PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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The Hudson's Bay Company in Oregon and Washington Territories.

We clip the following from the New York Tribune of May 27:

WASHINGTON, May, 15, 1854.

By the last mail from Oregon, Governor Stevens of Washington-Territory reached the Atlantic side, and is now in Washington City.

"Inspector," the correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, says his business here is to make certain revelations respecting the Hudson Bay Company's and Puget Sound Agricultural Company's interests and possessions in Washington and Oregon Territories; and that the object of these revelations is to induce the Government to purchase said interests and possessions.

A word or two on this subject. These British Companies just spoken of, have since 1848 been constantly endeavoring to sell their rights to the United States Government. In that year some of the most distinguished lawyers in the United States as well as in England, gave their opinions for pay, to these companies on the subject of their right under the treaty of 1846.—Among them were Daniel Webster, Geo. M. Bibb, John Van Buren and a whole host of others—all concurring in representing the rights of the company as being dangerous to the peace and quiet of the country in which they existed.

These opinions availed the British companies nothing. Within the last two years these companies have had no less than two agents at Washington dickering for them. It was charged that O. C. Pratt, at that time Judge in Oregon, left his post of duty and went to Wastington, in pay of the company. The Senate, believing this charge, refused to confirm Pratt's re-appointment by the present administration to the same position of Judge in Oregon.—He did the companies no good.

They also sent one Holbrook to Washington some time in 1852, to negotiate for them. This Holbrook had occupied an official position in Oregon, and the pliancy of his principles had recommended him to the companies. He did them no good. In 1853, Chief Factor Ogden, of the Hudson Bay Company, came to Washington on the same business, but he effected nothing. So you see at once the extreme anxiety of these companies to make a big sale to the United States Government; and the assertion may very truthfully be made that there is not a man of any prominence in the Territory, who would be likely to have any influence at Washington, but has in some way been approached by these companies to use his influence to produce this sale to the United States Government.

Gov. Stevens repaired to Washington City at the almost unanimous recommendation of our legislative assembly, in order to urge his report before Congress, relative to the Northern Pacific Railroad route, traversed by himself and a large party under his direction—covering a field of exploration, in width, of over 200 miles.

The *rights* of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural companies, so far as these companies *have any*, are, we believe, by all parties, anxiously looked forward to, to be discontinued and expunged from a living existence at as early a day as practicable, but that Gov. Stevens has been, or could be induced to become an agent—an aider or abettor for the extinguishment of whatever title either of these companies possess, by the hope of pecuniary reward, is an absolute falsehood, which those who know him will not presume to assert, and the falsity of which cannot be made more plain by argument. Governor Stevens is a *man*, and will so show himself in the future history of our Territory.

The imputations against Judge O. C. Pratt, of Oregon, we believe also to be unfounded—the charges against either of those gentlemen referred to being entirely unsupported by evidence.

SHOALWATER BAY, Aug. 5, 1854.

In accordance with a previous notice, the citizens of Pacific county assembled *en masse*, irrespective of party, at the house of Alonzo Clark, on Saturday, August 5, and organized by electing John Briscoe chairman, and George Bower secretary.—The call for the meeting being stated, the convention, on motion, proceeded with informal ballots for candidates for representatives.

On motion, three tellers were appointed to canvass ballots, whereupon John Briscoe and J. Vancleave receiving the majority of the votes were the candidates for representatives of convention.

On motion, proceeded to ballot, whereupon John Briscoe receiving the majority of the votes was declared to be the candidate for representative.

On motion, resolved that each man make out a full ticket to suit himself, and the ones which receive the majority of the votes be declared to be the candidate.

Whereupon the ballots being canvassed, the following gentlemen were declared to be the candidates:

Commissioners—John Crellen, jr., G. T. Esterbrook, D. Wilson.
Sheriff—George Bower.
Probate Judge—Ezra Weston.
Auditor—H. K. Stevens.
Treasurer—J. D. Holman.
Assessor—J. A. Clark.
School Director—Rev. Wood.
Coroner—Thomas Martin.

On motion, it was voted that the chair appoint a committee of three to communicate to Wahkiakum county citizens the choice for representative.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed to act as that committee—J. D. Holman, Messrs. Newel and Meldrum.

After the business of the meeting, the attention of the citizens was called, by the secretary rising and expressing his sentiments upon the advantages of the new road leading from the head waters of the Willapa river, Shoalwater Bay, to Olympia, thereby connecting us with the head of Puget Sound.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, A party of individuals, consisting of Messrs. Warbass, Shaffer, Geezy, Roundtree, Night and Parsol, have opened a trail from the Cowlitz trail to the head waters of the Willapa river, Shoalwater Bay, thereby designating and proving the practicability and ease with which the Territorial road can be opened between Shoalwater Bay and Olympia. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the citizens of Pacific county in convention assembled, that the thanks of this meeting be presented to the aforementioned gentlemen, the pioneers of this route.

Resolved, That as Mr. Warbass has, in a most patriotic manner, advanced one half the sum necessary to defray the expenses of the expedition, that we, as citizens of Pacific county, consider it a duty we owe ourselves, that Mr. Warbass be reimbursed for his generosity, and that the thanks of this meeting be presented to him for his exertions, not only in opening the trail but for inducing an emigration of new settlers into the magnificent valley of the Willapa.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Messrs. Chas. J. Russell, Dr. Jas. G. Cooper, W. D. Bush, Henry Woodard, Seth Bullard and Wm. Cushion, who accompanied the expedition on their return, and who assisted in blazing and cutting the trail.

On motion, resolved, that a copy of these resolutions, in connection with the minutes of the convention, be sent to the Pioneer of Olympia for publication.

On motion, adjourned.

JOHN BRISCOE, Chm'n.
G. BOWER, Sec'y.

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.—The Union states that since they commenced threshing on the ranch of Messrs. Hutchinson and Green, on Putah Creek, Yolo county, the Superintendent, Capt. Clary, measured ten acres, forty rods square, hauled the wheat to the machine, threshed and weighed it. The weight was forty thousand and four pounds, which, at sixty pounds to the bushel, gives sixty-six and two-thirds bushels of wheat to the acre. This is a larger yield per acre than we have ever known taken off the same quantity of land.

From private sources we learn that the worm has already made its appearance among the potatoes in Santa Cruz, and fears are entertained that a large portion of the crop will be cut off. In the neighborhood of Tomales and Punta de los Reyes, not more than half a crop is anticicipated—the potatoes, for some inexplicable reason, have not come up well.

The Grape crop this season in California is very abundant, and will be ready for market about the 25th instant.—*S. F. Jour.*

Cowlitz County.

A meeting of the citizens of Cowlitz county, W. T., was held at the Hotel in Monticello on the evening of August 8th, 1854; for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county and Territorial offices, to be elected on Monday, the 4th day of September next. Mr. Thomas Roe, chairman, C. A. Thatcher, secretary.

The following persons were nominated:

For Representative—A. Abernethy.
For County Commissioners—William Harris, William Huntington, Nathaniel Stone.
For Judge of Probate—N. Ostrander.
For Superintendent of Common Schools—C. A. Thatcher.
For County Treasurer—H. D. Huntington.
For County Auditor—Chas. Holman.
For Sheriff—R. C. Smith.
For Assessor—Thomas Roe.
For Coroner—Taylor Rae.

On motion, a copy of the nominations was requested to be sent to the Pioneer & Democrat.

C. A. THATCHER, Sec'y.

Sawamish County.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the independent voters of Sawamish county, called at the residence of Col. M. T. Simmons, without respect to party, on motion Mr. L. Hancock was called to the chair, and V. P. Morrow selected as secretary of the meeting.

Col Simmons and Mr. J. Forbes addressed the assembled gathering, and expatiated fully upon the vital importance of having the ablest advocate in the district as our next Prosecuting Attorney—that party views on such an interesting occasion should be entirely thrown aside—the best interests of the Territory were at stake, &c., and concluded by nominating Elwood Evans, Esq., of Olympia, as the best and most available candidate to be supported by the united strength of the county at the approaching election. The nomination was received with applause and unanimously confirmed, and the name of Mr. E. Evans thus given to the breeze was most respectfully recommended to the voters of the other counties of the 2d judicial district, as the most suitable person for the situation of Prosecuting Attorney for said district.

L. HANCOCK, Chm'n.
V. P. MORROW, Sec'y.

☞ The following is an extract from a letter of the *Oregon Statesman's* correspondent HAMLET, writing from Washington City:

"A secret society or order denominated the "Know-Nothings" of New York City it seems are about to have their precious secrets gratuitously given to the world by the betrayal of one of its honored officials. The Grand Secretary of the society we learn has published his intention to "Morganize" the thing for the benefit of a curious world, and thereupon he was arrested by some of his "brethren" upon a charge of larceny for taking and carrying away the parchment evidences of the existence of the order. The society is nothing more or less, from what we can learn of it than an organized secret branch of the now defunct "Native American" party, whose main object is to oppose the increase of Roman Catholicism in this country. The "Know Nothings" have branches of their order in nearly all the principal cities on this side of the mountains, and they have thus far wielded an immense influence upon the late elections. They are appropriately named, and as a general thing the society is composed of enterprising young federal whigs, whose instincts have taught them to fear the sinking ship of the whig party."

THE OYSTERS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—A correspondent of the *Portland (O.) Times* in urging upon the inhabitants of Oregon the importance of putting up the oysters which abound upon that coast for exportation, says:—"The oysters of Shoalwater Bay are a species of Conchifera of Cuvier, and of the orders called Ostracee and Pecteus by him. They appear to be the same kind, both in form and flavor, with the Baltimore Cove and English Milford oysters. The method of propagating oysters is to dig them up with tongs formed like two rakes with the teeth parallel to each other, the handles being near the bottom, and so formed as to open or close on the oyster. When dug up, the oysters are separated from the mass and buried about low-water mark, or even to high-water mark, so that the tide may ebb and flow over them—here they increase, and in oyster-time, as it is called, are "tonged" up for use; then is the time to open and preserve them, either for exportation or for use in the Territory."—*S. F. Herald.*

NAVAL.—The U. S. steamer Massachusetts, Lieut. Meade commanding, sailed from Norfolk on the 29th June, for the Pacific. Capt. Mervine has been relieved of the order to take command of the California Navy Yard.

The New Abolition Disunion Platform.

BOLD AVOWALS OF TREASON—LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY—WHAT SHALL THE FRIENDS OF REPUBLICANISM DO?

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR—When some years ago I had the honor of replying to an invitation of a portion of the members of the New York Legislature, to address them upon the slavery question, I was thought by many a fanatic, because I avowed that it was not a qustion about the African, but "whether we ourselves should be freemen or slaves." Since then, what is there sacred in the constitution, in treaties, in laws, in guarantees of liberty which has not been desecrated?

And now at last, those "compromises" by which so many of us were humbugged—which were exalted above the "higher law" of revelation and conscience, are themselves trampled under foot—and by the repeal of the Missouri restriction—by revolutionary means—a continent lies in the dust at the feet of the slaveocrats.

Thus far our republicanism is a failure. Shall we "give up the ship?" Shall we return as the dog to his vomit, and clothe ourselves once more in the cast-off rags of despotism, admitting ourselves incapable of self-government and national existence?

For my part, though sad—very sad—I am not despondent. Let us use the reason that God has given us to remedy the past, and make secure the future. The violation of God's laws is always wo! We committed a national crime in joining hands with the slave-holders to commit a determined wrong against the rights of the African, and now in due season the poisoned chalice is returned to our own lips.

I am not prepared to say with the Garrisonians that we are to break away at once by revolution from this criminal alliance; but I do say that our only salvation, because the only true repentance, is in making the overthrow of slavery our dominant idea.

The one idea of the slave-holders which overrides all principles and measures, is the rule of slavery. So it must be met, not incidentally—not occasionally—not compromisingly, by the friends of liberty, but with a oneness of purpose and vivacity and fanaticism of will equal to theirs.

Does any man believe that in a fair contest between liberty and slavery the wrong will triumph? I do not.

What then shall be done? 1. In the first place, punish the traitors, as an example for all future times. I honestly believe that every man of the free States who voted for the repeal of the Missouri restriction deserves death. But there is no legal way of inflicting the penalty—the halter, then, they must escape. But one thing can be done—break them on the wheel of public opinion. Let no man deal with them in business—banish them from the social circle, and disfranchise them practically forever. This seems hard, but the race of traitors must die before we can live.

2. Let the elections, even for the most inferior offices, turn upon the repeal of the Nebraska bill, or its amendment so that the people of the Territory shall have the unqualified right to vote slavery out. To do this, the free trader must give up his free trade—the tariff man his tariff—manufacturers, shipping—internal improvement, temperance, schools—all must, for the present, be held in abeyance to the one great question: Shall America be free or slave?

3. Although I think the free democracy are best based to achieve the end, we must tolerate and recognize all parties who will aid as allies. In Congressional districts where the free democrats have a supposed larger force, let the whigs and democrats re-nominate the free democratic ticket.—And where the whigs or democrats have a supposed larger force, let the free democrats re-nominate the whig or democratic ticket, so as to defeat the serviles of all parties. In the Presidential Nominating Convention, let a delegate be sent from each Congressional district in the Union, of that party which has the Congressman, and let them vote a common candidate.—Such a candidate, thus nominated, can, in my opinion, be elected triumphantly in 1856. Let that candidate—whether Benton, Seward or Hale, or any other good citizen—be chosen without regard to his locality in a free or slave State. For our party is truly national—theirs sectional.

4. Let us count the cost. All are, I imagine, now convinced that the extreme South is anticipating the dissolution of the American Union, and have been and are now using the nation all the time for their own ultimate aggrandizement. We must, therefore, calculate what is to be the result of our success. Suppose, then, a republican elected President, on the issue above stated, and that the ultras of the South, in their madness, over-awe the more thoughtful citizens, and secede from Congress, and declare the Union dissolved.—Then, either we must whip them in, or allow a peaceable separation, as circumstances shall warrant. If we fight her, we have the advantage of being the government *de facto*. We have the organization—the treasury—the navy and the army. If victorious, we could compel emancipation. If defeated, we would be abundantly able to maintain our national existence against the world. And with Canada, Western Virginia, Kentucky and Mississippi, (which would probably unite with us), annexed, we would form a more powerful people than even now.

In such event all the central portion of North America would be ours; and should Northern Mexico prefer our alliance, as she no doubt would, as cotton grows upon all sorts of soils in a given latitude, we would even be able to raise abundantly that plant, and the sugar cane, for which so many seem now willing to sell their liberties.

Under the railroad system, we have less need to regard boundaries by mountains and water courses, and even in that respect the lakes, the St. Lawrence and the Columbia, to us would be what the Mississippi is now. While the ocean would wash us on the northeast and west, we could well bide our time to expand our dominions over the feeble masters of the South to the Gulf of Mexico.

But the probabilities are that the South would see her only safety in the Union, and "acquiesce" in the "manifest destiny" of the triumph of human rights, and begin in earnest to clear herself of slavery; till at last we should become peaceably a homogeneous people, and "liberty and union" be forever established.

But I have already made this letter too long.

For myself I am ready to complete the sacrifice and triumph of our fathers of 1776 at all hazards. I am for no union without liberty—if need be through dissolution and war. "I stand by the declaration," trusting ever, till republicanism is vindicated and the liberties of mankind achieved.

Very respectfully your friend,
C. M. CLAY.

From the Chicago Press.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—On the third page of this paper will be found a speech delivered in San Francisco on the 10th ult., by Gov. Stevens upon his "Survey and exploration of the Northern Route for the Pacific Railroad." The facts detailed in this speech are of the most intensely interesting character, and we very much regret that in consequence of the pressure upon our advertising columns, we are compelled to defer a portion of it until to-morrow morning. It will be seen by the tenor of Gov. Stevens' remarks that the practicability of uniting the two oceans by a railroad over the northern route must be ranked hereafter among the settled questions. All the obstacles which the advocates of other routes have assumed to exist against it, vanished before the progress of the survey, and were finally demonstrated to be imaginary "*et praeterer nihil.*"

The speech seems to have made a wonderful impression upon the people of San Francisco. The Chronicle of that city in speaking of it says:—

"Gov. Stevens' statements regarding the practicability of the northern route for a railroad, may by some, be supposed to be exaggerated, either from an unconscious bias, or wilfully. He is Governor of Washington Territory, and as such, may perhaps feel such a personal desire for, and pride in, the accomplishment of a through railroad to it, as might, unknown to himself, have materially affected the literal truth of his statements. But he is also personally well qualified to judge of the geographical and topographical character of a country, and when he makes positive assertions he must perforce be believed. Let him then declare in Washington City the facts which he stated in the Musical Hall on Monday evening, and we are persuaded that Congress, if it legislate at all on the subject, must give the preference to the Northern route.

The federal government is not interested in any one State to the prejudice of others. If the northern route be shown to be the best, Congress will surely adopt it. But that will not do for California and for San Francisco. The first through railway must be *ours*."

Governor Stevens is now in Washington City, and the public may expect ere long a full report of his survey. He will strongly urge also the continuation of the surveys. He will advise the making of surveys to establish the practicability of a connection between the Northern and Southern routes, by the Willamette and Sacramento valleys, and the best mode of connecting California, Oregon and Washington with the great Salt Lake settlement. The public will look with deep interest for his official communication on this subject.

EMIGRATION TO NEBRASKA.—The Savannah Sentinel, published on the west line of Missouri, speaks of matters across the line as follows:—"Settling in Nebraska-Kansas, we learn from the Gazette and other sources, is going on rapidly. Hundreds of claims are already taken up opposite St. Joseph, and a meeting of the settlers held. Not a day passes but new additions are made to the number. The Indian agent has issued a proclamation against trespassing on Indian lands, but little heed is paid to it. The work goes bravely on. Nor do the hardy pioneers seem to fear the cold steel of the bayonets with which they were threatened last fall. Impatient of the unreasonable delay of Government in extinguishing Indian titles and organizing the Territory, the people have determined to take the matter in their own hands. The appropriation was made more than a year ago, and time enough elapsed for something to be done. The masses are now on the move. It is as we predicted. Nor can the movement be arrested."

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.—These but just organized Territories are glowingly described by a gentleman who has resided in both, as follows: He believes "them to be the very garden of the world, for situation and fertility of soil, as well as for loveliness of climate and scenery." The situation of this territory, as all are aware, is in the very heart of the country, it being about 2,000 miles from its eastern boundary to the Atlantic at Boston; and also the same distance to the Pacific ocean. It is connected with the finest commercial emporiums of the west and south by the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and thence to every State and important city in the Union, by steamboat and railroad communication. The great Pacific Railroad will undoubtedly pass through this whole territory, thus opening a more direct route to California and Oregon, as well as making one of the links in the great chain of steam communication that is soon to girdle the whole earth. When this road is built, and a line of steam ships established between San Francisco and China, it will be the greatest thoroughfare for the commerce of Europe and the United States with Asia, as well as between the Atlantic and Pacific States. So far, then, from being out of the world, as some even suppose, Nebraska is, geographically, in the centre of the most important country on the globe, and will soon be so, politically and commercially, if saved from that curse of all commerce and politics, slavery. The soil of Nebraska, for the most part, is unsurpassed for richness and depth by any in the world. True, in some parts, as near the mountains and some other places, it is thin and sandy, but for hundreds of miles from the Missouri State line, not an acre of waste or poor land was to be seen on our route. The land is gently rolling, thus giving an endless variety to the scenery, as well as ridding the country of all low marshes, swamps and stagnant pools of water, so productive of malaria and disease. Lest it should be thought that this is written for effect at the present time, and, therefore the representation too strong, I will quote on this subject a line from my journal, written on the spot in April, 1849, after visiting the Wyandotte tribe of Indians in this Territory, as follows:

"The land they occupy is immensely rich and very beautiful. All this region, both the Indian territory and this side of the Kansas river, [in Missouri] is superior to any I ever saw for cultivation, and if it were occupied by New England society, I would never think of visiting California."

The soil is not only rich but well watered. Not only are the clouds more prodigal of their treasures than at Salt Lake Valley and in California, during the summer seasons, but streams of pure water are to be found, at short intervals, in every direction. These streams are almost invariably skirted with timber, in the eastern portion of the Territory, and can afford water power in abundance, for every kind of manufactures.

SHIP TIMBER.—As the demand for ships has increased, and the most accessible timber lands have been exhausted, ship timber has become exceedingly valuable, and an important question arises as to where future supplies are to be derived, and what effect the growing scarcity of timber will have upon the interests of commerce. Already ship builders are sometimes greatly embarrassed for lack of suitable timber; and in a few years, except from the distant interior, the supply must almost entirely fail. Speculators and foreign agents are scattered through the country, in all directions, from the British Provinces to the Florida Capes, supplying not only the demand for domestic consumption, but sending off enormous quantities of timber to England, France, and other portions of the European continent. The rapid extension of railroads has opened vast sections of timber lands, affording temporary relief, but New York and New Jersey, which were formerly the great timber States, have nearly failed, and Virginia, Delaware and Maryland, are now the principal timber States. Very recently, live oak has been procured from Louisiana, knees from Michigan, and other varieties of timber from Ohio. There is a great abundance of timber in this State, but it is too straight for ordinary purposes.

The New York market is chiefly supplied with white oak for keels and keelsons from the western part of this State, with occasional arrivals from Ohio. Live oak framing timber comes from South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Louisiana. One of our largest builders says that eventually some other means of strengthening ships must be apopted than those now employed. The rich forests of the South and West present rich fields for individual enterprise, where large purchases are being made; and though they may now be quite inaccessible, are only reserved for a time, till they shall be penetrated by railroads, and become mines of wealth to their possessors.—[*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

REGULARLY NOMINATED

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.
WILLIAM COCK.
BENJAMIN L. HENNESS.
STEPHEN GUTHRIE.
WILLIAM P. WELLS.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, 2ND JUD. DIST.
B. F. KENDALL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
SIDNEY S. FORD, Sen.
JOHN N. LOW.
LEVI SHELTON.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.
JOSEPH CUSHMAN.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
DANIEL R. BIGELOW.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
WILLIAM RUTLEDGE Jr.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.
URBAN E. HICKS.

FOR SHERIFF.
ANTONIO B. RABBESON.

FOR ASSESSOR.
WILLIAM PACKWOOD.

FOR CORONER,
ANDREW J. BALDWIN.

About the Missouri Compromise, &c.

The whole political history of the world is a history of a power passing from the many to the hands of the few, until what was once weakness becomes strength, and then again, that strength becomes enervated by luxury and sloth, or in the plenitude of its power, believes itself omnipotent and commits aggressions on the body politic, until it is weakened by internal strife, and thus inviting the attacks of weaker and feebler but more energetic bodies, to prey upon the wealth it would not defend, or bind and manicle the limbs that were polsied by indolence; or, self-exhauted, it becomes unable to resist the chains of the bondsman.

Such is the history of Greece—such is the melancholy conclusion come to by reading the decline and downfall of that stupendous empire of the Cæsars that might be said to have embraced the world, and under whose triumphal arch the princes of nations were led captives at the car of the conquering hero.

Such are the lessons of instruction to be derived from that achievement known to the history of the British empire, at a day when the Barons of England forced from a weak Prince, rights and powers that had been withheld from the people by a race of Princes who piled prerogative upon prerogative around the throne, until the King assumed to be what Louis the IV, in the vanity of his power styled himself—"the State."

Such was the lesson taught the French nation, when Louis the VI was tried, condemned and executed, and through which arose those fearful acts which deluged a nation in blood, and for a time reigned naught but confusion and anarchy.

Such was the lesson taught the world in our great struggle for freedom, when a proud and powerful ministry stepped beyond the line of constituted and legislative power, and attempted to tax a people who had no voice in their national councils.—Whenever power in a constitutional government is indulged in that is not really given the government, mischief, if not ruin to it must be expected as a result.

In our government, and particularly in a federal capicity, there has ever been a constant effort in progress to usurp powers and exercise privileges that was never intended to be conferred upon it by the constitution—a constant and seemingly never ending desire to overshadow state sovereignty.—This aggressive policy is persisted in by *what was* one of the great political parties of this nation; that party whose founder was a member of the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution, who believed the bonds that held the States together were too weak and fragile; that man whose immagination was constantly dazzled by the glitter and glare of a powerful central government, surrounded with royal prerogatives, supported by Corrinthian columns called aristocracy, and defended, and its legitimacy protected by Knightly Barons, their squires and retainers.

Mr. Hamilton shrank not from openly expressing himself in favor of such a form of government, and in doing so he acted from different and purer motives than those who in our day are blindly pursuing the same object—endeavoring to bring about results as mischievious to the liberties of the American people as were Alexander Hamilton's honest but false views of the capacity of the people for self government, as also of the form thereof under which they should exist. That party, from the foundation of our constitutional history, has been opposed by the democracy of the country—who believe that the federal government is one of strictly limited powers, clearly defined, and sufficient in themselves for the welfare and safety of the Union—who have ever resisted an encroachment by the federal government on the sovereignty of the States—who are and ever have been opposed to a latitudinous construction of the Constitution, believing that it is better to suffer at times a seeming loss than to overstep the definite land marks that divides constitutional rights from confusion—better to keep within the pale of limited and defined duty, than to enter the wide, the boundless, the illimitable field of constructive power.

Among the few steps that the federal government has taken beyond this plain line of policy, none has produced more excitement—more fearful commotion than the repeal of the Missouri compromise; that single act by which the federal government attempted to shape the political destiny of future states—to give shape and form to sovereignties yet in the womb of futurity. Could the Congress of the United States consistently do so? We think not.

The power of the general government is to admit or reject STATES into the federal Union. No person who has his natural allowance of common sense, is so blind as for a moment to contend that Congress can *force* slavery upon a state asking admission into the federal union, as the legitimate *terms* of admission. The federal government cannot impose a condition of admition, except a republican—a *constitutional* form of government on the part of a state merging from its territorial embryo. If the power cannot be exercised directly, can it be done indirectly? There is a law in ethics where power cannot be properly exercised *directly* to consummate a given end, it is forbidden to do so indirectly; that an injury committed indirectly is as benious an offence in morals as he who does it in the light of day, before assembled thousands.

What then was this Missouri compromise on the part of the general government but an attempt to impose conditions on a future state, indirectly, to be sure, but not the less reprehensible for that?

The object and the end of the law, was, in its conception and practical workings, to take the young, thrifty and vigorous territory, acquired by the blood and treasure of the *whole* people—north, south, east and west, and by nursing, doctoring and sweating, reduce it down to less than sovereignty on its admission into the Union as States. To cut off limbs—to maim and distort its natural features, and then to take the dwarfs—the mutilated abortions of state sovereignties and place them beside the large proportioned, symetrical outlines of the old thirteen original states that formed the confederacy. Such an object may be consummated and the appellation of state sovereignty appended to the admission of such states into the Union, but they could not fail to acknowledge their own degredation and self-humiliation on taking their seats along-side of their towering and originally untramelled companions.

The baneful influence of that compromise line was simply an attempt on the part of the federal government to foist slavery *perpetually* on all that line south of it. Had not that been the intention, the hardy sons of the New England states, of New York and Pennsylvania, would have poured their adventurous descendents of Holland and our pilgrim fathers into the territory of Arkansas in numbers sufficient to have controlled the political tendencies of the future state, for we have yet to learn that northern men are less inclined to seek a residence beneath a genial sun and fertile soil than those of a more southern latitude; but at the adoption of the compromise alluded to, it was tacitly understood to be slave territory by the operations of the restriction. Hence, northern men would not go there; their hatred to the institution of slavery was superior to their love of climate—of soil and productions. To them, the hyperborian regions of the north, with their granite hills, the sterile soil and icy glaziers was more attractive and inviting than the warm and rich valleys of the South, with flowery meads, where a kind nature had poured out her choicest gifts, and earth and air are redolent with animal and vegetable life, if the blight of slavery rested within its inviting boundaries. We honor them for the sincerity with which they manifested their love of principle, but abhor the treason which now characterizes the disunion movements of the ancient federal party and their *black*-hearted allies.

And now since we have had more experience in government; when constitutional law is better understood than when the Missouri compromise was made—so frought with evil, was entered into, the north and south has rallied on the common platform of the fundamental principles of the constitution, and by the recent abrogation of the provisions of that compromise have determined to preserve the integrity of the Union and remove the error of former legislation. The people now who comprise the citizens of a territory have been endowed with the rightful permission to shape the destiny of the future state. They know their own wants—are capable of self-government, and are equal to the emergency.

The country should rejoice at this act of legislation, that has expunged from our statutes a law that morally forbids a portion of its citizens from migrating to whatever territories they may deem proper, for the enjoyment of their lives, liberties and the pursuits of happiness.

To All.

"*Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears,*" were, as all know, the opening remarks which the great poet has ascribed as the language of Mark Anthony on an occasion when the "eternal city" was in the midst of a revolution, and the government of that great empire was in the hands of conspirators. From the "ides of March" in Roman history we would beg leave to direct attention to the ides of September in this territory, and turn attention to the dagger of treason sought to be drawn upon, and a national death ensue with regard to a common constitution and a common union of confederated states.

All we ask is that the friends of the Union—the sons of patriotic sires who achieved the blessings of national liberty, and threw open the doors of our country for the migration hither of the oppressed under the despotisms of Europe, to read calmly, and if possibly, dispassionately the letter of Cassius M. Clay, to the editor of the New York Tribune, on the subject of slavery and the dissolution of the Union, to be found on our first page, and then turn to the first column on our fourth page and read the opinion of Horace Greely, in view of the passage of the Nebraska bill, and then look on our inside columns and carefully peruse the resolutions and address promulgated at the late Free Soil Convention—review them in direct connection, and ask yourselves whether the *Caius* Cassius of Rome was not a *fool* in conspiracy and treason, compared to the *Cassius* M. Clay which every free-born American citizen must blush to own as a native of our country—born, nurished and cherished in a land redeemed from the rule of tyranny and vassalage of a foreign power by the common blood and treasure of our revolutionary fathers.

"Nero fiddled whilst Rome was burning," we are told, and committed crimes that "common sinners dare not meddle with," but what may not a man dare to commit who avows the doctrines of Cassius M. Clay and his allies? The only conclusion that we can arrive at is that "treason, stratagems and spoils" is to be the watch-word of the disbanded whig party, who have now united with the abolitionists in a criminal alliance for the dissolution of the Union, with the black flag of rebellion fluttering in the breeze, with the motto of Lucifer inscribed thereon—"*better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven.*"

What American citizen, we again ask, can look upon the alliance, for the object sought, with any degree of allowance?

In view of the passage of the Nebraska bill, the editor of the New York Tribune asserts:—"*we are in the midst of a revolution,*" and says in consequence thereof, "*we throw all party considerations to the winds.*" Cassius M. Clay rallys to the rescue, and advises to make the issue on "the repeal of the Nebraska bill or dissolve the Union." The Free Soilers of this Territory respond and virtually declare "that they will support no man who is not known to be favorable to the repeal of the fugitive slave law and the restoration of the Missouri restriction."

For these treasonable doctrines the whig party is the only one which can be held responsible. Foiled in their encroachments upon state sovereignty—maddened to despair in their over-reaching anxiety to obtain that power in their own hands for the accomplishment of their designs, which has been so frequently denied them—annihilated in a political capacity, the scattered fragments are willing to coalesce with every straw of faction that will subserve their ends and hasten a dissolution of the American Union. Benedict Arnold endeavored to *sell* his country—all traitors have their price.

We will leave the sweet-scented address of the Free Soil Convention this week to go "unwhipped of justice." It sufficiently illustrates the treasonable designs of an unholy alliance to require illucidation, but next week we will perchance give it a regular overhauling.

That the democratic party is the party of progress, none will deny who is in the least familiar with the history of our government, and have adopted as the guide of their political faith and practice, the doctrines laid down by Jefferson, maintained by Madison and Monroe, defended by Jackson and Polk, and supported by the present administration, containing, amongst other articles the one great idea—"*the Union must and shall be preserved.*" The South have never made a requisition of anything new under the constitution, from the federal government—nothing but an expressed desire to be guaranteed in their state sovereignty, and protected in their clear and unquestionable rights under that instrument. All who oppose, then, those just demands, we can but look upon as traitors to the solemn compact—as disloyal to the principles upon which the confederacy was entered into.

Out of *twelve* elected Presidents of the United States, the federal party, "wearing all shapes, and bearing many names," have elected *four*, but no one following upon the heels of his predecessor. The odium and corruptness, the tyranny and injustice sought to be inflicted on a free people during the existance of each administration elected by the old federal party and their descendents, have driven them from power after their first four years service. Thomas Jefferson was instrumental in the purchase of Louisianna, which gave our country an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico, and near that now great commercial city of New Orleans situated in that State, being the closing battle ground under the Madison administration, of our second struggle for liberty and independence, with an army under the command of Gen. Jackson, who subsequently succeeded to the presidency.

Under the Monroe administration, the Floridas were acquired—under Polk's administration our own territory was acknowledged to be American, and New Mexico and California added to our limits, and now under the administration of Gen. Pierce, the gates of Japan have been thrown open—a sealed nation for centuries—and a new slice of Mexico acquired, and the integrity of the Constitution and Union firmly maintained.

But we will at present, dwell no longer on the subject, and close by giving an extract from a letter of Mr. BUSH, Editor of the *Oregon Statesman*, dated from Washington City, and published in a recent issue of that paper, showing the tendency of the doctrines advocated by the opposition of all parties:

"The whig party, as a *national* party, is formally declared to be dissolved, by all their leaders and journals in the north; and their sole mission is now proclaimed to be to wage exterminating war against the institution of the south. And an alliance is everywhere proposed, and urged by them, with the Abolition forces, that the whig party has ceased to exist south of Mason's and Dixon's line, is a fact not denied in either section, and no intelligent man talks about their being able to carry a single slave State in any national contest. Indeed it is not considered that there will be a national whig candidate, but simply a northern one to represent the woolly-head fanaticism of the day, and (it is expected, and I think, reasonably) take the votes of the disciples of niggerism of every shade.

"So far have these insane zealots carried their hate and rage, that a systematic effort was made to have the New England towns and cities refuse to celebrate the coming 4th of July, and instead cause the bells to be tolled all day. And the authorities of the City of Providence actually voted not to celebrate, and made an appropriation for tolling the bells. But they mistook the tone of public sentiment, which so loudly rebuked this attempt to desecrate freedom's anniversary, that they were compelled to rescind the obnoxious vote, and appropriate $2000 for a proper observance of the day.

"A secret organization of native Americans have recently sprang up, calling themselves "Know Nothings," whose object is the exclusion of all foreigners from office, and the denial to them of the elective franchise. They act in concert with the whigs and have thus enabled them to carry Philadelphia, and some other cities. Like the former native American party, it will flourish its brief hour, and sink beneath the contempt and scorn of the liberal-minded and just. The only good it will accomplish, will be to make plain the alien and sedition sympathies of 1854 abolition whiggery, and publish the identity of that party with old Hartford convention federalism. This result will in part compensate for the mischief they will cause. So, as we can't help it, let this last native American dog, (the meanest and most despicable of all curs) have its day."

BRIDGE OVER SHOOKUM CHUCK.—The contract for the building of a bridge across Skookum Chuck, authorized by the Commissioners of this county to be awarded to the lowest bidder, under the authority which they vested in Mr. F. KENNEDY, the present Sheriff of the county, to receive proposals, has been given to Mr. LEWIS JOHNSON on the 7th inst.; who proposed to complete the same, flooring it with split puncheons, by the first of October next, for the sum of $6,25. The travelling public, as well as the citizens of both Thurston and Lewis counties well know the importance of a bridge over that stream which forms such a formidable barrier and natural boundary between them.

☞ The bark "Luika," Capt. Johnson, arrived at the port of Olympia on Monday last, 34 days from Honolulu, Oahu, with a cargo of salt, sugar, syrup, and other productions of the Sandwich Islands, destined to be stored and for sale at New Market, and return with a cargo of sawed lumber.

Shall the Fugitive Slave Law be Repealed?

This is a question that affects the well-being of our country perhaps as much, if not more, than any single one that has been agitated since the adoption of the federal constitution; and the answer given to it, by the prompt execution and maintenance of the law, or by its violent overthrow and repeal, will tend to the preservation of the Union and the blessings of our institutions, or most certainly will result in the separation of the North and the South and in the violent destruction of the constitution.

At the organization of our government slavery existed in all the Southern States, and in some of the States of the North it had also a feeble existence. A little research will show us that at that period it was lamented in much more emphatic terms by the Southern than by the Northern men who formed the great body of American statesmen of that day.

The constitution, in all its beautiful perfection, the production of superior wisdom, provided in the 4th article that "No person held in service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The framers of the constitution, and the people who adopted it, came to an unquestionable stipulation and compact—a compact not however new to them, for it had been the practice for near a century before, for Massachusetts to surrender to Virginia fugitive slaves, and for Virginia to restore to Massachusetts runaway apprentices. In Gen. Washington's administration, Congress passed a law, which was sanctioned by the Father of his country, to carry into effect this provision of the constitution.—That law was drawn up by Mr. Cabot, of Massachusetts, and was supported by him and by Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Goodhue, all eminent men of Massachusetts, and also by nearly all the members of the Northern States. It went into operation, and for a time served well the just purpose for which it was intended. But it provided that its enactments should be carried into effect by State officers; and when the fanaticism of abolition prevailed so a few years ago in some of the Northern States, and when the Legislatures of those States became so treasonably recreant to the constitution and the country, and so lost to justice, to patriotism and to our great national compact, they passed laws prohibiting, under heavy penalties, their own magistrates and other officers from executing the law of Congress; thus the act of 1793 was defeated in its purpose—rendered completely null and void.

That law from that time remained a dead letter, and the South suffered in her rights until the present fugitive slave law was passed in 1850 as one of the compromise measures, and which Mr. Clay justly said, in his last great speech upon the arena of his fame, was the only boon the South received under the compromise. The law of 1850 is a better and more favorable one to the slave than that of 1793, and as its execution is given to the tribunals of the United States, its enforcement cannot be defeated by State legislation. After having been discussed and well considered in many of the courts of the country, it has been decided constitutional, and the only hope now of its enemies is treason to the law by mob violation of it, or treason to the South by its repeal. The repeal of it against the consent of the South would be a violation of the compromise of 1850, as well as of the constitution. It was agreed by the North, in consideration of what the South was willing to concede, and did concede, that the fugitive slave bill should become a law, that opposition to it should be withdrawn in the north and its execution should be enforced; but now, after the north having obtained all they wished, it is proposed that they repeal the only part of the compromise that is of any value to the South, and which they most solemnly pledge themselves to sustain and adhere to.

There is now in the North a strong party who pledge themselves to vote for no man to office who is not in favor of the repeal of this law, and who combine all their influence to accomplish this end. What can be the object of these men? Can it be to perpetuate the blessings of free government? to uphold the constitution and sustain the Union? to defend and keep unsullied our republican institutions in all their strength and purity? Is it to benefit the slave in his bonds, or to obtain his legal emancipation?

None of these would seem to be the purpose of these worse than fanatics, who, we might suppose, were crazy in every thing but in doing wilful evil. Upon the same ground that they claim the right to repeal the fugitive slave law, and with the same propriety, they might move to destroy the capitol of the nation, or, in time of peace or war, to make a bonfire of our navy and a crumbling ruin of our national defences. If it is their intention to throw open the doors so that they can steal the property and trample upon the rights of their brethren in the south with impunity, let them look well to the ruin that their madness may bring upon a happy, free and prosperous people—to the destruction of a government the best the world has ever seen. Their only object can be the dissolution of the Union and the overthrow of the government.

If we are to judge their motives by their conduct, we can come to no other conclusion. The constitutional rights of the South are as dear to the Southerners as the apple of the eye, and although they have borne injury after injury, and wrong after wrong, these anti-law abolitionits are determined to heap grievances upon them until disunion will become the necessity of self-preservation. This seems to be the hope and design of these fanatical men, and their chosen mode of warfare upon the institutions of their country. If disunion should ever consume us, its flame will not be kindled in the South, but by the deluded factions of the North. Slavery does not, and never can effect us in any way in this territory, and it becomes us as patriots and citizens of our common country, to give our youthful vigor and manly aid to the support of the constitution and the constitutional rights of all parts of this glorious Union.

Our Candidates.

The old ancient federal party was wont to prate in unmeasured terms, as constituting all the decency and all the intelligence of the country, and that they alone should be entitled to hold all the posts of honor and profit—that the "*huge paw,*" as they classically termed it, of the farmer had no more business on the statute book, than it was the business of the blacksmith to make a watch, &c.

The same question has arisen in the recent nominations made by the members of the different parties in this county, to be supported at the coming election, and it has been asserted that the nominees of the whig party are entitled to claim all the learning—all the decency and all the intelligence necessary for them to receive the suffrages of the whole people for the filling of the different offices for which they have been put in nomination.

Before the next issue of our paper obtains extensive circulation, the election will have taken place, and a decision made as to the respective merits of the candidates—their ability and genuine democratic principles.

We are bold to assume that the nominees of the democratic convention have a preponderance of ability, in the aggrigate, and would feel perfectly safe in a political stump contest, provided the opposition have any principles which they wish to defend.

In order, then, to test the matter, it has been suggested that the various nominees of the democracy attend the various precincts, as circumstances shall require, if the whig nominees desire such a movement, after the following order, should the various locations prove satisfactory. That is to say:—

On Monday, next, at 2 P. M., at the house of Mr. Abram Tilly's, in the Grand Mound Precinct.

On Tuesday, at the Falls of the Deshutes.

On Wednesday, at Mr. Pattison's in Chambers Prairie Precinct.

On Thursday at Mr. Hughs' in the Yelm Precinct.

On Friday at the house of the Nesqually Mill Company, or some suitable place that will accommodate the citizens of Nesqually and South Bay Precincts.

To wind up on Saturday with a Grand Mass Meeting, to be held on the Bush Prairie, at or near the house of Mr. Dunlap.

The above suggestions have been advanced, and our candidates, of course, will use their own sense of propriety in carrying them out as they may deem expedient.

A mass meeting, at the place indicated, we have no doubt, would be well attended, and our friends in the different precincts can rest assured, that should they resolve to meet *en mass* on that occasion for an interchange of friendly thought or public speaking, provision will be made for their attendance, somewhat in the shape of an old fashioned *barbacue.*

Inasmuch as the whig party have led off in this county, in all political movements, as regards the present election, it is expected that they will *proceed*, if they desire discussion, and avow their principles—*if they have any.*

☞ It has been charged upon the Democrats that they have nominated and will support Free Soilers at the coming election. True, Mr. Cushman, a nominee of the Democratic Convention, has since been nominated by the so-called Free Soil convention, but such nomination was made without consulting him, and knowing that he was a Democrat; and we are at liberty to say for him, that while he would not deprive citizens of the pleasure they might have in voting for him, still he can accept of no nomination other than that of the Democratic party.

☞ Just as we were going to press, a messenger of STUART'S Express arrived, bringing a file of San Francisco *Heralds* up to August 14th. The Mail Steamer had arrived in the Columbia river, but *bale* States' mail. The express also furnished us with Oregon dates to the 19th inst., containing much valuable news which will have a hearing next week.

The mail arrived here in the rear of the Express.

Cowlitz River Steamer.

It will be remembered that the late legislature passed an act authorizing the formation of a company with an object to the steam navigation of the Cowlitz River.—We are informed that a public meeting was held at Cowlitz landing on the 17th inst., and $10,000 subscribed for the construction of a suitable steamer for the navigation of that river. Messrs. J. R. Jackson, H. W. Peers and E. L. Finch were appointed Directors. A thorough examination of the river was made a short time since by the Messrs. Miller of this vicinity and Esq. Jackson, at low water, and it was ascertained that there was 18 iches of water on the worst rapids. They sounded the river from the landing to its mouth, and appear thoroughly satisfied of the practicability of its navigation, a majority of months in the year at least, by a steamer of given dimensions. The advantages that would arise to this portion of the country by a successful carrying out of the project, is well understood by our citizens, and all who we have heard make mention of the subject join in hopes of its speedy accomplishment.

☞ The bark "Mary Melville," Capt. Darby, arrived at this port on Wednesday last, with merchandize for our merchants generally. Several vessels have recently arrived at Steilacoom, for cargoes of lumber, piles, &c.

Lewis County.

Pursuant to a call of the Democratic County Committee, the Democrats of Lewis county met in convention at the house of John Moore, on the 12th of August, for the purpose of nominating Territorial and County officers to be supported at the coming election.

JACKSON BARTON was elected chairman, and J. L. MITCHELL elected secretary.

The chairman then in a brief speech urged all Democrats to rally around the standard of Democracy, and after stating the duties of all who bear the great name, and the object of the meeting, other gentlemen addressed the convention, after which the following ticket was elected on the first ballot:

For Representatives—CHAS. F. WHITE, J. COCHRAN.

Psosecuting Attorney, 2d Judicial District—B. F. KENDALL.

County Commissioners—WM. METCALF, TURNER ROUNDTREE, JAS. URGNART.

Sheriff—M. S. PRUDHAMME.

Assessor—LEWIS SACKS.

Auditor—C. C. PAGETT.

Judge of Probate—JAS. GARDNER.

Superintendent of Common Schools—THOMPSON NEWLAND.

Coroner—G. B. ROBERTS.

On motion, the proceedings of this convention be sent to the Pioneer and Democrat for publication.

JACKSON BARTON, Chm'n.
J. L. MITCHELL, Sec'y.

The Democrats of Jackson's Precinct, Lewis county, nominated JOHN MCDONALD for Justice of the Peace, and WM. DAVIS for Constable.

Proceedings of the Free Soil Convention.

In accordance with previous notice the Free-soilers of Thurston County, met in Convention at the "Mansion House," in Olympia, Aug. 19th, and organized a Free Soil party, by calling SAMUEL JAMES to the Chair, and appointing WILLIAM BILLINGS Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Dobbins, a committee of six was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Brown, a committee of ten was chosen to present names of suitable persons for Free soil support at the coming election.

On motion, Mr. B. F. BROWN was called upon to address the Convention, which he did in a very able, concise and eloquent speech, after which the Convention adjourned for a few minutes, to give the committees time to attend to their respective duties.

The Convention being called to order, the committee on resolutions presented the following:

WHEREAS, The action of Congress, for a series of years, appears to be in effect, to extend the evil and unjust influence of the institution of slavery over the entire territory of this republic, and moreover, enacting laws by which to compel citizens of free states to participate in the pursuit of fugitive slaves, in violation of our feelings and constitutional rights; therefore

Resolved—That we, as Free soilers of Thurston County, W. T., do adopt the "Pittsburgh Free soil platform of 1852," which advocates the principles of free men, free labor, free speech and free soil, and repudiates any institution that tends in theory or practice, to keep out fellow beings in ignorance, bondage or oppression.

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

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

On motion, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The committee on nominations presented the following named persons as candidates for the consideration of the Convention, which were seperately taken up and unanimously nominated.

For Representatives—C. H. HALE, C. C. HEWITT, SAMUEL JAMES and WILLIAM WHITE.

For Judge of Probate—JOSEPH CUSHMAN.

For County Commissioners—ANDREW J. MCCORNICK, T. F. BERRY and WILLIAM PATTISON, Sen.

For Sheriff—JOHN M. SWAN.

For County Auditor—G. A. LATHROP.

For County Treasurer—W. C. DOBBINS.

For Assessor—B. F. BROWN.

On motion of Mr. Woodruff, a standing committee was appointed to attend to the transacting of the business of the party: W. C. Dobbins, Wm. Billings and John M. Swan were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the proceedings of this Convention to be presented to the editor of *Pioneer & Democrat* for publication and forwarded to the editor of the *National Era*, at Washington City, D. C.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

SAMUEL JAMES, Pres.
WILLIAM BILLINGS, *Secretary*.

Address

OF THE FREE SOIL CONVENTION TO THE VOTERS OF THURSTON COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens—The undersingned committee appointed by the recent Free Soil Convention to prepare an address to the voters of Thurston county, on the principles and policy of the Free Soil Party, would respectfully solicit your candid attention to the views now presented for your consideration.

The issue on the slavery question has become paramount to all others now before the American People. Old party lines have become obliterated, and party ties are being severed by the exciting questions now before the public mind. Questions not only affecting our moral and social wellbeing, but in which the integrity and perpetuity of our glorious Union are connected.

Slavery was regarded by the Fathers of our Republic as a curse, a stain upon our National Escutcheon, and to accomplish its extinction, the African slave trade was wisely abolished, and the institution itself confined within state limits, or to such territory as was considered under state jurisdiction. The policy of the General Government in that early day was to limit, hedge in, and discourage slavery so far as the Constitution would admit. A policy, had it been persisted in, would before this have rid our country of the degrading curse now hanging over us.

But alas! in proportion to the advancement of our country, has been the increase of the slave power. Louisiana, Florida and Texas have been successively acquired for its indefinite extension. The original policy of all for Freedom and nothing for Slavery has been abandoned, and the one idea of slavery propagandism has become the ruling principle of our Government.—Cuba, with its 700,000 slaves and territory for two more slave States, is to be had, whatever its cost. Hayti, and slice after slice from Mexico is to be acquired as suits our convenience. An alliance is to be entered into with Brazil, by which 3,000,000 more of slaves and the extensive valley of the Amazon are to be be received within our jurisdiction.

Such fellow-citizens, is a brief outline of the future policy of the Slave Power.—They make no secret of the matter, and are determined to use the power and resources of our General Government for the establishment of a great central Slave Empire.

Fellow-citizens, how long can our Union, which, as our Constitution declares, was formed to "establish justice" and to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity," last under such a state of things!! Where, even now, exists liberty of speech or freedom of the press south of Mason's and Dixon's line? Is it not high time to inquire for the old land marks, to return to the original policy of our Fathers who freely offered their "lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors" upon the altar of liberty.

The friends of Freedom have met in convention in Thurston county. Their banner is thrown to the breeze, on which is inscribed the principles of our Declaration of Independence, the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, and the entire disconnection of the General Government from slavery.

We enter into the contest with cheering prospects and high hopes of success.—Thanks to the slave power, all former compromises are now laid aside. Freedom and slavery have grappled in the death struggle, and as they always have been, and necessarily always will be antagonistical, one or the other must fall. The hardy sons of toil are now moving into the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska; the slaveholders are already there, organized and threatening to resist by brute force the ingress of settlers from the Free States into the former.

We present for your support at the ensuing election, men not only competent for the several offices designated, but who we have good reason to believe will, if elected, faithfully represent our principles. That we have selected more candidates from the Whig than from the Democratic ticket, was owing to the fact that principles and not party preferences regulated the choice. Could a sufficient number of reliable men have been found, our selection at this late period of the canvass would have been made equally from both.

To our Democratic fellow-citizens we appeal: your party is irreconcilably divided on the new issues. The administration of General Pierce, following in the wake of its predecessor which incubated the odious Fugitive act, and at the dictation of the slave power turned the cold shoulder to the application of the Sandwich Islands for admission into the Union, is going out of power faster than it went in; every election in the Free States, since the passage of the Nebraska bill, recording its stern rebuke of the measure.

To our Whig fellow-citizens we also appeal. Your organization is completely broken up, the main body having already wheeled into the ranks of Freedom. Let the old Hunkers of both the old parties stand by the administration in its downward course, and if you ever contemplate joining in the new movement, commence now at the turn of the tide, and the first impetus of the wave of Freedom shall sweep from our country the last vestige of oppression. Then shall the moral greatness of our Republic keep pace with its material and territorial aggrandizement, and the down trodden and oppressed masses of the old world take courage in their arduous contest, and hurl from their seats of power the minions of Despotism.

BENJAMIN F. BROWN,
G. W. FRENCH,
ADAM WILIE.

To the Democrats of Olympia Precinct.

A meeting of the Precinct will be held at Olympia on Saturday, Sept. 2, for the purpose of nominating candidates for JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and CONSTABLE. A general attendance of the Democracy of the country is requested, as matters of importance are likely to come before the meeting.

CHAS. E. WEED,
Chm'n Central Committee.

Puget Sound Shipping Report.

PORT OF STEILACOOM.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 13—Brig George Emery, Diggs, San Francisco, merchandise to J. B. Webber & Co. and S. McCaw.

16—Bark Julia Ann, Pond, San Francisco, to Lafayette Balch.

Brig J. W. Havener, Dennis, San Francisco, to Lafayette Balch.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

Goods for the Million!!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

ARRIVAL OF THE BARK "MARY MELVILLE!"

BY which M. BETTMAN & BROTHERS have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Clothing and Groceries, consisting partly of

Flour, Pork, Coffee, Tea, Sugar,
Hams, Salt, Beans, Soap Rice,
Stuart's Syrup, Pilot Bread,
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

Dry Goods and Clothing.

Fine black Cloth Coats,
Fine black Cloth and Satin Vests,
Fine black and fancy Cassimere Pants,
Black and gray Sattinette Pants,
Fine Linen and Calico Shirts,
Red and Blue Flannel under and over Shirts,
Black and fancy Silk Neck and Pocket Hdkfs.,
Calico and fancy Prints, Sheeting and Shirting,
Blue and white Drilling, black and blue Sattinet,
A splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and gents Cloth, Calf and Patent Leather Gaiters.

WHITE LEAD.

And a good many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at reduced prices by M. BETTMAN & BROTHERS,

Opposite the Washington Hotel, corner of Main and Second streets, Olympia.

N. B.—Farmers and country merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock.

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1854. 51tf

Estrays.

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

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

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

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

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

A. J. BOLON, Indian Agent.
Yakamaw Valley, July 8, 1854. 51tf

Mill Irons for Sale.

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

NEW GOODS

EX TARQUINA!

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

HAVE received, in addition to their former stock, the following goods, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

We are now offering an invoice of superior black Dress Silk,
Fine De Lains, Merinoes, Woolen Plaids,
Alpaccas, Woolen and Cotton Damasks, Jackonet,
Muslins, Dress Linen, Ginghams and Lawns,
Prints, a great variety,
Flannels of all colors,
Linen and col'd Table Covers,
White and col'd Counterpanes,
Kentucky Jeans, Tweed and Cottonade,
Emb. Chemissetts, Undersleeves, Cuffs, Collars, &c.
Silk, Linen and Cotton Laces and Edgings,
Fine trimmed Silk, Satin, Velvet and Straw Bonnets, new style,
Hosiery, Gloves, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, a large assortment,
Silk and Satin Ribbons, a variety,
Numerous articles for cuildrens' wear.
Also, fine black and col'd cloth Frock and Sack Coats,
Cassimere, Tweed and Linen Coats,
Superior black and fancy Cassimere pants,
Satinett, Jeans, Linen and Cottonade pants,
Fine Satin, Silk, Cloth and Linen Vests.
A large supply of Linen, Checked, Calico, Hickory and Flannel Shirts,
Merino, Flannel Cotton Undershirts and Drawers,
Black Silk and fancy Satin Cravats,
Silk pocket Hdkfs and Scarfs,
Silk Metr. Cass. Fur and Panama Hats,
Carpet and Enameled Bags,
Gents calf skin and kip Boots,
Gents P. Lea. Brogans,
Boys kip Boots and Shoes,
Stationery,
Poetical and Historical works by celebrated authors, School books, and numerous articles belonging to that business.

Together with a variety of Hardware, Groceries and miscellaneous goods.

An examination of our stock is only necessary to draw costume.

Our motto—Quick Sales and small profits.
Our system—Equal justice to all.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.
Olympia, August 5, 1854. 48tf

HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

For Sale Cheap.

TWO Concord Coaches, with Harness complete for sixteen horses, nine seat. For particulars apply at Van Winkle & Duncan's, 4th, between I and J streets, Sacramento, or to L. S. Van Winkle, No. 16 Carswell House, Sansome Street, San Francisco, or address Van Ward, "San Office."
May 20, 1854. 2m37.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Jewelers,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

which they offer at the lowest prices.

—CONSISTING OF—

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

PILLOW & DREW.
Aug. 5, 1854. 48tf

Ex Tarquina.

FLOUR—125 Sacks Chill Flour,
150 Bbls. Haxall and Gallego.
PORK—25 Half bbls. clear.
HAMS—5 Casks, Sugar cured.
BACON—5 Cases clear Bacon.
TOBACCO, SEGARS, WINES & LIQUORS,
WHITE LEAD, BOILED LINSEED OIL, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.
Olympia, Aug. 5, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE tax payers of Thurston county are hereby notified that the tax list for the year 1854 is now in my hands, and that I will be found at my office in Olympia, during the month of August, from 8 till 12 o'clock A. M., and from 1 till 5 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of receiving taxes. All taxes unpaid on the first day of September next, will be handed over to the Sheriff for collection, with an additional charge of ten per cent. for Sheriff's fees.

DANIEL R. BIGELOW,
County Treasurer.
Olympia, August 5, 1854.

MOUNT VERNON, Lewis County.
July 26, 1854.

THE subscriber having located twenty miles above the Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, on what was formerly known as the Clicatat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C. C. Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.
3w48 J. L. MITCHELL.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Mary has left my bed and board without any reasonable cause or provocation, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

HERBERT JEAL.
Olympia, August 5, 1854. 3w48

To those in want of Brick.

THE undersigned having burned a kiln of about 30,000 brick on Dover point, 7½ miles below Olympia, and being desirous of disposing of the same at the earliest convenience, offers them for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms to suit purchasers.

Specimens may be seen at the store of Geo. A. Barnes, Olympia, W. T.

MILLINGTON & SALCOMB.
Olympia, August 5, 1854. 4t48

Estate of Geo. N. McConaha, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late G. N. McConaha, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within one year from the date hereof, to me at my residence in the town of Seattle, King county, W. T.; and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

A. A. DENNY, Administrator.
July 15, 1854. 4w48

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

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

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

All Parts of the World.

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

Fidelity and Dispatch.

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

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

ADAMS & CO.
Portland, July 22, 1854.

SALT! SALT!!

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

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.
Olympia, July 29, 1854. 47tf

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

GEORGE & CO.
Alki, July 24. 1854. 47tf

Wanted.

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

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

GROCERIES—Green coffee, ground coffee,
Tea, green and black, crushed Sugar,
Brown sugar, Mustard, Pepper,
Tomato catsup, pepper sance,
Cayenne pepper, starch, saleratus,
Adamantine candles, soap,
Tobacco, cigars, pipes, matches,
Yeast powder, pickles and sardines.
PROVISIONS—Pilot bread, pork, butter,
Flour, salt, hams, lard.
LIQUORS—Ale in kegs and bottled,
Cogniac, Pinteaux and Martell brandy,
Monongahela and Bourbon whisky,
SUNDRIES—Oats, 75 bushels, Nisqually bottom,
Brooms, 30 doz., Buckets, 10 dozen,
Percussion caps, shot and bar lead,
Wash boards, tin plates, twine,
Genuine Spanish float Indigo,
Nails, 30 kegs, assorted.
Olympia, July 22, 1854. tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

A good Stable is attached to the premises.

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.
October 1, 1853. 4tf

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

M. Bettman & Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

Evans & Ebey,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Offices—Olympia and Port Townsend, W. T.

I. N. EBEY, Port Townsend, W. T. } ELWOOD EVANS, Olympia, W. T.

Aug. 12, 1854. 49tf

P. KEACH & CO.

HAVE just received Ex G. W. KENDALL, and now offer for sale at Wholesale and Retail, the largest assortment of Goods on Puget Sound.

COMPRISING IN PART THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Pork, Shoulders, Sugar, crushed and powdered, Sugar China, No. 1, E. B. Syrup in kegs, No. 1, Molasses. Teas, every variety, Coffee, old Java and Rio, Chili Beans, Apples, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Preserved Fruits. Also, 150 bbls. excellent Flour.

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS,

EVERY VARIETY.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

Fancy Prints, Calicoes, Mous de Lanes, Alapaccas, figured and plain, Shirting and Sheeting, Flannels, Red and white, Cassimers. Velvets, muslins, figured and embroidered Handkerchiefs, Irish Linnen, Thread, Silk, &c., &c.

COATS,

Frock and Dress, heavy Beaver and Pilot Overcoats, Pants, black and fancy Doeskin, Cloth, Satin and Silk vests, extra fine white Shirts, Calico, Linen, Check, and Hickory do., and a large assortment of under and over Shirts.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30 Cases Boots and Shoes, for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Misses.

HATS AND CAPS.

Lima, Moleskin, and Kossuth, Mexican and Brush Hats, Navy and Boston glazed Caps.

A Very Large Supply

Of cooking stoves, Premium and Western World, Office and Parlor stoves, stove pipe, Zinc, &c.

Hard Ware.

Cutlery, Log Chains, Carpenter's tools, Glass-ware, Wooden-ware, Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, Knives and Forks, &c. Besides hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

We would respectfully invite the inhabitants of this Territory, to call before purchasing elsewhere at our New Store in Steilacoom City.

Steilacoom City, March 18, '54. 28tf

J. & C. E. WILLIAMS, Portland, O. T. } PH. WATERMAN, Olympia, W. T.

Williams & Waterman,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 3m32

CHIRS & ETHRIDGE,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

TERMS—Cash.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.

June 25, 1853. 6m42

Cowlitz River Notice.

THE undersigned will run a regular line of canoes up and down the Cowlitz river, starting from Rainier and Monticello on the arrival of the steamers from San Francisco and Oregon, and starting from Cowlitz Landing to connect with the above steamers at the mouth of the Cowlitz. Also extras always ready. I have engaged the best Indians, and shall accompany the canoes myself. Passage and freight to suit the times.

WILLIAM SIMMONS.
Rainier, June 30, 1854. 44tf

JAMES C. STRONG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

CATHLAMET, W. T.
March 25, 1854. 6m29

Horses! Horses!!

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

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

Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43tf.

JUST RECEIVED

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

GEORGE & CO.
Alki, Dewampsh Day, April 13, 1854. 32tf

FOR SALE,

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

Olympia, June 10, 1854.-n40

OLYMPIA BAKERY

AND

BEEF MARKET!

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

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

J. K. HURD.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,

STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

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

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th. 1853.—1y 48.

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

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

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

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

STUART'S EXPRESS!

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

CONNECTING WITH

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,

FOR THE

ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!

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

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

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.

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

A. B. STUART.
Olympia, July 8, 1854.

Cabinet Shop.

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

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

A. J. LINVILL.
Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

ENOCH H. WILSON. JAS. K. HURD.

WILSON & HURD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Olympia, May 1st, 1854. 35tf

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

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

—ALSO—

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

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

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

March 14, 1854. 32tf

Drugs & Medicines.

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

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

HORACE MORSE.
Seattle, W. T., May 3d, 1854. 6m39.

AT TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

All orders promptly attended to by

J. P. KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco, California.
Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

Great Inducements!

THE subscriber has just received, ex LEONESA a full and desirable assortment of goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Flour, Pork, Butter,
Lard, Cheese, Bread, Syrup,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cooking Stoves,
Box Stoves and full assortment of Tin-ware.
Boots, coarse and fine, Patent Leather Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters and Bootees, Pantaloons, coarse and Fine, Shirts, Double Barrel Guns,
Powder, Shot, Dr'd Apples,
Candles, &c, &c, &c.

Being anxious to leave for the Atlantic States, I will close out the present cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the Territory. Please call and examine.

Terms Cash.

C. C. TERRY.
Alki, April 26, 1854. tf.

MEDICINE.

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

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. A. LATHROP, M. D.
June 25, 1853. 42-1y

Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

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

WM. COCK.
Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

Territory of Washington, King county, } ss

To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting:

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

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

SEAL.

D. S. MAYNARD,
Clerk of District court for King county, W. T.
July 15, 1854. 3t46—12.

Northern Fanaticism.

The abolition spirit seems to be spreading and becoming more infuriated every day at the North. Two meetings of the fanatics were recently held in the city of New York, the full proceedings of which were published in the Tribune, which is the leading political abolition journal; and has a most extensive circulation and wields a prodigious influence in nearly all the non-slaveholding States. Its columns are filled weekly and daily with the most bitter diatribes against the institution of slavery.—To show how its editors wrote and felt on the prospect of the probable passage of the Nebraska bill—a measure which simply restores the South to its constitutional equality in the Union, and does not injuriously affect a single interest of the North—we will make a brief extract from one of its leading articles, which may be taken as a sample of the spirit of Northern fanaticism. We quote from an editorial in the Tribune of the 12th inst., headed, "We are in the midst of a revolution!"

"We urge, therefore, unbending determination on the part of northern members, hostile to this intolerable outrage, and demand of them in behalf of Peace, in behalf of Freedom, in behalf of Justice and Humanity, resistance to the last. Better that confusion should ensue—better that discord should reign in the National Councils—better that Congress should break up in wild disorder—nay, better that the Capitol itself should blaze by the torch of the incendiary, or fall and bury its inmates beneath its crumbling ruins—than that this perfidy and wrong should be finally accomplished. We feel that these convictions are shared by northern millions, and that wherever the northern mind has unrestrained action and utterance, it will declare them. In pursuing the course we indicate, the friends of freedom in the House will be sustained by the Press and by the People and, as we believe, in whatever form support shall be demanded. We devoutly urge them to be faithful to their trust in this great emergency, and to confidently rely upon a popular sympathy that will treasure their deeds as the acts of martyrs. Such a course will secure the support of men who will hold their lives cheap in the maintainance of the righteous cause which that minority is called to defend.

The American fleet now on the China station is the largest ever assembled by the United States. It includes the steam-frigates Mississippi and Powhatan, frigate Macedonian, sloop-of-war Saratoga, and store-ships Lexington, Southampton and Supply, at Japan; the steam frigate Susquehanna and sloop-of-war Plymouth, at Shanghae; the steamer Queen at Canton, and the armed surveying squadron, under Commander Ringgold, at Hongkong, consisting of the sloops-of-war Vincennes and Porpoise, the steamer John Hancock, and schooner Fenimore Cooper. Such a naval force was never before seen in those waters in time of peace, and it is calculated to exert a beneficial influence in impressing Oriental nations with an idea of our power and resources. The British in China had received, at last advices, intelligence of the declaration of war, and the Admiral had in consequence started post-haste for the north, with all his force, in search of the Russian fleet, last heard from off Shanghae. The British fleet in China consists of the flag-ship Winchester, of 50 guns; the war-steamers Barracouta, Encounter, Rattler and Styx; ships-of-war Hercules, Spartan, Bittern, and sloops-of-war. Comus and Grecian. The French had in the same neighborhood the steamer Colbert and frigage Constantine—making, when united, a force amply sufficient to blow the Russians out of the water. It is reported that a vessel, which left Hongkong in great haste three days after the arrival of the English mail with news of the war, had been overhauled by a British cruiser, and despatches for the Russian Admiral, warning him of his danger, found on board. It is more than probable the British Admiral, Sir James Stirling, will pounce upon the Russian before he is aware of his peril, and take him at disadvantage. This same Russian fleet is a great bug-bear in the East, and appears to keep all the British colonies on the Pacific in state of constant alarm.—*S. F. Herald.*

The Royal Family of Russia.—The following amiable family picture may be interesting at this time, when Russia is thrusting her ursine nose into the politics of Europe:

Peter I, the founder, as he may be called, of the present Imperial family, was the murderer of the two daughters and the sons of his brother Ivan, and the murderer it is asserted, according to more than one of the annalists of his reign, by his own hand of Alexis. He was himself murdered, by Menzicoff, (a name that has again risen up in history,) the favorite of his wife Catherine, who, when united to Peter, was already the wife of a living husband, and their children were afterwards declared incapable of reigning, because born in sin. Anna, the eldest daughter of Ivan, put fourteen thousand Russians to death, and banished twice as many. A revolution displaced the young Ivan to put on the throne Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I, and her reign was remarkable for her drunkenness and debauchery. Peter III, her successor, was notoriously the off-spring of crime, and was dethroned and strangled by his wife Catherine II, the same infamous woman who assassinated the dethroned Emperor Ivan, and whose own son Paul, the father of the present Emperor Nicholas, was strangled by his courtiers.

The Potato Crop.—We learn with sorrow that our farmers are again threatened with misfortune. The potato crops are suffering terribly from the drought of the past winter, and the quantity will fall short at least one-sixth. Alameda county, although a few of the farmers may realize a rich yield, will not generally prove remunerative to her tillers.—*Alameda Express.*

Spain as it Was, and as it Is.—How sad has been the decay of this once powerful nation, whose very name was formerly emblematic of splendor and power; now, alas! a melancholy memorial of departed greatness. Under the Moors, the population of Spain was thirty millions; it is now less than thirteen millions. The Clamor Publico, a Madrid newspaper, says:

"Grenada, before its fall in 1487, contained 400,000 inhabitants, of whom 60,000 bore arms. It now contains but 60,000 souls all counted. Malaga, in the 17th century, contained 80,000 inhabitants; it now possesses only 50,000. Medina del Campo, in the 17th century, contained 60,000 inhabitants; it now contains 6,000. Merida, at the epoch, possessed 40,000 inhabitants; it now possesses only 5,000.—In the 16th century, diocese of Salamancha had one hundred and twenty-seven cities and villages; it now has thirteen only.—Segovia, in 1725, had 5,000 families, now 2,000. Seville, in the 17th century, had a population of 300,000, of which 130,000 were employed in manufactures; it now contains 96,000 souls all told. Toledo, in the 15th century, had 200,000 inhabitants; it now has 15,000. Valence, which in the year 1600 counted a population of 600,000, now hardly numbers 60,000. In 1788 there were counted 1511 abandoned villages in Spain, and the number has increased from that day to this."

☞ The revolutionists in China appear to be still progressing, notwithstanding the contradictory reports by previous arrivals. They have two armies in Pi-chih-le, in which Pekin is situated; but it is now nearly ten months since they entered that province, and we have no authentic news of any attack having yet been made upon the capital. From an article in the "Friend of China," it appears that the Rebel Emperor is not so orthodox in his Christianity as was at first supposed. He declares that his doctrines are no more than those taught by the Chinese moralists, previous to the corruptions of the idolaters and Budhists.

A Chinese Newspaper.—We have received from San Francisco a number of the "Golden Hills News," printed entirely in Chinese, with a request 'please exchange.' The contents, we have no doubt, are very interesting, but are a sealed book to us—for we have never drank at the fountain of Confucian literature, except the little streams of Bohee Hyson, and even these to suit our taste, were much diluted. The "Golden Hills News" we presume is a progressive, go-ahead paper, and represents Young Hyson. Its typography looks like flies legs, butterflies' wings and spiders' claws arranged for a country dance; the column rules are drawn across the sheet, and you may read it crab fashion backwards. We welcome this accession to the diurnal press of America, and invite the curious to inspect our number at the Sun office.—[*Philadelphia Sun.*

Mormon Children.—Of all the children that have come under our observation, we must, in candor, say that those of the Mormons are the most lawless and profane.—Circumstances connected with travel, with occupations in a new home, and desultory life, may, in part, account for this; but when a people make pretensions to raising up a "holy generation," and are commanded to take wives for the purpose, we naturally look at the quality of fruit produced by the doctrines; and, surely, they should not complain of the Scripture rule, "By their fruits ye shall know them."—[*Lieut. Gunnison.*

CLOSING OUT!
Selling off at Cost!!
BETTMAN, BROTHERS,

At the north-east corner of Main and Second streets, occupied heretofore by Bettman & Brand. Their stock of goods consists, for the most part, of the following articles of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, &c.:

Fine Cloth dress and summer coats,
Fine Cloth, Cassimere and Satinette pants,
Silk, Satin, Cloth, fancy and light summer vests,
Calicoes of all figures and prices,
Flannel and Calico shirts,
Fine white Cotton and Linen shirts,
Broad Cloth, Cassimere, and Satinett in the bolt,
Drilling, Sheeting, &c.,
A lot of Carpenters' tools, Window Glass of all sizes,
Sugar, Tea, Syrup, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be disposed of for cash AT COST, and oftentimes BELOW ACTUAL COST!

N. B. Bettman, Brothers will take in exchange for goods, fresh butter, eggs, oats, &c., for which the highest market price will be allowed. Being determined to close out their present stock of goods at any sacrifice, the best kind of bargains may be obtained on application.

Olympia, July 22, 1854. 46tf

P. KEACH & CO.

HAVE just received Ex G. W. KENDALL, and now offer for sale at Wholesale and Retail, the largest assortment of Goods on Puget Sound.

COMPRISING IN PART THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Pork, Shoulders, Sugar, crushed and powdered, Sugar China, No. 1, E. B. Syrup in kegs, No. 1, Molasses, Teas, every variety, Coffee, old Java and Rio, Chili Beans, Apples, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Preserved Fruits. Also, 150 bbls. excellent Flour.

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS, EVERY VARIETY.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

Fancy Prints, Calicoes, Mous de Laines, Alapaccas, figured and plain, Shirting and Sheeting, Flannels, Red and white, Cassimers, Velvets, muslins, figured and embroidered Handkerchiefs, Irish Linnen, Thread, Silk, &c., &c.

COATS,

Frock and Dress, heavy Beaver and Pilot Overcoats, Pants, black and fancy Doeskin, Cloth, Satin and Silk vests, extra fine white Shirts, Calico, Linen, Check, and Hickory do., and a large assortment of under and over Shirts.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30 Cases Boots and Shoes, for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Misses.

HATS AND CAPS.

Lima, Moleskin, and Kossuth, Mexican and Brush Hats, Navy and Boston glazed Caps.

A Very Large Supply

Of cooking stoves, Premium and Western World, Office and Parlor stoves, stove pipe, Zinc, &c.

Hard Ware.

Cutlery, Log Chains, Carpenter's tools, Glass-ware, Wooden-ware, Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, Knives and Forks, &c. Besides hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

We would respectfully invite the inhabitants of this Territory, to call before purchasing elsewhere at our New Store in Steilacoom City.

Steilacoom City, March 18, '54. 28tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

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

—ALSO—

Black-mithing and Ship-mithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to

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

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

March 14, 1854. 32tf

Drugs & Medicines.

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

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

HORACE MORSE.

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

AT TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

All orders promptly attended to by

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

Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

Great Inducements!

THE subscriber has just received, ex LEONESA, a full and desirable assortment of goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Flour, Pork, Butter,
Lard, Cheese, Bread, Syrup,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cooking Stoves,
Box Stoves and full assortment of Tin-ware.
Boots, coarse and fine, Patent Leather Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters and Bootees, Pantaloons, coarse and Fine, Shirts, Double Barrel Guns,
Powder, Shot, Dr'd Apples,
Candles, &c, &c, &c.

Being anxious to leave for the Atlantic States, I will close out the present cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the Territory. Please call and examine.

Terms Cash.

C. C. TERRY.

Alki, April 26, 1854. -tf.

SAMUEL HOLMES,

DAGUERREOTYPIST,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Will attend to all orders for the taking of Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, and all other matters connected with the art.

Rooms over the Cabinet Shop of D. C. Beatty.

May 13, 1854. 36tf

CARTER & PAGETT,

DEALERS IN

PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Cowlitz Landing, W. T.

Also, proprietors of the

COWLITZ HOTEL,

where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.

Dec. 3, 1853. 13.

D. R. BIGELOW, QUINCY A. BROOKS.

BIGELOW & BROOKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1753.

DISSOLUTION.

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

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

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

Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28tf

ARRIVAL OF THE

"EOLIAN,"

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

S. J. McCORMICK,

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

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

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

June 17, 1854.-n41-1m

New Goods,

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

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

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.
Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants.
Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,
Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

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

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

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, L. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

J. & C. E. WILLIAMS, Portland, O. T. | PH. WATERMAN, Olympia, W. T.

Williams & Waterman,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 3m32

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

TERMS—Cash.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.

June 25, 1853. 6m42

PUYALLUP

SALMON FISHERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the nett—in any quantity to suit. Apply to

RILEY & SWAN, Puyallup,
or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq., Steilacoom City.

August 12, 1853. 50tf

THE OFFICE OF

JNO. B. PRESTON,

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

Oregon City, Dec. 1854, 16tf

STOVES.

JUST RECEIVED ex brig Tarquhia, a large and splendid assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC.

Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and 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, Nev. 5, 1853. 9tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.

Front street, next door to Ladd & Co's. Third door below the Columbian Hotel.

Sept. 10, 1853.

Estate of Geo. N. McConaha, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late G. N. McConaha, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within one year from the date hereof, to me at my residence in the town of Seattle, King county, W. T.; and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

A. A. DENNY, Administrator.

July 15, 1854. 4w48

For Sale Cheap.

TWO Concord Coaches, with Harness complete for sixteen horses, nine seat. For particulars apply at Van Winkle & Duncan's, 4th, between I and J streets, Sacramento, or to L. S. Van Winkle, No. 16 Carswell House, Sansome Street, San Francisco, or address Van Ward, "Sun Office."

May 20, 1854. 2m37.

W. T. SAYWARD,

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

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

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

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

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

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

REFERS TO

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

Notic.

ALL persons indebted to the late G. N. McConaha, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having demands against the same will please present them as it is my desire to adjust all matters of this kind as speedily as possible.

URSULA McCONAHA.

Seattle, June 10, 1854.-n40

STEAMER FASHION.

THE FASHION is now plying and will continue to ply regularly between

MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,

twice a week, connecting with the boats and canoes on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City.

Passengers may confidently expect to meet the Fashion at Portland every Monday and Thursday mornings, and at Monticello on the evenings of the same days.

J. O. VAN BERGEN.

Dec. 1, 1853.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L. STORY,

DRUGGIST,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Dec. 3, 1853.

C. H. MASON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

I. N. EBEY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND SOLICITER IN CHANCERY.

Office at the Custom House.

Sept. 30, 1853. 4tf

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

H. C. MOSELEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.

July 9, 1853. tf

F. A. CHENOWETH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE—Portland Hospital, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

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.

J. O. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Coeesterville, Near Penn's Cove,
mh 25, '54-ly.] Whidby's Island, W. T.

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.

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

2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawlian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawlian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
8000 lbs coarse salt,
2000 lbs Sugar-cured Hams,
2000 lbs extra chewing tobacco, in 21 lb packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 lb boxes,
20 doz. boxes Martell's Brandy,
75 doz. boxes Gin,
44 gallons Spirits Turpentine, in 6 gallon tins,
95 Iron pots,
89 pairs heavy pants,
25 doz. looking glasses,
150 pairs heavy brogans,

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

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 29tf

DE SHUTES STORE.

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

WILSON & HURD.

De Shutes, April 8, 1854. n31.

LIVERY STABLE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

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

Also horses kept by the day or week.

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

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

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

A. J. BALDWIN & CO.

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854.

NOTICE.

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

EDWARD J. ALLEN,

Olympia, April 8, 1854. n31

Schiotwoot.

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

A. J. BALDWIN.

Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

No. 86 Sacramento Street,

March 1, 1851. tf.31 SAN FRANCISCO.

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

BERNARD GOLDMAN, SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.

April 20, 1854. 24tf

FRUIT TREES.

MILWAUKIE NURSERY.

H. & S. LUELLING, PROPRIETORS.

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

March 11, 1843.

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

A word to the wise is sufficient.

G. A. BARNES.

Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—1y1.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

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

Dec. 3, 1853. 6m.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

July 23, 1853—46ly.

GEORGE L. STORY,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE ALD RETAIL the following articles:

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

30 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla;	500 lbs Saltpetre;
50 doz S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;	800 lbs Alum;
75 doz Dr Jacob do do;	255 lbs Balsam copaiva;
30 " Jayne's Expectorant;	75 lbs Spts. Nitre Dulc;
20 " Jayne's Alternative;	100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent;
40 " Moffatt's Phoenix Bitters;	600 lbs Cream of Tartar
50 " do Life Pills;	350 lbs Tartaric Acid;
24 " Osgood's Indian Cholagogue;	800 lbs Bi-carb Soda;
30 " Thompson's Eye-Water;	500 lbs Beeswax;
24 " Nerve and bone Liniment;	200 lbs refined camphor;
15 " Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge;	400 lbs Copperas;
30 " British Oil;	500 lbs Glauber salts;
36 " Harlem do;	50 gals. cold pres'd castor oil;
40 " Godfrey's Cordial;	4 boxes cast steel assp;
50 " Bateman's Drops;	3 bbls lampblack;
12 " Ayer's C. pectoral.	1 bbl Race ginger;
50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer;	50 lbs Cassia, in mats;
300 gross bottle corks;	300 lbs Hops;
70 cases Sarsap. syrup	100 lbs Rad Rhei. Ind.;
25 " Lemon syrup;	800 lbs Sal soda;
25 " Raspberry do;	1200 lbs Epsom salts;
500 lbs Herbs, assorted;	200 lbs Sponge;
100 ozs Quinine;	75 lbs Carb. Ammonia;
20 " Strychnine;	50 doz sweet oil in tin kets.
10 lbs Iodide of Pottass;	50 lbs Indigo, Bengal
	30 lbs Opium (new crop)
	20 lbs Pruss. Potash;
	2 bbls Sassafras bark;
	200 lbs Emery, ass'd sizes;
	125 ozs Flores Benzoin;
	15 bbls Dyewood;

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

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

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,

NO. 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,

SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,

Horse Powers; Carpenters' Tools;
Tinman's Tools and Machines;

Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line.

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

San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 51tf.

In Store and Now Receiving,

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

HARDWARE, GROCERIES

PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS;

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

W. S. LADD & CO.

Portland, June 20, 1853. tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM-SHIP

PEYTONA,

JAS. S. NASH, COMMANDER,

will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 28th of each month.

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

Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN Y. STIRLING.

ENSIGN & STIRLING,

LUMBER DEALERS,

OFFICE—Junction Market and California St. wharves, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

San Francisco, Sept. 25, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN

Produce and Merchandise,

COWLITZ FARMS, W. T.

September 8, 1852. tf.