

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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ADDRESS.

OF BERNARD CORNELIUS, Esq., DELIVERED AT THE CLOSE OF THE FIFTH QUARTER OF HIS SCHOOL, OLYMPIA, MAY 30TH, 1855. ON THE SUBJECT OF

The Education of Woman.

Woman, in all countries and in all ages, prior to the Christian era, was treated as a slave by her, so called, lord and master-man. Perhaps no single class of the world's citizens has received such peculiar benefits in a temporal sense, from the dissemination of the doctrines of christianity, as woman.

It was, doubtless, an inextinguishable woman, when the curse of that slavery, which formed an integral element in the domestic organization of the most powerful nations of the ancient world, was destroyed; when the mild and equalizing spirit of the gospel shed its benign influence like oil on loud and free, the unbecoming restraint and social degradation to which woman, from the peculiar conditions of her existence, was compelled to submit, received its death-blow from the same source.

But the traces of the barbarism and injustice of ancient times were still to be detected in the opinions of many who prided themselves in belonging to a more refined and enlightened age.

In chivalrous times, when the guiding spirit of the noble, brave and generous of christendom, was the protection of the weak and persecuted woman; and when the influence she exercised was, probably, more powerfully felt than at any previous period of her existence, it was still merely a feeling of compassion for her weakness that suggested the ardent chivalry of chivalry—not sympathy with an intelligent being of similar faculties and equal endowments with herself. It remained for the last few centuries to efface the memory of her past condition—to place her in a less anomalous position—to consider her in the light of a creature of intelligence, and on that ground to treat her with consideration and respect.

Even now, perhaps, the old associations are not entirely destroyed in some countries, the prestige of her ancient bondage, degradation and assumed incapacity, is still lingering in the minds of many, and acting prejudicially, in spite of the many-fold proofs rising hourly around them, to compel the conviction of the injustice she has suffered so long.

In this, our day—in this country, and before such an audience as this, it is not necessary for me to prove that woman possesses the same faculties as man—differing not in kind and but slightly in degree. Nay, woman has the advantage in some respects. The passive principle is much stronger than the active one in the female mind, owing to extreme delicacy and sensitiveness of organization; she possesses keen and exquisite tact, facility in the association of ideas, closeness of observation, and the power of entering into minute details—the sphere is confined and the view microscopic—quickness of sympathy and elegance of taste.

The faculties of man and woman were implanted not surely to be neglected. Woman's nature, intellectual, moral and spiritual, is for itself, and in itself, worthy of all culture; utterly repudiating the right of man to fashion, or repress, or pervert woman to suit his capricious fancies. But even relatively considered, even in her relation to man, the same principle is not less involved.

If woman is to be man's helpmate in a worthy sense, then she must be partaker of his higher tastes, and sympathies in his highest aspirations. Influence is radiated on all sides from each to the other; what does not elevate must depress; what is not for good must be for evil. And observe,

these are not times when man stands still. Though school and college should lag behind, the world—the great university, in which man must graduate, with or without honors—moves on swiftly and surely. Who does not see the vast advance of every succeeding generation in extent of knowledge, and depth of thought? The man of moderate educational standing now, would have made a scientific or literary reputation some half a century ago. If then, while man advances woman stands still, or even moves less slowly, the relation between them is not the same as before; the distance lengthens, the disparity increases, and what are the results? Want of sympathy, alienation, misunderstandings, petty strifes and jealousies, which eat, like rust, into the soul; or worse, indifference, which freezes its genial currents with a thawless frost.

As sister, daughter, wife, but especially in the last capacity, it is needful that woman should be, not alone the house-keeper, or seamstress, or cook, or drawing-room ornament, but truly the companion—the second-self of man.

A German writer well delineates the miseries of an ill assorted marriage, between a meditative, cultivated and aspiring man, and a care-bound, thrifty, ornamental, but unintellectual and unsympathizing woman. "The little disputes before marriage," says the writer, "becomes great ones after it," as northerly winds which are warm in summer, blow keen and cold in winter.

The zephyr breeze from married lungs resembles the zephyr in Homer, about the cutting cold of which that poet sings so much.

The whole of this lady's library consisted of two books—the cookery book and her husband's essays, which latter, however, she never read. He could never inspire her with lyrical enthusiasm, in which she could forget heaven and earth, and every thing else. She could count the strokes of the clock between his sublime passages, and could still listen and run off to the saucy companion which was boiling over—still having the big tears in her eyes which he had pressed out of her heart by some touching story. In some high poetic flight of his, she would interweave the prosaic question—"my dear, what shall I warm for supper?" But one instance more, and which the poor man could never banish from his memory. When she seemed quite touched, and listening to a solemn discourse on death and eternity, she was looking at him thoughtfully, but it was towards his feet, and at length said: "Don't, my dear, put on that left stocking to-morrow; I must first darn it."

But the most highly cultivated man would be content if one fell to his lot who was less gifted than himself, but who could occasionally fly with him as far as he went, into whose expanded eye and heart the blooming earth and bright heavens do not enter infinitesimally, but in sublime masses; for whom the universe is something more than a nursery and a ball-room, and who with a feeling that is at once tender and delicate, and with a heart that is at once pious and large, continually improves and ennobles the man she weds. It is enough here to allude to the educational influence of mothers. I know the confusion so frequently made between the constitutional and educational influences of the mother, but the latter is of vast, if of secondary importance, and both are here alike concerned. Strangers may instruct the child—the mother must educate its early years, and education comprehends instruction.—The child thirsts for knowledge and teems with questions. The mother should be prepared with prompt replies. Foolish answers or petulant evasions, or stern discouragements, crush the spring of the young intellect, and go far to induce a listless, self-conceded ignorance through life. Nor is it in parts that the mind can be formed, as pins are made by a subdivision of labor. She who rightly teaches the elements, must know the highest applications. The formation of character; the building up of intelligence can have no unity or breadth of purpose without comprehensiveness of view, in her in whose hands is, mainly, this vital and solemn task.

And it is the children of both sexes, not girls only, but boys also, whom the mother chiefly must train. To her the boy turns in all his troubles and perplexities, and little griefs. Happy is he whose own mother is made to him all mothers venerable, and due to that boy whom parental unfitness or a false shame, inspired by others, has alienated from the natural fountain of the purest good and warmest love.

Whether, then, we look to woman absolutely or relatively; in herself considered as a rational, moral, responsible, and immortal being; or regard her in her relations to man himself, we come to the same conclusion in favor of culture, high, and wide, and deep.

Her education involves, not only the culture of the intellectual powers, but the attainment of just views respecting life, its aim and purpose; just habits of self-control and discipline; real, earnest, and practical religion. It involves a well-balanced mind, clear in its perceptions of duty, and decided in its course of action; it requires the possession of those qualities to which the child ought to be trained, so that precept and practice may not be at variance, and that the influence exercised may be of a nature to command love and respect, not as an exactor, but as a result—the necessary consequence of the power which the cultivated, disciplined, and chastened mind, must exert upon the one which has still to undergo the process of cultivation and discipline. The common systems of education for girls have almost all been at fault in this respect. Music, singing, drawing, dancing, modern languages, &c., &c., have been called education, and all the best years of a girl's life have been frittered away upon words and forms; for in but few instances is a complete knowledge of these subjects given, while all that constitutes the preparation and the training for life, all that would lead the young girl to reflection, to a consideration of her own capabilities and responsibilities, and to self-dependent decision and action, which life must require, has never been brought into play.

The force of example, too, must not be lost sight of. Perhaps no truth requires to be more deeply impressed upon the minds of mothers and educators, precisely because it is one generally neglected, both in principle and practice, than this—That the example of the educator is continual education. Grasses will not grow of thorns, nor figs from thistles. If we would train our children to value truth, we must carefully respect it; if to habits of industry, we must be industrious; if to neatness, we must be neat; if to patient endurance and self-control, they must see such qualities in us. The child is essentially an imitative being; and accordingly, as we place before him habits of truth or its opposite—be it only in slight subterfuge or pervariation of word or action;—habits of industry or idleness; of order or disorder; of selfishness or unselfishness, so will integrity of mind, good feelings, and good personal habits, be the probable results. To train a girl properly then, is to render her capable of well fulfilling those high and noble duties which are essentially woman's sphere.

If the true nature of this were better recognized, society would feel the healthy regenerating influence throughout its existence. It is an old remark, that talented and distinguished men have always had talented mothers, and physiological research has established the fact, that the child inherits the mental and physical qualities of the mother more than those of the father.

Madam Campani's well known answer to Napoleon—"that good mothers were wanted, to ensure a good education"—told a great truth: the education of women is of more importance than that of men; since that of men is their work. But true as these remarks are, and oft repeated as they have been, they still but lie on the surface. The results of barbarism, of that state of things in which woman was looked upon as the mere working animal, still cling to her. We see them in the existing laws of some countries, which openly declare a woman to be a nameless nothing. And the woman often manifests them herself, in her preference of artificial externals to sound realities; by her pride in beauty, not as a high gift from the Creator, but as a means of selfish power. She scarcely recognizes the elevated position of her heaven-destined sphere, her education is misdirected, and society, struggling under a host of evils, throws away or manacles the hand by which the dark catalogue might be thinned or even cleared away. Women have many hindrances on their path, but they have the power to remove them. Possessing by nature's fiat all those influences by which childhood is guided, directed and moulded, they hold the key to the destinies of mankind. But power like this requires an accurate perception of its importance and value; knowledge, self-discipline, truth, reality, religion—not of forms and words, but of the heart, practical;

bearing upon every daily duty, every action, however apparently trivial, of our earth-bound yet heavenward existence. Is not this all in woman's power to be and teach?

Let us now turn to the chief objections which I anticipate to the views here propounded. It may be said that I would destroy the essential differences between man and woman, by subjecting both to the same process of education. There are to this objection various answers. Take a class of boys, all taught in the same way, by the same teacher, for years learning together, and playing together; do we find that their individualities are obliterated? They know much in common, but the true characteristics of each continue but little changed; and even in so far as they may be changed, it is not by the process of assimilation to others. If, then, as it is said, the natural differences between man and woman be greater than between one man and another, why fear that a similar course of instruction will remove them? Again, The professed instruction of which alone I have been speaking, is but one branch of that multifarious education, which circumstances, imperceptibly, but not less surely give. Equalize the one, and the other remains in all its force, perpetuating the differences which it is important to preserve.

But, in truth, education, culture of all kinds, develops differences more of than it produces resemblance or uniformity. Plants variegate their colors when cultivated, so do fowls when domesticated. The principle is universal. Take twenty Indians and twenty educated white men of the same country. Of which set do the members differ most from one another? The same aliment is not the same to two different recipients. As one plant converts the agency of the elements into healthful juices, another into poison, so with mind. The Iliad which stirs the youthful warrior, stirs the youthful poet also, and in the lays of chivalry which merely soothed the idle hours of thousands, Milton found the inspiration of his muse. So it is in all things. The oak and the ash do not assimilate, or exchange natures, because they are planted side by side in the same soil, moistened by the same showers, shaken by the same breezes. Men do not grow alike because they have read Euripides or studied the Differential Calculus together; the sources of variety multiply as the stores of knowledge increase. Each seizes on his appropriate element, there is a root of unity, but a diversity of stem and branches, and both are good.

But it will be said that education should strictly be in the direction of the natural bent. In professional training this may indeed be true. To make a merchant of the mechanical genius would be a doubly sad mistake. But in general education the truth lies on the other side. The over-strength we must curb, the feeble we must cherish. We must have no morbid or monstrous growths. Singular tastes must not be fostered into disproportionate vigor, while the rest of the mind is stunted. And so with woman. If, as we are told, she be naturally weak, in reasoning powers, her reasoning powers we must strive to strengthen. If she want, naturally, self-reliance, that self-reliance we must seek to give, and so in every case. Boys and girls both must be trained in those things which each most wants. Perhaps the training that seems most congenial with each nature is that which should be diligently employed upon the other; for the one, that mental discipline which may seem to have most affinity with the sterner constitution, in order to preserve it from weakness, and for the sterner nature, more of that cultivation which is generally appropriated to the gentler, in order to endow it with more kindness, and preserve it from hardness and coarseness. But it may be further said, that I would take woman out of her sphere. Of all absurdities, this is the most absurd. Let the objector define what woman's sphere is, or rather what it ought to be. That her present sphere is, in all things, her proper sphere will, surely, not be contended. It is not unnatural that at every period of the world's history, the existing should be deemed the right, and the eternal; but yet changes steal in, and the thing that is, is not what was, or what yet shall be. On such a subject it becomes no one to dogmatize; but thus much I will say, that never will it be known what woman's sphere is, till the powers with which she has been gifted by our common Creator shall have been unfolded to the utmost, and

and render them available, the sphere of his life's occupation must be decided upon; and thus, while yet a child, he is taught, directly and indirectly, the world, in this respect, being a strict school master—the necessity of looking forward—of concentrating his energies, of putting forth all his powers, for the accomplishment of some definite object. Is it so with the girl? May not this be the great secret of man's power to think, to purpose, to accomplish more than woman? May not the desultory, vague, dimness nature of the girl's education be the cause of woman's comparative weakness and incapacity for meeting the more serious duties of life? But what is the aim and end of the education of the girl, the future woman? The future woman! Does not this point, tell of high responsibilities of great moral trusts? Is the power placed in the wife's, the mother's, the daughter's or the sister's hands so trifling and unimportant that it needs no definite direction or cultivation? The poet has designated woman as "the ministering angel to man's life." Simpler words will give her this need, as nature's special gift, by referring to the self-denying principles of her affections, to those domestic instincts which place the brightest charms of life in her hands, and under her control. It is because she is thus placed that an education suitable to the gift bestowed, to the duties required is so imperatively necessary. Is this given? Does the education given in most of the seminaries and schools for girls, result in any special fitness for the duties of woman's life? Let the clear, distinct truth be spoken. The usual object for a girl's education is to attract. For this purpose the science of dress is an aid to person appearance, the acquirement of the utmost polish of manners, of the greatest refinement of address, are diligently enforced and practised. Music, singing, drawing—these fair ministers to home's attractions, lose half their charms through the prompting of lower motives. Alas! that means so valuable should be so mistaken, that with such an important object in view, so little reality of purpose should be employed to meet it.

Domestic duties resulting from married life or not, are the natural destiny of woman; and upon her fitness, her adaptation for these duties, so great of her own individual happiness, so much of a share of that happiness which it is in woman's power to give, depend, that the general misconception and misdirection of woman's education for one of the strangest enigmas life places before us. The comparatively uneducated men are taught their work, the artisan and mechanic must, even for the coarsest production of their labor, stand the test of reality, he must do, not talk, or seem; real fitness for his vocation must be acquired. Why is it then, that the educated woman, whose influence is so much more extended—whose responsibilities are so much greater, in proportion to the power and opportunities her position gives her—whose natural mission on earth, is replete with their highest and most elevating tendencies—should receive an education, to say the least, in no degree in accordance with these tendencies. Why educate a girl for dress—balls—for excitement—for all the fictitious unreal externals—may I say it—the hypocrisies of artificial society, and still expect the real duties of the wife and the mother as the results.

And yet the noble nature of woman often triumphs over these defects in her education; but the task is hard. Well may we turn with wondering love, and humble veneration to the contemplation of that all-powerful, all-merciful wisdom, which by laws of unfailing power, of unchanging force, by instincts which no misdirection can divert from their course, meets and controls the evils we so wilfully seek. The girl whose so-called education has given her no ideas, has taught her to use no thought, whose employments have had no purpose, save that of passing away time—whose most serious consideration, in all probability is the last new dress, or the next new bonnet, begins by some combination of circumstances, to see life in a new light—She feels her happiness involved in that of another, she recognises the holiness and beauty of her ministering sphere on earth, she thinks, reflects, and feels that her education, her real education for life, has now to be commenced; her real capabilities to meet the duties which are gathering round her, have now to be tested; and with many a backward look of regret upon the misdirection of her young energies and feelings, for the loss of so many valuable years, the

It may be, that in every succeeding phase of our social condition, woman's sphere is proportioned to woman's merit. Let us increase the merit of woman then, and trouble not ourselves about her sphere; it may be safely left to itself. It is a problem—like most of our social problems—to be worked out, not talked out, written out, or thought out.

Again, it has been well said, it is one thing to enlarge a sphere of action, and another thing to change the sphere. It is the former, not the latter, that I would propose to do. With a richer culture, a deeper consciousness of duty, outward acts, visibly the same, are in spirit, widely different. It is the loftiest spirit that will best "on itself the lowest duties lay." And so work of all kinds will be better done, when its real significance is understood and felt, when the agent loses the oppressive sense of isolation and inability; and feels himself, however humbly, a fellow-worker with the best and greatest. Let us, then, be careful that we concede not too much to habit, to changing habit, in our notions of woman's sphere.

In times not long past, for a woman to write and publish books, was as unbecoming as, in the minds of some, is now, for a woman to lecture. And even now, many ladies, who feel no compunction at beholding or hearing their sister-woman sing at public concerts, whose nerves it would not shake to hear her soundly hissed, shrink from encouraging a lady lecturer, no matter though, like Mrs. Balfour, she utter worthy thoughts in worthy language, in all good taste and gentleness.

Neither can it be justly said, that I would remove woman from her domestic duties. I would merely wish her to discharge them in a higher spirit, because with a deeper and truer knowledge of their value. But there is a fallacy here which needs to be pointed out.

We commonly hear contrasted, man's literary pursuits on the one hand, and woman's domestic duties on the other, and we are gravely told that the latter disqualify woman for the former.

But the true contrast is between man's business occupations, and woman's domestic duties; to both, literary pursuits are a neutral and an equal ground. If the one disqualify woman, the other must not less disqualify man; and in truth I believe that in the great mass of cases, women have much more time for mental culture than men, and this fact renders their neglect of such studies the more to be deplored.

I need say nothing in reply to the senseless ridicule which deters many women from following the dictates of their better nature. The name "blue stocking" is losing its power.

If for a lady to be learned is wrong, because it is unusual, reverse the rule, let it be usual, and it will be right. But after all, learned ladies are no novelty. Did time permit, I would give you some evidence on this subject which would show you that we have retrograded rather than advanced. One question more I wish briefly to touch. I may be asked: Do you approve of boys and girls being taught together as well as alike? I answer frankly yes; and that I consider the necessity, real or supposed, of separation, which exists in some countries, a sad symptom of the morals of those countries. I believe that the early separation is productive of much present future and evil; and that the two sexes exercise a very beneficial influence on each other, but let me declare more fully what I hinted at before, that man's education as well as woman's is deeply concerned in this question. They cannot be wholly left apart, they act and reach together.—As through Eden the fallen pair wandered hand in hand, so hand in hand through the world they still must go. What degrades or elevates either, infallibly degrades or elevates the other. If you educate woman well, you educate man, for she is the natural educator of the child, as the mother is, so will the child be, as the child is, so will be the nation. Let us now go back a little and inquire, what is the object of a girls education? This is a question which is often agitated with regard to the boy, while he is yet a child, which must be discussed when education is required to assume some distinct direction, and respecting which the decision does fix the nature and quality of the education given.

A man must have a definite pursuit—an object whereunto to attach his energies,

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A man must have a definite pursuit—an object whereunto to attach his energies,

work of real education, the self-examination, the self-training to the noble ends and aims of life, are really and effectually begun. All honor to woman's devotion, perseverance, self-denial! Experience in all times, through every changing phase of life, testifies to the reality of these qualities; and shall we neglect to cherish, to cultivate, to elevate and ennoble them.

Woman, trained in fitness, educated in perfected capability for woman's natural sphere, for woman's blessed duties of love and sympathy, and care, will shed a regenerating influence around, which must affect the very heart of society throughout the world.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

Col. J. P. ANDERSON.

THURSTON COUNTY.

COUNCILMAN—Col. WILLIAM COCK.
 REPRESENTATIVES—C. B. BAKER,
 WM. RUTLEDGE, JR.,
 DAVID J. CHAMBERS,
 CHAS. E. WOOD,
 ROBERT M. WALKER,
 JOHN W. LOM.
 COUNTY SCRIBE—JARED S. MURD.
 COUNTY ASSESSOR—W. B. D. NEWMAN.
 CO. COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH S. BROSHIERS,
 COLONEL—B. F. SHAW.
 LEGAL COUNSEL—JOSEPH MILES.
 MAJOR—J. K. HURD.

ISLAND COUNTY.

REPRESENTATIVE—J. S. SMITH.

LEWIS AND CHEHALIS.

COUNCILMAN—C. W. STEWART.

WHATCOM.

REPRESENTATIVE—EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

CLARKE.

REPRESENTATIVES—CHARLES C. STILES,
 SAMUEL D. SMITH,
 JOHN D. HILS,
 M. R. HATHAWAY.

About the Free Soil Convention.

Agreeable to promise made in our last issue, we herewith subjoin the resolutions adopted at the late free soil convention for this territory, assembled at Olympia, on the 25th ult., consisting of some fifteen or twenty delegates—all as far as we are aware of, hailing from the county of Thurston; and, lest offense should be given were we to fall in offering a few comments thereon, we will briefly say that our comments in such manner as we believe they are justly entitled to receive at our hands. The preamble and resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, are instituted among men to secure to all those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, with which they are endowed by their creator, and of which none can be deprived by valid legislation, except for crime. Therefore,

Resolved, That the true mission of the true republicans is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the states, and the perpetuity of the union, by the impartial application of public affairs, without sectional partialities, observing strict justice and equal rights to all her citizens, and an economical administration.

Resolved, That slavery is a sin against God, and a crime against man, which no law nor usage can make right, and that christianity, humanity, and patriotism, alike demand its overthrow—therefore no more slave states, no slave territory.

Resolved, That the obligation to deliver up fugitives from service, being by the constitution confided to the states. And the present fugitive act being obviously unconstitutional, in several respects, should be either amended, so as to secure the benefit of trial by jury and of habeas corpus, or be repealed.

Resolved, That the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several states.

Resolved, That all officers be elected directly by the people, either state or national, except foreign ministers, who should be appointed by congress.

Resolved, That the public lands of the United States belong to the people thereof, and should only be granted, in limited quantities, in aid of a Pacific rail road, for educational purposes, and to the landless settler, free of cash, except incidental expenses.

At the first glance, to the casual reader, there is but little in the above resolutions that sounds startling, or jars upon the ear, or the awakening of startling reflection; yet, on a more minute investigation into the calm and covert language in which they are couched, a deadly under-current is readily detected—a guided arrow to a certain goal. It is pointed out, and although treason is hissed and may not speak aloud, yet, on close examination, the wilfully blind, alone, will fail to discover that the resolutions contain all the elements of doctrine taught by disunion abolitionists—all the calm hostility to slavery, which is preached with such ferocity, by the leaders of that fanatical army of crusaders against the constitution and the union. In short, the doctrine of dissolution is implicitly announced in the event of any more slave states being admitted into the union—or unless the fugitive slave law is either, modified to suit their own ideas of propriety—or repealed, and slavery entirely abolished.

The preamble starts out in the language of the declaration of independence—assuming the democratic doctrine contained in the Nebraska bill—that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, &c., and then introduces resolution No. 1.

Well, now, as we have sought to be enlightened, and have not succeeded in obtaining information as to what was intended to be inferred by the "impartial application of public affairs, without sectional partialities," &c., we will not meddle with that clause, but proceed to inquire in what manner it is, that the mission of "true republicans is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the states, and the perpetuity of the union," as is declared in the first resolution? Does the "true American" party propose to maintain and perpetuate, for the people of the United States, all these things, by simply resolving, as per resolution No. 2—"that slavery is a sin against God, and a crime against man, which no law nor usage can make right, and that christianity, humanity, and patriotism, alike demand its overthrow"? Suppose the people should decide against any more slave states being admitted into the union, or the acquisition of any more slave territory, would its overthrow be accomplished where it already exists? Certainly not.—Yet, notwithstanding, if they believe that "christianity, humanity, and patriotism alike demand its overthrow," would they not be false to themselves, to the cause in which they are engaged, and to the pre-

cepts which they are endeavoring to inculcate, if they do not take stringent, revolutionary and disunion measures to accomplish their object?

As there is but little probability that they can ever convince the slave holding population of the United States, that it is their duty to give freedom to their slaves, without a valuable consideration, and as there is as little likelihood that ranting, fanatical abolitionism will ever turn a practical benefactor, we know of but two ways in which it can ever be dispensed with or overturned, where it now exists. First, in the only way in which it has ever been accomplished in the United States—by the states themselves assuming jurisdiction over its gradual emancipation; or, otherwise, by force of arms—by an invasion on the part of the general government—by an armed interference between the slave and slaveholder—by foreign or domestic interference by the free states, instigating and aiding and abetting a revolutionary or insurrectionary movement on the part of the slaves, for that object.

Now, in the present excited state of things in the country, particularly on the slavery question, let us ask, which of the two courses indicated for the overthrow or abolition of slavery, would most rationally be adopted with that object in view? Our assumption will not be denied, that under the constitution, the southern states have the same rights possessed by their northern neighbors—and we claim that they ask nothing new—they simply claim that their rights be confined to them, and left in their quiet possession and enjoyment. Their politicians do not interfere with the local regulations of the other states, and they consider themselves capable of regulating the character of their own domestic institutions, without neighboring dictation or interference;—that should the people of any of the southern states conclude that slavery was all that the abolitionists would have them believe it was, that it is for them to determine the time when its abolition shall commence—the manner in which it shall be conducted, and the means which shall be made use of for its accomplishment.—That slavery can be abolished, and the slaves colonized, by leaving the matter to the states themselves, where it exists, without endangering the safety of the union, there can be no doubt. But is this the way the abolitionists propose to encompass its overthrow, by silently leaving it to the states themselves? We answer no! The cry of agitation! agitation! until the last slave should be liberated, was thundered forth with leather-lunged verbosity at the late convention that nominated JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Esq., as their delegate to congress. And this was but the echo of their windy, boisterous, disunion, abolition leaders—the fanatical, crack-brained, meddlesome abstractionists, who, banded together, have for a series of years been constantly baying the south and southern institutions with all the invectives which mad-house vehemence could be capable of—endeavoring to force, to frighten the south from its property, and into the adoption of their peculiar forms of life, modes of thinking, manners and customs.

Now, we assume that slavery never can be abolished by "agitation," neither do we believe the intelligent portion of the abolition party have the most remote idea that it ever can thus be overthrown. All experience—all history—is in evidence against the proposition. The history of the church, and of the various christian denominations, have given us the assurance that they, at times, become strong, powerful, and dominant, as the result of unmitigated persecution. The late "agitation" movement under O'Connell in Ireland, is in evidence against it. The history of the insurrection, the reformation, and subsequent events, are matters of familiar fire-side recitation, and the Mormons, now in Salt Lake Valley, afford an ample illustration of the effects of proscription and intolerance, no matter how justly merited or deserving they were of the treatment received. Who is there, that for a moment supposes, that had not that sect been summarily ejected from the western states, they would ever have presented the formidable and dangerous front they now do? The simple fact that slavery has died out and been abolished in some states since the adoption of the constitution, and before abolition "agitation" arrayed itself against it, and that since the bawling "agitation" commenced, slavery, to say the least, has not receded at its advances, is sufficient evidence of the fruitlessness of an agitation of the subject, with an object to effect its abolition.—We can come to no other conclusion, then, that the resolution of the self-styled American party under consideration, contemplates "to maintain" the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the states, and the perpetuity of the union, "by forcing the south out of it; there is no middle ground in the premises, for if the spirit of the resolutions mean anything, they contemplate the unequalled abolition of slavery, if needs be, through dissolution and civil war; and unless they can show some plausible manner by which they otherwise expect to succeed, they must suffer themselves to stand convicted of, and committed in favor of, treasonable designs against the constitution and the union of the states.

In their third resolution, they further propose "to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the states, and the perpetuity of the union," by having the "fugitive slave act either amended, so as to secure the benefit of trial by jury, and of habeas corpus, or be repealed." Now, this resolution is as insulting to common intelligence, as it is rank treason to the spirit of the constitution, for the repeal of that act would at once break up the terms of good understanding and faith existing between the north and the south, and hurry the union at once into a dissolution.

Now let us enquire, what is the real cause for the desire on the part of the abolitionists, in seeking the modification or repeal of the fugitive slave act? Is it that the slave may have a fair impartial trial? Wherever arrested, and if found to be a bona fide slave, awarded to his master, to be by him returned to service? We answer emphatically, no! All such pretension is a cheat, a swindle, a fraud—hollow-hearted as is that party's philanthropy. The real object of the repeal of that law is to defraud the owner of the slave out of labor due, and out of that slave's service. It is to break down one of the safeguards of the constitution of the federal union. It would be adding one more fatal act to the list of encroachments in the series, with which abolition aggression has been constantly assailing the rights of the south. It is sought to be repealed as one of the means pointed out by "christianity, humanity, and patriotism, alike demanding the overthrow" of slavery. Let us here inquire—where does the fugitive from justice—who commits a crime against the laws of the country in which he has lived, receive his trial? Is he tried, and convicted or acquitted, at the place where he is arrested, perhaps a thousand miles distant from the place where the crime was committed, or is he arrested and taken back, to receive his trial? The constitution answers the question. Of course he is tried where the offense was committed, and so it is with fugitives from labor under the act referred to. They are allowed a fair and impartial trial by jury, in the face of evidence, where the labor is claimed to be due, and, if it appears that the arrest has been unjustly made, a release is at once given to the subject of it. A modification of that act, such as the abolitionists propose, would be nothing more or less than to defraud the slaveholder out of his just dues—to lay the foundation of a civil war between the north and south; and bring about disunion. By its repeal, the following clause in the fourth article of the constitution would be rendered inoperative:

"No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

With the remaining resolutions, we will not take time to quarrel with, or refer to, at this time, further than to remark that the fifth one, in its present shape, is not the fifth one that was originally reported, and acted upon;

and as the last three contain some good democratic ideas, and constitutional extracts, we will let them pass undisturbed.

Such, then, is the platform which the "True Republicans"—God save the mark!—have presented to the people of this territory, and, as represented by Judge Cushman, claiming the support of its inhabitants, to endorse him with congressional honors and responsibilities.

We claim that the resolutions preach treason from the mast-head down! The authors of the sedition platform would lay their sacrilegious, parabolic, hand upon the declaration of American Independence, and lecture therefrom these words—"governments, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, are instituted among men," &c., and then turn round and proscribe the character of the laws which shall regulate the states and territories, whether with the "consent of the governed" or not—force a law upon them, and then leave the people to determine whether they like its operations or not! Force the slave into liberty, and then leave him to determine whether his "pursuit of happiness" is fully realized;—resolved that the mission of the true republicans is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the states, and the perpetuity of the union," and then demand slavery as a crime—demand its overthrow—demand the modification or repeal of a plain provision of the constitution—declare that no more slave states shall be added to the union; and no slave territory, whether with or without the consent of the governed: "This is life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," &c., &c., &c. And what is to be the consequence; provided more slave states are added to the confederacy, and slavery should be recognized as legal and legitimate in territories, and the fugitive slave act should neither be amended or repealed. Now, what are the abolitionists going to do about it? If their premises mean anything—if they believe that "slavery is a sin against God, and a crime against man, which no law nor usage can make right, and that christianity, humanity, and patriotism alike demand its overthrow," and if it can not be done by agitation! agitation!! what are they going to do about it? Their resolutions might as well have unfolded the hidden alternative, but too apparent—armed intervention!—a civil war!—discuss!! Will Judge Cushman dare undertake to defend these resolutions? He has virtuously endorsed them by accepting the nomination—the sequel remains to be seen. We turn from a further consideration of the subject, with a fatigued loathing and disgust.

TURN OUT! TURN OUT!—It will be observed by a notice in to-day's paper, that Col. Anderson and Judge Strong propose to address the people of this county on the 23d of June, at some convenient point on the Bush prairie. We hope that a joint committee of the friends of the candidates will take it upon themselves to select a place, and make all the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of a "big crowd." We suppose the discussion will be a three-cornered, triangular one—comprising the principles of democracy, whiggery, and abolitionism, and we would like to see the three party nominees for councilmen and representatives in attendance.

IT IS FALSE!—The two numbers of the Puget Sound Courier, now published, each throw out innuendoes, that Col. Anderson, our delegate to Congress, will not return to this territory, should he be elected, and we have heard the same thing circulating in our county amongst those who would fain find cause of complaint and disaffection. To such innuendoes, and such reports, we will now, for all, give a positive contradiction, and we speak with authority. Col. Anderson has never intimated that he would not return to this territory if elected, but has always said, and still says, it is his fixed purpose to return, if his life is spared, should he be elected. We dislike to deal with such ungrounded and unfair charges or insinuations as these, but hope the necessity of the case will justify us.—Our sincere wish is that the people may be placed in full possession of the truth, on all subjects relating to this canvass, and we therefore pronounce the above rumor a false and malicious fabrication.

"The pre-emption system must be applied to our public lands, and settlers be privileged to enter them at the minimum or nominal value."—Courier.

This system was extended to both surveyed and unsurveyed lands in the law, passed July 17th, 1854, as follows:

"That the pre-emption privilege granted by the act of 4th September, 1841, shall be and the same is hereby extended to the lands in Oregon and Washington territories, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, not rightfully claimed, entered or reserved under the provisions of this act, or the acts to which it is amendatory, nor excluded by the terms of the said act of 1841, with the exception of unsurveyed lands as above mentioned; and all settlers on unsurveyed lands in said territories shall give notice to the Surveyor General, or other duly authorized officer, of the particular lands claimed under this section, within six months after the survey of such lands is made and returned."

The notice referred to in the section above mentioned, is required to be given to the Register and Receiver, instead of the Surveyor General.

The Hawaiian bark "Luika," Capt. Wilfong, 28 days from Honolulu, Oahu, to Port Townsend, arrived at Olympia on Monday, June 4th, with a cargo of products of the Sandwich Islands—coffee, sugar, syrup, &c., to load with lumber at Tum-Water. We are indebted to Capt. Wilfong for late Honolulu papers.

We are under obligations to J. W. Sullivan, newspaper and literary depot, San Francisco, and the Pacific express, for newspaper, periodicals, &c., received by Stuart's express last week.

Gen. Hinton, who made his escape from Ohio, on being convicted of extensive mail robberies, is working as a journeyman house carpenter at Honolulu.

Democratic County Ticket.

Four more issues of the Pioneer and Democrat will bring us up the time when the voters of this county will be called upon to choose, not only between the rival candidates for congressional preferment, but also between the democratic, whig and abolition nominees for legislative, and other county offices. In a former allusion to this subject, we were free to remark that we considered the time decided upon by the county convention for the selection of candidates for the legislature, &c., an ill-appointed and ill-advised one, for reasons then assigned. In this, as will be remembered, we were not alone, and much general discussion was indulged in for a time, relative to the propriety of a re-assembling of the convention, for the purpose of confirming or modifying its former action. We profess to be entirely familiar with our duty, and the responsibility we are under to the party, in supporting nominations made by it; and in advance of an election, always make it a point to allow ourselves a sufficiency of time to do all that can be done, in order to secure the success of the candidates of the democracy. We are decidedly opposed to the making of any innovations upon the usages of the party; we believe in standing by party nominations, and cheerfully yielding in the present general acquiescence, shall use our best endeavors to secure the election of the entire ticket, from Col. Anderson down.

Need we, for the benefit of others, assign any reasons why the ticket should receive the support of every democrat in the county? For ourself, we answer, as the conductor of a democratic journal, through which that party is heard, it is our clear and unqualified duty, demanded by the usages of the party to which we are attached, no less than by our own inclination.

The convention which made the nominations was perhaps the largest one ever assembled in the county for county purposes. No active member of the party will presume to assert, that he is not, in some way, more or less responsible for the nominations made by the convention. In its primary formation, the whole democratic party of the county participated in the selection of delegates. No one has presumed to charge that the convention was not composed of democrats, nor has members of the party any right to question the democracy of the nominees, or withhold from them a hearty support. If the time was thought by some, to be an ill-advised one for making the nominations, the majority of the convention decided differently, and all should now yield a ready acquiescence in the support of the candidates presented.

It is true that some of the candidates have been suspected as belonging to the order of know-nothings; a report to that effect having gone abroad, is likely to operate prejudicially against them in the coming election; but for some of the candidates we have authority for saying, and will do so, and will give their names at the proper time, that as far as they are concerned, the report is false and unfounded. It would afford us pleasure should we be enabled to include all the candidates in a denial of the accusation, and we entertain a hope that we may be enabled to do so.

This is a matter, however, that is foreign to the subject. No public accusations exist against any of them, which we can reach, demanding refutation. They are the nominees of a democratic convention, of the democratic party—recognized members of it—good and substantial citizens—gentlemen of intelligence, and if any of them are unfortunate enough to belong to the order referred to, it is not our fault, nor that of the party, neither, as we believe, the fault of the convention giving them the nomination.

For democrats to talk of "bolting" the regular ticket, in the coming election, would be to cap the climax of the ridiculous. Can any democrat go over to the support of the whig ticket—all the candidates, on which, headed by Judge Strong, ought to be, if they are not know-nothings? Can democrats support the nominees of the abolition convention, assuming the position which their platform compels them to occupy before the people? Will members of the democratic party desert the democratic ticket, to assist to office federal whigs and abolitionists? We shall see.

In conclusion, we would remind the democracy, that it is as essential that the respective friends of all the candidates should be united in their support of Col. ANDERSON, for delegate to congress, as it is for the democratic party, as a unit, to stand by and support the whole ticket, to retain democratic supremacy in the county and in the legislative assembly; and we earnestly hope that the straight-out democratic ticket may be sustained by every individual member of the party, not only in this county, but in all others throughout the territory, where parties have taken the field, and the democratic banner has been unfurled. By so doing, Thurston county will roll up a handsome majority for Col. ANDERSON and the ticket under our mast-head.

"The People Thinking Aloud—Democracy Hunting a Knot-hole."

The above is the caption of the leading editorial in the second number of the Puget Sound Courier, and is at best but deserving to be characterized as a weak, undignified appeal to the worst political prejudices of mankind. Without reason, and without argument it misrepresents the position of the whig party in this territory, and wontonly assails, with ungentlemanly category, the principles of the democratic nominee for congress. We regret this, and were not prepared to expect, on the part of the editors of the Courier, the adoption of any such mode of political warfare. Our knowledge and esteem for the editors, led us to believe they would meet us upon questions of principle and policy—that they would argue fairly, openly, and candidly, those principles of political faith on which it is our fortune to differ—that in the language of their prospectus, they would be "whigs—knowing no north, no south,"—that we would have to meet and contend against whigs of the Clay and Webster school—high-minded, honorable and fair in all their differences and controversies. In these expectations, the article referred to, and in fact the general tone of the 2nd number of the Courier, sadly disappoints us. Each and every original article in it touching political affairs, is entirely devoid of argument, and replete with ramors' most disgusting gossip. It is extremely unpleasant to notice such things, and we hope this will be our last necessity to do so. Should we take Solomon's advice in this instance, and "answer a fool according to his folly," our readers must not blame us.

The article in question begins with a sort of proverbial soliloquy, the substance of which is, "we may judge the future by the past,"—then follows a silly attempt at witicism and sarcasm, aimed at our nominee and ourself—and the sum and substance of this vain attempt to "cut" the Pioneer and Democrat and ridicule (!!!) our nomination, is simply ridiculous. "Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought."

Next follows an assertion that the whig platform suits "the people." We would respectfully suggest that you permit the people to speak for themselves on that subject. Next follows a "dose of our own medicine," to use the witty language of the Courier. This is an assumption that the next congress will be "anti-democratic, anti-Nebraska, and anti-everything that savors of Mississippi politics," and hence (the Courier's conclusion) that we should not elect Col. Anderson. This is a whig argument in favor of Mr. Cushman for the delegateship. It will be remembered that we last week suggested that as the abolitionists had repudiated Judge Strong, and the whig party disgraced themselves by offering to make a bargain with them for the delegateship, they would do as well to go over (all that is left) the balance of the distance, and support the abolition nominee. We did not suppose, however, that the Courier would so soon commence going over to the support of their nominee. Is the Courier really in earnest? It should be remembered, by the way, that the administration and United States Senate continue to be democratic, which will operate as a slight conservative influence against the action of the House, even should that body be as British, revolutionary and anti-American as are some of the controlling influences in certain quarters.

Last comes a full dish of "blood and thunder" about Col. Anderson's Mississippi proclivities, birth and politics. Does not the senior editor of the Courier know that with sensible men of this nineteenth century, it matters not what immediate spot of earth may be the birth place of an individual? Do you not know that Louisiana and Maine, Massachusetts and Georgia fought together in Mexico. Do you not know that there are quite a numerous class of men in the United States—in every state and territory in the Union, who rise above any such local prejudices, or foolish fanaticism as that to which you appeal? And did you not know that Col. Anderson was such a man? If you are ignorant on these points you will be informed, no doubt, on the 9th of July next. You will learn that such humbug, buncombe appeals, will not tell in this territory. You will, we think, learn that Col. Anderson is a man so unflinching in his adherence to national democratic principles, and so entirely different from your representation of him, that he will be elected to congress by an overwhelming majority, and then you will regret, doubtless, that you had not taken a stand above that of a newspaper gossip in your opposition to such a man.

Singapore (E. I.) papers of January 20th have important news from Batavia (Java), relative to the movements of a suspicious squadron, consisting of five war ships, supposed to be Russian, in the Pacific. The intelligence appears very precise, and may be correct. It was feared that two large British traders, out about one hundred and forty days, had been captured by the cruisers.

"Resolved, That we protest most earnestly against this, or any succeeding administration, exporting to this territory any more talent in the shape of officers; we have the means within ourselves for self-government, and the material of which to constitute every officer required in the administration of the territory."

"Age, springs to catch woodcocks." But it won't do. "I answer with the Roman, 'tis too late." The democratic convention have already passed the same resolution in much more concise and forcible language; and the democratic party in Washington territory, as elsewhere, have always opposed these foreign importations. Judge Strong, and his brother "Jeames," are the only two men, north of the Columbia river, who were actually imported by government into this territory. They were exported to this territory in 1850, on board the U. S. store ship "Supply," to San Francisco, and on board the U. S. sloop-of-war "Falmouth," to Astoria—all at the expense of our generous Uncle Sam, during the time that Mr. Fillmore occupied the white house.

Our candidate, and all the appointees of Mr. Pierce, paid their own expenses to this country, as well as that of their families. Judge Strong, his brother and family, together with all their goods, wares and merchandise, including poultry, dogs and the like, came out free of charge, and now they go into a whig convention (all hands!) and cast ten votes for the above resolution! The buncombe is too plain—the humbug is too apparent. The only actual "exportation" to this territory of officers ever made, was that shipment on board the good store ship "Supply." And what a supply! Gov. Gaines, with his family and farming utensils; Gen. Hamilton, Secretary of Oregon, late, with his family, and Judge Strong, brother "Jeames," and the Judge's family, with his whole and complete stock of furniture, apparel, and live stock—(Poland chickens and sore eyed dogs)—made up the cargo of that noble old vessel. A pleasant, agreeable and happy time they must have had of it. Out "nary red"—uneasy "nary time"—troubled "nary" bit. What though the storms howl, and the winds roar, we are on board a U. S. vessel, well manned—well officered, and well provisioned! What though a roaring pirate or privateer should cross our path, we are under the stars and stripes—bound to be protected as long as there is a shot in the locker, or a man left on his feet. What if we do not get to Oregon for six, eight or twelve months. Our pay goes on—we have no hard duty to perform, and they cannot do without us. We, ourselves, individually, are the motive power; by which the affairs of Oregon must be propelled.—We don't care.

Such, we may readily imagine, were the soliloquies, and perhaps the burthen of the social chat of these ten voters, in the late whig convention, and their comrades.

How different with Col. Anderson. He received his appointment in April, 1855, we believe, and was on the ground, attending to his duty, the 1st of July following. Not a moment was lost with him. For this we do not pretend to claim for him any laudation or praise. It was his duty. He did it. For that he deserves only the approbation due a faithful public servant. We only meant to "look on this picture and then on that," to show by a glimpse, the contrast between the two men, since the Courier pretends an anxiety of the kind, by the use of that quotation, to ask such a contrast. We will rest it here for the present. It widens into moral and political principles, integrity, honesty and faithfulness, when the comparison between our candidate and that of the whig party, would be as "Hyperion to a star."

Col. Ripley, of the Ordinance Department, Capt. Stoneman, of the Dragoons, Lieut. Whiting, of the Engineer corps, accompanied by Rev. Wyatt, visited this place on last week. They arrived from San Francisco on the last trip of the "Republic" into the Columbia river, and proceeded to Fort Steilacoom, from thence, as we learn, to make a brief military reconnaissance of the Sound and Straits, having an object to the establishment of an additional military post at some point northward; the selection of a suitable site for an arsenal will be considered.

An extensive conflagration occurred at Memphis, Tenn., on the 25th ult. An entire block of buildings and the contents, three newspaper establishments, were totally destroyed. Forty three valuable horses were also consumed. Loss, \$100,000.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. McNeil, a sister of President Pierce, and widow of the late Gen. John McNeil, died on the 28th of March, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

THE NATIONAL BABY SHOW.—Barnum continues to keep his approaching Baby Show "before the people," by means of strictures written under the rose, and re-plies thereto over his own signature. The great showman has lost caste terribly by his autobiography. It was worse than a crime—it was a mistake.

"IS THAT A FACT?"—The last two numbers of the *Courier* assert that Col. Anderson "was not the choice of the majority of the delegates there assembled" of the democratic convention, any more than he is now the choice of the majority of the democratic voters in the territory. It is well this last qualifying clause was subjoined to this sweeping assertion, else might the *Courier* be proved guilty, by the record, of giving utterance to a falsehood. On the 29th ballot, Col. Anderson received 38 votes out of 47. By what rule of arithmetic do you make this out no majority? There were but 38 delegates present: the nine votes cast against Col. Anderson on this ballot, were perhaps by instruction. In the same article, the *Courier* states that Judge Strong "was the choice of the delegates there assembled" in the whig convention. Let us see if he was. On the 14th ballot, Judge Strong received 30 votes, and was declared duly elected, according to the report of the proceedings of "the delegates there assembled," published in the *Courier* of May 19th. According to the same report, on the 1st regular ballot there were 61 votes cast, on the 12th ballot, there were 61 votes, on the 13th there were 60 votes, and on the 14th only 51. How, and by what manner of means do you make this a majority? Is 30 votes the majority of 60 or 61? How plain—how palpable is the deception attempted to be practiced by such declarations! Our neighbor should remember the adage about "glass houses."

The remainder of the article from which the above assertions are taken, is in perfect keeping with that quoted: an effort, or rather the show—the pretence of an effort, at a comparison between the two candidates is made, in which the gossipping ramblers of the silliest whig demagogues, relative to the private affairs and designs of Col. A. and his wife, figure most largely. This is too small, too low to receive a notice in this connection. We will refer a notice of it to Mrs. Partington. On reading it, we involuntarily exclaimed—

"To what base uses may we come at last!"

THE MAINE LAW IN NEW YORK.—The Prohibitory Liquor Bill was passed by the New York Senate on the night of April 23, by a majority of 10. Sundry amendments of minor importance were made to the bill, in which, it is thought, the House will concur, and thus secure the success of the measure.

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN GAINES AND LANE.—Just as we are going to press, we are credibly informed by a letter from Dallas, that in the course of the speaking on the occasion of the meeting of Lane and Gaines before the people, Gen. Lane as he left the stand said, in reference to Gaines' surrender at Encarnacion in Mexico, that Gen. Taylor remarked that "he would have fought a little."

Gaines on taking the stand replied that "Gen. Taylor said no such things, that it was all false." Gen. Lane standing near, said, "If you mean that I have spoken false in the matter, it is a lie." Whereupon Gaines aimed a blow at the General, and threw his body forward off the stand to give force to the blow, and in doing so hit the General on the left cheek. Lane returned the blow, hitting Gaines on the chin, and would have immediately whipped him outright, but the crowd interposed and prevented further violence.

Gaines was led away in the greatest rage, raving loud and boisterous. His Know Nothing friends gathered round him and declared that he should be defended, and no man should lay hands on him with impunity. Lane was cool, self-possessed, and not disposed to have violence.

All who witnessed the scene regard Gaines as the aggressor, and wholly in the fall; and had not the crowd prevented he would have been severely flogged.—Oregon Standard.

True American Convention.

In response to a call circulated and numerously signed by the friends of freedom of Washington Territory, a convention was held at Olympia, on the 26th of May, for the thorough organization of a Republican party, and also to nominate a suitable candidate to represent the principles of liberty and the interest of the Territory in the next Congress.

The Convention was called to order by B. F. Brown; Andrew McCormick was elected Chairman, and S. M. Woodruff, Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three were appointed by the Chair to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Republican party of this Territory. The Chair appointed J. M. Swan, Wm. Billings and Wm. Patterson said committee. During absence of the committee, B. F. Brown was called upon to address the meeting, who responded by a few remarks upon the course pursued by the other parties, and as to what should be the proper course of the Republican party of the Territory.

The committee on resolutions reported the following preamble and resolutions which were taken up separately, and unanimously adopted. (See, another column.) On motion, the convention proceeded to an informal ballot, from which the four highest on the list should be selected as candidates for the convention to choose from, by subsequent balloting. Mr. Joseph Cushman having the highest number of votes cast, a special committee waited on the said gentleman requesting his attendance to define his position in respect to the principles embodied in the resolutions as adopted by this convention; while the

committee were out the convention was adjourned, in a neat and eloquent manner defining the social and moral evils resulting from the degradation and oppression which unavoidably attends the institution of slavery. Mr. Cushman favored the convention with his attendance, and spoke at length on the subject of slavery, its practical bearings, &c. &c.

The convention then proceeded to ballot, which resulted in the unanimous choice of Mr. Cushman to receive the support of the Republican party throughout the territory at the next election for delegate to Congress.

On motion, the Territorial convention adjourned, and resolved itself into a Republican county convention for this county, with the same Chairman and Secretary.

On motion the chair appointed a committee of five to propose a suitable ticket for Legislative and County offices, the convention then adjourned till eight, p. m.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment. In the absence of the chairman, Wm. C. Dobbins was called to the chair. The committee reported the following as suitable candidates for Legislative and County offices:

Councilman, B. F. BROWN; Representatives, SAMUEL JAMES, J. M. SWAN, WILLIAM WHITE, MR. LUMB, S. N. WOODRUFF, and WM. PATTERSON, Sec.; County Surveyor, MR. BERRY; Assessor, WM. BILLINGS; County Commissioner, MR. STRALL.

All of which were separately and unanimously nominated. On motion, a committee of three, consisting of J. M. Swan, A. J. Linville, and G. W. French, were appointed as a standing committee to attend to the business of the party. By the appointment of the convention Joseph Cushman, B. F. Brown, and J. M. Swan, constitutes a committee to prepare for publication an address to the people of Washington Territory.

Moved and carried, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Pioneer and Democrat*, also in the *Puget Sound Courier*, and that a suitable notice be sent to the editor of the *National Era*, Washington, D. C., for publication.

After remarks from Messrs. Cushman and Brown, the convention adjourned *sine die*. ANDREW MCCORMICK, Chairman. S. N. WOODRUFF, Secretary.

Columbia Precinct Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Columbia Precinct, held at Vancouver, on Saturday, May 19th, 1855, pursuant to notice given the meeting was organized by appointing William Kelly, Esq., Chairman, and Samuel D. Smith, Secretary.

The chair having stated the object of the meeting, on motion it was Resolved, That as there are no delegates present from the other precincts to attend the County Convention to be held this day, and as there are a number of citizens present from those precincts, therefore be it resolved that this meeting organize itself into a Democratic Mass meeting for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of the Democratic Territorial Convention, and to approve the resolutions adopted by that body, as the Democratic platform of this Territory.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the Secretary read the resolutions referred to in the previous resolution;—which being done and voted on separately, they were adopted.

On motion it was Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination made by the Democratic Territorial convention for delegate to Congress, and we will give him our hearty support.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report resolutions condemning the course pursued by the *Pioneer and Democrat* towards our late delegate, the Hon. C. Lancaster.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Ryan, Vogelsand and Biles, as said committee, who reported as follows: WHEREAS, We consider the attacks of the *Pioneer and Democrat* upon the Hon. Columbia Lancaster; in the highest degree contemptible, because ungentlemanly, uncalled for and unfounded; and whereas, we consider that an attempt was made by these malicious attacks, to sully the character of a man in every respect the superior to the editor of that paper, for mercenary purposes:

Therefore be it Resolved, That the said editor deserves our unmitigated contempt for the course thus pursued, and that we bind ourselves to use our best exertions to do to whatever lays in our power to purify the Democratic press of our Territory;—all of which was unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was Resolved, That this meeting now proceed to nominate County Officers to be supported at the next election—when the following persons were nominated, viz:

Charles C. Stiles, Samuel D. Smith, John D. Biles, and Marshall R. Hathaway, for Representatives; William Bratton, County Commissioner; A. Lee Lewis, County Surveyor; Robert Hunt, Probate Judge; Wm. Kelley, Colonel; Robert Hunt, Lieut. Colonel; Geo. W. Martin, Major.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the *Democratic Standard* and *Pioneer and Democrat*, with the request that they publish the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*. WM. KELLY, Chairman. SAM'L D. SMITH, Secretary.

OLYMPIA SCHOOL will be re-opened on Monday, 15th inst., as a private school. Terms may be known by applying to B. CORNELIUS. June 8, 1855.

Dissolution of Partnership. THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WILLS & CO., in a steam saw mill situated at north Olympia, has been dissolved in consequence of the sale of the interest of John A. Wills, May 18th, 1855. Wm. J. Wills is vested with full powers as agent of Wills & Co. WM. J. WILLS, Agent. Olympia, May 24th, 1855.

Additional Appointment.

COWLITZ LANDING, May 31st, 1855.

J. W. WILEY: DEAR SIRS:—We will address the citizens of Thurston county on some convenient place on Bush's Prairie, on Saturday, the 23d June next.

This additional appointment has been made at the request of citizens in that vicinity. Will you be good enough to notice it in the "Pioneer and Democrat," and request the same favor of the "Puget Sound Courier."

Very respectfully, Your ob't. serv'ts., J. PATTON ANDERSON, Wm. STRONG.

FOR BOTH PARTIES.

COL. J. PATTON ANDERSON and Hon. Wm. STRONG, the Democratic and Whig candidates for delegate to Congress, will address their fellow citizens of the Territory at the following times and places:

- At county seat of Lewis county on the last day of the District Court.
- At Pacific City on Monday 4th of June.
- At Belleville, in Chehalis County on the 6th of June.
- At Chinook city on the 7th of June.
- At Cathlamet on 8th of June.
- At Oak Point on 9th of June.
- At Cathlamet, Clark Co., on 11th June.
- At Fort Vancouver, Clark Co., on 13th June.
- At Washoulog " " " 14th June.
- Cascades on 16th June.
- Monticello on 18th June.
- At Sierra on 20th June.
- Goodell's on 22nd June.
- Whatom on 23rd June.
- Coveland on 30th June.
- Port Townsend 2nd July.
- Port Gamble on 3rd July.
- Seattle on 5th July.
- Stellacoom on 7th July.
- Olympia, 9th July.

N.B. The friends of the respective candidates are requested to give notice of the time of meeting, and also appoint a place for said meeting in their respective precincts.

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.

Religious Notices.

The Rev. Dr. McCarty (Episcopal Church) will preach in Olympia on the first Sabbath of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. Rev. G. F. WATSON (Presbyterian Church) will preach regularly on the second and fourth Sabbaths of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

OLYMPIA, W. T., June 8, 1855.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Flour, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and other commodities.

Removal.

M. LOUSSON & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE, Corner Main and Fourth Streets, Olympia, W. T.

Settle Up! Pay Up!!

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of CLARK & PATTON, either by note or book account, for work done, or on line of book-keeping, are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, within two months from this date, with J. C. Patton, who will at all times be found at the blacksmith shop, to attend to the same. J. C. PATTON. Olympia, June 9th, 1855.

Complaint for Divorce.

TERRESTRIAL COURT OF WASHINGTON, County of Cowlitz. In the District Court at the April Term, A. D. 1855. Nancy Jane Curran, vs. Edward Curran. Complaint for Divorce. And now comes the Plaintiff by her attorneys, and shows to the Court that the Defendant is not a resident of this Territory whereupon the Court orders that notice of the pendency and prayer of said complaint be published in a weekly newspaper called the Pioneer and Democrat once a week consecutively for three months. The above named Defendant will take notice that on the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1855, said Plaintiff filed in the Clerk's office of said Court her complaint against the said Defendant; the object and prayer of which is to procure a divorce, on the grounds of cruel treatment, neglect, open abuse, and desertion. Said petition will come on and be heard at the next Term of said Court. A. J. BORDLAND, Clerk of said Court in and for said County. Monticello, April 11th, A. D. 1855. 29-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Stephen Lewis, deceased, late of Thurston county. Persons having claims against the said decedent, and those owing to him at or after the undersigned and settle the same. DAVID F. BYLES, Grand Mural Painter. June 8, 1855.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons residing in this Territory, who may have served in any war in the United States, either as officers, soldiers, volunteers, teamsters, naval officers, seamen, mariners, or navy clerks, and to the surviving widows and minor children of persons having so served, that the undersigned will pay particular attention to making out and transmitting their applications to the proper departments, for bounty land warrants, under the act of Congress of March 3d, 1855. Applications by letter preferred attended to. R. P. KENDALL, Attorney at Law. Olympia, W. T. May 28, 1855. 37-1f

NOTICE.

THE act of the last session, entitled "An Act to organize the militia," provides that at the next election, the legal voters in each of the several districts shall elect one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, and one Major, who shall within three months thereafter lay their regimental district into convenient company districts, containing, as near as may be, one hundred white males, between the age of fifteen and sixty years, capable of bearing arms, and shall appoint one captain and two lieutenants in each district as officers therein. Captains of companies are required to make out lists of persons in their respective districts, subject to military duty, and deliver the same to their colonel, who is to forward to the brigadier general, returns of the regiment. Volunteer companies may be formed within the bounds of regiments, under regulations to be prescribed by the colonels, and approved by the brigadier general.

No requisition for arms can be made upon the Government of the United States, until the enrollment is effected under the provisions of the act; but, in the meantime, steps have been taken to expedite the business, as also to obtain such books and information as may be useful to officers in effecting the organization of their regiments and companies. Without wishing to trench upon the authority of colonels of regiments, in the appointment of volunteer companies, the undersigned would urgently recommend that such companies be organized as a first step, as possible, and that notice be forwarded to him of the date of arms desired by each, that the requisition may be founded thereon. GEORGE GIBBS, Brigadier Gen. Stellacoom, March 15, 1855. 28-1f.

Boot and Shoe shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Olympia and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop on Main street, where he will manufacture and keep on hand BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES AND HARNESS;

All of which will be made after the latest fashion, and in a good workmanlike manner. Wees also wearing French upon our stock, which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms. J. B. ROBERTS. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Olympia, Nov. 11, 1854. 24

Sayward's Line

PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Wm. Willmar, will run a regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to. July 20, 1853. 47y

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN P. STIRLING, ENSIGN & STIRLING, LUMBER DEALERS, Office—Junction Market and California Sts., between SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. Will receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make cash advances on the same. San Francisco, Sept. 25, 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 price, a large and well selected assortment of Indian, Chinese, French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; and also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Eye Stuffs, Lenses, Window Glass, Extracts, Brackets, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Batters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the wholesale trade of a Druggist or Physician. H. J. & Co. are the proprietors of Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicine, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moth's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &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 prices, 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—40y.

Dissolution. The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of WILSON & HURD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. H. Wilson will settle the business of the late firm. E. H. WILSON, Dec. 15, 1854.—181f

Advertising Agency.

L. P. FISHER, IRON BUILDING, OPPOSITE PACIFIC COAST EXPRESS OFFICE, (SU. ST. STS.) Sacramento Union; San Joaquin Republican; Marysville Herald; Nevada Journal; Columbia Gazette; The Evening Valley Telegraph; Shasta Courier; Empire Argus, Coloma; Mountain Democrat, Placerville; Amador Sentinel, Jackson; Yreka Herald; San Jose Telegraph; Sacramento Bull-Do; San Diego Herald & Oregonian, Portland, Oregon; Statesman, Corvallis, Oregon; Pioneer and Democrat, Puget Sound; Puget Sound Courier, Stellacoom, Puget Sound. Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers. N. B. Full rates of the principal papers of California and Oregon may be found at this office. June 8, 1855. 39-1y

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method to inform the farmers of Washington Territory that he is carrying on the Fanning Mill making extensively, fine shelled oats of Olympia, on Eaton's prairie—sometimes called Chambers' prairie. The undersigned is prepared to furnish purchasers with a superior article of the kind ever yet invented, and will warrant them to clean five hundred to one bushel, and what per day with ease, if properly loaded, at the moderate price of fifty-five dollars at the shop. G. HARTSOCK. January 15, 1855. 20f

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock of L. J. 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. AMI, July 24, 1854. 47f

May Flower, El Sacramento, E. T. HUDN LINDEN, AND OUR GENERAL DEALERS OF TOBACCO, OF JONES & HUDSON'S MANUFACTURE.

"The May Flower" is put up expressly for retail trade. It plays to the pound, and is admitted by all who have tried it, to be the best they have ever tasted. For sale by SAM. H. PRICAARD, U. S. Agents, corner Battery and Sacramento Sts., San Francisco. Goods bought on commission and forwarded to any part of the mines. March 31, 1855. 1m29

Notice to Sheep Graziers.

OF THE FINEST RAMS IN THE WORLD, of the South Down and Cheviot breed, may be procured on reasonable terms by persons engaged in the rearing of sheep, by application to ED. C. FITZHUGH, Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, W. T. Whatcom, April 21st, '55. 37f

Stoves! Stoves!

THE SUBSCRIBER has established himself on Main street, one door north of J. Williams' store, where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of COOK, BOIL AND PARLOR STOVES, TIN, COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND JAPANESE WARE, &c. N. B. Job work and repairing done with neatness and dispatch, upon the shortest notice. W. N. AYERS, Olympia, April 21, '55. 37f

PROSPECTUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED propose publishing a weekly newspaper to be called the Puget Sound Courier, to be devoted to Agriculture, Commerce, Literature, Arts, News, Politics, &c. At the town of Stellacoom, Pierce county, W. T. AFFLECK & GUNN, Editors and Publishers.

It will be the constant aim of the conductors of the COURIER to disseminate far and wide, a knowledge of the great natural resources of Washington territory, in order thereby to secure their speedy development. The agricultural and commercial interests of Puget Sound will demand and receive our special attention, and all interests connected with the growth, welfare and prosperity of our territory will always be advocated. The Editors having been residents on the Pacific coast for a number of years, and having determined to become citizens of Washington territory, in preference to either Oregon or California—purely on account of the superior inducements and advantages of the former—their advocacy will be as sincere and honest, as they now it may be forcible and successful.

The columns of this journal will be contributed to by leading men of the territory, and be open to the discussion of any question affecting the interests of the territory, while under the management of the undersigned. We can give the assurance that much valuable aid has been promised, and already secured, to make the COURIER a valuable companion to the man of business, and a good and interesting family newspaper. It will be the aim of the COURIER to be WHOLE and in all political, social, and controversial matters, will be relied upon to stand by the principles of that party which will most speedily restore tranquility, prosperity and soverignty to the nation at home, and respectability abroad.

The great landmarks of the creed, established by Clay, Webster, Fillmore, and a host of others, based upon a national platform—extending its field of action to a great and wide Union—knowing "no south or north," are the political lights to guide our path. In entering upon the arduous duties of their respective stations, the publishers frankly acknowledge their inability to do any thing, however highly they hope and good their intentions, without adequate assistance and aid from their fellow-citizens throughout the territory, and they express the confident hope that a generous, liberal and patriotic people will accord them that assistance which the importance and beneficial character of their services may demand.

The terms of the COURIER will be \$5 per annum—\$3 per six months—25 cents per single copy. AT A. AFFLECK, E. T. GUNN.

Indian Reservations.

The following reservations for the Indians on Puget Sound having been surveyed, or information is given to the public, that settlers may take action accordingly in locating claims. The necessary notice will be given in regard to the remaining reservations, as soon as the surveys are made;

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

- 1st. The northern half of section 26—the north eastern corner of section 27—fractional section 23, and the eastern half of section 21; all in range one (1) west. Township nineteen (19) north, situated on the south side of Puget Sound, near the mouth of Shebanan or Medicine creek, and one mile west of the Willamette meridian, containing according to the U. S. land survey 1204 acres.
- 2d. A tract on the south side of Commencement Bay, not far from the mouth of the Puyallup river; beginning at a point on the beach marked by a large white fir tree, branched on three sides, and standing on the north side of the beach, and following its meanderings one and a half miles in a south easterly direction, to a point marked by a fallen tree, bearing the letters U. S. L., behind which three cedar trees are conspicuously placed; thence south one and a half miles, to a point one mile to a point due north of the place of beginning, and thence north two and a half miles to said place of beginning, containing in all 1280 acres, or two sections.
- 3d. The small island called Klah-che-mint, situated opposite the mouth of Hammerly's and Totter's inlets, and separated from Harbison Island by Peale's (or Pickering's) passage, containing, according to the U. S. land survey, about 1400 acres.
- 4th. The Peninsula at the south eastern end of Perry's Island called Shash-gaib; and
- 5th. The Island called Chah-choo-sen, situated in the Summi river, at the point of its junction with the mouth, emptying directly into Bellingham Bay and the Gulf of Georgia.
- 6th. Commencing on the beach at Nesh Bay, at the mouth of a small brook running into the same, next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore round Cape Cassock or Flattery to the mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the south side of said Cape, a little above the Watch village; thence following the beach to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the first mentioned creek, and thence following the same down to the place of beginning.

ISAAC I. STEVENS, Gov. and Supt. Ind. Aff., W. T.

Pure Refined Calcined and Extra Carbonated Saleratus.

The undersigned will commend itself to every family using it. The manufacturers guarantee its purity. JOHN G. PARKER, JR., Sole agent for the sale of this Saleratus in Washington Territory. March 29, 1855. 29f

Tobacco.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED—TOBACCO AGOY: (GREEN, HEATH & ALLEN, corner of Washington and Battery streets, San Francisco.) We have established a house in this city for the sale of VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, which they are received direct from, and selling directly on account of the manufacturers; consequently they can sell at prices that must be satisfactory. The invoice value of our present stock is considerably over \$200,000, comprising an assortment as to style and quality, not to be equalled by anything ever offered on the Pacific coast, and equal to that of any house in the Atlantic States. Among the brands are the following: Crampton's FOUR ACE; do SOV. OF THE SEAS; Crampton's BRIDE OF THE PACIFIC; do MEDAL; Hale's FOUR A'S; Boyd's GOLD LEAF; Saunders' HARRY OF THE WEST; Ferguson's STAR OF THE WEST; Miller & Crenshaw's BLUE FIGHT CITY; Royser's CANE TOPE; Dickinson's OCEAN AND WITCHES' EYE; Crosby & Wooten's METROPOLITAN. Also Smoking and Leaf Tobacco, and 800 packages ordinary brands. May 19, '55.

E. H. WILSON, DEALER IN— DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, AT DEATH, W. T.

A good assortment of the above merchandise will be kept constantly on hand, and offered for sale at prices to suit the times. E. H. WILSON. Despatch, April 21, '54. 321f

MEDICAL.

Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and its 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. Olypna, February 24th, 1855. 29-1y

MOUNT VERNON.

THE Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, on what was formerly known as the Cligat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, well adapted for from 50 to 200 head of cows, and the shares. For further information address the subscriber or C. C. Pazzetti, Cowlitz Landing. J. L. MITCHELL. July 22, 1852. 461f

STUART'S EXPRESS!

From Olympia, W. T., to Portland, O. T., CONNECTING WITH THE PACIFIC CO'S EXPRESS, FOR THE ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE! HAVING made arrangements with the PACIFIC EXPRESS 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. Co's steamers, touching at Cowlitz Landing, Monticello, Rainier and St. Helens. Returning I leave Portland and Olympia immediately on the arrival of the Express from California. Bills of exchange procured on the Atlantic States and Europe. Particular attention paid to collection of bills, &c. Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly. Office at J. E. Williams' store. Olympia, May 19, 1855. A. B. STUART.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY

THE LATE EMPLOYEES OF ADAMS & CO., IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DISRUPTION OF that firm, have organized themselves into a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of transacting a general Express and Forwarding Business, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, Throughout the UNITED STATES—CALIFORNIA—OREGON—A regular Express for FREIGHT, VALUABLE PACKAGES, LETTERS, &c. will be dispatched to and from this office on the PACIFIC CO'S EXPRESS, by every Mail Steamer, Collections of all kinds promptly attended to. E. G. NOYES, President, Corner of Washington and Montgomery sts., San Francisco. S. J. MCCORMICK, Secretary, Portland, Oregon. June 8, 1855. 33-1f

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Army Officers, Soldiers, Volunteers, Teamsters, Naval Officers, Seamen, Mariners and Navy Clerks, and their surviving Widows and minor Children. YOU are now entitled to a Land Warrant for 80 acres; and if you have already received 40 or 160 acres, you are entitled to an additional quantity, equal to 160 acres. Whether you desire to sell or locate your Warrants, it is important that the same be procured without delay, as the same have been thrown upon the market, many more than the demand, and the price is falling, which will materially reduce their value. Persons entitled to Warrants are requested to apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 117 Broadway, New York, who has made arrangements with the Department, and has the means to procure Warrants with the least possible delay. The applicant is required to state his name, age and residence, including town, county, and State; the name of his regiment, and whether he has been a captain or volunteer, and on what day and year, and for what term; whether he has ever received any Warrants, and so, for how many acres, and what has become of such Warrants. If the claimant served in the navy, his statement must be varied according to the facts of the case. If a widow applies, she must, in addition, give the place and time of her husband's death, and the name of the person who performed the ceremony, together with the time and place of her husband's death.

On receiving these facts, Mr. Livingston will send to the applicant, duly prepared, and ready for execution, all the necessary papers, with full instructions. These papers, after being duly executed, may be returned to Mr. Livingston; whereupon the certificate will be obtained, and either the Warrant itself, or the money therefor, as may be desired, can be forwarded to the applicant or his attorney. Regular correspondents, who prepare the cases of others, and forward them to the undersigned, will be liberally dealt with. Having all the necessary blank forms, and being familiar with the requirements of the law, and his arrangement being complete, applicants can avoid much of the uncertainty and delay, which might otherwise occur. Address all communications to JOHN LIVINGSTON, 117 Broadway, New York.

REFERENCES: Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State. Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War. Hon. J. C. DODD, Secretary of the Navy. Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of the Treasury. Hon. ROBERT MCCALLAND, Secretary of Interior. Hon. CALVIN CURRIE, Attorney General. Col. JOHN J. ABERT, Topographical Engineer U.S.A. Lt. Col. S. H. LONG, Secretary of the Treasury. Col. F. S. BELTON, Third Artillery. And public officers generally. Address all communications to JOHN LIVINGSTON, 117 Broadway, New York. REFERENCES: Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State. Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War. Hon. J. C. DODD, Secretary of the Navy. Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of the Treasury. Hon. ROBERT MCCALLAND, Secretary of Interior. Hon. CALVIN CURRIE, Attorney General. Col. JOHN J. ABERT, Topographical Engineer U.S.A. Lt. Col. S. H. LONG, Secretary of the Treasury. Col. F. S. BELTON,

From the San Francisco Herald.
The Mormons.
To us in California it is of the last importance that the relations which are to subsist hereafter between the United States and the Mormon people should be clearly and permanently defined. It is not to be disguised that the whole tone of the leaders of that people breathes hostility to the Federal Government, and that their teachings in the pulpit and the press are undiscussedly defiant of the authority of our laws. This spirit is rough insubordination on the part of Governor Young and his followers have hitherto been regarded as too ludicrous for serious consideration; but it has for some time past been too forcibly illustrated in the conduct of the Mormons of Salt Lake to be any longer permitted to pass unnoticed.

The President of the United States, in order to administer a rebuke to the bragging of Governor Young and to keep that ambitious gentleman in proper check, some few months past appointed Colonel Steptoe (a gallant and distinguished officer of the Army of the United States) Governor of Utah. He could not have made a better selection. Colonel Steptoe is a gentleman of kind heart, of conciliatory and winning manners, and the man of all others who would be chosen by reason of his great suavity, good humor, and moderation, to gain over to a proper sense of duty a disaffected people. We have already published full details of the proceedings consequent on the receipt at Salt Lake City of the news of his appointment. In the gross and intemperate language of his address to the Saints on the occasion, Brigham Young out-Brighed all his previous efforts. It soon became evident that one of two courses was open to Colonel Steptoe, either to risk an open rupture with the Mormons by assuming the power conferred on him by the President, or quietly to yield to circumstances and let the great Mormon Apostle continue to govern the Territory.

For the former step he was unprepared. The force under his command was wholly inadequate to uphold a government organization in Utah at the point of the bayonet. Isolated as he is by nearly two months travel from communication with Washington he felt that even if the Mormons were to yield a reluctant acquiescence in his assumption of the gubernatorial functions, the task of governing the Mormons with a due regard to the interests of that people and the Federal Government would be an excessively unpleasant one, and in all probability the attempt under existing circumstances could not lead to any good result. We surmise that this state of things led to his declination of the office and to his uniting in a memorial to the President of the United States for the re-appointment of Brigham Young. From all these facts it is apparent that unlike the citizens of other Territories of the Union—who always promptly acquiesce in the appointment of a Governor—the Mormons of Utah almost openly reject the officer appointed by the Chief Magistrate of the Union. By the last mail from Deseret, another fact has come pregnant with meaning to us. The Indian murderers of the lamented Gunnison and his party were delivered up and put upon their trial. They were convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to three years imprisonment. A more atrocious, stealthy and treacherous murder is not recorded in the annals of Indian massacres. If the men convicted were guilty of murder, and the circumstances rendered the crime of manslaughter an impossibility. That the escape of these Indians from the penalty of the crime was a stroke of policy on the part of the Mormon rulers, intended to conciliate the Indians, is almost beyond question. It must be clear to even the least sagacious of the Mormon rulers that perseverance in such a course is wholly incompatible with the maintenance of peaceful relations with the government of the United States. It has already been determined by the Federal authorities that the Mormons of Utah must be more civil and tractable, or they must be checked. We would not counsel any course on the part of the President calculated to drive that people into overt acts of insubordination. But he should nevertheless be prepared to enforce prompt obedience to the law and to punish its transgressors, be they panopied in the Apostolic mantles of a thousand Brigham Youngs. To us in California it is a matter of greatest importance to know what is to be the complexion of our future intercourse with the Mormons. They already people one of our southern countries, and it is but just to say that this colony is distinguished for its industry, sobriety and proper deportment. Other colonies of Mormons will spring up ere long on our southern and southeastern borders. Colorado City, at the junction of Gila and Colorado, will in all probability be one of their abiding places. Thus, being our nearest neighbors, residing not only on the confines of California, but within the State itself, it would be well to know what are their intentions for the future. For the past two years, the demeanor of the Elders of the Deseret has been aggressive and insulting. It would be well for the peace and prosperity of their own people, if for the future they should be more civil and neighborly.

A VETERAN.—Monsieur Jean Baptiste de Bordeaux, who participated as a French volunteer in the siege of Savannah, during the revolutionary war, and was near Palaski when he was wounded, visited that city last week. He is a native of St. Domingo, and for the last 60 years has resided in South Carolina. He is said to be over 100 years of age.

LIBERTY TO THINK BUT NOT TO SPEAK.—Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France, in answer to a memorial of the Protestants in that country, praying for permission to exercise the rights of conscience in matters of religion, replied through his minister of worship "that he recognises the rights of liberty of conscience in his subjects, but not liberty of worship." Most liberal monarch.

THE EDITOR OF A NEWSPAPER down east has been led to improve the circulation of his paper.

MONKEYS have been dying of cholera in the island of Trinidad; and their nearest relatives, our city dandies, are all of a tremble in consequence.

BARE-FACED FALSHOODS—fibs told by the ladies in the present style of bonnets.

THE CLOAK OF RELIGION is to be known sometimes (says the London Punch) by the fine nap it has during sermon time.

THE FELLOW who kept a "stiff upper lip," regretted afterwards that he didn't give it to a pretty girl. A lesson for future practice.

"NED HAS RUN AWAY WITH YOUR WIFE," said one friend to another. "Poor fellow, I pity him!" was the reply.

A PART of the mountain of sorrow which an inebriate had heaped upon his own head, lately slid off and broke down the bridge of his nose.

"JOHN, HOW DOES THE THERMOMETER STAND?" "Against the wall, dad." "I mean how is the mercury?" "I guess it's pretty well, dad; it hasn't complained lately." "You little rascal, is it colder than yesterday?" "I don't know, dad, I'll go out and feel."

THOMAS F. MEAGHER, who is now in New Orleans, has resolved, it is said, to deliver no more public lectures.

MRS. RUSH of Philadelphia, is said to have distributed nearly \$10,000 among the poor in that city.

WM. SHEMILL, a soldier of the revolution, died in Breckenridge county, Ky., on the 26th Jan., in the 103d year of his age.

MAXWELL CHAMBERS, Esq., one of the wealthiest men in North Carolina, died at Salisbury on the 7th inst.

LT. "ALVARADO" HUNTER, it is said, is about to join the Kinney expedition.

DINING SKY HIGH.—Mr. Goddard, another gentleman, and a lady, recently went aloft in a balloon at New Orleans, and when they had risen to the height of 4,000 feet, very quietly took their dinner. The editor of the Crescent, who was on board, describes the repast as being an excellent one, and relished with an appetite sharpened by excitement and a cold atmosphere.

PORTLAND, OREGON.
DR. J. R. CARDWELL,
DENTAL SURGEON,
214 CLAY STREET, N. E.

FRIVOLITIES.

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214 CLAY STREET, N. E.

PEOPLE'S EMPORIUM!

Goldman & Rosenblatt,
KEEP constantly on hand, and receive by every arrival—
Dry Goods, Clothing,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, STATIONARY,
SADDLERY, & C., & C.,
Which are sold at Wholesale and Retail.
Ladies' Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of the latest styles imported direct from New York. Orders promptly attended to. Purchasers will find it to their interest to call. CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS. OLYMPIA, 1854. 12-1/2

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE,
12 YOKE of Steers, large and in fine condition—Apply to J. W. BARRON, Upper Steilacoom, Sept. 9, 1854. 11-1/2

FRUIT TREES,
MAWALKE NURSERY,
H. & S. LUELLING, Proprietors.
WE have had a number of our varieties fruit, in the United States. We have greatly extended our Nursery by the introduction of many new varieties of Apples, Peas, Plums, Peaches, &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 Maricopa county, four miles north-east of Salt Lake; one at Mr. Knox's, Knox's B. E. Linn county; and one at Joseph Kelsey's near Starr's Point, Benton county. March 11, 1853.

FOR SALE,
SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.
H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.
Olympia, June 10, 1854. 9-10

IRON CASTINGS AND MACHINERY.
The Price of Castings, of Ordinary Size and Patterns, Reduced to EIGHT CENTS PER POUND.
MACHINERY, Engines and Boilers, at a corresponding reduction.
VULCAN FOUNDRY CO., SAN FRANCISCO.
GEO. GORDON, Pres't.
E. T. STEVENSON, Mechanical Manager.
Feb. 24, 1855. 124-3m

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,
DENTAL SURGEON,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

D. 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 plunging of decayed teeth with gold or tin foil, thereby preventing further decay. Teeth extracted with improved force, 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. 2-1/2

Fresh Arrival!
JOHNSON'S NEW STORE.
JUST RECEIVED by the bark "Mary Melville," a large stock of goods, consisting partly of—
Flour and Corn Meal, Beans, Mustard, Spices, Pickles, Soda, Soap, Starch, Lamp Wick, Boots and Shoes, Rice, Indigo, White Lead, Crockeryware, Dried Apples, Baking Powders, Serranos, Smoking Tobacco, Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hardware.
Lemmon's boots and shoes, for sale at the lowest possible prices, and superior quality.
T. JOHNSON,
Olympia, February 24, 1855. 11-1/2

JUST RECEIVED
DER BARK "CATH," invoice Dry Goods, Groceries and Indian trade, which we offer low for cash.
GEORGE & CO.
Alki, Dewamph Day, April 13, 1854. 32-1/2

SALT! SALT!
ON hand and for sale at the store of Samuel C. Allen, next door to G. A. Barnes's store, 100 tons Hawaiian salt, manufactured at Paloe. Salt Works, to be disposed of at wholesale or retail, 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. 4-1/2

Claims for Damages by Indians.
NOTICE is hereby given, that claims for damages, done by Indians of this Territory to citizens, must be put in under the regulations of the Department, in the following manner:
1. It must be shown either that the property has been taken by force, with intent to steal, or that it has been maliciously destroyed, and that the person to whom it belonged was lawfully within the Indian country.
2. Application for remuneration must be made by the owner, his representative, attorney, or agent, to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, within three years after the commission of the injury.
3. The necessary documents and proofs must accompany the application.
4. Oaths may be administered and depositions taken by the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent. Whenever the Indian can make out a presumption of guilt in himself, from the fact of previous possession or ownership, the burden of proof is on the white person.
5. The application, documents, and proof, must then be transmitted by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, to the Department of the Interior, for the direction of the President.
6. Whenever directed by him, a demand will be made by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, upon the nation or tribe to which the Indian or Indians committing the injury belonged, for satisfaction.
7. From the making of such demand of satisfaction, the "reasonable time," not exceeding twelve months, will be computed.
8. If within that time the Indian nation or tribe shall refuse or neglect to make satisfaction, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make return of his doings to the Department of the Interior, accompanied by the papers connected with the case, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury.
9. Every person making application to the agent for indemnification for injuries committed by Indians upon his property, will be required to make affidavit that neither himself, his representative, attorney, or agent, has violated the provisions of this law, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge. Evidence of such seeking or attempting, if communicated to the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make a part of the return of his doings herein before required.
Claims may accordingly be filed either at the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs, at Olympia, or delivered to the agent for the Puget Sound District, Col. M. T. Simmons, or the sub-agent for the Columbia River, W. H. Tappan, who will attend the various courts during term of session for the purpose of prosecuting ISAAC L. STEVENS.
Gov. & Sup't. Indian Affs.
Olympia, March 18, 1855. 128-1/2

FOR SALE.
STEAMER "Fairy," three years old, in good run order. For particulars enquire at Kendall Co. Store.
Olympia, Dec. 18th, 1854. 11-1/2

ALLEN & CO.

WE have just received, per bark Luika, and offer for sale at the
Sauwich Island Store, at Tumwater,
Rhe drills, brown drills; Medicinal mixtures, cottonades; Sulfur drills, striped shirting; Assorted prints, blankets; Carpet pants, fine blankets; Denim trunks and pants; Hickory shirts, white shirts; Merino shirts and drawers; U.S. hat, Henry Clay do; Boots, cloth shoes; Mess pork, tans, beef; Rice, sugar, coffee, syrup; Vinegar, pickles, sauces; Ginger, pepper, mustard; Turpentine, oil, and white lead.
With many other articles too numerous to mention.—All of which will be sold at reasonable rates, and in quantities to suit purchasers.
Jan. 12, 1855. n18c.

Cabinet Shop.

FURNITURE of various kinds kept constantly on hand, and orders filled at short notice.
A variety of work made of beautiful carved maple now in readiness. The citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.
Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34-1/2

TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gambel—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, and all the best of lumber.
All orders promptly attended to by
J. P. KELLER, Washington Territory, or A. J. POPE, San Francisco, California.
Tekelet, March 11, 1854. 32-1/2

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. Bulls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 11-1/2

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

HAVE an excellent engine, 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 Shipbuilding, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to J. P. KELLER, Agent.
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 Tekelet, Hood's Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly.
March 11, 1854. 32-1/2

Strained Honey.

A NEW supply of fine strained Honey just received and for sale at
PARKER'S,
Olympia, Nov. 24, 1854. 11-1/2

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 constant 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. 47-1/2

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, Bedsteads, &c., &c.
Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and mole-skin Pants.
Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gal-lies, 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—Grape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bannets, 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.
Olympia, June 9, '54. W. M. RUTLEDGE. -1/2

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership 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. Pettigrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up.
L. B. HASTINGS,
F. W. PETTIGROVE,
A. A. PLUMMER.
Port Townsend, Feb. 29, 1854. 25-1/2

Fruit Trees for the Million

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, PLUM, QUINCE, CURRANTS, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, &c.
Many of said trees will be fit for transplanting this season. Purchasers will be accommodated upon the same terms as at the "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

Noisey Carrier's

BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 77 Long Wharf, San Francisco, California. Books, Stationery, Pocket Cutlery, Blank Books, Cheap Publications, Books of History, Romance, Religion, & all of the latest varieties, and at the cheapest rates. Types for marking clothing, at wholesale and retail.
CHAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.
June 8, 1855. 39-1/2

M. LOUISON & 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. LOUISON, L. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL
April 22, 1854. 33-1/2

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHIEF OF THE TERRITORY,
AND
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T.
March 24, 1855. n23-1/2

C. H. MASON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE—PORTLAND HOSPITAL, FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9-1/2

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

DEALER IN STORES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9-1/2

G. A. BARNES,

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

Evans & Ebey,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Offices—Olympia and Port Townsend, W. T.
L. N. EBVEY, Port Townsend, W. T. ELWOOD EVANS, Olympia, W. T.
Aug. 12, 1854. 49-1/2

CLARK DREW,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.
June 25, 1853. 6m42

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENNS COVE, WHIDDEY ISLAND.
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Survey General of Oregon.
REFERENCES:
A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

H. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
LICENSED by the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada. Having had the experience of fourteen years in the profession and practice of
MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
in all its various branches in England, India and the United States, and now a resident of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.
N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand. Terms moderate.
Jan. 10, 1855—3m18

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
OLYMPIA, W. T.
April 15, 1854. 32-1/2

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, W. T.
Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50-1/2

REMOVAL.

A. B. STUART, of Stuart's Express, will hereafter be found at the Store of Messrs. J. & C. E. Williams.
A. B. STUART.

HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & BONE, PROPRIETORS,
NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24-1/2

Ex "Sarah Warren,"

Groceries & Provisions.
A FULL and general assortment, just received and for sale by
JOHN G. PARKER, JR.,
Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52-1/2

BOLTON & WILSON,

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS
STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.
VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, nett-making, 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.

J. W. Sullivan,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. Post-office building, San Francisco, California, would call the attention of all booksellers, expressmen and news agents to a large list of newspapers and magazines which he will furnish with despatch, together with books, stationery, and all the cheap publications of the day, at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and neatly directed. As this list can never be perfect, he will send a specimen copy of all new publications, if desired. Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to have all their orders marked in this establishment, as they can be supplied in advance of any other house. All orders will be answered promptly.
June 9, '55. 39-1/2

THOMAS LAMBERT.

CHARLES POTTER,
THOMAS LAMBERT & CO.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND RANSOME.
GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Ribbons and Gums, Selms 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.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONG PINE TREE IN FRONT)
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
COLLINS & ENSIGN, Proprietors.
THE proprietors of this hotel having just completed a large additional building for bed rooms, parlors, &c., and entirely overhauled, renovated and enlarged the dining bar and bed rooms of the old establishment, and also supplied the hotel with all necessary furniture, and entirely new beds and bedding, are now prepared to offer such accommodations to the public in general, and the traveling community in particular, as to convince all that "this is the house for the weary."
The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, which the market affords. A good Stable is attached to the premises, and all may rest assured that animals left in our care shall fare as well as themselves. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, as it shall ever be our constant aim to make all as comfortable as possible.
Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.
CORLISS & ENSIGN,
Olympia, Dec. 9, 1854. 13-1/2

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 attentions to his guests, on moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.
WM. COOK,
Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28-1/2

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 McCarter's Nursery, Oregon Territory, in part as follows:
50,000 Trees two years growth from the best of large sized "one year" growth, consisting the following different kinds:
APPLES.
Early Harvest, Sweet White Seedling, Baldwin, Celestine, Williams Apple, Jonathan or Early Straw-berry, Golden Sweet, Porter Apple, Roxbury Russet, Tolpehooking, Maiden's Blush, McCarter's Brambling Fall Pippin, Yellow Hellowater, Belmont or Gate Apple, Rhode Island Greening.
PEARS.
Marich Louise, White Bojone, Dearborn Seedling, Jargonelle, Madeline, Nadeoan, Fondan, Dr. Autumn.
CHERRIES.
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