to the falls of Missouri river. The survey of Missouri and Columbia rivers will enable us to know exactly how far our three great natural aqueducts—the Mississippi, the Missouri and Columbia—will lend themselves to the construction of the great northern railroad. I shall push westward, in a day or two, rapidly for the seat of government of the Territory of Washington, and hasten to organize it, should nothing occur.

I think I will reach Olympia in thirty-five days from the date of this, and the Lieutenant will leave here about the same time. Thus, you will perceive our vast continent may be crossed at this latitude in little over seventy days, though three severe mountain ranges have to be crossed.

Before closing this article, I cannot omit my testimony in behalf of the gentlemen of both the Fur Companies at St. Louis and all their posts, for their efficient aid and advice, and the uniform kindness displayed to the members of the expedition. At St. Louis the noble-hearted Robert Campbell devoted his whole energies to our service, and his agents and servants have everywhere co-operated.

I must, however, especially remember Mr. Sibley of Minnesota, and Mr. Culbertson, partners in the American Fur Company, and in charge of the posts on Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, for their unsparring exertions to advance the great objects of the survey. At Washington City, before we left, and at his home in Minnesota, Mr. Sibley was unwearied and indefatigable.

In May I met Alexander Culbertson at St. Louis. With an experience matured by twenty years' residence in the Indian country, I found him endowed with the requisite characteristics to carry our expedition safely through the Indian territory.

Knowing every man in the Upper Missouri, he knew just the men we wanted, and could secure for us the sturdy hunters we needed for our mountain exploration. Subject to the approval of the Indian bureau, I appointed him special agent among the Blackfoot Indians. Leaving his business, and devoting his energies to the labor, much of our success with the Indians I must ascribe to his valuable influence.—His peerless lady, too, a second Pocahontas, commands my hearty thanks for her good offices. She is a pure Blackfoot woman, of the "Blood" tribe, and in all her husband's labors has she shared, securing the affectionate regard of every member of the expedition.

Apprehending a possible collision between our men and some of her own people, she asked to accompany us, to assist in preventing difficulty. The night before we left Fort Union, she said to her husband "I will go with you; I will do what I can to settle differences, and when you die I will die." Her presence has alleviated the annoyances of campaign life; and encouraged us on the march. She commands my warmest regard, and has her reward in the assurance of the friendly feeling between these children of the plains, and the men from the "far off land," whose approach to the country in times past, was so much dreaded. Truly your friend, and obedient servant.

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Note.—In this number, are included Mr. Lambert, the Topographer of the Expedition in charge of the odometer survey, and who has fully sustained his reputation at home of being unsurpassed in not unequalled in his profession, Mr. Osgood, the Disbursing Agent, Mr. Stevens, Astronomer, Mr. Moffat, Meteorologist, Mr. Kendall, engaged in collecting statistics, and several gentlemen acting as assistants.

To Capt. McClellan's party was attached Lieut. Duncan, Astronomer and Topographer, Lieut. Mowry, Meteorologist, Lieut. Hodges, Quartermaster, Dr. Cooper, Naturalist, Mr. Mistar, Civil Engineer, Mr. George Gibbs, Geologist.

[Order No. 18.] Northern Pacific R. R. Expedition and Survey, Camp Dublin, near Fort Benton, Sept. 15.

The chief of the expedition congratulates Lieut. Saxton, and his party on their safe arrival at Fort Benton from the mouth of the Columbia. For indomitable energy, sound judgment, and the most crowning accomplishments, Lieut. Saxton has the thanks of all his associates, and deserves honorable mention at the hands of all men who seek to advance the honor and renown of their country.

Lieut. Grover, in command of the advance party to open a communication with the parties west of the mountains, and who met Lieut. Saxton near the dividing ridge, also receives the thanks and congratulations of his associates in the great work so ripe for success.

Daylight now breaks through the struggles of three months. On the 8th of June, the supply train left Camp Pierce, on Make Amelia; and on the 8th of September, the parties from the Mississippi and Pacific shook hands across the continent. The pass of the Rocky Mountains is found to be more than one thousand feet below the South Pass, and is not only practicable, but expressly made to our hands for the Great Northern Rail Road.

I. I. STEVENS.

One can no more judge of the true value of a man by the impression he makes upon the public, than we can tell whether the seal was gold or brass by which the stamp was made.

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

The Legislative Assembly.

Two weeks from Monday next, and the first legislative assembly of Washington territory will convene at Olympia...

The settled portion of the territory of Washington is not so large, nor its interests so conflicting, but that places for the seat of government, penitentiary and university can all be located without doing violence to any portion thereof...

In the enactment of laws, by the assembly it is expected that everything local will be looked after, and general regulations enforced for the benefit of all.

The discriminating intelligence and working characteristics of the various members, are but securities that business will not dally on their hands, also, that what may be done will be well done—such as may be required, and nothing more.

We hope the legislature will agree with us, and, as we believe a large majority of the people, that the 'steamboat code,' 'blue book' and all, now in force in this territory, should be at once repealed...

The brig 'Tarquina,' Capt. Robinson, arrived at this port on Wednesday evening last, bringing a large lot of provisions and groceries for Messrs. Parker, & Colter, and an excellent assortment of goods for Messrs. Bettman & Brand.

Objections may be urged to the appointment of these commissioners, and it may be asked why not acquiesce in the general code of laws adopted by the legislature of Oregon...

Above all, we hope the legislature will keep constantly in view the past errors of our neighboring territory, and act strictly to the letter in accordance with the organic act.

STEAMER FOR THE SOUND.—Capt. Fauntleroy, who has taken possession of a very valuable coal mine on Bellingham Bay, started a few weeks ago for San Francisco...

PORT GAMBLE.—The Puget Sound Milling Company at the beautiful town-site of Port Gamble, have completed their arrangements for sawing, and commenced sawing on the 31st ult.—running a gang of thirteen saws.

DWAMISH FALLS MILLS.—The saw mill of Messrs. Tobin & Eaton, at the above falls has been completed, and commenced operations on Thursday of last week, running two saws.

SEATTLE, the county seat of King county, is situated but a few miles from the falls, and we understand is improving rapidly in business, and increasing in population.

GENERAL PROSPERITY.—Along the whole length of the Sound and Straits, a distance of 200 miles, general prosperity seems to attend all branches of industry.

The brig 'Tarquina,' Capt. Robinson, arrived at this port on Wednesday evening last, bringing a large lot of provisions and groceries for Messrs. Parker, & Colter, and an excellent assortment of goods for Messrs. Bettman & Brand.

Vancouver's Island.

The following communication, sent to us for publication from Vancouver's Island, exhibits a vast deal of that American spirit, which captized the tea in Boston harbor...

To His Excellency James Douglas, Esq., Governor of Vancouver's Island, &c. &c. Sir: We the undersigned, residents of Vancouver's Island, having been made acquainted, through a proclamation issued by the local government, and bearing date the 7th January inst., that you have created a court with powers exceeding those granted to the bench of magistrates who have hitherto dispensed justice...

You have appointed Mr. Cameron to a trust which under all governments is reposed only in men of the highest repute for honor, honesty and impartiality.

Mr. Cameron has hardly resided six months amongst us, and in that brief space he has not so conducted himself as to have obtained the respect of the community; he, during the short time that he has officiated as a magistrate, has most signally failed in impressing us with a sense of his integrity and uprightness; he has in that position proved himself most singularly rash and indecorous in his language; he has exhibited the most profound ignorance of the duties attached to a Commission of the Peace, and so totally void of the little practical knowledge necessary to conduct the business of a magisterial court...

We therefore most respectfully beg that you will on reconsideration alter your decision, and thus allay the painful excitement and alarm to which this proceeding has given rise.

We express our most unqualified satisfaction with the court of magistrates as originally constituted, and we do most unhesitatingly affirm that, in our opinion, the alteration that has been so lately effected in the hitherto existing arrangements of our courts of justice, will in the present state of the country but lead to serious inconvenience.

We at the same time do join most heartily in desiring that steps may be taken by the Government to obtain the assistance of a properly qualified legal adviser from England, whose duty in addition to that of counsel to the local authorities will be to regulate and put upon a proper footing the courts of law of this Island.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves, sir, your Excellency's most obedient humble servants.

Congratulatory.—It is certainly a matter of which both political parties may feel proud, that notwithstanding all the "filibustering" operations to break up the organization of either party, none, so far as we have yet learned, but straight-out democratic or whig members have been elected to the Legislative Assembly of this Territory.

The Legislative Assembly of Washington will meet at Olympia, on the 27th inst.—two weeks from Monday next. Suitable rooms have been prepared for its accommodation.

SHOALWATER BAY.—The Democracy of Shoalwater Bay have acquitted themselves nobly, and have come nearer polling a "straight" ticket than any other precinct in the county.

We take pleasure in transferring to our columns the following notice of their settlement and general avocations, taken from the San Francisco Sun:

"Shoalwater Bay is fast becoming a place of note, and an object of interest to the community on account of its oysters. The bay was first entered in 1850, since which time its trade has been rapidly on the increase, and it has reached to over 4,000 tons in the past five months.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Judge Lancaster will be elected delegate to Congress, according to the most reliable information received, by a majority ranging between two and three hundred.

THURSTON.—Messrs. D. R. Bigelow and B. F. Yantis, council—L. D. Durgin, David Shelton, Ira Ward and C. H. Hale, house.

PIERCE.—G. N. McConaha, L. Balch, council—L. F. Thompson, Jno. M. Chapman, H. C. Moseley, house.

KING.—G. N. McConaha, council—A. A. Denny, house.

ISLAND AND JEFFERSON.—W. T. Sayward, council—S. D. Howe, Island, D. F. Brownfield, house.

LEWIS.—Seth Catlin, Henry Miles, council—H. D. Huntington—house—a tie vote between J. R. Jackson and F. A. Clark.

PACIFIC.—Jehu Scudder—house. CLARK.—W. H. Tappan, D. F. Bradford, council—F. A. Chenoweth, H. R. Crosby, A. J. Bolen, J. D. Biles, A. L. Lewis—house.

The names of the democratic members are in italics. The above, we think, is substantially correct, and includes all the counties in the territory.

DESTRUCTIVE AND FATAL.—We have received the melancholy intelligence that the steam saw mill of Mr. W. T. Sayward, of Port Ludlow, Jefferson county, has been seriously damaged by the bursting of the boiler, some two weeks ago.

The Sloop "Sarah Stone," Capt. Slater, arrived at this port on Wednesday evening last, from a general cruise on the Sound and Straits.

By the Mail.—The U. S. mail, which should have been here four weeks ago, has at length arrived—leaving three States mails still due.

Mr. A. Benton Moses, of this place, has been appointed Surveyor of the Port of Nisqually, whose commission has arrived by the last mail, who will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

News by Express.

Through PARKER & COLTER'S Express, of Saturday last, we are indebted for the following summary of news from Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and Europe, only four weeks ahead of the mail!

A correspondent in the Statesman proposes the name of "Waronaco," as a substitute for "SALEM"—the Seat of Government. A very pretty name.

The winter has been equally as severe in Oregon, as in this Territory, and the snow has fallen there two-thirds as deep as it did here last winter, whilst we have, comparatively had none.

We have dates from San Francisco up Jan. 19th, and from the States to Dec. 20, Unfortunate and singular, no President's Message amongst our files!

The suit of Isaac N. Thorne and others against Peter Smith, was pending in the Supreme Court, and a day fixed upon for a hearing.

Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish exile and great popular orator had arrived in that city, and had delivered his introductory lecture—of a series—at the Musical Hall.

Five Indians had been shot in a difficulty with the miners at Trinity river, and numerous fatal disturbances had occurred elsewhere throughout the mines.

Congressional.—The New York correspondent of the Times and Transcript, says:

You will by this arrival receive many startling items of news. On the 10th inst, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the engine room of the great publishing house of Harper & Brothers, which immediately enveloped the whole establishment in flames, and reduced the whole into utter ruin.

The ship Roman, bound from Canton, with a valuable cargo of teas, &c., has been totally lost. The vessel and cargo were valued at about \$800,000—fully insured.

Mr. Fry, of the Astor Opera House memory, has obtained a verdict of \$10,000 and cost, against J. G. Bennett, of the New York Herald, for libel.

A great banquet was given to John Mitchell, last night at the Broadway theatre.

The reports of the Department of the Interior regarding the public lands, the number and condition of the various Indian tribes inhabiting the vast country between the British possessions on the north, and the Mexican frontier on the south, and between the west bank of the Mississippi on the east, and the shores of the Pacific on the west, will attract attention.

The report, which will, as far as the prospects of the Pacific Railroad are concerned, prove of the greatest interest to your readers, is that of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War.

returns had been received, will be read with attention by all Californians.

He says, in traversing the country west, there would be few difficulties be encountered until the great desert belt was reached, running parallel with mountains at their eastern base, and almost 250 miles wide.

Gov. Stevens' survey being earliest in the field, he alludes to it quite fully, but adds little to that already known.

In another part of his report he recommends a retired list for army officers and an increase of pay. At the conclusion of the war with Mexico the strength of the army was fixed at 10,120.

You will find that several members in Congress have already moved in regard to the Pacific railroad. Dr. Gwin, at the opening of the session, gave notice of a bill in favor of granting lands in California in aid of the construction of the link of the Pacific railroad in that State.

Col. Benton has had a letter published in the National Intelligencer, in opposition to Lieut. Williamson's report on the impracticability of Walker's Pass, and defends the central route; of which this pass was to be a link.

At a meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society of this city last week, a resolution was adopted in favor of urging upon Congress the necessity of having all the proposed railway routes to the Pacific, duly mapped and printed.

Texas has again taken up the subject of the Pacific Railroad, and that, too, with much spirit and unanimity.

The invasion of Lower California, and the taking of La Paz by Walker, has excited much surprise, though it is generally supposed that himself and followers will be soon brought up at a round turn, and their fate will excite no sympathy in this quarter.

The news is important, it indicates a determination on the part of Russia and Turkey to prosecute the war with vigor, and spring will open with immense armies in the field.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The news is important, it indicates a determination on the part of Russia and Turkey to prosecute the war with vigor, and spring will open with immense armies in the field.

squadron, there, and operations on the water as well as on the land, promise to be on the most extensive scale.

Rain and snow had been heavy in parts of Wallachia, so that operations were to a great extent impracticable. The aim of the commanders was therefore to get their men under cover. Omar Pacha, after leaving the garrison in the different fortresses on the right bank of the river, has marched the bulk of his troops back to the quarters, which they occupied before the passage of the Danube was effected from Widdin. Gershehoff has imitated his example.

A Marseilles paper has the following from Constantinople: "Admiral Slade, with the ship of the line Medjidik, five frigates and a steamer, has gone to cruise in the Black Sea. His object is to force the Russian cruisers from before Anapa, which is the only port of the Caucasus in a coast of eighty miles. He is accompanied by Sefir Bey, the Circassian Chief, who was so long detained at Adrianople, and he is to supply ammunition and arms to the Lesghians, the Laghes, and the Tcherkesses tribes. This expedition is of the highest importance. If the Turks succeed in taking the fortresses that defend the entrance into the Caucasus, they will put an end to all communication by land between Russia and the Trans-Caucasian provinces acquired by the treaty of Gulistan. Numerous Polish and Russian deserters have reached the Turkish advanced posts in Asia. Two thousand Russian deserters are said to have reached the Turkish camp—a large number, yet perhaps correctly stated, as the Russian army in the Caucasus was the receptacle of all punished and degraded soldiers and officers, and consequently contained a great many malcontents. Hungarian officers, who served with Bem and Dembinski, have undertaken to organize these deserters into a servicable corps.

It is confirmed that a Russian ship of war ran ashore and went to pieces. Of crew and troops it had 1,600 men on board of whom 1,400 perished, and the remaining 200 were rescued by the Turks, and sent as prisoners to Constantinople.

The name of the Russian steam frigate sunk by the Turkish forts of Batoum, was the Foudroyant; the same which brought Prince Menchikoff to Constantinople, and remained there at his disposal during his stay.

On the 26th of November the Turks constructed a bridge between Rustuck and the island of Moknan. This island remains in the possession of the Turks, notwithstanding the statement that they had been dislodged by the Russian artillery under Gen. Formosoff. They had also resisted all the attempts of the Russians to drive them from their positions below Hirsowa, at the confluence of the Talonitza and the Danube.

Advices from Glatz state that the fourth and fifth Russian reserve corps are in movement, and are about to enter Wallachia. The whole of the army now in Poland is to be sent to the Principalities; and drafts from the Russian garrisons, together with a portion of the Imperial Guard, will garrison Poland.

On the 24th ult., Schamy and Ishmael Pacha were to make a simultaneous attack on the Russian lines. The result has not reached us.

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.
It is positively reported that France and England have entered into a treaty, by which they agree to sustain the Turks.

OFFICIAL.—An official Dispatch has been received by the Seraskier from Omar Pacha, commander of the army of the Danube, narrating the events of the 2d, 3d, and 4th of November, at Oltenitza. It says the engagement lasted four hours, and during this time the Russian Wagons never ceased to carry off their dead, nevertheless, they left 800 bodies on the field. The loss of the Turks amounted to 105.

SWEDEN.—The concentration of troops in Russian Finland, and the naval squadron stationed at Helsingfors, have excited the anxiety and apprehension of the Swedes, and he has recommended to the Diet a complete system of defence, in order to place the country in a position to preserve its independence.

AUSTRIA continues active in concentrating an army on the Transylvania frontier.

A LADY OFFICER.—Jean Paul says that a lady officer, if she wanted to give the word "halt," would do it in this strain:—"You soldiers, all of you, now mind, I order you, as soon as I have finished speaking, to stand still, every one of you on the spot where you happen to be: don't you hear me? Halt I say, all of you."

MARRIED.
Dec. 29th, 1853, in the town of Seattle, by the Rev. D. E. Blain, Mr. W. H. BAXMAN, recently from Winnebago county, Ill., to Miss ELIZABETH LIVINGSTON, recently from Marion county, Indiana.
Feb. 5th, 1854, in the town of Aik, King county, W. T., by the same, Mr. JOHN M. THOMAS, formerly of Indianapolis, Indiana, to Miss NANCY A. daughter of Samuel Russell, formerly of Auburn, Indiana, but now of Aik.

At Stellacoom, on the 15th Dec., by the Rev. J. P. Devore, Mr. DANIEL SHOW, of Whidby's Island, to Miss E. J. HAWICK, of Stellacoom.

Puget Sound Shipping Report.
PORT TOWNSEND.
ARRIVED.
Feb. — Bark Mary Melville, Darcy, San Francisco.
Bark Nevada, Gillis, do.
Schr. Wm. Allen, McLane, Bellingham Bay.
Schr. San Diego, Capt. Crafton, before reported distressed, has her masts ready for fitting.
Brig Carbon sailed from Port Gamble on the 3d ult. for San Francisco, with a cargo of piles and ship masts.

SEATTLE.
ARRIVED.—Feb. 3.—Bark Bronites, 26 days from San Francisco.
Sailed.—Brig John Davis, Pray, and brig Franklin Adams, Collins, both loaded with piles and sawed lumber.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted by the Probate Court of King county, W. T., to the undersigned on the estate of H. V. Keith, deceased, bearing date of February 18th, 1854. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to exhibit them before me for allowance within one year after said date, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.
D. S. MAYNARD, Adm.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.
CORRATED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.
By J. & C. E. WILLIAMS.
OLYMPIA, W. T. FEB. 11, 1854.

The decline observed since the first of the month in the demand for goods, and occasioned probably by the known meagreness which has existed until the latter part of the week in the stocks of our market, has characterized the transactions of the closing week as unimportant. We are now however again enabled to give, in the attention of the public to quotations of prices current, based upon full and varied supplies of recent arrivals, which though consisting chiefly of provisions, liquors and groceries, included also most of those articles of minor importance in which our market has lately been deficient.

The transient depression of sawed Lumber in California markets previously noticed, is compensated for by the increased activity of the demand for piles and square timber, in proof of which we are afforded several vessels in pursuit of the latter being now on their way to the Sound.

Provisions	Groceries
Beef, fresh, lb. 11c	Sugar, white, lb. 12 1/2c
Mutton, " " 11c	Sugar, white crush, lb. 12c
Pork, fresh, lb. 11c	Coffee, lb. 25c
Salt, lb. 2c	Tea, lb. 75c
Mess Pork, lb. 8 1/2c	Rice, Carab., lb. 12c
Flour, clear, lb. 8 1/2c	Dried Apples, lb. 15c
Hams, lb. 12c	Dried Peaches, lb. 15c
Shoulders, lb. 10c	Chili Peaches, lb. 15c
Salmon, lb. 10c	Star of A. B. lb. 12 1/2c
Codfish, lb. 10c	Star of A. B. lb. 12 1/2c
Mackerel, lb. 10c	Candles, Mid. A. lb. none
Butter, lb. 10c	Star of A. B. lb. none
Lard, lb. 10c	do Spina, " " none
Cheese, lb. 10c	Tulacen, lb. 50c
Flour, lb. 8 1/2c	Salernato, lb. 50c
Corn Meal, lb. 8 1/2c	Pepper, grain, lb. 25c
Salt, fine, lb. 6c	Molasses, lb. 50c
Salt, coarse, lb. 6c	Syrup, lb. 75c
Potatoes, bush 22c	Vinegar, cider, lb. 7c
Onions, " " 4c	Window glass, lb. 25c
Beans, white, lb. 6c	Whiskey, lb. 12 1/2c
Beans, white, lb. 6c	Wm. lb. 25c
Eggs, doz. \$1.00	Cherry Brandy, lb. 25c

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, COMMERCIAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

MR. BERNARD CORNELIUS, Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, Member of the College of Preceptors, London, and author of a series of articles on Education in the "Pioneer," proposes opening a school at Olympia in April next. It will consist of two departments. In the Elementary or Primary school the chief aim will be a gradual and harmonious development of the child's moral, intellectual and physical nature, by exercises calculated to unfold, train and strengthen his various faculties. His senses will be exercised on objects natural and artificial. He will be led to discover for himself their several qualities, uses and relations, and to express his discoveries in correct and appropriate language. The soil will thus be prepared, and the pupil fitted to enter the Upper School, in which the course of study will have more direct reference to the profession or pursuit of a life.

Objects of study in the Upper School will comprise the Greek, Latin, French and English languages. The elements of Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic and Mercantile science. Natural History and Physiology, National History and Geography.

For the Primary School... \$10 per Quarter.
For the Upper School... \$15 per Quarter.
Parents wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity are requested to sign their names on a list opened at the "Pioneer" office, Feb. 11, 1854.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM-SHIP
REVENUE
JAS. S. NASH, COMMANDER,
will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco on the steamer "Revenue," 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. K. LAIRD & CO., Portland.
Feb. 11, 1854.

SELLING OFF AT COST!
PLOW! PLOW!!
THE undersigned being desirous to close his business at Olympia, offers his remaining stock at cost, consisting of Plowmills with extra points—Patent Flat Mowers, Bolsters and Pulleys—Superior Reapers—Wagon and Saddles—Wooden Trays and Ladies' Brooms—Hay Rakes—Axe handles—Chopping axes—extra heavy log chains—Bread axes—Bake ovens—Mill saw files—Store door locks and other Hardware—Molasses—Rice—Coffee, &c., &c. Also, fresh Clover Seed.
At "Simmons" old stand.
Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854.

TAMMANY HALL!
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & CLOTHING STORE!
WATERMAN & GOLDMAN
HAVING removed their store one door south of their former stand, on Main street, originally known as the "Olympia Market," would respectfully announce that they are generally concurred in their present location is considered to be about what "Tammany Hall" is to the City of New York—the great emporium of trade, commerce and discussion. That they are in the regular receipt, direct from San Francisco, of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, CHICKEN FIXINGS AND COMMODITIES.
Ready-made Clothing—warranted to fit or no sale.
Call and examine our stock. We charge nothing for showing our assortment.
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1853.

B. P. BARSTOW'S LINE OF PACKETS.
Between San Francisco and Penn's Cove, consisting of the Clipper Bark "Mary Melville," Brig "Kingbury," and a new clipper now on the stocks, will run regularly during the season, and will take freight and passengers to all points on the Sound.
B. P. Barstow will be in San Francisco much of the time during the season, and all orders may be entrusted with for goods, or any other business.
Address B. P. Barstow, San Francisco, or B. P. B. & Co., Penn's Cove.

EX TARQUINA,
THE UNDERSIGNED has received, in addition to their former stock, the following articles, which are offered at low prices, viz:
Fresh Flour, Sugar, Dried Apples, Soap, Salt, Candles, Tobacco, Candles, Soda Crackers, Sweet Oil, Lined Oil, White Lead, Putty, Glass of all sizes, Nails, Cross-cut Saws, Novels, Geographies, and a splendid assortment of
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
BOOTS & SHOES, AND CLOTHING.
BETTMAN & BRAND,
Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854.

FLOUR!
JUST RECEIVED 250 sacks superfine Chili flour in original packages and—
J. & C. E. WILLIAMS,
Olympia, 11, 1854.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE undersigned have this date entered into partnership in the Livery Stable business, and will continue to carry it on under the firm of
ANDREW BALDWIN,
EDMUND SYLVESTER,
Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854.

B. P. BARSTOW & CO.
WILL keep constantly on hand Provisions and Groceries of all kinds, also Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Cooking Stoves, &c., &c. They are receiving by each of their vessels from San Francisco large supplies, and can furnish to the people and merchants of the Sound, goods lower than they can be procured at any other point.
Feb. 10, 1854.

NOTICE.
THIS is to notify the public that I have given C. H. HALK a general power of attorney to act for me during my absence to the States.
EDMUND SYLVESTER,
Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854.

NOTICE.
A MAN, with a family is preferred, to take charge of cutting, hauling and rafting Saw Logs. A good team will be furnished for a term of months. A good situation is offered. Inquire of
C. C. TERBY, Aik.
Aik, Feb. 11, 1854.

STORY, REDINGTON & Co.,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
50 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla
30 doz S. J. T. Compound
Sarsaparilla
75 doz Dr. J. C. Doan's
30 " Jayne's Expecto-
rant
20 " Jayne's Phlegm-
atic
20 " Matt's Cathartic
Bitters
50 " do Life Pills
24 " Osgood's Indian
Cholagogue
20 " Thompson's Eye-
Water
21 " Nerve and Bone
Liment
15 " Dr. Falmes' Tonic
Vermifuge
30 " British Oil
30 " Harlequin
30 " Godfrey's Cordial
30 " Battan's Compound
12 " Ayer's Peppermint
50 boxes Davis' Pain
Killer
300 gross Sarsaparilla
200 cases Sarsaparilla
25 " Lemon Syrup
25 " Raspberry do
500 lbs Raisins, assorted
1000 lbs Currants
20 " Strychnine
10 lbs Iodide of Potassa

Paints, Oils, &c.
1200 lbs Putty
50 gals copied Varnish
75 " Japan do
400 " Sps Turpentine
200 " Linseed oil
400 lbs essential Oils
2000 lbs White Lead
800 lbs Red do
300 lbs Litharge
800 lbs Venetian Red
400 lbs Spanish Brown
400 lbs Light Oil

EX TARQUINA,
FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, BACON,
SUGAR, SOAP, CANDLES,
COFFEE, MOLASSES,
LIQUORS, CIGARS,
TOBACCO, PICKLES, PRESERVES,
SARDINES, RAISINS, RICE, DRIED FRUIT,
BOOTS & BLAZEDETS,
Just received and for sale by
PARKER & COLTER,
Olympia, Feb. 4, 1854.

GRIST-MILL FOR SALE.
A PATENT CONICAL GRIST-MILL, and a four horse power, can be seen on the Kendall Co. Works. For terms apply at their store.
Feb. 4, 1854.

P. KEACH & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED per brig "G. W. Kendall," a large and extensive assortment of choice goods, which they offer for sale, in their new and spacious store, at lower rates than any other house on Puget Sound. Their supply consists of
Dried apples, preserved fruit, molasses, honey, &c.
LIQUORS
Of every variety and quality, in cases and casks.
Dry Goods and Clothing.
Heavy Beaver and Broadcloth Overcoats, French and English Dress Coats, Fawn and Kid suits, Monkey Jackets, &c. Cloth, Casimere, Silk and Satin Vests, Sateen, Cashmere and Doe skin Pants. Red blue and gray flannel over shirts; fine white, Jenny Lind, calico, linen, check and hickory shirts; mixed and white flannel under shirts and drawers.
Fancy prints, calicoes, linsey, alpaca, mons de lais, shirting and sheeting, ticking, red and white flannel, casimere, velvets, muslins, tape, lace, linen and cotton thread, silk, twist, &c., &c.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS.
Moleskin, Kosworth, Mexican, Brush and Cassimere hats, Navy and Boston glazed Caps, childrens fancy hats.
A Very Large Supply
Of cooking stoves, Premium and Western World of different sizes, Office and Parlor stoves.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
Of Hardware, cutlery and Carpenters' tools, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware and Glass-ware of every description. Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, Knives and Forks, besides hundreds of articles not mentioned above.
THE INHABITANTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY are solicited to call and see P. KEACH & CO. at their new store in the city.
Stellacoom City, Jan. 7, '54.

TAMMANY HALL!
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & CLOTHING STORE!
WATERMAN & GOLDMAN
HAVING removed their store one door south of their former stand, on Main street, originally known as the "Olympia Market," would respectfully announce that they are generally concurred in their present location is considered to be about what "Tammany Hall" is to the City of New York—the great emporium of trade, commerce and discussion. That they are in the regular receipt, direct from San Francisco, of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, CHICKEN FIXINGS AND COMMODITIES.
Ready-made Clothing—warranted to fit or no sale.
Call and examine our stock. We charge nothing for showing our assortment.
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1853.

A STRAY COW.
THERE has been a stray cow running amongst my hand of cattle since some time about the latter part of last summer, and taken up by the undersigned, living on Giminy Prairie, about four miles north of the big Mount Thurston county, W. T., on the 26th day of January, 1854. The following is a description of said cow: She is about the ordinary size, and supposed to be seven or eight years old—mostly red, some white in her face, white tail, some white about her hips and flanks, a small white spot on the top of her shoulders, her horns having once evidently been punched or bored with a small gimlet, no other marks or brands perceivable. The owner is expected to come forward, prove property, pay charges and make her away, otherwise the provisions of law in reference to strays, (if there are any such laws in existence in the territory), will be complied with.
ASHER SARJENT,
Feb. 4, 1854.

NOTICE.
IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having demands against or indebted to the firm of the Keeney Co., or to C. C. Terry, are requested to call and settle immediately, as the undersigned is about to leave for the Atlantic States.
CHAS. C. TERRY,
Jan. 26, 1854.

Potatoes!
JUST ARRIVED at Penn's Cove per Bark "Mary Melville," twenty tons California potatoes of superior quality, which will be sold cheap. Also, to arrive per brig "Geo. Emery" at Stellacoom, ten tons of the same lot of potatoes. Farmers wishing California potatoes for seed can be supplied at Capt. Balch's warehouse, Stellacoom, or at B. P. Barstow & Co's store, Penn's Cove.
Feb. 11, 1854.

NOTICE.
A MAN, with a family is preferred, to take charge of cutting, hauling and rafting Saw Logs. A good team will be furnished for a term of months. A good situation is offered. Inquire of
C. C. TERBY, Aik.
Aik, Feb. 11, 1854.

NEW ARRIVAL
NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.
GREAT AS THE OLD STORES!

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has received direct from San Francisco and is now opening at the Post office building on Second street, one door east of the Washington Hotel, a large, new and well selected assortment of
DRY GOODS,
SHOES, BOOTS, HATS,
CAPS, &c., AND A SUPERB LOT OF
READY MADE CLOTHING.

As the above goods were selected from personal inspection, the subscriber has no hesitation in recommending his assortment as of a superior quality, and from his long experience in the business, he considers himself competent to judge judiciously in making purchases to suit the wants and demands of the people of this part of the country. The above stock will be sold on as reasonable terms, as can be obtained elsewhere in the Territory.
W. M. RUTLEDGE,
Olympia, Jan. 21, 1853.

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

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND
BEEF MARKET!
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish the City and Territory with every description, on reasonable terms. Bells and parties furnished on the shortest notice.
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.
HUD & KISER,
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852.

CHEAP STORE!
THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia, in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c.
All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest."
Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.
A word to the wise is sufficient.
G. A. BARNES,
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1852.

"BUY WHERE YOU CAN BUY THE CHEAPEST!"
JUST RECEIVED, Ex London, a full and general assortment of
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, LIQUORS, STOVES, &c., &c.
Being anxious to close out the present stock, I will sell cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere on the Sound.
Aik, Feb. 1, 1854.

WATCHES! WATCHES!
C. TURNER would inform the public that he has opened a shop in Olympia, and is now prepared to
REPAIR WATCHES AND JEWELRY
in a neat and workmanlike manner, and on short notice. Nov. 12, 1853.

MEDECINE.
THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.
Office at present over the Store of Bettman & Brand.
June 25, 1853.

"TIME IS MONEY."
I HAVE made arrangements with Parker, Colter & Co's Express to forward watches and jewelry, to be repaired. Persons in Washington Territory desirous of having their WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, can now have their wishes complied with by leaving them at P. C. & Co's Express Office. They will be returned as early as possible.
Portland, Oregon, Sept. 1, 1853.

FOR GOVERNMENT HANDS.
PERSONS desirous of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowitz Landing, can be accommodated by leaving their orders at the Columbia Hotel, Olympia, or calling on the farm of Judge Vanis.
Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowitz Landing by calling at the residence of
E. A. CLARKE,
Cowitz Landing, July 2, 1853.

CARTER & PAGET,
DEALERS IN
PRODUCE, MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Cowitz Landing, W. T.
Also, proprietors of the
COWITZ HOTEL,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Advice given in regard to filing notifications of land claims, and all Agencies of Town property, entrusted to our care, belonging to non-residents, faithfully and promptly attended to according to order.
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1853.

Surveying.
THE subscriber will attend to any calls which may be made for surveying. Possessing a Solar Compass, he is able to run lines in perfect accordance with the government surveys. He is also prepared with blanks from the Surveyor General's office, and will put the settler's notifications in accordance with the act of last Congress.
J. W. GOODELL,
Sept. 27, 1853.

Schictwoot,
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named saw has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city. It is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water-tight. Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to at the lowest rates.
Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853.

BIGELOW & BROOKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Advice given in regard to filing notifications of land claims, and all Agencies of Town property, entrusted to our care, belonging to non-residents, faithfully and promptly attended to according to order.
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1853.

WANTED.
A MAN, with a family is preferred, to take charge of cutting, hauling and rafting Saw Logs. A good team will be furnished for a term of months. A good situation is offered. Inquire of
C. C. TERBY, Aik.
Aik, Feb. 11, 1854.

STORY & REDDINGTON,
DRUGGISTS,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Dec. 3, 1853.

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

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

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

J. N. EBBEL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE at the Custom House.
Sept. 30, 1853.

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

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

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

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STELLACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853.

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

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

L. B. HASTINGS & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE, PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.
Cargoes of Square timber, Piles, Shingles and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Sept. 10, 1853.

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

ENSIGN & STIRLING,
LUMBER DEALERS,
OFFICE—Juniper 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.

W. C. HOLMAN & W. CARPENTER,
WOODFORD C. HOLMAN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING, SACRAMENTO STREET, BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANBORN, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Consignments Solicited.
REFERENCES:
Ex-Gov. Burnett,)
Maj. Wm. Le Smith,) San Francisco.
Page, Barrett & Co.,)
Geo. A. B. Barnes,)
F. W. Pettygrove,) Port Townsend, W. T.
Geo. A. Barnes,) Olympia, W. T.
N. B.—Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour and every variety of produce.
Sept. 10, 1853.

GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS,
A CHOICE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK just received and for sale by
PARKER & COLTER,
Feb. 4, 1854.

LOOK HERE FOR BARGAINS!
JUST RECEIVED Ex brig Cyrus and bark Leonora, a large supply of choice Goods, consisting in part of
GROCERIES,
Such as Flour, Pork, Coffee, Tea, Sugar; Clich and Soda; Dried Apples; Molasses; No. 1 Syrup, Butter, Lard, &c., &c.
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING!
Cloth frock and over Coats, Monkey Jackets; Cloth and Satin; Sateen and Casimere Pants; Red, Gray and Blue Flannel Shirts; White, Calico, Hickory and Jenny Lind Shirts; Flannel and Cotton Drawers; Call-cos and Fanny Prints; Linsey Alpacaes; Red Flannel, Shirting, Drilling and Ticking; A good assortment of
Boots and Ladies' Shoes,
Brush and K-south Hats; Violins; Harness, Leather; Chopping and Broad Axes; Knives and Forks; Carpenter's Tools; Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention, constantly kept on hand and for sale in Olympia at the
BETTMAN & BRAND,
N. B.—All orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 12, 1853.

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

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 Jugs kept by the day or week.
For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Washington Hotel, next door to Ladd & Co's.
Sept. 10, 1853.

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.
H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.
H. L. YESLER & CO.
Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
ALL persons interested will take notice that William B. Bolton and Peter S. Wilson, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1853, sued out a writ of attachment from the United States District Court in and for Pierce county, in the Territory of Washington, against H. H. McNary, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty cents, together with interest and costs of suit; which writ has been served and returned.
J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.
Dated at court, this 20th January, 1854-6W.

NOTICE.
NOTE is hereby given that the Catholic Church holds a grant of 640 acres of land, under the laws organizing the Territories of Oregon and Washington, at the old Mission Station on Whidby's Island adjoining Col. Eley's.
All persons are therefore forbid trespassing on said land.
M. BLANCHET,
Bishop of Nisiqually,
Nov. 25, 1854.

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN FINEST QUALITY OF
COWITZ LANDING, W. T.
Sept. 10, 1853.

We'll Meet Again.

Why do friends so sadly sever,
Part with anguish-part with pain?
'Tis because they know not whether,
They may ever meet again.
Ah! 'twill make a gay heart sudden,
And the bright eye salt tears rain,
Naught the dreary hour will gladden,
But the words—"We'll meet again."
When all other hopes are dead,
Let but this one hope remain,
For through all the tears we shed,
Steals the thought—"We'll meet again."
Thus we fondly, blindly linger,
In delusions airy chair,
Despair appears but Hope's fair finger,
Trace the words—"We'll meet again."

Two Armies—Muskets and Spades.

The New York *Economist*, in an article upon the army of the United States, makes a startling contrast between the use of muskets and of spades; one used by government, and the other by a great railroad company.

The United States army numbers about 10,000 men, and they cost the country last year, \$8,225,245 for pay, subsistence, clothing, etc. That is to say, \$820 per man, or if we deduct the militia expenses, \$800 per man. It would puzzle any one to tell of what service were those men, living uselessly in barracks and old forts, eating three meals per day, and turning out occasionally to touch their caps to their officers.

The Illinois Central Railroad army numbers 10,000 men also, and they receive from the company \$3,700,000 per annum, in return for which they labor twelve hours per day upon a work which gradually stretches itself through the most fertile plains, connecting the great lakes with the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and ultimately with the Gulf of Mexico.

The relative advantages of these two armies to society present an interesting matter for study, and are graphically sketched by the New York Post. The prospective building of the great Central Railroad of Illinois alone, has added to the wealth of that State, in the appropriation of wild lands, the sum of forty millions, within a strip of but twelve miles in width, and the actual construction of the road will bring to a ready market millions of acres of land now owned by the General Government, which were the road not constructed, would lie waste for years to come. The Federal government employs ten thousand men at an expense of eight millions of dollars, to carry muskets. The Central Railroad Company, employing ten thousand men at less than four millions, confers a vast property on the state, upon the Federal government, and upon thousands of farmers. Year after year the government spends millions of dollars, effecting nothing, producing nothing and resulting in nothing but the turning loose of supernumerated soldiers, made paupers by a life of idleness, to prey upon the industrious remainder of their existence.

FACTS IN HUMAN LIFE.—The number of languages spoken in the world, amounts to 8064—587 in Europe, 896 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1264 in America. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 28 years. One quarter die previous to the age of seven years; one half before reaching 17; and those who pass this age enjoy a facility refused to one-half the human species. To every 1000 persons only one reaches 100 years of life; to every 100 only 6 reach the age of 100 years of life; to every 100 only 6 reach the age of 65; and not more than one in 500 lives to 80 years of age. There are on earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants; and of these 333,333,333 die every year; 91,334 every day, 3,780 every hour, and 60 every minute, or one every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chance of life in their favor, previous to being fifty years of age, than men have, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in proportion of 75 to every 1,000 individuals. Marriages are more frequently after the equinoxes; that is during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.—*English Quarterly.*

BE COMPREHENSIVE.—Talk to the point, and stop when you have reached it. The faculty some possess of making one idea cover a quire of paper, is not good for much. Be comprehensive in all you say or write. To fill a volume upon nothing is a credit to nobody; though Lord Chesterfield wrote a very clever poem upon nothing.

There are men who get one idea into their heads, and but one, and they make the most of it. You can see it and almost feel it when in their presence. On all occasions it is produced till it is worn as thin as charity. They remind us of a twenty-four pounder discharged at a humming-bird. You hear a tremendous noise, see a volume of smoke, but you look in vain for the effects. The bird is scattered to atoms. Just so with the idea. It is enveloped in a cloud and lost amid the rumblings of words and flourishes. Short letters, sermons, speeches, and paragraphs, are favorites with us.

Such are the men for action. They do more than they say. The half is not told in their cases. They are worth their weight in gold for every purpose in life. Reader, be short; and we will be short with the advice.

Col. Ethan Allen had a high opinion of himself and his six brothers, and once observed that there never was seven such horn of any woman. "You are mistaken," said a Scotch officer, "Mary Magdalen was delivered of seven curly like you."

LIVING EPISTLES.—Sketch of a sermon by Rev. John Berridge, an eccentric English preacher of the last century. On the words—"Ye are our epistles," after a short introduction, he says:

"In an epistle there must be paper, or parchment; a pen; a writer; and somewhat written."
1st. The paper, or parchment, is—the human heart; which, some people say, is as clear as a white sheet of paper; but, if it be so on the one side, it is as black as sin can make it on the other.
2d. The pen may be compared to the ministers of the gospel; and many of them are willing to acknowledge themselves very bad pens, scarcely fit to write with. They have been trying for many years to make good pens at the Universities; but after all the ingenuity and pains taken, the pens which are made there are good for nothing till God has nibbed them. The best of pens want mending. I find that the poor old one that has been in use now for a long while, and is yet employed in scribbling, needs to be mended two or three times a sermon.
3d. The ink is the influence of divine grace on the heart. Sometimes you perceive the pen is exhausted, and almost dry. Whenever any of you find it so, either at Tabernacle, St. Ann's or Tottenham Court Chapel, and are ready to say, "O what a poor creature this is; I could preach as well myself;" that may be true; but instead of these sad complaints, lift up your hearts in prayer for the poor pen, and say, "Lord, give him a little more ink."

A RUSSIAN PRIEST'S SERMON ON THE COMET.—The comet which has lately been visible has served a priest not far from Warsaw with materials for a very curious sermon. After having summoned his congregation together, although it was neither Sunday nor festival, and shown them the comet, he informed them that this was the same star that had appeared to the Magi at the birth of our Saviour, and that it was only visible now in the Russian Empire.—Its appearance on this occasion was to intimate to the Russian people that the time was now come for it to spread out its wings and embrace all mankind in one orthodox soul-sanctifying church. He showed them that the star was now standing immediately over Constantinople, and explained that the dull light of the nucleus indicated its sorrow at the delays of the Russian army in proceeding to its destination, &c.

RICHELIEU.—Who that has ever seen this fine play and has got anything of a memory, but recollects the beautiful sentiments which the author makes Richelieu utter, when addressing the young man whom he selected as the bearer of an important message.

Richelieu.—Young man be blithe! for note me, from the hour you grasp that packet, think your guardian star rains fortune on you!

Francis.—If I fail?
Richelieu.—Fail! fail! In the bright lexicon of youth, which Fate reserves for a glorious manhood, there is no such word as fail.

Be slow choosing a friend, but slower in changing him.

Henry C. Temple, District Court, Pierce County.
William Campbell, Attachment: A writ of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Henry C. Temple, plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of five hundred dollars and seventy cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.

This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Philip Keach, District Court, Pierce County.
William Campbell, Attachment: A writ of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Philip Keach, plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant, for the sum of seventy-eight dollars and forty-five cents, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.

This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Frederic Rabjohns, District Court, Pierce County.
William B. Bolton, and Peter S. Wilson, Attachment: A writ of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 9th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Frederic Rabjohns, plaintiff, against William B. Bolton and Peter S. Wilson, defendants, for the sum of eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court.

This 27th day of December, A. D. 1853.
17 6t J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

J. B. WEIR, PROVISION MERCHANT,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
600 FIRKINS Choice Orange County BUTTER.
300 cases refined LARD in 10 and 20 lb. tins.
100 Bbls Lard, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c.
J. B. WEIR,
19 1m 48 Front street, San Francisco.

MOSES & EVANS, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, AND Practors in Municipalty, OLYMPIA, W. T.
August 13, 1853. 40 4t.

Columbian Hotel, PORTLAND, OREGON.
THE travelling public will find at this house tables as well furnished and as good accommodations as any in the country.
N. J. OWEN, Proprietor.
December 3, 1853. 13 1t

Attention!
ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned are requested to call at Johnson's Point forthwith and settle with Mr. Chas. E. Weed, who is my only and sole authorized agent.
JAMES R. JOHNSON,
November 2, '53. 01f

600 BUSHELS POTATOES.—For sale by G. A. BARNES.
Olympia, Jan. 12, '54. 19 2m

PARKER & COLTER,

—ON THE CASH SYSTEM—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

HENRY V. COLTER, JNO. G. PARKER, JR.
Jan. 21, 1854

THE OFFICE OF

JNO. B. PRESTON,

Over PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO'S store, Main street, Oregon City, where he is prepared to attend to any business pertaining to Land or Land laws in Oregon.
Oregon City, Dec. 1854, 16 1t

NEW STORE.

LATELY received and for sale cheap, a large assortment of Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery Ware, DRY GOODS, LADIES "FIXINGS," Ready-Made Clothing, BOOTS AND SHOES, and a large assortment of things too tedious to mention.

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, S. ROSEAU
Olympia, Nov. 26, 1853. 12 1f

Saw Logs! Saw Logs!

THE undersigned will let a contract for furnishing his mill with saw logs on the following terms: He will allow \$6 per M, to be paid in lumber at \$20 per thousand. Application to be made immediately at his mill on the Puyallup Bay
N. DELIN.
Jan. 20, 1853.

D. R. Bigelow, Quincy A. Brooks
BIGELOW & BROOKS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY, Washington Territory.

Advice given in regard to filing notifications of land claims, and all Agencies of Town property, entrusted to our care, belonging to non-residents, faithfully and promptly attended to according to order.
Olympia December 17th, 1853. 15

PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP,
First Street, opposite the California House, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Turnbull, Monnastes & Davis, ARE happy to inform the citizens of Oregon that they have just opened an Establishment of the above description, and are now prepared to execute with dispatch FORGINGS and CASTINGS of every description. Orders from all parts of the Territory will be promptly attended to.
April 9, 1853.—31f

LAW NOTICE.

E. HAMILTON and BENJ. STARK have formed a partnership in the practice of Law in Oregon and Washington Territories. Their acquaintance and correspondence with San Francisco, New York and Washington, enable them to attend to any professional business requiring a distant agency. Contested land claims, will be attended to, before the Surveyor General; the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the Courts. The residence of one of the District Judges being at Portland, cases in admiralty will be insured prompt and convenient proceedings.
Portland, Dec. 3, '53. 31f

Bounty Land & General Agency

CHAS. C. TUCKER, Washington, D. C. WILL give prompt attention to **Bounty Land Claims** for services in all the wars in which the United States have been engaged, and in the Texas Revolution of 1836; also to claims for Pensions, Supplies, Lost property, arrears of pay, extra pay, and to any business requiring an Agent or Attorney at Washington city. Extra pay obtained for services in the Mexican War, also for services in the Pacific squadron or Revenue service on the coast of California, from 1846 to 1850. Address
CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Dec. 24, '16 4w Washington, D. C.

NEW MUSIC STORE,

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

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,

Architects and Builders, Olympia, Washington Territory. BEING the pioneers in Olympia, we take this method of informing the public generally that we are prepared to contract and furnish materials for buildings on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "nary time." Terms—Cash.
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 10 1f

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

JUST RECEIVED ex brig Tarquins, a large and splendid assortment of PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, HARD-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, PLOWS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC. Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japaned Tin-ware. We are prepared to manufacture to order, and at the shortest notice, all articles in our line of business.
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
Olympia, Nov. 5, 1853. 9 1f

Co-partnership.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership, and will continue the business under the name of Parker & Colter.
HENRY V. COLTER, JOHN G. PARKER, JR.
January 13th, 1854.

Wanted,

BY the Whatcom Milling Company, at Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, a man, or men, with cattle, to furnish two saws with logs during this winter, or for one year. Terms—one third of the lumber, or its equivalent when sawed.
November 5, 1853. 9 1f

Dissolution!

THE co-partnership existing under the name and style of **Parker & Colter & Co.** expires this day by limitation. All those indebted to the above firm will please call and settle their accounts as soon as possible. All persons having claims on the above firm, must present them for payment before the first of February, 1854.

The business of the above firm will be settled by
PARKER & COLTER,
Olympia, January 31, 1854.

CABINET SHOP,

JUST opened in Olympia for the purpose of supplying the people of Washington Territory with TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, STANDS, BUREAUS, GUPBOARDS, &c. A few bench screws on hand. Turning done with neatness and dispatch, by
D. C. BEATY,
Olympia, July 23, 1853. 1y

PUYALLUP Salmon Fishery.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the net—in any quantity to suit. Apply to
RILEY & SWAN, Puyallup, or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq., Steilacoom City, August 12, 1853. 30 1f

SAYWARD'S LINE

OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Willamette will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to.
July 30, 1853. 47 1y

Proposals for Carrying the Mails.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, from the 1st day of July, 1854, to the 1st day of July, 1858, in Oregon, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 31st of April, 1854. (to be decided by the 23d of April, 1854.) on the routes and in the times herein specified, viz: OREGON TERRITORY:

12700* From Astoria, by Cathlamet, Oak Point, Rainier, St. Helen's, Columbia City, and Sauvie's Island, to Portland, 120 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Astoria every Monday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Portland next day by 6 a m;
Leave Portland every Thursday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Astoria next day by 8 a m.
Bids for two trips a week are invited. Bids to run by a different schedule will be considered.

12701 From Astoria, by Hillsboro', Tualatin North Yamhill, Hampton's, Nesmith's Mills, King's Valley, Calapooia, and Yoncalla, to Shasta, (Cal.) 650 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Astoria every other Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Shasta in three weeks.
Leave Shasta every other Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Astoria in three weeks.

12702 From Rainier, by mouth of Cowitz, Monticello, and Cowitz Farm, to Olympia, 75 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Rainier every Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Olympia next day by 6 p m;
Leave Olympia every Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Rainier next day by 6 p m.
Bids to extend 28 miles to Steilacoom are invited.

12703 From Olympia to Seattle, 65 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Olympia every Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Seattle by 7 p m next day.
Leave Seattle every Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Olympia by 7 p m next day.

12704 From Olympia to Gray's harbor, 75 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Olympia every Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Gray's harbor next Saturday by 12 m;
Leave Gray's harbor next Saturday by 12 m;
Leave Gray's harbor every Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Olympia next Wednesday by 12 m.

12705 From Columbia City, by Washougal, to Cascade, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Columbia City every Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Cascade next day by 11 a m;
Leave Cascade every Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Columbia City by 11 a m next day.

12706 From Cascade to Dalles, 45 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cascade every Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Dalles by 12 m next day.
Leave Dalles every Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Cascade by 12 m next day.

12707 From Dalles, by FortBoise, and Fort Hall, to Salt Lake, in Utah, 800 miles and back once in two months.
Leave Dalles at 9 a m on the first day of every other month.
Arrive at Salt Lake in four weeks.
Leave Salt Lake at 9 a m on the first day of every other month.
Arrive at Dalles in four weeks.
Bids for monthly trips are invited.
Leave Portland, by Milwaukie, to Oregon City, 13 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Portland every Tuesday and Thursday at 12 m.
Arrive at Oregon City by 4 p m,
Leave Oregon City every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Portland by 10 a m.

12709 From Portland, by Harris' Ferry, Chahlem, Lafayette, Forest's, Rickle's, and Laville's Store, to Marysville, 100 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Portland every Tuesday at 9 a m,
Arrive at Marysville Thursday by 4 p m,
Leave Marysville Friday at 7 a m,
Arrive at Portland Monday by 2 p m.

12710 From Portland by Hillsboro', Tualatin, and Wapato lake, to Lafayette, 45 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Portland every Tuesday at 1 p m,
Arrive at Lafayette next day by 3 p m,
Leave Lafayette every Thursday at 1 p m,
Arrive at Portland next day by 11 a m.
Bids to carry twice a week are invited.

12711 From Oregon City to Lafayette, 35 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Oregon City every Thursday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Lafayette by 7 p m,
Leave Lafayette every Wednesday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Oregon City by 7 p m.
Bids to carry twice a week will be considered.

12712 From Oregon City, by Molalla, to Calapooia, 80 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Oregon City every other Wednesday at 2 p m,
Arrive at Calapooia next Friday by 6 p m,
Leave Calapooia every other Monday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Oregon City next Wednesday by 10 a m.

12713 From Oregon City, by Willamette, Butteville, Champco, Fairfield, Salem, Cincinnati, Independence, Bloomington and New Albany, to Marysville, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Oregon City every Monday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Marysville next Wednesday by 6 p m,
Leave Marysville every Monday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Oregon City next Wednesday by 12 m.

12714 From Linn City, by Montylvania, to Hillsboro', 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Linn City every Saturday at 6 a m.

Arrive at Hillsboro' by 12 m,
Leave Hillsboro' every Saturday at 2 p m,
Arrive at Linn City by 8 p m.

12715 From Lafayette, by Dayton, Spring Valley, Rickle's and Luellemute, to Marysville, 56 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lafayette every Wednesday at 4 p m,
Arrive at Marysville next day by 7 p m,
Leave Marysville every Tuesday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Lafayette next day by 3 p m.

12716 From Salem by Dozke's Ferry, to Lafayette 45 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salem every Monday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Lafayette same day by 8 p m,
Leave Lafayette every Tuesday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Salem same day at 8 p m.

12717 From Salem, by Cincinnati and Rickle's, to Dallas, 17 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salem every Tuesday at 1 p m,
Arrive at Dallas by 6 p m,
Leave Dallas every Tuesday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Salem by 11 a m.

12718 From Salem, by Santiam City Central, Washington, Calapooia, Lot Shaw's Mills, Butte Willamette Forks, Skinner's, and Spencer's Butte, to Pleasant Hill, 100 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salem every Wednesday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Pleasant Hill next Saturday by 6 p m,
Leave Pleasant Hill every Wednesday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Salem next Saturday by 6 p m.

12719 From Marysville to Kings Valley, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Marysville every Thursday at 4 p m,
Arrive at King's Valley by 8 p m;
Leave King's Valley every Thursday at 9 a m,
Arrive at Marysville by 1 p m.

12720 From Marysville, by Jemmyopolis, Starr's Point, and Sinaloa, to Yoncalla, 75 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Marysville every Friday at 5 a m,
Arrive at Yoncalla next day by 6 a m,
Leave Yoncalla every Wednesday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Marysville next day by 6 p m.

12721 From North Canyonville, by Middle Ferry, on Rogue river, Dardanelles, Jacksonville, and Tlamath, Cal., to Yreka, 140 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave North Canyonville every other Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Yreka next Friday by 6 p m;
Leave Yreka every other Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at North Canyonville next Friday by 6 p m.

Bids for weekly trips will be considered.

12722 From Yoncalla, by Elkton, Mouth of Umpqua, Scottsburg, and Gardiner, to Umpqua City, 60 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Yoncalla every other Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Umpqua City every other Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Yoncalla by 6 p m next day.
Bids to carry once a week will be considered; also, bids to start at Elkton, or Sinaloa, instead of Yoncalla.

12723 From Yoncalla, by Oakland, Deer Creek, and Winchester, to North Canyonville, 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Yoncalla every Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at North Canyonville next day by 5 p m;
Leave North Canyonville every Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Yoncalla next day by 5 p m.

12724 From Port Orford to Shasta, Cal. 100 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Port Orford every other Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Shasta next Thursday by 12 m;
Leave Shasta every other Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Port Orford next Tuesday by 6 p m.

SPECIAL OFFICES.

Proposals will be received for supplying the following offices at a sum to be specified by the bidder, and limited to their net revenue:

Chenook, from Astoria, 6 miles, once a week;
Clackamas, from Oregon city, 9 miles, once a week;
Lexington, from Astoria, 9 miles, once a week;
Pacific city, from Astoria, 9 miles, once a week;
Parkersville, from Fairfield, 8 miles, once a week;
Port Townsend, from Olympia, miles, once a week;
Port Clatsop, from Astoria, 9 miles, once a week;
Salt Creek, from South Yamhill, once a week;
Sublimity, from Salem, 15 miles, once a week;
Washington Butte, from Santiam City, 15 miles, once a week.

FORM FOR A BID.

Where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

"I (or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] hereby propose to carry the mail on route No. —, from — to —, as often as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals for the same dated October 13, 1853, requires, in the time stated in the schedule contained in said advertisement, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: (Here state how it is to be conveyed,) for the annual sum of (here write out the sum in words at full length.) Dated (Signed) _____

The undersigned undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. — be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the first day of July next, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient securities. Dated (Signed by two guarantors.) _____

The undersigned (postmaster, judge, or a clerk of a court of record, as the case may be) certifies that he is well acquainted with the above guarantors, and their property, and that they are men of property and able to make good their guaranty. Dated (Signed.) _____

INSTRUCTIONS.

Embracing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for asporting the mails.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the Department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction may also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

4. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

5. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering (owing either to the unavailability of the place, or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to

convey the mail as frequently as the contract runs, or is concerned in running, a coach or steambus on a route.

6. The Postmaster General may amend the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General, for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

7. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on the route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing within the restrictions of the law, a pro rata increase of pay for the additional speed, or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the Department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, at pro rata expense of pay, if he allow one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whether in his opinion the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation. He may also change the times of arrival and departure (provided he does not curtail the running time) without increasing the pay.

8. Payments will be made for the service through drafts on postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

9. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated.

10. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for transportation of the mails with any person