# PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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## Vancouver's Island.

VICTORIA, V. I.,
January, 1854.

*May it please your Excellency:*

1. We, the undersigned, holding landed property, or otherwise interested in the welfare of the colony of which you are governor, beg leave to protest against the tenor of a petition recently addressed to you and praying you to annul the appointment of David Cameron, Esq., as judge *pro tem.* of a court of equity at Victoria.

2. We believe that but few of the subscribers to that petition have property at stake on the Island, that persons were instigated to sign it without having any grievance to complain of, of whom, not a few were absolutely unacquainted with the substance of the petition they signed.

3. We are convinced that you, with the advice of the Council, made the appointment in question, because you considered the institution of the office indispensable, and because you felt as we do, that David Cameron, Esq., a gentleman of business habits, and considerable colonial experience, was the fittest man here, of those not already professionally occupied, to preside n such a court.

4. If that gentleman had committed any injustice we presume as a matter of course, an appeal to the Governor and Council would have met with proper attention, but so short was his tenure of office previous to the date of that petition, that he has had no equity cases to adjudicate upon, which circumstance alone must stamp the proceedings of the former petitioners as ill-advised, and hasty in the extreme.

5. We are further of opinion that if, in this colony, where there is perfect freedom—where life and property are as yet secure, where the market is so extensive, and remunerative, and where the produce is so lamentably small, the laboring classes were to employ their time more in raising wheat and potatoes, constructing houses to live in, &c., and suffer themselves less to be led away into discussions upon abstract political questions, all would gain by the alteration; progress because more decided, and foreigners and visitors, whose good opinion we respect, would say more for our common sense.

6. If the unreasonable clamors of a few individuals, who have little or no vested interest in the Island, were found effectual to rescind important enactments framed expressly to protect property, we feel that law and order would be in jeopardy, and therefore sincerely hope, that no personal feeling may induce David Cameron, Esq., to resign the duties of an office for which we are satisfied he will do his best to exercise for the benefit of all.

7. Wishing your Excellency continued health and strength to govern with your usual forbearance and moderation, and with firmness and vigor when you are of opinion that the interests of the colony require it, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves with due respect to your person and office. Your most ob't servants.

Here follow 34 signatures; 26 of Canadians, and *marks*.

## To the Colonists of Vancouver's Island.

An attempt—a shameless and audacious attempt—has lately been made to ride over your rights and liberties rough-shod. A stranger lately come among us, a very near connexion of the Governor, was made a magistrate. He very soon showed his disposition to dictate to other magistrates, and reduce them to the position of mere cyphers. But they, to the credit of the country where they were brought up, spurned to be mere tools. A case soon arose in which this man—this fellow—(for who that has witnessed his conduct can speak of him in terms of respect?) thought he had it in his power to hold up two of his brother magistrates to public scorn and contempt, and by a monstrous perversion of justice, screen an actual culprit, and ruin, by attacking as *felons* and *conspirators*, and if possible, obtaining their conviction as such, persons who, if he were not wilfully blind or a hopeless idiot, he must have known to be innocent. You, fellow-colonists, are not ignorant of these transactions, they were not done in a corner.—Your honest indignation was so roused at this foul display of wickedness, that you could not repress the open expression of it. A grand jury and a petit jury have, on their oaths, in the most decided and conclusive manner, repelled and condemned these unworthy, these base endeavors.—The finding of the one, and the verdict of the other, stand on record not to be disputed or explained away. Yes, those very men who in private uphold *this* man and calumniate the innocent and persecuted individual whom he attempted to destroy, when put on oath and held up before the world, have been compelled, in this *public* capacity as *jurors*, to express the most emphatic condemnation of their own *private* conduct as men.

In the midst of these proceedings, *this man* is appointed Judge of a Supreme Court, with the powers of the High Court of Chancery, and the Court of Queen's Bench combined—an awful, truly an awful amount of power. Yes, as if to *reward* him for his recent conduct, as if the Governor and Council wished to express their unqualified approbation of his proceedings, as if to set their seal and sanction to his acts, they promote him from being a simple Justice of the Peace to be judge of a Supreme Court. And it cannot be said that they were ignorant of these proceedings; the subject was the common topic of of conversation, members of Council conversed about it, and were not certainly unconnected with it. The Governor himself conversed about it, nay, after learning what information on the subject was in the possession of an important witness, instead of acting the part of an upright Governor in trying to secure this man's evidence, if necessary, for the furthering the ends of justice, he actually more than once was a party to getting the witness out of the way. Once, by the Governor's advice, and with the acquiescence of a member of Council, this man actually embarked in the mail canoe for Nisqually, but God's winds drove him back again. The Governor told this man on a subsequent occasion that he would have time to go to Nisqually and be back before the trial came on, when there wanted only three days of its taking place, and the vessel in which he would have embarked, named the Otter, started only the day before it.

Naturally enough when you saw all these things, when such enormities had been openly practiced before your eyes, your hearts revolted at the thought that such a man should have increased powers conferred upon him. You did your duty; you remonstrated on the subject; you pointed out besides and dwelt upon the absolute illegality of the appointment; your deputation was insulted, your representations contemned, and your prayers rejected. A deliberate falsehood was added, but this is no uncommon thing. Your deputation were told that this man's services were rendered gratuitously, whereas when he was appointed, a salary of £100 was allotted to the office, and charged upon the liquor license. Of all this there is irrefragable proof. Do you not feel indignant at such base profligacy? Are these the people to set an example to the community? Are these the people to encourage virtue and frown down vice? Are these the people to recommend truth and make lying ashamed?

But when this man was plainly told by many of you that you had no respect for, no confidence in him as being honest and upright, you could not do otherwise, it seemed necessary that some step should be taken to preserve him from the open shame which, under these circumstances, would have covered him if he had thus unblushingly continued in that sacred seat which his presence disgraced and brought a contempt upon. A counter address was got up by those persons who had concurred in his appointment, and a few others who are entirely at the mercy of the Governor in another incompatible capacity.

That address has been about a month obtaining signatures half as numerous as those appended to yours in a few days, and notwithstanding that it charges upon *your address* that it was signed by persons who were unacquainted with the substance of what they signed, this address is *marked* by individuals, the half of whom cannot it appears write their own names, nor probably understand the language in which it is written. There positively is not one man among the number who is independent to express his real sentiments or opinions, when he has any. There are some poor fellows among the number who cannot boast a civilized name at all, and barely know their right hand from their left.—As to intelligence, it never dawned on their dormant minds. Setting aside the substance of what they sign, they are not capable of forming a notion of the simplest term used. I would defy the promoters of this precious document to prove that they had even the faintest notion of the meaning of such a term as Law and Order. Fancy poor old Lemier giving us his definition of "abstract political discussions." It must be a miserable cause which requires that a petition to obtain signatures, which it cannot secure by its own merits, should be placed in the hands of a server out of rations in a store, to ask any one that comes "to put his mark to that paper," without knowing even the object of it, much less the substance of its contents. It must be a miserable cause which requires for its progress that members of Council should be first to sound their own trumpets—that the Company's clerks should have to hunt up among their own laborers for signatures. But to take a review seriative of the articles of this address:

I. sets out with stating that the signers had landed property, or, as a saving clause, seeing that if they kept this specification there would be a lamentably small number, or are otherwise interested in the colony.

What then? Are there no landed proprietors who approve of the former address? Are none of those who signed or sympathize with it interested in the welfare of the colony? Are those only who live in a state of concubinage with the savage Indians interested in the welfare of the colony?—and those who are decently attired, who have civilized wives of whom they are not ashamed, who can read and write their own names, who have families, not half Indian and consequently unsettled and prone to wander, but settled, domesticated and civilized. Are these last not interested in the welfare of that colony which they have made their home? The framer of this foolish and illogical petition, in fact found himself in a dilemma. He had a bad cause to advocate, and he is not clever enough by a long way—though we know he is unscrupulous enough to have the desire to make it appear a good one. Thus he argued: We wish to show that all the landed proprietors are on our side, and that we shall contrast very favorably with the opposite party in that respect; but then [in every bad cause there is always an awkward '*but then*'], we shall be too few, so to let in the tag rag and bob tail, we must insert this clause, "or otherwise interested in the welfare of the colony."—Do you think, sir, there is any force in this description? Well then, you foolish man, do you not perceive that it applies to all who signed the remonstrance which galds you so much? Are they not *all* at least "interested in the welfare of the colony?" Was not this the *very reason why* they signed it? Oh, then, shallow blockhead, go to Whately—but yet he will not provide thee with a head. His logic will not furnish thy empty scull with understanding, therefore for the future thou hadst better stick slavishly to thy chains and let politics and dialectics alone.

II. This clause states that all the subscribers have the same belief. Now, I deny this altogether. Many of them have no belief, as indeed any idea at all upon the subject. What does Francois Cantail, for instance, know about who has property and who has not, upon the Island; a man whose residence is at Fort Simpson, who came here with Chief Trader W. H. McNeil and is going back with him? As to persons being instigated to sign it, I call those who assert, calumniators; those on our side, those only are free,—it is only those who serve the H. B. Co. who must sign anything their masters think proper to prescribe. Let them prove the instigation—Poor cowardly wretches may be frighted to recant to their own bane, but instigation I must distinctly deny. With regard to those who signed not having any real grievances to complain of, they themselves must be allowed to be the best judges of *that*? Or do they mean to say that nobody has a right to complain when injustice is done, except the very person who is the immediate sufferer? Is it the duty of men in society to stand by and quietly see their neighbors oppressed and unjustly treated, and because they themselves are not the victims, not to raise their voice in his defence? This, if the whole passage, if the particular word real are to have any meaning at all, is the monstrous principle here laid down! Men, you are not to complain of injustice until you yourselves suffer, and if you stick to this, and complain only of your individual wrongs when they happen, your oppressors will not much regard it. These petitioners do not seem to have heard of a *body* politic. Men joined together under one government form a *body politic*, and every individual is a member thereof. Now it is in this body as in all bodies: when one member suffers, either from individual affection or from external violence, all the members suffer along with it. An injury done to one man as a member of human society, as a subject of the laws, is an injury done to all.—A violation of the laws which guarantee the security of all, and form their only protection, is a common wrong, and every member of the body politic not only *has a right*, but is bound by the imperative duty of doing his utmost to get redress and prevent a repetition. I am proud to enter so minutely into the examination of this principle, because these enlightened petitioners seem to stand in need of yet a little further information which they would do well to obtain for their own and their cause's credit, before they sign another document of a public or political nature. Before they put their names to paper treating on matters of civil polity, they would do as well to learn a few of the principles and the elements of legislation and political philosophy. With regard to the charge of not a few being unacquainted with the substance of what they signed, I think they were a very few indeed who were so, and if it is proved that there were any of that class, why I am sure you will be very glad that such chaff should be sifted out from us, and blown over to help cover the nakedness of the other heap. Many congratulations to them upon their noble acquisition. I say! such men had better sign nothing. Their names are not worth their share of ink and space of paper. But you will, I think, agree with me, that the great majority of those who signed your remonstrance and a vast number more, including men of weight, intelligence, respectability and interest, who from motives of propriety, which these good gentlemen have no capacity to understand, and consequently to appreciate, though they could not but concur in the substance of that remonstrance, yet refrained from signing—you will agree with me, I say, in considering that all these, both signing and not signing, have proved, and will continue to prove, in a manner the most substantial, that they perfectly well understand the substance of what was written in that remonstrance, and indeed of a great deal more on collateral subjects of a similar nature—not those touched upon, but still of very great importance.

III. The conviction expressed in the opening of this paragraph is worth about as much as the belief spoken of at the commencement of the second. I dare say Governor Douglass thought the institution of the office "*indispensable*." I do not doubt that in the least. But on what grounds do we take leave of forming our own judgment as well as the author of No. 3. Before Mr. Cameron came to this country, Gov. Douglass, in the capacity of Chief Factor of the H. B. Co., thought it indispensable to obtain some place for him. I suppose he thought it equally *indispensable* that a salary should be attached. You are aware that salary was £150 per annum. Perhaps he thought it further equally *indispensable* that this should be by some means increased. Perhaps it was thought *in-dis-pensable*, too, in a vain family, that some title should be superadded. Perhaps this appointment provided the means of fulfilling all these pretty little *indispensabilities*. We know from observation of human nature, that when a man is conscious of a particular wrong, he always aims to defend himself from the imputation of that one offence. He instinctively covers that part, and often spontaneously erects defences on that side before he is attacked. On this rational ground I account for the humiliating conduct of Gov. Douglass, in stating voluntarily and uncalled for, that Mr. Cameron rendered his services gratuitously. I say the whole of the matter on this point proves the consciousness of a motive that did not like to show itself to the light.

As to his being "the fittest person here of those not already professionally occupied," is lamentable stuff. In a lame case, however, a man, when he opens his mouth, is always in danger of saying something damaging to himself. Pray, are not *all* professionally occupied? Was not Mr. Cameron himself professionally occupied in something of a black nature already?—Was he not a coal merchant's clerk? But I can enlighten you a little on this strange and unconsequential jumble of words. In the original of this able paper, it ran thus at first, that he "was the fittest man of those not professionally occupied," but the numsculls who composed it, having a fluctuating glimmer of understanding, perceived on reading it over, that it would not exactly do to let it stand thus, for it only meant in that way, that he was the fittest man among men not professional, thus classing him with laborers. Now this they thought they would not do, so they must alter that sentence. How was it to be done? "Oh, stick in the word *already* before professional," and accordingly it was done. As it stands now, it is mere nonsese. Was he not already occupied as a clerk? Well then, do they not consider that a professional occupation? (True, it is not really.) How then have they evaded the difficulty? He was occupied as well as others. The truth is, they did not dare to say that he was absolutely the *fittest man* even in the colony, and therefore they added a qualifying clause which made an absurdity of the whole. Not being able with any force to call him the fittest man of all, simply the fittest man, they call him the fittest man of a class actually, as you see, *not in existence*. Poor defenders, the composers of such rubbish as this. Well, I congratulate Mr. Cameron and Mr. Douglass. Francois Lecuier and Francois Contail actually believe Mr. Cameron to be and feel as Gov. Douglass does; (I don't doubt that), that Mr. Cameron is a gentleman (do they know what a *gentleman* is?) of business habits, colonial experience, (how did they find these things out?) and finally the fittest person of those not already occupied professionally! Pray, are some of these good men of mark waiting for some *professional* occupation, so that they constitute a class not yet, not already professionally occupied, and wish to have the honor of enlisting Mr. Cameron in their body? We think that body contains more men much more worthy than he.

I believe, verily, that in the words—"you feel as we do," lies the pith of the matter. Here is the secret of all the trouble bestowed upon this paper. You are Governor—you can throw us a sop, and probably will, if we please you; you are Chief Factor, &c., and can favor us in many substantial ways, and we expect you may perhaps, and help our promotion, if we promote your little views. Well—you feel—you have a certain feeling in a certain point—we feel as you do. Yes, as you feel we feel, only give us our cue, and we dance to the tune without any scruple of "Follow the leader, follow the leader."

We now come to No. 4. Observe three members of Council advise an appeal to themselves. Now, passing by the fact that they appointed him while the case, when he so shamefully misconducted himself, was still proceeding, two of them being connected with the case, are they capable of judging? Did not one of them on the 19th, demand of two magistrates that they should violate a fundamental maxim of our law? Did he not vehemently press as a right, that an accused person should be put on his oath? This is one of your precious legislators, who helped to create this themselves, and appoint the man a law-maker in a rage, because he could not prevail upon the magistrate to become a *law-breaker*.

Another of these M. C's. too, knows so much of English law and common justice, that when a man, Jas. Broad, in March 1853, was brought before him upon a charge of assault, and wished to bring witnesses in his defence, he was not allowed and told peremptorily that the case was closed, and he was committed for three months! What said the justly indignant man—"commit me, and not allow me to bring a witness in my own defence!" No, you can bring no witnesses, the case is closed! My English blood boils at the recital of such an atrocity.

I feel ashamed of my sovereign who was so represented. This is another M. C. A third is father-in-law also to the employer of the man who turned out to be a thief, and whom they all tried to screen from justice as long as they could, trying at the same time to condemn and ruin that man who had already been injured, both by putting him by Cameron's means, in the place of the thief, and when they found this was not enough, using other means in other capacities to remove so obnoxious to them.

The principal persons, it may be observed, who have signed this petition, have also signed another which has for its object the ruin of that individual, whose innocence all the skill, knowledge, "*business habits, colonial experience*, and *malice* of Cameron are not found sufficient to overthrow.

Here is one specious argument, so very shallow, but making so great an attempt at appearing reasonable, that it is proper to bestow a few words upon it, and very few will suffice. It is said, "so short was his tenure of office previous to the date of that petition, that he had no equity cases to adjudicate upon." True, he had not held this office long, but he had held another judicial office quite long enough to show what sort of a man he was; he had exhibited his character as a magistrate in such a light as to make it any thing but desirable that he should be promoted to the office of judge. Or would these petitioners say, "Oh! but this was as an equity judge, and that is quite different from a criminal judge." What then? Is equity of such a nature that a man may be presumed to make an excellent dispenser of equity who had shown himself a gross perverter, and opposer of justice? Is there room for partiality and malice as a magistrate, but none for their exercise in a court of equity? Are these your arguments? goodly arguments forsooth! Why a notorious thief or highway robber, a convicted villain might be promoted to any office, and partisans might defend his appointment, and if the common decency of the whole country were to, as it would, rise up at once and remonstrate against the appointment, and ask that it might be annulled, they might, with as much justice as these petitioners evince, be told, that "so short had been the tenure of his office previous to the date of their petition, that he had a case to exercise the functions of his office upon," and therefore, this circumstance must stamp their proceedings in opposing his appointment as "ill advised and hasty in the extreme" When you see a child fall into the water, do you consider it ill-advised, and hasty in the extreme, to attempt to extricate it, before you have waited to see whether it will be drowned? When you find that a person has swallowed poison, do you delay any remedies until you perceive whether it is fatally operating? Yet this is exactly the reasoning fellow colonists, on which your proceeding in opposing this man's appointment is so flippantly, with such an air of contempt adjudged by these petitioners to be "ill-advised, and hasty in the extreme."

I do not judge it is ill-advised, and doubt not you will agree with me, to avoid danger as much as possible, and the greater the danger, I opine the greater *haste* ought we to have to get out of its way.

Daily experience shows that it is freedom of action which is particularly hateful to the present authorities—men who attend a public meeting to discuss their most important affairs, their dearest interests, are by the government termed *seditious*. If there is freedom of action, it is not to these petitioners nor to the cause they advocate. As for life and property being secure—notoriously they are not—this, if called upon, I will prove in a proper place. I can prove it, and in a proper place I am ready. As to property, did not Mr. Cameron do his utmost to render the tenure of property insecure? Did he not labor vehemently to make it appear that the property of one man was the property of another, and that the innocent man had feloniously taken what was his own property. Was it not manifest undeniably, that if he had had the power, if he had been left to himself, this is what he would have done? Mighty security, truly!—and reputation, character—*liberty* too, is secure, I suppose, is it not? Away with such impudent assertions, let them not look into the face of honesty for shame! If the market is so extensive and remunerative, whence is it that the produce is so lamentably small? And how is this? Why, it arises partly from the system of reservation of lands that obtained so long, and partly from the feeling of insecurity—the feeling of there being no fair prospect for industry, for the realization of vested property that justly prevails to so wide an extent in consequence of this very system—that these petitioners solemnly uphold this very system, that produces such natural fruits as this illegal, this shameful appointment.

As to the propriety of "abstract political discussions," you well know that it is of very little use to build houses, to plant potatoes, to sow wheat, and have the produce of your colony at the mercy of a partial, and incompetent judge. Those men, who are best versed in "abstract political discussions," if honest, are the industrious man's best friends—they secure to him the proceeds of his labors—they protect him, and enable him to sow and reap in peace.

After what has been said upon the other articles, I will leave you to judge for yourselves whether opposition the most unshrinking to such an appointment as this is unreasonable. I leave it to you to judge whether it is of any use to call it clamor! You, yourselves, know whether those who oppose it may *justly* be called a *few*. You know whether or not you are ever likely to have any vested interests if such courts are allowed to take root. As to the appointment being made to protect property, it is easy enough to assert it, but we do not believe it. I believe that this appointment, so far from securing law and order, places them and our safety in jeopardy. As to the winding up of the cause, "We are satisfied that he will do his best to exercise the duties of his office for the benefit of all." I would suggest that a few of the individuals, whose names head the list of approvers of Mr. Cameron, might have materially corrected this phrase by adding two words, and thus saying "*all of us*."

Wishing you generally, my fellow colonists, the happiness to escape from the threatening toils of so portentous an appointment, and trusting that you will never rest, that you will leave no stone unturned so long as this illegal, this jobbing, this ill-advised and hasty appointment exists, and feeling assured that so acting, you must, since you have rights, law and justice on your side, at last succeed. I remain ever watchful for your best interests.

VIGILANS.

## Governor Wise.

More than twenty years have elapsed since the appearance of Henry A. Wise, in the arena of Politics, which happened, after this fashion: Mr. Richard Coke, who had for four years represented in Congress the Accomac District, Virginia, as a republican of the originally Crawford, then Jackson school, had been gradually alienated and estranged by Gen. Jackson's quarrel with Calhoun and attachment to Van Buren, by the extreme centralizing doctrines of the proclamation against South Carolina's nullifying attitude written by Edward Livingston, but adopted, signed and issued by Gen. Jackson, and by the violent eagerness of 'Old Hickory' to push matters to extremes with Calhoun and his followers and have them hung under the Force bill. Old-fashioned people, like Mr. Coke, are not nimble in turning short corners, and it puzzled him to see how a president who had petted Nullification in the abstract and praised Hayne's speeches of 1829 in his ill-starred controversy with Webster as embodying the true Democratic State Rights doctrine, could now affirm the exactly opposite doctrines of the Proclamation and be so fierce for hanging Calhoun, McDuffie & Co. for acting in consistency with the so-lately commended doctrines of Hayne. So Mr. Coke, with many like him, gradually fell off from Jacksonism and, without making any change in his professions, became identified in feeling with the Southern Opposition which finally crystalized into a support of Judge Hugh L. White of Tennessee, for President in 1836.

Now (1833) came forward Henry A. Wise, as a young paladin of White House 'Democracy' in opposition to Mr. Coke's re-election. He harangued the people throughout the District, accusing Mr. Coke of disaffection toward the President and disloyalty to 'the party,' and exhorting the electors to repair the breach in the Democratic bulwark by sending him to Congress in Coke's stead. (The Democracy, by the way, of this part of Virginia is rather peculiar, since the Accomac District was a stronghold of Washingtonian Federalism; Mr. Coke himself, Mr. Wise's father, and Gen. Thomas H. Bayly, if we mistake not, having all been stanch Federalists in the olden time, but the most ultra of State Rights 'Democrats' under the new dispensation.) Mr. Wise's vigorous eloquence prevailed, and he was chosen to congress. Mr. Coke took personal offense at something said by Mr. Wise during the canvass, challenged him to a duel, and received satisfaction in the shape of a broken arm, shivered by Wise's bullet. With that memento, he sank quietly into retirement, and after a few years died.

Mr. Wise went to Congress, and stuck to the Jacksonism which had served him so well nearly two years.

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A correspondent of the London Times writes from Scutaria, that the English soldiers swear terribly at the fleas which swarm in the barracks just vacated by the Turks. The soldiers ought to select one of the biggest, and put it in the ear of the Emperor.

# Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.


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

## Affairs at Van Couver's Island.

We ever have, and shall ever esteem it our province, (feeble as it may be) to extend our aid and sympathy to any people struggling for liberty, and striving to burst asunder the chains of despotism, in whatsoever part of the globe oppression may exist. Acting on this principle, we have opened our columns, for the last few weeks, to various letters and documents sent to us for publication from Vancouver's Island.

A careful perusal of these, forces the conviction, that on that island exists a system of tyranny in miniature, complete in all its ramifications, which can be considered only in its results, as second to the iron rule of the Czar, or the doings of eastern despots.

Forms of law are set at naught—trial by jury—the bulwark of boasted British liberty, is perverted, or rather *subverted*—the bench corrupted—honest magistrates insulted and superceded—private character assailed, and even a pure-minded and zealous clergyman, who had courage to stand up in defence of his oppressed fellow men, is falsely accused of larceny and conspiracy, but acquitted by a jury, partly composed of even the servants of Honorable Hudson's Bay Company.

Our readers will verify these remarks by examining the able letter of "Vigilans," on the first page of to-day's paper. It is evidently the production of a man of talent—bears the impress of truth, and evinces a thorough acquaintance with the interests of the Island, and the machinery of the Company's Government.

The resolutions, too, passed at a public meeting of the free inhabitants (published in this paper some time since) legally convened, and orderly conducted—though characterised by the Governor as seditious—will tell their own tale. Connected with these, we lately published an interesting address of the free people to the late Rev. Mr. Stains, expressing their high sense of his usefulness as a clergyman, and his integrity as a man. On the principle of *audi alteram partem*, we this day publish a counter address to the Governor, by the clerks, factors and workmen of the company which savors rankly of sycophancy, servility and wilful and native ignorance.

And all the abuses to which the free settlers have alluded in their resolutions, and which are so fully set forth in the address of "Vigilans," are perpetrated unblushingly, in a so-called colony of Great Britain!—the vaunted cradle of constitutional liberty. But colony she is not, only in name. The spirit of the traders, who rule the island, has ever been anti-colonial; they need no population but supple clerks, ignorant laborers—the "habitans" of Lower Canada, savages and trappers, whom they can defraud at will.

It is melancholy to reflect that an island, possessing so many capabilities for maintaining a prosperous and happy people, should lie waste. The southern end is said to be well adapted for agricultural pursuits, stock raising, &c., the soil is good, the climate salubrious—possessed of excellent harbors, and might be the most valuable section of the whole coast above California. It might be made the focus of that trade which will flow into north-western America.

The chiefs of the Company seem to be ignorant of the fact that ships will no longer circumnavigate the globe, in numbers as heretofore, to convey merchandise from point to another; that they will not take goods around Cape Horn, on the way from Canton to New York; that the oriental trade of America, will, ere long, be pursued through the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, to the new world, in view of the completion of the Northern Pacific Rail-Road. In its passage, it would soon enrich the people of Vancouver's Island, if people there were. But who, ever, with such a prospect, would live in bondage in the interim? It is to be hoped that the British Government will open their eyes to these facts, and let the island pass into more intelligent hands for its future government.

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Duwamish Bay Coal.—Col. Ruckel arrived at this place on Tuesday last, from San Francisco, to examine the coal beds on the Duwamish river, which is now being worked by Captain Webster and others. Much has been said about the quantity and quality of coal in this Territory, but no information has yet been given to satisfy us on the subject, further than that there is large coal fields in the Territory. Col. R. is a practical miner from Pennsylvania, where he carried on extensive operations for many years. We shall look for his report with much interest, and will publish it as soon as possible after we receive it, for the benefit of all whom it may concern.

From Fort Benton.—Mr. James Doty, attached to the northern railroad exploration under Gov. Stevens, reached Olympia on the 24th inst., with a party of three men. Mr. Doty has been stationed since September last, at Ft. Benton, upon the upper Missouri; and during his stay there, he has been active in exploring almost the whole region of the upper Missouri, and visiting the villiages of the Blackfeet Indians—gaining reliable information of this powerful tribe. Mr. D. left Fort Benton on the 7th ult—crossed the basis for a good wagon road to St. Mary's; from thence to Walla-Walla, took the route of the Cœur d'Aline mission, and from Walla-Walla, pursued the military road over the Cascade mountains, to Olympia.

From careful observation, taken with special reference the construction of a military road from Walla-Walla to the great Falls of the Missouri, Mr. D. thinks that the appropriation of $30,000, recently made by Congress for that object, will very materially aid in its completion.

Lieut. Mullan, with his party, left St. Mary's valley on the day of Mr. Doty's departure therefrom, and is now at Ft. Vancouver.

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Dancing School.—Mrs. M. A. Hamm, one of the most accomplished vocalists on our coast, we understand, proposes to open the ensuing winter, a dancing school, for the instruction of the ladies and gentlemen of Olympia, and vicinity, in the art of tripping the "light fantastic;"—the course of instruction to commence as soon as suitable arrangements can be effected. She also proposes to teach a class at her residence on the prairie, as soon as convenience will warrant, and sufficient encouragement be given.

In the course of instruction, the following dances will be prominently introduced:

Nationalle—Promenade and Dance.
The Spanish Dance.
The Polka.
The Scottish.
The German Hop Waltz.

Together with a number of contra dances.

Mrs. H. is at present giving a series of lessons in sacred music to a large class of ladies and gentlemen in Olympia, in which she is acquitting herself with marked credit to herself, and as we believe, to the entire satisfaction of all.

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☞ The steamer *Major Tompkins*, Capt. Hunt, will leave this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the wharf of E. Giddings, for all of the various towns on the Sound, carrying the great United States mail and Stuart's Express. We advise those of our friends who are desirous of passing a pleasant week in visiting the various parts of the Territory in which they reside, to take the opportunity now. The kind civilities extended by the officers will amply repay those who place themselves on board the *Major*—the inner man being carefully provided for by the steward, and the *spiritual* man by our friend Fuller.

Hereafter the *Major Tompkins* will leave Olympia every Friday at 2 o'clock, P. M., and return the next Wednesday morning. Subscribers to the Pioneer and Democrat can thus be supplied regularly, immediately on its issue, and mail advantages, both ways on the Sound, be greatly facilitated thereby.

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☞ The English fleet recently arrived at Victoria, V. I., after the engagement off Petropolovski, by which the Russian prize *Sitka* was taken—cargo valued at $200,000, left Victoria, with the prize, for San Francisco, to undergo repairs—it being impossible to repair damages at the Island. The fleet, as before stated, consists of the frigate *President*, Capt. Burridge, the *Pique*, Sir Frederick Nicholson, the steamer *Virago*, Capt. Matthews. It is anticipated that after repairs are effected, the fleet will spend the winter in cruising on the western and northern waters of the Pacific, and that in all probability they will again visit Victoria, to spend a portion of the winter.

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☞ The *Major Tompkins*, Capt. Jas. M. Hunt, arrived at the wharf of Mr. E. Giddings, Olympia, on Tuesday evening last, with a quantity of freight and a number of passengers. For particulars see marine report.

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To Arrive.—The bark "Sarah Warren," Capt. D. J. Gove, sailed from San Francisco on the 22d of October for Olympia, with merchandize for the "Kendall Company," and others.

The schooner "Willimantic," Capt. Boyling, sailed from S. F. for Olympia on the 27th ult., with merchandize, provisions and groceries.

The brig "Rio Grande," sailed from S. F. for Olympia, on the 3d inst.

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☞ The rainy season is closing upon us. For the last week we have had alternate rain and sunshine. The clouds are condensing, and we can expect but little more of Sol's genial influence during the balance of the season.

## News by Stuart's Express!

AHEAD OF THE MAIL!

We are again under obligations to the indefatigable Stuart, who arrived here on Wednesday evening, for full files of California papers, and papers from the Atlantic cities—the former up to October 18th, and of the latter to September 20th. It will be borne in mind, that Stuart's Express now connects not only with Adams & Co., and that direct business communication has been established from Portland to Olympia, &c., but that an Express will be placed on the steamer *Major Tompkins*, on its regular arrival here, direct for Victoria, V. I., and intermediate ports along the Sound and Straits.

To the San Francisco *Herald*, *Alta California*, *N. Y. Herald* and *Tribune*, we are mainly indebted for the following items of news:

Those engaged in the lumbering interest on the Sound will be rejoiced to learn that there is now every reason to anticipate a revival in one of our great resources.—Piles, in particular, it is confidently believed, will enjoy a steady demand in San Francisco ere long.

Gov. Stevens arrived at San Francisco on the *Golden Age*, on the 17th, but indisposition in his family, (which accompanies him out), will necessarily prolong his stay in that city until the arrival of our next mail steamer.

A gradual revival in all departments of business in the California cities is about to supercede the late depression.

Wm. Walker, of Lower California Fillibustering memory, was placed upon his trial before the U. S. District Court, Judge Ogden presiding—C. Benham for the defence—on the 17th inst.

Great excitement was produced in San Francisco, recently, by the forgery, swindle, and absquatulation of H. Meiggs, of that city, who had been a heavy lumber dealer and general speculator. It was at first anticipated that he had taken his departure with something like from $250,000 to $500,000, but the *Alta California* seems to think that $10,000 would cover the entire loss to the money market, although his liabilities were very heavy in that city.—That paper says:

"The pecuniary amount of injury caused by the forgeries of H. Meiggs, to the community, is precisely the sum of money actually taken away by him, and no more.

That he has left enormously in debt, and that many individuals are left greatly the poorer by him, is unquestionable; but, it is equally true, that the money he owes must remain in the community, except so much as he actually conveyed away with him.—San Francisco is not $800,000 the poorer because of Meiggs owing that amount. If he borrowed of A. B. C, and D, in the inevitable courses of trade he would disburse it to the rest of the letters of the alphabet.

He made unprofitable speculations and paid out immense sums, which were lost to him and his present creditors, but those sums of necessity were paid to somebody, and remain in the community, except so much as he took with him.

How far his speculations, forgeries and flight ought, therefore, to affect the money market, actually depends not on the amount of his debts nor his forgeries, but of the moneys abstracted by him from the State.

These sums have been variously estimated at from $250,000 to $500,000. A little reflection and inquiry will probably induce the opinion that a twentieth part of that amount would be nearer the actual fact.

How much he paid for *hush money*, and to whom he paid it, yet remains a secret. But, after all the above deductions and allowances are made from $80,000 or $100,000, there would be not more than $15,000 to $20,000 remaining for him to carry away. In his letter to Godefroy, Sillem & Co., he placed it at $10,000, and there are strong probabilities that it did not far exceed that sum.

Put it at $50,000, the amount is nothing to create the most minute money pressure in the market.

The pressure arises not from want of money, but want of confidence. Every man is suspicious. People imagine that these matters are sufficient to create a panic, and that mere imagination creates the panic. This community probably owes less amongst each other and to each other than any community in the business world."

Among the passengers by the *Golden Age* is Lieut. W. Michler, U. S. A., and party, who are about to engage on the boundary survey between the United States and Mexico, under the Gadsden Treaty, Sir Henry Huntley, Manager of the Anglo California Gold Mining Company, E. P. Christy, and his celebrated band of Minstrels have also arrived.

The large and splendid steamship *Yankee Blade*, Capt. Randall, late of the Vanderbilt line, was wrecked, so as to render her an entire loss, whilst on her way from San Francisco to Panama. She had on board a considerable amount of freight and treasure, with some 800 passengers. She went about half her length on a rock with a full head of steam, near point Conception, the 2d day out from San Francisco. The captain at once endeavored to back her off, but being unsuccessful, dispatched two boats with the first and second mates for the land. The boat of the first mate was swamped in the surf, and some fifteen or twenty passengers drowned. The night being very foggy, it was impossible to see far ahead. Subsequently, the captain took charge of a boat, and discovering a favorable landing, succeeded in getting ashore about 200 passengers that night. The next morning, the steamship *Goliah* very opportunely discovered the wreck, and took therefrom the remaining passengers, conveying them to San Diego. Returning, she took from the shore the passengers previously landed, and conveyed them safely to San Francisco. Reports of the loss vary from 40 to 80 persons. Everything on board in the shape of freight, treasure, &c., was lost.

The *Yankee Blade* left San Francisco for her place of destination on the 2d inst.

From the Atlantic States the news is not of much importance.

The Yellow Fever was raging with considerable violence in many of the Southern cities.

The cholera still remained unabated.

A great riot had recently occurred in New Orleans between the Know Nothings and Irish—several on both sides were killed and wounded.

The democratic soft-shell convention of the State of New York have made their nominations for State officers, and adopted the Nebraska platform at Syracuse, Sept. 7th. The vote on the test question stood—Douglas, 233; Free Soil, 177.

The Ticket nominated is as follows:

*For Governor.*—Horatio Seymour,
*For Lieut. Gov.*—William H. Ludlow,
*For Canal Com'r.*—Jason Clark,
*For State Prison Insp.*—W. R. Andrews.

Horatio Seymour, it is said, will not accept the nomination.

Hon. Greene C. Bronson has agreed to run as the "hard shell" candidate for Governor of New York.

*Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune:*

Washington, Sept. 11, 1854.

Mrs. Benton, the excellent and highly-esteemed wife of Col. Benton, of Missouri, died in this city to-day. Col. B. was passionately devoted to her, and her death is a great blow to him.

A Cabinet meeting was held this morning on important dispatches received from the American Commissioner at the Sandwich Islands.

Death of Hon. Sam'l Stevens.—The Hon. Samuel Stevens, ex-Attorney-General of New York, died at Rochester on Tuesday.

W. H. Robertson, Consul at Havana, had arrived at Washington and been well received by the Administration. He says that a tremendous majority of the people of Cuba are in favor of annexation.

The venerable Elisha Whittlesey, First Comptroller, has tendered his resignation. He takes to heart the removal of his favorite clerk, and complains of interference with his duties by the Secretary.

Steamers for Oregon.—The California Steam Navigation Company intend sending the steamer Thomas Hunt and one of their stern wheel steamers to the Columbia river—the first to ply between Astoria and Portland, the other above the Falls.—*Alta.*

U. S. Treasury.—The Treasury remains surcharged with money. The amount of coin on hand in the various depositories, on the 28th ult., was $20,866,647.

## THE WAR.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE AND THE RUSSIAN REFUSAL.

There were various rumors both in Paris and Vienna as to the substance of the reply received by the Austrian Government from the Czar refusing to evacuate the Principalities. It would seem, however, that the formal reply was not expected to reach Vienna until September 16. As the document will doubtless be latitudinous and evasive it is useless at present to speculate what its precise terms may be. Our last accounts indicated that a door was re-opened for negotiations, but if the following telegraph to the London *Times* be correct the Czar's refusal is unconditional.

"Vienna, Monday morning, Sept. 4.—On Friday, Prince A. Gorchakoff received a dispatch which he delivered to Count Buol early on Saturday morning. The note contained an absolute rejection of the four propositions.

"On Saturday a Cabinet Council, at which the Emperor presided, was held. It is not expected that Austria will declare war against Russia, but probably the army of occupation in Wallachia will be raised immediately from 30,000 to 100,000 men.

"It is believed that the Austrian and Swedish Ministers will leave St. Petersburg."

This intelligence is confirmed by the following from the Paris *Monitor:*

"Gen. Benckendorff had arrived at Putbue, as the bearer of a dispatch from the Emperor of Russia to the King of Prussia.

"The Emperor returns an absolute refusal to the terms lately offered by the four powers."

Dantzic, Sept. 2d.—The forts at Elango have been blown up by the Russians.

The intelligence which has arrived by the journals is not of great importance. The *Deutschen Post* of the 29th ult, announces that it has received a dispatch stating that part of the Black Sea fleet had quitted that part of Varna, and that that part of the combined fleet now staying at Baltschik is intended to cruise near Odessa. Another version says that the intention is to blockade Odessa.

A letter from Bucharest of the 21st ult. says: The Turks are advancing on the Busco Road, on which the Russians have been frequently worsted by the Bashi Bazouks.

Strict orders have been sent to the Austrian Consul at St. Petersburg not to deviate from the four points laid down in M. Drouyn de l'Huys's note, nor to admit of any modifications in the Russian answer.

A dispatch from Vienna says that Russia rejects absolutely the required guarantee that the principalities should be evacuated, and the *Moniteur* of Sunday confirms the dispatch. It is said in Vienna that the Emperor added that he would rather sacrifice the last soldier than accept such conditions.

Vienna, Sept. 2.—Some people will have it that Demidoff has not brought any definite answer from St Petersburgh, but merely a private note from the Czar to the King of Prussia, wherein the four points are interpreted differently, and it is upon this reason that the Czar is willing to enter upon fresh negotiations.

Another dispatch says that Baron Manteuffel has received the official answer of Russia to the proposals to commence negotiations upon the basis stipulated by the Western Powers, and that Russia unequivocally declines to accept the propositions, and will maintain the defensive. [This last is probably correct.]

Advices from Bucharest to the 20th ult. state that Derbesh Pasha had arrived in the capital, and that he had issued a proclamation in favor of the Sultan, stating that the Austrians would provisionally occupy the Principalities as the ally of the Ottoman Porte. All the former privileges of the Principalities would be maintained.

The English papers—including the London *Times*—are unbounded in their gratulations on the visit of His Royal Highness Field-Marshal Prince Albert, to the camp of the Emperor Napoleon, at Boulogne. The event, they say, is "of a deep military and political significancy." His Royal Highness is accompanied by a brilliant staff including the Duke of New Castle, Minister-at-War, and is escorted by a squadron of the Queen's Life-Guards, as becomes his distinguished military position and abilities. (We may remark *en passant* that the Albert hats have been superseded.) Four ships of war and an innumerable fleet of passenger-ships accompany the Prince Marshal on his visit to France.

For three days Albert is to be the guest of Napoleon, and the London papers are convinced that from the nobleness of spirit, the brilliant hospitality, profound political sagacity, and consequently the unextinguishable good-will of the Emperor toward England, the reception of the Prince will be "as cordial as the best friends of the two countries can desire."

Spain.—Paris, Tuesday Night.—We have advices from Madrid to the 3d. They state that Queen Christina had been seized with severe illness from cerebral excitement.

Bayonne, Sept. 5.—It is stated that Queen Christina had become insane. We are anxiously waiting the confirmation and details of this intelligence. The cholera is committing great ravages at Barcelonia.

Russia and Prussia.—Berlin, Tuesday.—The Russian note, besides the points already known, formally demands that Prussia shall act as mediator for the renewal of negotiations, on the basis of the propositions as interpreted and modified by Russia.

The East.—Marseilles, Tuesday.—The Sinai has arrived, bringing news from Constantinople to the 25th ult.

The siege artillery belonging to the French army had arrived All the Turkish men-of-war on the coast of Asia have been put in requisition for Varna.

## Details of the Capture of Bomarsund.

By this arrival the capture of Bomarsund is confirmed.

On Saturday, the 19th ult., the English steamer Basilisk, and the French steamer Reine Hortense, arrived at Dantzic with the intelligence that on the 16th of August the fortress of Bomarsund capitulated, and the garrison, numbering 2,000, was immediately embarked on board the Allied fleet. There was little loss of life on either side, the French having lost 120 in killed, and the British only three or four.

The round towers behind Bomarsund, named respectively forts Tzee and Nottich, had been previously reduced, not a very difficult task, as they were garrisoned by only 120 men each. The handful of Russian artillerymen in Tzee made a stout defence, fifty being killed, and only thirty-five taken unhurt. Nottich was carried without loss. Both forts, when captured, were blown up, and the main assault was then directed on the fortress of Bomarsund itself, of which the walls were badly damaged before the garrison consented to surrender. No other result could have been expected, for it was impossible that 2,000 could have long held out against a besieging army of twelve thousand supported by a fleet in force.

The honor of the victory, such as it is, belongs wholly to the French, and therefore, on Sunday the 20th, the guns of the Invalides announced to the citizens of Paris the first victory of the war.

Private accounts from Dantzic say that the number of prisoners does not exceed 1,500, and that they have been sent to Ledsund. It was reported that a considerable proportion of the garrison had succeeded in retiring, and it was intended entirely to evacuate and destroy the works; but the attack of the allies prevented this intention from being fully carried into effect. An overwhelming display of force was made on the part of the allies. No fewer than fifteen sail of the line (of which four ships and four steamers were French) lay with their broadsides within range of the fortress. The allies claim to have found one hundred pieces of cannon, mounted and dismounted. Our correspondence does not state whether or not the fleet fired on the fortress, but from the circumstance that the English papers have a list of casualties incurred by the ships Penelope, Hecla, Termagant, and Belle Isle, while "under the fire at Bomarsund," it is likely they did.

From the circumstance that Admiral Napier had issued a notice, warning all neutral vessels to leave the port of Riga before the 10th of August, it was surmised that Riga would be the next point of attack. An account of the Bomarsund affair, from Stockholm, 20th of August, mentions that a bombardment was kept up from five o'clock on the morning of the 15th ultimo till two o'clock afternoon of the 16th; and that part of the works were blown up before proposals were made to surrender. The prisoners will be sent to France on board English ships.

General Baraguay d'Hillier's had a narrow escape, a cannon ball having passed between him and the aide-de-camp, with whom he was conversing.

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The Baltic.—A paper transcribed from the transactions of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences shows that in 50 years past the average date of the closing of the Neva by ice is the 13th of November. This allows yet two months for operations in the Baltic.

The allied force had not left Bomarsund at latest accounts. Our news from the fleet is scanty. Napier's steamer Bulldog arrived at Dantzic Sept. 1, having left the fleet at Ledsund on the morning of Aug. 30. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers and General Jones, with some steamers, had been reconnoitering Helsingfors and the Finland coast. Abo was found to be strongly fortified, having a garrison of 15,000 men, with 15 gun-boats and some armed ships lying before it. The channel before Abo is so intricate and the place so strong that probably no attempt will be made against it. On the steamers nearing Hango Udd the Russians blew up the fortress of Gustavsvarn, imagining it was about to be bombarded. This took place on Sunday, Aug. 27.

The Black Sea.—To Aug. 21 no movement had taken place at Varna, except that the French were embarking fascines, gabions and artillery. Their artillerymen were exercised daily in ball practice on board boats, and in embarking and disembarking. Cholera is abating in both armies.

It still is an open question with the public whether the expedition is destined against Sebastopol or Anapa. We put no sort of reliance on the statements of the London newspaper correspondents that the expedition will embark on this date, or the other. Aug. 25 was the day they last named.

The Danube.—The Russians having retired beyond the Pruth, and the Austrians having entered the Principalities, it is quite unlikely that any further engagement will take place between the Russians and Turks this year. Omer Pasha is bringing his army up quite leisurely. It is now six weeks since the Danube was crossed at Giurgevo, and there are not more than 15,000 troops in Bucharest, only 40 miles distand, and for three weeks the road has been quite clear. He has, indeed, no object to gain in forcing an engagement.

## Massacre at Ft. Laramie.

Speaking of the recent Indian Massacre at Fort Laramie, the N. Y. Herald says:

"We have received full particulars of the massacre by the Sioux Indians of Lieut Grattan and the detachment of troops under his command, near Fort Laramie, a brief account of which recently reached us by telegraph. The painful fact of the destruction of the entire party is fully confirmed. The chief of the Sioux received a mortal wound at the first discharge, and the Lieutenant fell dead by the volley from the Indians in return. Upon the fall of their leader the troops became panic stricken, and the Sioux tomahawked every man but one, who effected his escape through the assistance of one of the hostile savages. The Indians refused to allow the dead bodies to be buried. Subsequently they attacked the depot of the American Fur Company, and destroyed nearly fifty thousand dollars worth of goods. The report that the Sioux had surrounded the fort is not confirmed, but the hostility of the Indians had created great alarm."

We will give full particulars of the above horrible outrage next week.

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☞ The last Portland Oregon, *Times* says: "Messrs. Chas. F. Johnson and E. D. Tousley, who arrived in this city by the last steamer, propose a Joint Stock Company for the construction of a Telegraph Line from Portland to Salem. The work is proposed to be finished within eight months after the company shall have been formed. They are both experienced men in their line of business, and we hope the people of Oregon will see the propriety of this enterprise, and take the stock at once. This Line is intended to connect with San Francisco, by way of Southern Oregon and Northern California. Send on the lightning!"

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Gen. Lane.—The energetic delegate from Oregon, Hon. Joseph Lane, who has been for some time severely indisposed at Washington, it will be seen by a private letter written by him to the editor of the *Oregon Statesman*, is slowly recovering:

"I am now just able to sit up, having had the only hard and dangerous spell of sickness that has fallen to my lot. For ten days Doctors Miller and May were with me day and night. Disease, severe fever and inflammation of the bowels. I am recovering slowly but have been all day writing this letter; write a few lines, and lay down and rest, and then up and write a few lines; thus have been employed all day. I write from the White House, where I have been for four days. The President visited me daily till the doctors said I could be moved, when he came with his carriage and had me go to his house, where he and his good kind lady, God bless her, have given me as much attention as they could have given their own brother. I have great reason to love them."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TREATY.—This morning's mail brought us from Honolulu a letter from a party who is well posted with reference to the negotiations between the Sandwich Islands Government and the American Commissioner, Mr. Greggs.—Writing a few moments before the last mail from Honolulu to San Francisco left, our correspondent assures us, that up to that moment no progress had been made in the negotiation of the treaty placing the affair in a position different from that in which it was at the time of the departure of the last previous mail for the United States. Nevertheless, it was reduced to a certainty that the treaty would shortly be signed over the opposition of the Prince, the only considerable person in the Government who was really unfavorable to it. The delay at that time our correspondent attributes to a request of the Prince for an opportunity maturely to consider the points involved.—[*Washington Star*, 13.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.—It appears from a regulation issued by the Treasury Department, that all goods now in public stores, on which the duties have been paid, will have to be removed thence within one month: and, if not so removed, will, at the expiration of that period, be advertised as unclaimed goods, and then sold according to law, if not previously claimed and removed. Goods hereafter sent to the public stores must be removed within five days from the time the duties are paid; and if not, will be advertised as unclaimed goods, and sold at the end of one month, if still remaining there.—[*Baltimore American*.

☞ J. W. SULLIVAN, Post Office Buildings, Literary Depot and Newspaper Establishment, San Francisco, has our thanks for a large bundle of newspapers and periodicals, received through Stuart's Express this week.

☞ We are indebted to Col. J. S. RUCKEL, of San Francisco, who is about to make a thorough analytical examination of the Dewamish Bay and river coal mines, for late San Francisco papers in advance of the mail.

DR. R. H. LANSDALE, one of the newly appointed Indian Agents for Washington Territory, has been assigned, for the discharge of his duty, to the district east of the Cascade mountains, and will make his head quarters at some eligible place in the St. Mary's Valley. The Dr. is a man of strict moral integrity—a genuine democrat, every way deserving the position; and his friends are unanimous in their expressions of congratulation at his appointment.

ESCAPED.—Three Indians, confined at Ft. Steilacoom—two of whom had been convicted of murder, and sentenced to be executed—escaped from the guard in their chains, on the night of the 19th inst. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be found that acting Governor, C. H. Mason, has offered a reward of one hundred dollars each, for their capture and return to the commanding officer at that post.

☞ We learn that a project is on foot for throwing up an embankment around the tide prairie north of, and fronting Olympia, thus effectually to restrain the high tides from encroaching within certain bounds. This will be a most valuable improvement, and will add greatly to the enhancement of the value of property in the direction of the mud flats now being improved by Mr. Edward Giddings.


## STUART'S EXPRESS

**For Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and EUROPE,**

(CONNECTING WITH STEAMER 'BELLE' AT MONTICELLO)

Will close on Tuesday, the 31th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. Treasure received until 5 o'clock, P. M.—packages and letters at the latest moment. Office at Parker's. A. B. STUART.


## Puget Sound Shipping Report.

PORT OF OLYMPIA.

Arrived—Oct. 23, steamer Major Tompkins, James M. Hunt, commander, 2½ days from Victoria, V. I., and intermediate ports, with 38 passengers and freight to John H. Scranton.

Passengers—Butler Anderson, Esq., Mrs. J. P. Anderson, Miss Ione Head, Lieut. Kellog, B. F. Kendall, Dr. Lansdale, Hon. A. A. Denny, Capt. S. B. Wheeler, J. M. Emory, W. H. Rowan, Lieut Slaughter, Lieut Gibbs, A Benton Moses, G H Benton, and 18 others.

PORT OF TEKALET.

Arrived—Sept. 23, schr. L. P. Foster, Muggins, 16 days from San Francisco.

24—Schr. Kaluna, Condage, 17 days from the Sandwich Islands.

Oct. 2—Brig I. B. Brown, Myham, 18 days from San Francisco.

3—Three masted brig Carbon, Sampson, 18 days from San Francisco.

Schr. B. B. Potter, fishing cruise.

Sailed—Sept. 28, bark Ella Francis, Mitchell, Sydney.

Oct. 2—Schr. L. P. Foster, Muggins, San Francisco

Sailed from Port Townsend, Oct. 7, bark Julia Ann, Sydney.

Bark Harriet Thompson, Johnson, sailed from Seattle, 18th inst. for S. F.

## Administrator's Notice.

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

WILLIAM COCK, Administrator.

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

## Estrays.

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

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

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

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

The above described cattle were found in the mountains last fall by an Indian named Shooskin. 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

## MARRIED,

In San Francisco, on the 15th inst., by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. HENRY C. WILSON to Miss SUSAN P. KELLER, both of Washington Territory.

## RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Oct. 21, 1854.

**Provisions—**

Beef, fresh, ⅌ ℔...12@18
Mutton, " ⅌ "...16@20
Pork, fresh and salt, ⅌ ℔.......16@20
Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl..$28@$32
Clear Pork, ⅌ " .$32@$36
Bacon, clear, ⅌ ℔..20@22
Hams, ⅌ ℔........ @25
Shoulders, ⅌ ℔.... @20
Salmon, ⅌ ℔....... @10
Codfish, ⅌ ℔...... @10
Mackerel, ⅌ hf bbl.$15@16
Butter, ⅌ ℔.......30@37½
Lard, " " .........18@20
Cheese, " " ........40@50
Flour, ⅌ 100 lbs.... @$9
Corn Meal, ⅌ ℔.... @7
Salt, fine, " " .... @5
Salt, course, ⅌ ⅌.. @4
Potatoes, ⅌ bush $1.25
Onions, " " 3.00
Beets, " " 3.00
Turnips, " " 1.50
Beans, Chili, ⅌ ℔.... @7
Beans, white, ⅌ ℔...7@8
Eggs, ⅌ doz...... 75

**Dry Goods—**

Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard......... 14@16
Shirtings, bro. 3-4 per yard......... 12½
Shirtings, blea. 4-4 16
Drillings, bro. ⅌ yd 16
Prints, ⅌ yard....12½@20
Blankets, ⅌ pr....$5@$7
Hosiery, wool hlf. per doz........$3@$5
do cotton, ⅌ doz. 2.50

**Paints, &c.—**

Lead, white, ⅌ ℔. 20
do colors, " " 25@37½
Linseed oil, ⅌ gal $2.50
Turpentine, " " 3.00

**Groceries—**

Sugar, bro. ⅌ ℔.. 11@12½
Sugar, white crush. per ℔.......... @20
Coffee, ⅌ ℔....... 18@20
Tea, " " ....... 50@75
Rice, Caro., ⅌ ℔.. @10
Dried Apples, ⅌ ℔ 14@16
Dried Peaches " " @25
Chili Peaches, " " @25
Soap, ⅌ ℔......... 8@10
Starch, ⅌ ℔......... 20
Candles, ml'd, ⅌ ℔ 25
do Adm. " " 50
do Sperm, " " 62
Tobacco, ⅌ ℔..... 40@75
Saleratus, " " .... 25
Pepper, grain, ⅌ ℔ 37½
Molasses, ⅌ gal.... 75@$1
Syrup, " " ....... 80@$1
Vinegar, cider, ⅌ gallon.......... 75
Lamp oil, ⅌ gal.. 1.75@$2

**Liquors—**

Brandy, ⅌ gal..$1.25@1.50
Whiskey, " ....1.25@1.50
Gin, ⅌ gal........1.50@$3
Port Wine, ⅌ gal. 1.50@$2
Cherry Brandy, ⅌ gallon........ $1.50@$2

**Sundries—**

Nails, ⅌ keg....$8.50@$10
Window glass, ⅌ box.............$7@$9
Sash, ⅌ light.... @25
Axes.............$1.50@$2
Buckets, 3 hoop,...50@75
Brooms,......... 25

**Lumber—**

Sawed fir, ⅌ M....$15@17
" cedar, " ....$16@18
Shingles, ⅌ M... $3@$4
Square timber, ⅌ foot..............10@12
Piles, ⅌ foot..... 4@5


## 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.


## $400 REWARD!

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

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

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

## NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Oct. 21, 1854. 6w6

## NOTICE.

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

JOHN R. BERRY.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1854. 4w6

## List of Letters Remaining in Office at Olympia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1854-n5


## NEW ARRIVAL.

*Per Bark "Success" & "Harriet Thompson."*

### Goldman & Rosenblatt,

HAVE received a new supply of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries and Hardware.

We would also call the attention of the public, and particularly of the Ladies, to a splendid assortment of Embroideries, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings and other fancy goods of the latest styles, imported direct from New York.

Our motto—quick sales and small profits.
Our system—equal justice to all.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, October 15, '54-n5-tf

## New Goods! New Goods!!

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

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

JUST RECEIVED

## Ex "Harriet Thompson,"

### Groceries and Provisions.

A Full and general assortment of Dry Goods and clothing. For sale by

M. BETTMAN, BROTHERS.

Corner of Main and Second street.
Olympia, October 15, '54-n5

## 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

## NEW BOOKS.

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

Oct. 7, 1854.


## Dissolution of Partnership.

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

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

Oct. 7, 1854.

## Caution.

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

V. O. HOUGH.

Oct. 7, 1854.

## Education.

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

Olympia, Sept. 30, 1854.


## BROWN'S NURSERY,

ON PUGET SOUND, TWO MILES BELOW OLYMPIA.

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

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

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

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

B. F. BROWN.

Olympia, Sept. 27, 1854. 3tf

## St. Helens Flouring Mills.

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

### Steam Flouring Mills,

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

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

He will grind Wheat for Farmers for every eighth bushel.

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

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

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

☞ Buckwheat ground and bolted.

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

R. M. DU BELLE.

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

## STUART'S EXPRESS

FOR

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

AND ALL INTERMEDIATE TOWNS!

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

### MAJOR TOMPKINS,

JAS. M. HUNT, Esq., Commander,

In charge of my regular Messenger on the route.

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

Office at Parker's store.

A. B. STUART.

## Fruit Trees for the Million

### At the Washington Nursery!

THE UNDERSIGNED has established a Nursery in connection with the well known fruit growers, H. & S. Lewelling & Co., Milwaukie, O. T., on his claim six miles east of Steilacoom, W. T., for the cultivation and sale of ROOT GRAFTED fruit trees, consisting of

APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, CHERRY, PLUMB, QUINCE, CURRANTS, GRAPE, GOOSBERRY, &c.

Many of said trees will be fit for transplanting this season. Purchasers will be accommodated upon the same terms as at the "Milwaukie Nursery." All orders accompanied by the CASH will be promptly attended to, and the trees delivered free of charge at Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTERSON.

Washington Plains, Sept. 20, 1854. 6m2

## United States Mail Line!

THE steamer "MAJOR TOMPKINS," James M. Hunt, Commander, will commence her weekly trips in the Sound by leaving Olympia on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,

at 8 o'clock A. M., carrying Stuart's Express, touching at Steilacoom, Alki, Seattle, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend, Penn's Cove, Bellingham Bay and Victoria.

The Major Tompkins has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and is well adapted for freighting any description of merchandise or stock at satisfactory prices.

For further information, inquire on board or at the store of John G. Parker, jr.

JOHN H. SCRANTON.

Olympia, Sept. 23, 1854. 2tf

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

A GOOD Blacksmith shop with a dwelling house adjoining. Said buildings are in one of the best locations in the Territory, and can be bought at a bargain. Apply to

JAS. BARRON.

Upper Steilacoom, Sept. 9, 1854. 1tf

## NEW STORE

ADN NEW GOODS.

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

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

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hard-ware.

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

T. JOHNSTON.

Olympia, Sept. 16, 1854. 1tf

## Ex "Sarah Warren,"

## Groceries & Provisions.

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

Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52tf


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

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

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

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

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

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


## Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.

### NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!

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

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

APPLES.

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

PEARS.

Butlett, White Dojenne, Dearborn Seedling, Madelene, Naddeon, Fondan, Dr Awtum, Marich Louisa, Juliene, Jargonelle, Pound, Monts Large, Bize Blanca, Seckel.

CHERRIES.

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

Also Plums, Nectarines, Apricots and Almonds of suitable size for transplanting, all healthy and well grown. Grape, Currants, Goosberry, Strawberry, &c.

Persons desirous of purchasing trees are requested to send in their orders during the months of August, September, November and December.

All orders for the Sound will be packed in boxes in the best manner, for which reasonable charges will be made.

Catalogue with prices annexed will be sent to all applicants gratis, and postage paid.

E. D. WARBASS.

Eden Farm, Cowlitz Landing, Aug. 22, 1854. -1tf

## Fishermen Ahoy!

JUST RECEIVED on consignment per brig Cyclops, a first rate Cod or Salmon Seine, 600 by 60 feet, corked and leaded, and ready for use.

Also a supply of Cod and Mackerel hooks and lines and other fishing aparatus. Carpenters' and Coopers' tools, and other articles sent out as smples.

The whole will be offered cheap for cash by

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52tf


OLYMPIA, Aug. 26, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED being about to leave for the Sandwich Islands, per bark "Luika," has appointed WM. G. DUNLAP to act for him during his absence.

SAM'L C. ALLEN.


## PILLOW & DREW,

### Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,

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

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

Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.

Portland, Sept. 10, 1853.


## Notice.

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

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

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

**Territory of Washington, 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.

SEAL. Given under my hand and to which I affix my own private seal, (there being no official seal provided) this 12th day of July, 1854.

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

July 15, 1854. n45—12.


## Mill Irons for Sale.

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

CLARK & PATTON, Olympia.

Aug. 16, 1854. 50tf

## Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

## WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

A good Stable is attached to the premises.

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

October 1, 1853. 4tf


## NOTICE.

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

G. H. KINGSBERY.

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


## 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 Bells, 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

## 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. 2stf


## NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Mary has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this, therefore, is to warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my accounty, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from and after the time she took her departure from my house.

THOMAS REED.

Seattle. Aug. 1, 1854. 3w1


## AT TEEKALET,

**Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,**

*THE PUGET MILL CO.*

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

All orders promptly attended to by

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

Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

## MEDICINE.

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

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. A. LATHROP, M. D.

June 25, 1853. 42-1y

## MOUNT VERNON.

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

3w48 J. L. MITCHELL.

## OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

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

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

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf


## Wanted.

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

July 22, 1852. 46tf


## THE PUGET MILL CO.,

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

—ALSO—

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

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

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

March 14, 1854. 32tf

## Drugs & Medicines.

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

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

HORACE MORSE.

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

## Something New for Oregon.

S. J. McCORMICK

Has in press and will shortly publish

AN ALMANAC FOR 1855!

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

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

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

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE,
Front Street, Portland.

Aug. 23, 1854. 52tf

## STEAMER FASHION.

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

MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,

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

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

J. O. VAN BERGEN.

Dec. 1, 1853.


THIS IS TO CERTIFY the undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the bark "Luika."

WM. JOHNSON, Master.

Aug. 26, 1854. 52tf


## STUART'S EXPRESS!

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

CONNECTING WITH

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,

FOR THE

ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!

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

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

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.

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

A. B. STUART.

Olympia, July 8, 1854.

## ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

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

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

**All Parts of the World.**

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

**Fidelity and Dispatch.**

We draw BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in sums to suit purchasers, payable at Every city or large town in California, the Atlantic States and Great Britain.

ADAMS & CO.

Portland, July 22, 1854.


## FOR SALE,

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

Olympia, June 10, 1854.-n40


## John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

*GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,*

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

## 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

## ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m41

## CARTER & PAGETT,

DEALERS IN

PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

**Cowlitz Landing, W. T.**

Also, proprietors of the

COWLITZ HOTEL,

where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.

Dec. 3, 1853. 13-

D. R. BIGELOW, QUINCY A. BROOKS.

## BIGELOW & BROOKS,

*ATTORNEYS AT LAW,*

OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1753.

## Horses! Horses!!

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

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

Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43tf.

## JUST RECEIVED

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

GEORGE & CO.

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

## SAMUEL HOLMES,

## DAGUERREOTYPIST,

*OLYMPIA, W. T.*

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

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

May 13, 1854. 36tf

## HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

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

From the Washington Union.

## The Administration and the Cuba Question.

There is a singular inconsistency in the attacks made upon the administration in connexion with the Cuba question. The extreme opponents of the acquisition of the island, as well as the out-and-out fillibusters, unite in censuring the administration, but upon grounds wholly contradictory. The former insist that the President is a regular fillibuster in his feelings, and that his late proclamation was a mere blind, behind which he is prosecuting his schemes of acquisition. They say there is a secret understanding between him and the leaders of the Cuban junta, according to which they are to regard the proclamation as a mere *brutum fulmen*, and are to push forward their arrangements for a grand descent upon Cuba with all possible vigor and dispatch. This is the view of one extreme; whilst those who occupy the other extreme—the undisguised fillibusters—assail the administration with equally as much violence, and insist that the late proclamation was not only uncalled for, but ill-timed, and indicative of a spirit that is hostile to the early accomplishment of their great aim. As it is morally certain that both of these grounds of objection cannot be true, it is not improbable that a discriminating public will infer that neither class of assailants understands the true position of the administration, and hence that both are dealing in unjust censures.

It is scarcely possible that President Pierce can sympathize in sentiment with either class of assailants. The one cherish the old federal idea that all acquisitions of territory are dangerous, or indulges the abolition feeling against annexation because the area of slave territory may be enlarged. That President Pierce is in the least degree influenced by either sentiment cannot be supposed for an instant without imputing to him an abandonment of all his democratic and national antecedents. It is not less certain that he is incapable of countenancing any scheme of territorial acquisition which involves a breach of our treaty obligations or a violation of law.—As we understand fillibusterism, President Pierce is as far from being obnoxious to that charge as he is to federalism or abolitionism in his views as to territorial annexation. Misunderstanding his real sentiments, as his assialants manifestly do, it is not surprising that they should equally misunderstand his policy in regard to Cuba.

The assailants of the administration have an advantage on this question which ought not to be overlooked by those disposed to judge of its policy. They have the choice of positions to which they assign the President, and for which they hold him responsible; and yet, such is the nature of the question involved, and such the necessity for adopting and prosecuting measures for its solution through channels in which prudence suggests the importance of keeping his own counsels, that the misrepresentations to which his course is subjected cannot be exposed, and his policy vindicated, until either success or failure has developed the truth. When the anti-annexationists charge the President with winking at fillibustering expeditions, we can do no more (and that is certainly enough) than appeal to the vigilance displayed by the officers of the federal government in obeying the injunctions of the proclamation, and to the violent censures to which he is subjected from the very leaders of expeditions which he is charged with encouraging. What the administration is doing for the purpose of preventing the violation of the laws, by unlawful expeditions against Cuba, is public, and hence it is easily vindicated against the charge of winking at fillibusterism.—On the other hand, however, when the fillibusters charge the President with inefficiency and lack of energy in advancing their object, the charge cannot be so so promptly met and refuted by pointing to the acts and doings of the administration in the premises. Considerations of prudence require that the negotiations going on should be withheld from the public for the time being, and hence it is grossly unjust to censure the administration for want of energy or decision in its policy when the real character of its policy is not yet developed.

But whilst the administration unavoidably labors under this disadvantage on the Cuba question, those who are not disposed to be captious and illiberal will see the injustice done to it, and will be prepared to await such developments as shall enable the whole country to judge understandingly of its Cuban policy. With the facts already developed, it would be exceedingly unreasonably to suppose that our relations with Spain were not engaging the utmost vigilance and energy on the part of the executive branch of the government.—Without assuming to speak authoritatively on the subject, we hazard nothing in saying that there is no just foundation either for the charge that the President is disposed to wink at fillibusterism, or that he is not doing all that would be consistent with our national honor to bring our difficulties with Spain to a satisfactory and speedy adjustment, including in such adjustment the fullest indemnity for past injuries by the Cuban authorities and the surest guarantee against similar injuries in future. If this adjustment can be effected peaceably and amicably, we are bound by every consideration of national honor to attain to it that way. Surely this must be the sentiment of all just men. That the administration is exerting all its energies towards the accomplishment of this end, we feel no hesitation in declaring; and whilst these exertions are being made, it little becomes those who prefer to see Cuba acquired by violence, and through means that would compromit our national character, to be indulging in fretful or passionate censures. They had better nurse their patriotic desires for annexation, and husband their physical and moral strength, until it becomes manifest that Cuba cannot be peacefully acquired by an act of the government which all mankind will approve. If that shall fail, and a resort must be had to physical force, it will then be time for exhibitions of patriotic courage; and we are sure that in that event such exhibitions will be appreciated by none more highly than by the President. His course will not be altered by the unjust censures of either class of assailants—his policy is adopted with deliberation, and is being executed with all the energy within his power. Whilst he will do nothing so rash as to gratify his fillibustering opponents, he will relax none of his exertions so as to obtain the approval of his opponents at the other extreme. We venture to predict that the sequel will show that President Pierce's policy was wisely adopted, and has been firmly and vigorously prosecuted—avoiding with equal care the opposite extremes of rashness and timidity.

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The Hours Most Fatal to Life.—We have ascertained the hour of death in 2,880 instances of all ages, and have arrived at interesting conclusions. We may remark that the population from which the *data* are derived is a mixed population in every respect, and that the deaths occurred during a period of several years. If the deaths of the 2,880 persons had occurred indifferently at any hour during the 24 years 120 would have occurred at each hour. But this was by no means the case. There are two hours in which the proportion was below this, two *minima* in fact—namely, from midnight to 1 o'clock, when the deaths are 83 per cent. below the average, and from noon to 1 o'clock when they were 20¾ per cent. below. From 3 to 6 o'clock A. M., inclusive, and from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., there is a gradual increase, in the former of 23½ per cent above the average in the latter of 5½ per cent. The *maximum* of death is from 5 to 6 o'clock, A. M., when it is 40 per cent. above the average; the next during the hour before midnight, when it is 35 per cent. in excess: a third hour of excess is that from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning, being 17½ per cent. above. From 10 A. M., to 3 P. M., the deaths are less numerous, being 16½ per cent. below the average, the hour before noon being the most fatal. From 3 o'clock P. M., the deaths rise to 5½ per cent. above the average, and then fall from that hour to 11 P. M., averaging 6¼ per cent. below the mean. During the hour from 9 to 11 o'clock in the evening there is a *minimum* of 6½ per cent. below the average. Thus the least mortality is during the midday hours—namely, from 10 to 3 o'clock, the greatest during early morning hours, from 3 to 6 o'clock. About one-third of the total deaths were children under five years of age, and they show the influence of the latter still more strikingly. At all hours, from 10 o'clock in the morning until midnight the deaths are at or below the mean; the hours from 4 to 5 P. M., and from 9 to 10 P. M., being *minima* but the hour after midnight being the lowest *maximum*; at all hours from 2 to 10 A. M. the deaths are above the main, attaining their *maximum* at from 5 to 6 o'clock, A. M., when it is 45½ per cent above.—*London Quar. Rev.*

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Malibran's Tomb.—Poor Malibran, one of the few theatrical women one takes an interest in, sleeps at Lacken, close to Brussels, in the prettiest churchyard in all Belgium; just the green, sunny, tranquil place that a churchyard should be. Her grave is covered by an anomalous sort of building, that would look like a summer-house if it had open windows. Expecting nothing from the ungracefulness of the exterior, you are startled when you look through a small aperture in the iron door, and the inner door lighted up by a white marble statue—the figure, as of an ascending angel, so spiritually fair, you might take it for a vision. The bare foot is just parting from the earth—the robes seem already to have begun to float, and the head and face, now in the full light, under the glazed roof, are steeped in a golden glow from the last level rays of the setting sun. Seen thus, the symbol takes an interesting meaning—the body mouldering in the dust, the spiritual part already in the light, and almost in the presence of God. No long transition—no floating upward and onward past sun and star; the last touch of the earth, the first glimpse of home; for the soul-beaming face looks serene and satisfied—a mirror of the peace that passeth all understanding.

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The following incident of the battle of Monmoth, showing the attentiveness of General Washington to little things, is reported upon the authority of G. W. P. Custis, the well known grandson of Mrs. Washington, and adopted son of the Chief: When General Washington's horse fell under him, snorting streams of blood in the hottest part of the fight, the Chief coolly stepped from his prostrated charger, and sprang upon another which, in accordance with his usual custom, was led near him, calling at the same time upon his old body servant. "Billy, take charge of that saddle," pointing to the one on the fallen horse. "Old Billy" remarked, in relating this circumstance to Mr. Custis, "Who eber did see such a man as Massa Wash-Washington? who would eber hab thought of the saddle but him? Massa remembers ebery ting, he ueber forget noting."

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If young ladies have a fault, it is sometimes in being a little too forward; but then this is a fault which they always correct in after age, for, as soon as a young lady has reached thirty, she begins to make amends for her former forwardness, by going backwards regularly every year.

It is said that in the Fisheries Treaty which Lord Elgin has negotiated with Mr. Marcy, it is stipulated that Nova Scotia Coal is to be admitted into the United States *free of duty*.

Montesquieu says: "I never listen to calumnies, because if they are untrue, I run the risk of being deceived, and if they are true, of hating persons not worth thinking about."

American Women.—The following charming passage is from Rural Hours, by Miss Cooper, daughter of the late J. F. Cooper. It so beautifully expresses the sentiments of all women of pure feelings and correct principles, that it should be widely circulated; "We American women certainly owe a debt of gratitude to our countrymen for their kindness and consideration of us generally. Gallantry may not always take a graceful form in this part of the world, and mere flattery may be worth as little here as elsewhere; but there is a glow of generous feeling towards women in the hearts of most American men, that is highly honorable to them as a nation and as individuals. In no country is the protection given to woman's helplessness more full and free—in no country is the assistance she receives from the stronger arm so general, and nowhere does her weakness meet with more forbearance and consideration. Under such circumstances, it must be woman's own fault if she be not thoroughly respected also. The position accorded to her is favorable; it remains for her to fill it in a manner worthy her sex, gratefully, kindly, and simply; with truth and modesty of heart and life; unwavering fidelity of feeling and principle; with patience, cheerfulness and sweetness of temper—no unfit return to those who smooth the daily path for her.

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"So the Russians are going to prosecute the war agin Turkey," said Mrs. Patington, as she read that fact in the paper. "They had better prosecute the one that made the war, and then they'd just hit it. The Emperor Nicholas deserves the excrescence of all good people, and if the women could only have the handling of him, I guess they'd soon make him cry copaiva, as the Frenchmen says." She meant *pecari*, but indignation does not stop at words. She passed off, like and exhalation of summer sweets, and in her excitement left her parasol behind her which can be seen at this "orifice."—*Boston Post.*

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The State debt of New Hampshire, according to the inaugural of Gov. Baker, above available funds, on the 1st inst., was $40,996 54, being a decrease of $33,408 55 in a single year.

The Ladies in Lyons, Iowa, by needlework and assiduous labor, have earned money enough to buy a bell for the school house in that flourishing town, and they now propose earning a school library.

☞ The whig papers are saying that "the Nebraska bill has split the democratic party." Our advice to them is that they keep their fingers out of the crack.—*New Haven Register.*

To prevent cheese a little skippered from becoming more so, all that is necessary is to place it in the passage through which a lot of Englishmen pass to and from their work. In less than two days there won't be a "mite" left.

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'BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L.BETTMAN.

**M. Bettman & Brothers,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,**

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

ENOCH H. WILSON. JAS. E. HURD.

**WILSON & HURD,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Olympia, May 1st, 1854. 35tf

**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 Cured Hams, 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

**SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.**

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

**Cowlitz River Notice.**

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

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

Rainier, June 30, 1854. 44tf

**New Goods,**

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Just received and now opening a general assortment of

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

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.

Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants.

Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests.

Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

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

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

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, June 9, '54. -tf.

**CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,**

*ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,*

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

Terms—Cash.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

*THE OFFICE OF*

**JNO. B. PRESTON,**

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

Oregon City, Dec. 1854, 16tf

**STOVES.**

Just received ex brig Tarquina, 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, Nov. 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.

**W. T. SAYWARD,**

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

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

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

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

**J. S. SMITH,**

*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

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

REFERS TO

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

**DISSOLUTION.**

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

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

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

Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28tf

ARRIVAL OF THE

**"EOLIAN,"**

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK,

**S. J. McCORMICK,**

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

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

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

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Sanders' first book in reading; do second do do; do third do do; do fourth do do; do fifth do do; do pictorial primary primer; do spelling book. The above series of school readers are used in all the principal schools in Oregon, and are decidedly superior to any other extant. Webster's 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 erasers; 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 in architecture; the new clerk's assistant; the American farm and barn book; the poultry keeper's guide book; Downing's fruit and fruit trees; Youatt and Martin on cattle; Youatt on the diseases of the horse; Miss Leslie's complete cookery; Byrne's engineer's pocket guide; Boswell's do do do; Scribner's lumber ready reckoner; piano forte instructors.

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

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

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

June 17, 1854. n41-1m

**M. LOUISSON & CO.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,**

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

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

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

April 22, 1854. 33tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L. STORY,

**DRUGGIST,**

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Dec. 3, 1853.

C. H. MASON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

**JAMES C. STRONG,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

CATHLAMET, W. T.

March 25, 1854. 6m29

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. 13, 1852.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

**French Physician and Surgeon.**

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

**J. O. MARTIN,**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Alki, W. T.

March 25, '54-ly.]

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

**LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.**

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

2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Tarbet Syrup,
1000 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,
82 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.

**Cabinet Shop.**

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

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

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

FRUIT TREES.

**MILWAUKIE NURSERY.**

H. A. S. LUELLING, PROPRIETORS.

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

March 11, 1853.

**CHEAP STORE!**

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**

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

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

BOOTS, SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c.

All of which will be sold "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, Feb. 10, 1853.

**HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,**

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

July 23, 1853—46ly.

**GEORGE L. STORY,**

**DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,**

**PORTLAND, OREGON.**

Offer at wholesale ald retail the following articles:

| DRUGS AND MEDICINES. | |
|---|---|
| 50 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla; | 500 lbs Saltpetre; |
| 50 doz S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla; | 800 lbs Alum; |
| 75 doz Dr Jacob do do; | 255 lbs Balsam copaiva; |
| 30 " Jayne's Expectorant; | 75 lbs Spts. Nitre Dule; |
| 20 " Jayne's Alterative; | 100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent; |
| 40 " Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters; | 500 lbs Cream of Tartar |
| 50 " do Life Pills; | 350 lbs Tartaric Acid; |
| 24 " Osgood's Indian Cholagogue; | 800 lbs Bi-carb Soda; |
| 30 " Thompson's Eye-Water; | 500 lbs Beeswax; |
| 24 " Nerve and bone Liniment; | 200 lbs refined camphor; |
| 15 " Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge; | 400 lbs Copperas; |
| 30 " British Oil; | 500 lbs Glauber salts; |
| 36 " Harlem do; | 50 gals. cold press'd castor oil; |
| 40 " Godfrey's Cordial; | 4 boxes cast steel soap; |
| 30 " Bateman's Drops; | 3 bbls lampblack; |
| 12 " Ayer's C. pectoral. | 1 bbl Race ginger; |
| 50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer; | 50 lbs Cassia, in mats; |
| 300 gross bottle corks; | 300 lbs Hops; |
| 70 cases Sarsap. syrup; | 100 lbs Rad Rhei. lad.; |
| 25 " Lemon syrup; | 800 lbs Salmedia; |
| 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 bottles. |
| 10 lbs Iodide of Potassm; | 50 lbs Indigo, Bengal; |
| | 30 lbs Opium (new crop) |
| | 20 lbs Prus. 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; | 3000 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 Right Glue; |

**SOUTHWORTH & CO.,**

NO. 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

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

Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,

*SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,*

Horse Powers; Carpenters' Tools;

Tinman's Tools and Machines;

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

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

**PEYTONA,**

JAS. S. NASH, COMMANDER,

will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 29th 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 M. ENSIGN, JOHN F. 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 PARISH, W. T.

September 4, 1852. -tf.