# PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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From the Oregon Times.

## CITIZEN CIRCULAR.

*"Come, let us reason together."*

REVIEW OF THE KANSAS NEBRASKA BILL—THE ISSUE FAIRLY PRESENTED! WILL THE PEOPLE SUSTAIN THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF GOVERNMENT?

### Sam and his Uncle.

WHO IS SAM? WHAT IS AN AMERICAN?—THE KNOW-NOTHING ISSUE FAIRLY PRESENTED!

### The true Secret of the Order Given!!

Almost the first words which America uttered as a nation contained the ground work—the *sumum stratum* of her divine Nationality,—"That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which, are life, liberty, and the the pursuit of happiness."

Now let us analytically examine these facts—that all men, each man, possesses inherantly and by Creation, an *inalienable* right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.

A brief table will show:

| | *Develops.* | *Result.* |
|---|---|---|
| Life, | Individuality. | Self Incorporation of Powers. |
| Liberty, | Inherent Rights of the Selfhood. | Right of Exercise of Organic Powers |
| Pursuit of Happiness | Choice of Occupation& locality | Man's Self Government. |

Twenty-five million of these organic self-governments constitute this nation. Certain Rights, Powers and Interests of a general character, upon which all are agreed, have been embodied in the Constitution—and these twenty-five million of of self-governments have agreed to exercise those rights, powers and interests by delegated representation The President, Congress and the U. S. Judiciary are those Representatives. All powers not thus to be executed by delegated authority remain with these self-governments

Upon this "self-evident" foundation, thus cleared of all rubbish, stands our beautiful National superstructure.

POLITICALLY, it is founded upon the Natural Freedom of Man, as he comes from the hand of his God, without irons, bonds, or vassalage, unmanacled, unsubjected, free.

MORALLY AND RELIGIOUSLY, it embraces the benign principles of equality and the Brotherhood of Man taught in the precept and example of Jesus, "Love thy neighbor as thyself. Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

This is our National Condition, and these its claims to Divinity of Origination.

Self Sovereignty comes from God, but Representatives and Kings are the creation of man.

THE FORMATION OF STATES.

These twenty-five millions of freemen, owing to the accidents of aggregation and unsimultaneousness of local developement, and for purposes of convenience, have erected themselves into some thirty or forty lesser or State governments upon principles identical with the National. The Rights, Powers and Interests of a general nature upon which they agree, concern their Domestic Polity. The relation of husband and wife, parent and child, master and servant—ownership and distribution of property real and personal, &c., and these Rights are regulated within each boundary, or State as a majority of inhabitants please. In one they may agree upon Polygamy, after the custom of the Jews and the Oriental world. In another they may adopt the one wife system of the Greeks and Romans. In one they may agree upon African slavery—in another not. In one they may hang for horse stealing—in another, not hang for any offence, or any number of crimes.

Slavery is a *municipal* Institution. It does not exist in nature, therefore it has to be created by man. It belongs to the class of domestic relations, therefore is the legitimate subject of State or Territorial Legislation. Within a boundary establishing it, it exists. Outside of that boundary it does not exist. The principles of *comity* (a species of law) have in general extended to their slaves permission to pass with themselves as *property*, through non-slave-holding States.

The national Constitution was created in part for the better protection of these State constitution. Like the Sun and the Planets; and for more than seventy years they have "circled in a convolution of splendor the sky" of Human Consociation.

The most daring imagination has never found any tangent line, and outward bound shore, (where order reigns,) whereat the centrifugal force could be broken for greater liberty. But the disturbances have all been upon the centripetal tendency. The Delegated Power has at times assumed to be greater than the Plenary. Men became clothed in Power, and Equality was a hard principle to keep sight of. Such measures as a U. S. Bank, a High Protective Tariff, and an *artificial* slave boundary line, have at times disturbed the equalibrium of the central tendency and almost collapsed the general system. But the Union, in every emergency, has found enough true friends to roll back the mighty tides of encroachment, and thus far has oscillated to its centre, and preserved its equilibrium.

FORMATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic party originated in the feeling of Equality and marshalled itself around the constitution, under the championship of Jefferson whose clear mind embodied anew the great Truths of the Bill of Rights in his immortal aphorism of Legislation, "the greatest good to the greatest number." General Jackson crushed that Monster of Monopolies, the U. S. Bank, and left as a legacy to his country the first distinct recognition of the principle—that all power originated with the people, and had to be delegated before it could be exercised by their representatives. His mottoes, "A strict construction of the constitution." "No exercise by Congress of doubtful powers," are still the staunchest planks in the Platform of Democracy.—James K. Polk crushed that monster of Aristocracy, a High Protective Tariff, thus breaking the last leg of that great hobby-horse of Henry Clay, his "American System," which left that talented but dangerous statesman *horse de combat*, and his party routed, horse, foot and dragoons, and glad to cry out in 1848, "No Party!"

THE ORDINANCE OF '87.

It was before the line of policy of the Democratic party had become distinctly drawn, and its leaders and banners and soldiery marshalled into distinct array by the fiery combats of party contests, that the cession of N. W. Territory was made by Virginia in 1781, containing a restriction utterly at variance with the very elements of the governments. The prohibition of the Slave institution upon that soil by the National Legislature was a usurpation.—Virginia could not lawfully obtain a condition incompatible with the principles of fraternity and equality. Nor could Congress impose a condition incompatible with the requirement of unconditional sovereignty, which underlies the confederative principle, in the strata of equality. Conditional liberty is provincialism, not sovereignty. That cessional condition imposes non-slavery in perpetuity. Now suppose, Ohio, Indiana, or Wisconsin should pass a law creating slavery. Would that fact work a forfeiture, and the State revert to Virginia? The absurdity of such a consequence is not less apperent than the error of its postulate.

INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERVENTION.

New Territory having been acquired by the purchase of Louisiana in 1820, the Missouri slave boundary line of 36.30 was adopted by a so called compromise of Congress, which was but another violation of man's right of self-government. This nullity was for a long time acquiesed in—till finally Texian annexation, and the Mexican war, brought more Territory to the Union. Then the Old Virginia principle was received under the name of Wilmot Proviso. But Gen. Cass came forward as the head of the Democratic party and took issue against the *right* of Congress to lay a restriction upon the personal rights of our citizens who should go to settle those new lands. In other words that Congress *could not create, nor forbid a Domestic Relation*, that right having been retained by the citizen as the subject of State or Territorial Legislation. General Cass was defeated, but that issue survived, and the result was the so called Compromise of 1850—in which the Democratic party gained the recognition of the principle of *non-intervention*, north of the 36.30 line. It was left for Senator Douglas in 1854 by the provisions of Kansas-Nebraska Bill to gain the immortal honor of sweeping away the last vestage of usurping legislation upon that subject, by removing the restriction on the Territory *south* of 36,30. Thus steadily, step by step, the Democratic party treading in the pathway of "manifest destiny" has brushed away the cobwebs of compromise and restored the Constitution to its purity.

The Abolitionists and the "higher law men," (a party who repudiate the *associatire* principle, or fraternity, and go it *entirely* upon the individual or self-government principle,) dislike the terms of the agreement of 1776 by which the right to enslave the African and treat him as property was recognized as a State Institution and agreed to be protected by the general government, the same as any and every other social (municipal) institution which was republican in form that any State might adopt.

The three to five slave vote, the right of recapture, (fugitive slave law), and the protection which the National Government cast over that Institution in common with every other of the Domestic class, were regarded by those who made and entered into that Great Agreement as only equalizing the South with the North, her property being slaves, and her hot climate forbidding white labor, yet her products, wealth and interests being equal to well populated States of white required equal legislation with the North. They had come through the Revolution together side by side, and by union had achieved that liberty which neither could have achieved alone. Lexington and Bunker Hill may be said to have been fought on free soil, but Saratoga, Camden, and Yorktown followed on slave soil. The actors of that day agreed upon what they considered EQUALITY, and their sagacity and judgment compels our admiration, and secures our sanction; for after a lapse of seventy years we find sons enough, true to the sires of the revolution, stepping forward and sustaining that equality wherever the terms of the agreement command it. But another principle, Territorial Acquisition, has disturbed and broken that equality—politically. The laws of nature, of climate, and cultivation, may be said to have stepped in and favored the Northern Discontent. Minnesota, Utah, Washington and Oregon, have already settled the question by northern majorities—and Nebraska-Kansas, New Mexico, and the country of the Colorado, have no chance for the establishment of the Southern Institution. California extends further south than either of them, and she rejected slavery by a vote of ten to one. Those countries are pastoral—not agricultural—in those products which make slave labor valuable. They have no summer rains, and cannot grow successfully any crops but wheat and such grains as can get their start amid winter rains. Saltillo, in Mexico, is one of the best wheat countries on earth. Tobacco, Rice and Sugar grow in a country where rains fall in the summer, or where irrigation is practicable—not in a land of sun burnt plains. Some of those great rivers of those territories are at times almost lost in sands—and drifts of sand would fill up the canals of irrigation. In fact, there are whole districts of burning drifting sands that would "drink old ocean dry." The sage bush and the lizzard, the Indian and the buffalo will in a few years give place to the enterprising cattle grower of the Western States, who will breed upon its oases and streams those immense herds which will soon be demanded to supply the mine lands of California, the cotton and sugar lands of the Mississippi, and the corn and wheat lands of the North and West Slaves can never be kept in those territories, (they are not susceptible of a sufficient destiny of population to secure a negro.) There is not the first likeness of a preventative to their escape. They could not run off into Mexico on the south, or into Canada on the north. There are no natural obstructions or boundaries to prevent their flight—and not for half a century will there be people settled thick enough to stop them, if they had not the will, which they will not have either on the south, or north, or west. There is no inducement for a slave owner to leave any of the present slave States, and thus risk his property; and besides all that, he runs the great risk that northern men will outnumber southern on the formation of a Territorial goverament—or if not at first, that they will overpower him in a few years, and finally rout him, if not as a Territory, yet as a state; and until a territory is organized, and laws of property passed, he could not hold his slaves here. By law they are entitled to their freedom when their master leaves his slave state to settle in one where this institution does not exist. In fact it is doubtful if Comity itself be law sufficient to protect a master with his slaves passing *in transitu* over free soil.—So close is this issue regarded that it is now being tested in the courts of the state of New York. Every Northern Discontent, if he could see without the scales of Abolition fanaticism, would this day instead of cursing Douglas be voting him thanks for having lifted off from those southern territories the lawless restriction of 36.30. Some short sighted men, in their miserable blindness, would drag back that Legislative fraud, the Missouri Compromise, and place again within the power of the South, a pretension she would never again yield up. The Right *in the absolute* to make slave domain of the southern Territories.

POSITION OF DOUGLAS.

Amidst the rage of ignorance and fanaticism. Douglas has temporarily lost the Presidency; yet who that can appreciate true fame would not willingly exchange a mere external official glitter, for that diamond light, which illumes the brow of Intellectual Superiority—and when the pen of the impartial historian shall come to trace his country's annals, whose fame shall be greater than his, who has established and perpetuated amongst his countrymen a God created principle, that holiest, divinest right of man, self-government? Thus after a contest of more than fifty years have some of the greatest, mightest principles which belong to the confraternity of man been decided, and successively settled in favor of his individuality, and self sovereignty—and justly proud may be the men who have succeded in vindicating and maintaining those principles, from the blindness of partisan interest, often from republican zeal without knowledge—from the injustice of bigotry and the intolerance of priestly fanaticism, which has sometimes attempted to "thunder with a voice like God's." What greater power did the Pope of Rome ever pretend to possess, than was declared by the three thousand and twent-five Protestant priests of New England and Chicago—to speak a political interdict in the name of God Almighty.

Is there a Democrat in Oregon, who fought under the banner of Jaekson, who stood by Polk, fell with Cass, rose with Pierce, who will now raise his arm and strike down that banner? Will such an one record his vote *in the light of day*, against JOSEPH LANE—than whom a truer, braver, more gallant and devoted democrat was never standard-bearer in the holy Cause of Liberty. I assert it that the Sun from heaven does not shine upon a man more unselfishly devoted to the best and truest interests of his country, his whole country, than GEN. JOSEPH LANE.

OF "SAM."

"SAM"—"Young America"—I mean *Democratic* Sam. You are young, vigorous, energetic, aching to do something. You can not wait for your old Uncle to die and let you into the estate. Now Sam, let us examine your *pretensions*, your *qualifications*. You come up here now, in a contest, and demand the reins of this government from the hands of the old Democracy, UNCLE SAM'S boys. Who are you? and by what power do you back your claims? You do not pretend to be *lineal*, you only claim to be a hopeful *nephew*. Perhaps when your paternity is traced you will turn out to be scarcely a "woods colt." If you claimed to be a "prodigal son," you could easily prove that you had sojourned amongst a strange people. Ah Sam, do you know the coon, "that same old coon?" Do you know anything of his history, and his natural habits? The spots on his hide and the rings on his tail, Sam, have always had charms for your inexperienced eyes. In 1840 you sloped from your old Uncle, and took up with the corn in his pile of logs. You drank "hard cider" with him, and he promised you "two dollars a day and roast beef" didn't he? Well, he also invited you to his "raising"—he had a "log cabin to build," and you turned out and helped him; and lo! when it was up, it was a White House, and he was President. Sam, did you get any "roast beef" then, to ease your watering mouth? no, not even a bone to pick. Did the old Coon dole out two dollars a day to you from the White House! No, you had to go back to your farms and your work shops and make your living just as you did in the days when your good old Uncle held the government. You found then that the government did not support the people, (although the coon told you so,) but that the people supported their own government, just as your old Uncle always taught you, (and that what, most grievously, you do not like.) Well, you were disappointed, and you came back to the Old Democracy in 1844, and you helped skin the old coon with a vengeance—and just here now we have the ear-marks of "Sam," and will show him up. It is plain that he is that inconstant and unreliable Democrat, sometime called "floating vote." Several causes exist to make him what he is. Ambition to do something, takes hold of the young and inexperienced. Many who are older in years get soured because their merit for office is not so apparent to others as themselves—and they suddenly discover that the old Democratic party has changed ground, and the old coon has got into the track. Well, now we have got hold of Sam, we will track him up.

The old coon was watching, and he saw that sam got no more roast beef after the election of '44 than he did in '40, (Uncle Sam being slow to trust his *renegade* nephew), so he steps up to him and whispered in his ear, "No Party." This was a new ring in his tail, and Sam was tickled with it. Here was a chance to do something, and here was a prospect of notice for neglected merit. But Taylor and Filmore "had no friends to reward," and Sam was again disappointed—so in 1852 he came back to his old Uncle and helped put the noble and uncompromising old Jeffersonian Democrat, Pierce, into the White House. But the old Uncle was not to be fooled with Sam, and has put him on probation. Let us see where Sam is now!

The old Coon watching the state of things, saw that Sam was in discontent—so he set his wits to work to see if he could fool him a third time. He knew that Sam had become suspicious, and it would not do to show his visible hide and tail again. But a coon is a coon, and cannot be anything else. So we see now his whole policy and plan of operations as coon, ring-tailed and speckled, and Sam, in a good many instances, has "gone in" with him. Prowling around in the night—skulking and hiding in out-houses—meeting in secret, in cellars, stables and hen houses, opening services with the pusillanimous farce of prayer from some political priestly parasite of proscription, (who in his secret soul knows that he has grafted himself upon the tree of Whiggery for the sole and only purpose of *religious* persecution,) swearing strange oaths unknown to the constitution and laws, (not needed to bind men to each other in a true and holy and God sanctioned cause, but needed for purposes we shall by and by unfold), flinging out on the foul winds of midnight a banner black with principles of piracy against country and kindred, God and man—but whose mottoes are so worded as to deceive Sam and tickle him with ideas of doing something, and promising, as a last resort to hopeless aspiration a few slices of "Foreign" roast beef.

Now Sam, if you have read thus far, come along and let us analyze the measures of this secret association to which you belong, and which have again led you away from the constitutional line of policy, so long and so unwaveringly pursued by your good old Uncle.

MEASURES.

"Americans ought to rule America," says the old coon to you, and you say "Yes." Well, now, who says No? Were Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Polk, while living and ruling America, Americans? Are Pierce, Cass, Douglass, and Lane, now living and endeavoring to carry out the same measures of equality and liberty which marked the policy of their Democratic predecessors—are not they Americans? Think a moment, Sam. If those great minds who have established so many principles of liberty—who have labored all their lives for America—whose mighty minds soared towards the sun of Liberty on eagle pinions—if they were not Americans, what are you?—yes, in God's name, what are you?—who never have done anything for your country but skulk and mouse about barns and out-houses by moonlight in your pin-feathers?

"Extend the Naturalization to twenty-one years." Do this and I will insure a Whig administration over this country in perpetuity. I assert it, and the analytical historian will demonstrate the fact, that but for the influx of foreigners to our land—but for the inflowing and transfusion of the Democratic element from the same lands that our liberty-loving forefathers came from—yes, but for the very coming and VOTING of these now proscribed foreigners, fresh with their recollections of lives half-spent in toil and degradation to support a legalized horde of robbers under the badges of a titled aristocracy and a pensioned priesthood—I assert it, this blessed land of liberty would now be covered all over, from centre to circumference, with an indestructible array of legalized monopolies, aristocracies, and privileged orders.

Why does the old coon proscribe these foreigners? Simply because coming as they do from a land of tyranny, and having sense enough to repudiate those policies that have ruined their own country, they intuitively, yes feelingly, vote the Democratic ticket, and sometimes fill a Democratic office to the exclusion of an old coon, or, it may be, a pin-feathered Democrat whose coon-skin tendencies Uncle Sam discovers and will not trust. The foreigners do not give tone to this Government—they only swell the tone given to it by the Democracy. The moon is not the sun because it reflects its light.

MUST WE PUT DOWN THE CATHOLICS.

Well, now, let us analyze this Catholic question. Who are they, and why proscribe and persecute them? I look back upon the page of our country's history and find plenty of them in the days of the Revolution—some of whom were signers of the Declaration of Independence. I find that Catholic CARROLL, of Catholic Maryland, stood up side by side and, with the same pen, signed his name and pledged an equally princely fortune, with Protestant HANCOCK, of Protestant Massachusetts, to the same perilous birth-sheet of Liberty. Could the querulous Know-nothing of to-day have discovered any difference then in the value or truth of their religions to their country? Nay, more. Could the difference in religion between Protestant and Catholic be traced in the blood which, following that declaration, marked the foot prints of the unhoused, unfed, half-naked soldiery of Valley Forge; could WASHINGTON himself, the great and good, as he looked with a father's love upon his suffering command, tell any difference in the prayers that ascended to the God of Armies from those poor faithful hearts in that hour of their country's extremity—whether they were told on beads, or spoken in words? And when heaven had thus prepared them by hardships to endure what their enemies could not—a winter's battle—and they crossed, in a cold December night, the frozen ice and rolling waters of the Delaware to the victories of Trenton and Princeton, I doubt me much if any ranting, swaggering Know-nothing of to-day, would have interfered for the office of any poor Catholic-Corporal or Sergeant, or perhaps Colonel, of that *true "American"* testing band. Now who has a better claim to enjoy liberty, peace, and happiness, in this country than the Catholics? Their rights are as sacred as the rights of Potestants; they are blood-bought and Constitution-bound; and our fathers, who had a knowledge of the horrors of religious persecution, forbid it in the Constitution. They declared that Congress should "make no laws respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Under this provision no religious test can be made a qualification for office,—and upon this platform the Democratic party stands. It leaves betwixt man and his God the regulations of conscience and worship—an immutable personal right—a right so sacred that mankind in all ages of the world have freely died for it. And if Catholics, in other ages of the world, rather than yield their conscience to the dictates of men, have suffered themselves to be burnt in bundles elevated upon stakes to serve as torches to light up the arenas of gladiators and the shows of wild beasts, will they now tamely submit to be deprived of their equality?—to be proscribed from their right to office?—to take an *inferior* position as citizens in this country?—of their joint inheritance and occupation? I ask you, "Sam," and you, thoughtless protestant priests and proselytes who have joined hands in this most unholy violation of the solemn covenants of the Constitution—I ask you to stay your hand a moment, and reflect. Don't you know that persecution begets sympathy for the persecuted? Are you not now, all of you, half praying for the success of the Russo-Greek Catholic arms against the Protestant legions of Allied Europe, just because you can't help sympathizing with a persecuted or oppressed people. And it has ever been so. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." Commence your persecution. It will be resisted, of course. No people possessing rights will permit them to be trampled upon; war follows; the martyr's stake is erected; the faggots are piled; (for to what last resort will not bigotry drive?) and history, and the philosophy of humanity are false, or you will find on your shores, in less than three years, ten millions of Catholics where there is now but three. Make this land a battlefield of religion, for blood and blows instead of argument and teaching, and you will precipitate Catholic Europe upon your shores. Brethren will defend each other. You would do it yourselves. Did Methodism stop because proud Calvinism drove it out of Boston on to the Common to preach? Did Mormonism fall with Nauvoo—or die with its founder, slain? Has Judaism fallen, though pierced with every dagger on earth? Was Christianity nailed *eternally* to the cross with Christ? Did Islamism fly from the earth with the Hegira of Mahomet? Religion was never particularly loved by man's reason, but has always owed its greatest successes to the throes of passion. In a war of this kind the Catholics will have the sympathies of the rational world. They have always been true to their country. Not one of them has turned traitor to office bestowed upon him; and in the wars of the country they have shed the best blood of their hearts freely at the feet of the Constitution.

But the bugbear of the Jesuit is arrayed against them, and "Sam" is incited to measure arms with him in a trial of oaths and secresy, plotting, counterploting, and espionage, and his first lessons in drill taken behind a stump or in a hen-house doubtless confirms the young man that he is able to cope with a life-long live Jesuit, when he can't even see that he is no match for an old coon. Ah! "Sam," if you are afraid of that scare-crow of Europe that never had power, except in a land of gross religious ignorance and intolerance,—turn him over to the political handling of such men as Andrew Jackson, who, when a priest of some persuasion came to him for an office, the old hero asked what he followed for a living? He replied that he had been called to preach the word of the Lord. "Well," says the old General, "that is a higher office than I can give you; so, go back and attend to it." Rest assured, "Sam," that you are in bad company. The political Protestant, at home, is not less to be feared than the Jesuit of Rome, of whose tricks you are history-informed, and are yourself the accomplished mimic and antagonist.—If any of my countrymen fear the Jesuits, I would say to them, be honest—do no deed of darkness; have no secrets that shun the light; deprive no one of his rights; love your neighbor as yourself, and you are safe. It is only as the confessor of sinful consciences that the Jesuits ever had any power.

THE POPE.

The next phantom of fright that the old coon has reared up to excite the pugnacity of "Sam," is the Pope, a mere man of straw, who, added to a little temporal county government, has no more or greater actual power and control over his church than has a Protestant priest over the lives, conduct and consciences of his covenant members; and his power is precisely of the same order,—*the power to cut off by Interdict*, and to hiss on the hounds of proscription and intolerance; and so great is that power that few men exist, even here in enlightened America, who dare brave the condemnation and persecutive force of the localized Protestant Pope of his vicinage. Talk about the power of the Pope. He cannot maintain himself without a loan of French bayonets on his old tottering temporalty; and the poor, feeble old creature is vainly endeavoring to arrest the inevitable fall of his rotten dynasty of the Peters by the promulgation of such "Sam" catching absurdities as the Immaculation of the Virgin, and the startling discovery, after 1900 years of error, of a fourth divinity in the Godhead. If you want Popery to die, let it alone and turn in and educate your children in the light of Nature and Truth, that they may see God in His Works, and thus prepared, no misinterpretation of His Word can delude them. This is the true Ægis. Superstition, bigotry, persecution and hate are the children of ignorance and fear; but toleration, equality and the brotherhood of man are the children of intelligence, wisdom and light.

Now, "Sam," if you have no religion of your own—you spell your name "B'h-o-y"; if you help one of these parties, and they succeed, where is proscription to stop? Is not each Protestant persuasion offensive to the others, and their hands once into blood and extermination, will they stop till they have lopped off every sect tinctured with heterodoxy, such as Unitarians, Universalists, Shakers, Quakers, and so on—and then "Sam," before they eat up each other, you will come in for a share of their attention, and they will either orthodox you and let you off with a tenth of your products; or they will set fire to you and take your all. Such is the inevitable law of religion when degraded from heaven and mingled with

*(Concluded on fourth page.)*

# Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 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. WEED,
RODOLPH M. WALKER,
JOHN N. LOW.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—JARED S. HURD.
COUNTY ASSESSOR—W. B. D. NEWMAN.
CO. COMMISSIONER—JOSEPH S. BROSHEARS.
COLONEL—B. F. SHAW.
LIEUT. COL.—JOSEPH MILES.
MAJOR—J. K. HURD.

## Prospects of the Democracy.

As remarked by us last week, never did the signs of the times augar more favorably, or have these been surer indications of complete and triumphant success of its cause than now, in the election which takes place on the 9th of July next. It is not upon idle speculation or unwarranted enthusiasm, that we found this belief, but it is upon a calm and careful survey of the attitudes of parties in the country at large, as well as in this territory.

We have fallen upon strange times—upon an era in politics unlike any other that has ever been witnessed before. The world of polices throughout the country, as well as on this coast, has been turned topsy-turvy, bottom-side up, and every other way but as it was in times past, and as it should have been. With the solitary exception of the Democratic party, there is none left of the old organizations. All the rest have exploded, and blown their members into positions new and untried to them. Even the great whig party, once headed by Henry Clay—once the pride and boast of the faithful all over the Union, is no more. It has gone to that bourne from whence no parties return—to the charnal house of abolition-know-nothingism.—Like a huge political Anaconda, this new order has taken into its capacious stomach all and every thing of the factions that once made up the party of opposition to the democracy. That it has sickened of an overloaded stomach is now becoming evident. The elections recently held in the north, where not a year ago the know-nothings swept every thing like a hurricane, show that the people even there are returning to the "second sober thought," and are becoming heartily sick of the demagoguery that led them astray.

We ask democrats to compare the results of last and this years' elections, in Detroit, Milwaukie, Salem, Philadelphia, Cincinnatti, Cleveland, in the States, generally, of New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, Connecticut, Indiana, California and Oregon, and ask themselves whether they do not present clear and unqualified evidence that the tide has turned most disastrously to the hopes of the know-nothing conspirators and all the miserable factions which have been absorbed by its hitherto victorious advances.

In the South, there have not been as yet, elections enough to institute a comparison between their strength last year and this. One thing, however, we do know, that they, the know-nothings, have not carried a single southern state, either last year or this, and we believe they never will. The people of the south are too generous, too chivalric, to join in any attempt to prescribe any body of men, on account of their religious opinions. They hold that the freedom of worshipping God according to the dictates of conscience, is the foundation stone of our constitution. In accordance with this belief, there are thousands of those who have heretofore been whigs, who will unite with the democracy in putting down any attempt to destroy the prominent feature of our government.

With this hope, although no returns have yet been received from Virginia, we have every reason to believe that that state will elect Hon. Henry A. Wise, governor, by a very decided majority. The Washington *Union* of May 2d, speaks confidently of the result. The Wheeling *Argus* of April 26th, says:

"Whatever may be said to the contrary, I believe Wise will be elected; and if the rest of the state, and all the other districts do as well as this one, he will have about ten thousand majority. I believe his majority will be one thousand in the Wheeling district. "His prospects are, in my estimation, improving here every day."

The Richmond *Enquirer* of May 1st, uses the following confident language:

"The victory is already as good as won. The intelligence which unceasingly pours in upon us from every part of the state, admits not of a doubt of an overwhelming majority for our ticket. There is not a county in which there is not a good spirit prevailing in our party, and a resolute purpose to crush the infatuated order whose triumph would accomplish results which even the sagacity of Patrick Henry never foresaw. The 24th of May will be a proud day for Virginia—one which future generations of her sons will point to with patriotic pride."

The election of Wise to the governorship of Virginia will prevent the surges of know-nothingism from breaking southward, over, and desecrating the graves of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Henry, and that immortal host, who, long since, joined the "innumerable caravan." In view of these facts, and especially in view of the result of the late election in San Francisco, and the triumphant election to congress of Gen. Lane, of Oregon, by some 2500 majority, we say the democracy of this territory have every reason to anticipate a decided victory in July next. Be it remembered, too, that Gen. Lane in the canvass through which he has just emerged, met the opposition to the Kansas Nebraska bill, square and fair, faced and put to flight the minions of know-nothingism on all occasions.

The New York *Herald*, the leading violent opposition paper to the administration, gives the following statement of the result of the congressional elections which have already transpired, and says that it is made from a careful examination of the facts.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anti-Nebraska men nominated and rejected, | 28 |
| Anti-Nebraska men nominated and re-elected, | 35 |
| Nebraska men nominated and rejected, | 15 |
| Nebraska men nominated and re-elected, | 21 |

This leaves the coming congress on the Nebraska question just as was the congress that passed the bill. It has already given a severe blow to the anti-Nebraska agitation throughout the west and north. Notwithstanding these facts, the whigs in our territory have nominated a candidate, and ask the votes of the people for that candidate, almost entirely on *sectional* grounds. What shadow of reason can they offer for such a course? Surely a *delegate* in congress above all other representatives there, and most especially the delegate from our territory, as we have before said, should be totally, wholly, and entirely *national*. He should be national in his character- national in his feelings, and national in his principles. He should be capable of commanding the respect and esteem of members of congress from *all* sections of the country. We, as a people, are dependent, entirely too much so, on the congress—the whole congress, for all our bounties and privileges. We obtain nothing from the government except by the action of congress. This system of asking and praying congress to attend to our affairs must be done through our delegate. That delegate, to succeed in his efforts for our interests, must not ask of the north, the south, the east, or the west, *but of the whole union*, for the measures he would carry. His motto must not be "*agitate! agitate!! agitate!!!*" nor the "repeal of the iniquitous Nebraska bill" to use Judge Strong's language, nor of any other measure or bill which cannot, and does not, in the slightest degree, operate on the interests of our territory; such a course will but tend to cripple and crush all the efforts of such a man. With an eye single to the interests and progress of our territory, he should labor steadily, actively, and faithfully, to serve those interests—to advance that progress. It requires but a casual glance at the past history of the territories of our government to convince all of this fact.

Let us see, then, how the matter stands with our candidates. Judge Strong is a man without any traits of national character. He has said often that his feelings are entirely with the north. He stands upon a sectional platform—on sectional grounds. Much of his life has been spent in a hot-bed of sectionalism—in a town which is one terminus of the underground railroad in Ohio—in a portion of the union where there is as much fanaticism as in any other.

Col. Anderson is a man of known nationality of character. His principles are national—his feelings are national—in political affairs he is above and beyond all *ism*—opposed to all sectionality. Born in Kentucky—educated in Pennsylvania, and a resident before coming to this territory of Mississippi, he has had an opportunity of making friends in all sections of the country, and a tutorage calculated to make him, in every sense of the word, a *national* man. And then, as a man, he will command the respect of all who know him, and the esteem of all who are unprejudiced. His integrity is irreproachable—in fact, in every regard, a comparison between he and the whig nominee, leaves a large balance in his favor.

As we have said before, we say again, we do not wish to enter into a discussion of the claims of the opposing candidates for the office to which they have been placed in nomination, apart from the political sentiments entertained by each. But the choice has been forced upon us—the gauntlet has been repeatedly thrown down, and we have been compelled to take it up. We will drop the matter here, if it is forced no further. Our taste—our inclination stand opposed to such discussion, neither do we believe our readers will give it their approval. We will take this occasion again to suggest to our friends of the whig organ, to meet us on questions of principle and policy whereon our parties differ. Let us argue them fairly, openly, and kindly. We will take our platform—you take yours. Let us stand upon them and them only. What say you?

WORSE AND MORE OF IT.—The last No. of the *Courier shows up* worse than any of its predecessors. It bears evident marks of a falling off even from its uncourteous and undignified stand at first taken. We had hoped the editors of that sheet would have been induced to abandon the stand first taken, and follow the example of Mr. STARK, late temporory editor of the *Oregonian*, after his kith and kin. But our hopes are forever abandoned. They either cannot or will not make the effort. "Let Ephraim alone—he is joined to his idols." The wake of the *Oregonian* is the course of the Puget Sound *Courier* henceforth. We have been compelled to make these remarks by the miserable attempts of the last *Courier* to draw us into a discussion of *personal* matters about which the people have no earthly interest, and to gable and misquote our articles. In the face of evidence to the contrary, in alluding to the rumor about Col. Anderson being dissatisfied with his residence in this territory, and his intention, should certain contingencies arise, of removing from it, the *Courier* pretends to quote from us as follows—"if elected delegate, Col. Anderson will returned to this country," and construes our article to mean that he (Col. A.) will leave, at all events, whether elected or not. Is that truth "without fear?" Is it courtious—is it candid? For the satisfaction of the *Courier*, and to give it another oportunity to try its hand at garbling and prevarication, we will again say "on authority," that Col. Anderson has never had any design of *moving* from this territory; and the man or men who say his settlement here is not as fixed and permanent as that of any other person within the territory, utters a falsehood. Is not that plain enough?

We will refer to one more misquotation. The *Courier* says:

"Mr. Wiley says in the last *Pioneer* that should Col. Anderson be elected to Congress we would regret it."

Mr. Wiley said no such thing. He said you would "regret that you had not taken a stand above that of a newspaper gossip in your opposition to such a man." He will give it up now, though, and confess he was mistaken. Late developements will not warant the belief.

☞ We learn by a letter from the States, received by a gentleman of Chehalis county, that quite a number of emigrants from the western States are *en route* for this territory. They are accompanying the soldiers, sent out by the government to bring the various hostile Indian tribes into subjection. We had supposed that the outrages and massacre perpetrated by the Snake Indians last season would prevent any emigration to the Pacific coast this year, but it appears that the tide, westward, has not yet been entirely checked through the causes refered to.

☞ The U. S. Revenue Cutter "Jeff. Davis," Capt. W. C. PEASE, sailed from Seattle on Monday last, for Port Townsend. Capt. Pease, having decided that the repairs lately put upon the cutter will be sufficient to enable him so cruise efficiently upon the Sound, as long as his supplies last, has determined him to postpone his intended visit to San Francisco for some time to come.

## An Exhibition.

*Captain* William Webster, the redoubtable captain, exhibits himself in a column of the last *Courier*. It is very unpleasant to deal, as we must in this instance, with persons and personal character. The captain puts himself up—we will look at him. He climbs the pole—and although his deformities are fully exhibited, we will take this occasion to say that his boldness commands our admiration—his silly twattle appearing over his own signature. He does not, in a dastardly and cowardly manner dodge behiad an anonymous signature, to indulge in personalities. "Snohomish," "Citizen," Mr. "Brown," "Democrat?" *et id omne genus*, would do well to imitate the captain's example in this particular. But to the letter.—In enumerating Col. Anderson's privileges, the captain says—"he (his) passage to the territory with a commission in his pocket." If this means that Col. Anderson's passage was paid to this territory by the government, it is false; and if Capt. W. knew it to be false, it is a lie. Hard language to use, but true nevertheless. As another of Col. Anderson's privileges, the Capt. says: "The appointment to take the census, being paid for electioneering for himself at the same time." Captain Webster must have known this was false. He knows well, as does every man, that the government pays no man for electioneering; the very idea can be but the offspring of a base and corrupt mind. Then the captain takes up the "grand question," shall Col. Anderson be sent to Washington? In the first sentence, to prove the negative of this "grand question," the captain makes another statement which is basely false. He says "it is *well known*, (our italics), that he, (Col. A.,) lately resigned his office of U. S. Marshal with the intention of leaving the territory." The reasons inducing Col. Anderson to resign were stated at the time, and whoever has "taken the right means to inform himself" knows the above statement to be false. But the main reason why Col. A. should not be elected to congress, is according to Capt. Webster's argument, this: "Once upon a time" there was a suit tried in King county, wherein captain William Webster was plaintiff, and L. M. Felker, defendent. Col. Anderson was employed by the defendent, and in addressing the jury, he drew a good and life-like picture of the plaintiff. The verdict of the jury was for the defendont, "all of which accounts for the milk in the cocoa."

Citizens of King county, will you not remember these facts? Capt. Webster appeals to you for your aid. Will not you remember him? Poor man! He is in distress. Col. Anderson told the truth about him, and he cannot get revenge without your assistance. *Of course* you will assist him, by a strong vote against his wishes, that he may—

"See himself as others see him."

Hear the captain wind up. "*Prepare for battle!* and give 13 *Skookum* cheers for judge Strong, the same as our fathers used to give when they went into battle in the year '76, and the victory is sure to be ours." Oh! Jeptha, Judge of Israel! what are we to do? Whither shall the democracy flee? The Guy ascutis *am* loose!

☞ "A number of his (Judge Strong's) friends in the convention lately held at Olympia, brought forward his name *for the first time, &c.—Courier.*

What object could the *Courier* have in making this statement? Is it not known to the editors of that paper, and to every citizen in this territory, that Judge Strong has *made a fight* in every whig convention ever held in this territory since it has been a territory? The *old* whigs well remember the fight (of words) that occured in a former convention, when, we have whig authority for saying, he threatened to *force—to bully* the convention into a nomination of himself, or break it up. And is it not well remembered that he did neither? Who is not aware of the fact that his "Strong claims" were then thrust indignantly aside from that convention and the nomination given to a good *whig* Col. Wallace?

PIERCE COUNTY.—We would call the attention of the democracy of Pierce county to the two communications published in to-day's paper, from this county, and ask that they give the subject matter contained in them their serious consideration. We have no hesitation in saying what we fully believe, that the call for the whig mass meeting on the day of the meeting of the democratic convention, is simply a snare, "a weak device of enemy," to absorp the democratic convention and present to the democracy of Pierce a *mongrel, fusion* ticket for their support in the coming election. It is to be hoped that the democratic party in that county have had sufficient experience in treachery and trickery to elude the net which is thus spread out to entrap them. We think, by the way, that friend JAQUITH is mistaken in his location of "A CITIZEN." We hope that *some good thing* may yet come out of Nazareth. Is not our correspondent from Port Townsend, "*O. M. R.*" after the *would-be* Democrat?—"*on the hill.*"

## Letter from Gen. Lane.

On the reception at this place of the news of the nomination to congress, by the democracy of Oregon, of Gen. JOSEPH LANE, it will be remembered that the democratic portion of our citizens expressed the gratification which the action of the democracy of that territory afforded them by the firing of a national salute, and in a public meeting, through a committee, tendered to him an invitation to visit our territory, at his convenience—extending to him the hospitalities of our city, &c.

The following letter from the General, in reply to the committee, declining, for the present at least, the invitation extended, will, we are quite certain, receive a careful perusal from all classes of our citizens—of all parties. The attachment of the gallant old General to the fundamental principles of the democratic faith—the bold, frank and earnest appeal to the honest masses, that they sustain those principles, is so plainly evidenced, and fully set forth by him, that nothing that we might say could add strength to what is so plainly expressed as the duty of the democracy of this territory in the approaching election. Gen. Lane has never become lukewarm in his attachment to our people, nor faltered, in the capacity of representative in congress from Oregon, in rendering this territory essential aid whenever opportunities presented themselves, and our interests and necessities required a helping hand. Our people will never be ungrateful, or cease to remember their first governor and delegate. We hope yet that before the meeting of the next congress, the General will find time to pay us a visit and enjoy the hospitalities of our citizens:

PORTLAND, OREGON, *June* 12, 1855.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind letter enclosing resolutions adopted at a meeting of the democracy at Olympia, expressive of their gratification by reason of my re-nomination for delegate, alluding in complimentary terms to my past services in their behalf, and extending to me a cordial invitation to visit their territory.

Permit me to say I am duly sensible of the honor thus tendered me, for which I shall ever feel most grateful. It is with unfeigned regret I am compelled to deny myself the pleasure of accepting your kind invitation, and forego the pleasure at this time of visiting your Territory, to take by the hand the true and warm-hearted democracy of Washington, for whom I shall always cherish the sincerest friendship. My heart warms towards them, and though distant, my hand instinctively extends itself to grasp theirs in brotherhood.

The principles of the democratic party are the true principles of our government, and are too precious and important—now and forever will be, to be trifled with, by temporary, local or personal interests. Allow me, therefore, to hope that my democratic friends of our sister Territory will go hand in hand in support of their nominees. This I am sure they will do—they will heartily unite for the success of our principles. They will unfurl our banner, on which has ever been inscribed, "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; equal rights to every American citizen, whether native or adopted." With this banner at the head of their columns, they will move forward to battle and victory.

With the democracy, the constitution, the Union, and the rights of the states, have been and will continue to be safe.

Gentlemen, allow me to assure you that nothing would afford me greater pleasure than to accept your invitation, but my business and prior engagements are such as to deprive me the power to do so.

With sincere wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity, and for the triumph of the democratic party, I am gentlemen,

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH LANE.

E. YULEE, Esq., GEO. B. GOUDY, Esq., and R. M. WALKER, Esq.

A VOICE EROM CLARKE.—News of the most encouraging character, pour in upon us from all directions, putting to flight all doubt to as the election of Col. Anderson to Congress, and the success of the Democratic ticket generally throughout the territory. As evidence of the spirit that is abroad, we will take the liberty of making the following extract from a letter from a gentleman of Clarke county, received by the last mail:

"Col. Anderson and Wm. Strong addressed the citizens of this place (Vancouver,) to-day. Anderson has made a host of friends and votes, and I think will get a handsome majority in Clarke. Every person present was highly delighted with the speech of Col. A., and consider it a very able and dignified one. Anderson looks well, and is in high spirits. I think he will get about the same majority, according to the votes cast, as did Gen. Lane, in Oregon." Yours truly.

"Is there a farmer who *doubts* Judge Strong in bringing Poland chickens here hurt the stock of the territory?"—*Courier.*

We presume not, but there *are* many who think the price asked *rather high*—one dollar apiece, and not warranted to *hatch* at that. Rather a high tariff, considering that Uncle Sam paid the duty.

"Was ever a *bona fide* intention to settle permanently, more distinctly given?"—*Courier.*

Certainly not. And the people are perfectly willing that his "settlement" shall be as "permanent" as was his "intention."

CHEERING INTELLIGENCE.—During the past week we had the pleasure of meeting with many old friends, politically and otherwise, resident along the Sound, who, without any reserve, and who could have no object in dealing in misrepresentation—unite in the statement that the democracy in the several counties northward, are active, united, and determined to deal a death blow to sectionalism, know-nothingism and fusionism *generally* which succeeded in forcing upon the remnant of the old line whig party, Judge Strong as their nominee for congress. The people will not suffer themselves to be thus shamefully imposed upon, and will not be sold, or blindly led into the support of a candidate, who must whip in the old line national whigs—beg, and "pray without ceasing" for the freesoil-abolition vote—openly and secretly connive with the know-nothings—do anything, no matter how mean and disreputable, in order to succeed. In King county, we are informed that the best of feeling prevails with the democracy, and a decided majority for Col. Anderson and the whole county ticket is confidently counted upon. Island county will be *hard up* after the banner. *Strong* is exceedingly *weak* on the Island. In Jefferson, Clalm, and Whatcom, the more that is known of him, and the designs of the party, the better he is appreciated, and the more determined are the people to repudiate him along with his few friends who are busily engaged in blowing his horn. At Port Townsend, Whatcom, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Coveland, Seattle, &c., no one seriously doubts but that Col. Anderson will be the next delegate in Congress. It is the duty of the democracy in every county, to stand by and elect the whole county ticket, and we hope that the next legislature will give evidence that the party has done its duty in that particular.

CITIZEN CIRCULAR.—We would wish that every democrat in this territory might have an opportunity carefully to peruse the "*Citizen Circular*" of G. W. LAWSON, Esq., of Oregon, (which will be found on the first and fourth pages of to-day's paper), copied from the Portland *Times* of a late date. It will be found to contain an able argument in defence of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and also a faithful exposition of the workings of "Sam," being at once a bold, careful, and concise vindication of two of the most important resolutions promulgated by the late democratic territorial convention, and forming the most prominent bulwark in the democratic platform of this territory. Let all read the circular—there is argument in it. Argument why all should vote for Col. Anderson, because the views of the democratic party are therein expressed.

ELECTION IN OREGON!—Not a word is said in the last issue of the Puget Sound *Courier* of the result of the election in Oregon. What's the matter with those editors who *conceived it to be* their *duty* to give the proceedings of our convention to the public? What is wrong? Was not that "2-40 express in" in time? How is it? There is certainly a cog loose somewhere. As we are public journalists, and conceive it to be our duty to spread the news to *all*—even to the most benighted, we will state, for the sole and only benefit of the *Courier*, that Gen. LANE is elected delegate to congress from Oregon. His majority, as far as heard from, is over *two thousand* votes, which will very probably be increased to *twenty-five hundred!* The question has probably carried in favor of a convention to form a state constitution for Oregon. Gen. Lane defeated *one* "I, John P. Gaines." Perhaps you are acquainted with the gentleman. He and Judge Strong were exported to Oregon at the same time. "*Rumor says*" they are both "going-for-to-stay."

☞ Why is Capt. Webster's letter like the Puget Sound *Courier*?

Because it is *weakly* at first, and grows worse the more there is of it.

By the way, that letter is a perfect "*fire nihilator.*" What a bad man Mr. Anderson must be! How very "erroneous" and "far-fetched" he must have acted when he undertook, in the district court, in King county, to "denounce in the most unguarded language, all enterprise to develope the resources of this territory!" And then "scorned the idea of a citizens asking for redress for the wrongs done to him by a foreign power?" Why Mr. Anderson, Mr. Anderson! you are *gone in!* You will not get the first vote in New Zeland, Australia, amongst the Kanaka Sandwiches or on Vancouver's Island. Webster is *out* on you—*and such an out!*

"We are also gratified when having done our duty in the matter, to receive so pleasant a reception on our advent from the press of all parties."—*Courier.*

A truly remarkable "*advent*," as the *Courier* very amply illustrates. The editorials bear ear marks of "all parties" except the democratic party. Flings at *english* are sometimes like chickens—*they come home to roost.* Will the *Courier* remember *that* now?

☞ From the Oregon *Standard* of June 14th, we learn that Gov. STEVENS, superintendent of Indian affairs for this territory, and party have met the Indians on the Columbia river, and succeeded in making treaties with all the tribes save the Spokans, and that he hopes soon to make a treaty with them also. Gen. Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, is also a party in effecting these treaties.

We learn that the residents in the Walla-Walla valley, are taking active measures for the formation of a new territory, east of the Cascade mountains, which they propose to call "Columbia." The movement has our earnest wishes for its success, and we hope to see the same energetic steps taken for its consummation, as was furnished by the example of the people north of the Columbia river, previous to the separation of this territory from Oregon. We have no hesitation in saying, that our friends in the Walla-Walla valley, will find in the democratic nominee for congress, Col. Anderson, a warm, stern and faithful advocate of the formation of the new territory referred to—not interfering, or in conflict with the rights or interests of Washington territory, proper.

P. S. Since the above was in type, Mr. W. H. PIERSON arrived at this place on Wednesday last—six days from the Walla-walla valley—bringing an express from Gov. STEVENS, conveying intelligence of the formation of treaties with the Nez Perce, Cayuse, Walla-walla and Yakima tribes of Indians. We will give the details next week. Gov. Stevens and party were all well, and preparing to move forward to Fort Benton.

LET ALL ATTEND.—We hope that the respective friends of the candidates for Congress will see to it in time, that arrangements are made and conveniences perfected at some suitable place on Bush's prairie, for the meeting on Saturday, as per announcement. We would like to see every democrat in the county present—not to be converted over again, but to rejoice over the conversion of misled fusionists, who we hope to see reclaimed from the error of their ways. We have heard the point of woods between the houses of Messrs. Dunlap and Bush suggested as a very convenient place for the meeting.

☞ We will notice "Brown's" communication next week, as it seems to be generally known who "*Brown*" is. The only arguments afforded by the last *Courier* in favor of Judge Strong for the delegateship are given by "*Brown*," in a humiliating, begging "bid" for the free soil vote. It remains to be seen whether the free soil party is prepared to be "auctioneered" off by "Brown" or not. Should that party maintain its integrity, it will not be because the *Courier* has not "bid" *strong* and *brown* enough for it.

MARINE.—The schooner "Willimantic," Boyling, master, arrived at Mr. E. GIDDINGS' wharf, Olympia, last week, with a number of passengers and freight from San Francisco.

The schooner "Mary Reed," arrived at the port of Olympia on Saturday last, 23 days from Honolulu, with Sandwich Island products. Consigned to Allen & Co., Tum Water—to load with lumber.

The schooner "Emelie Parker," Morgan, master, returned to Olympia on Tuesday, from a trading excursion on the Sound and Straits.

The sloop "Sarah Stone," captain Slater, arrived at this place some ten days since, from Bellingham Bay.

The steamboat "Water Lilly," captain Hunt, continues to destribute the United States mails, regularly, to the different post-offices on the Sound.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 13, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—The Democrats here have noticed with surprise in the second and third numbers of the "Puget Sound *Courier*," two articles over the signature of "Citizen," who attempts to convince our citizens, that he is a Democrat, but opposed to the nomination and election of Col. Anderson as delegate to Congress from Washington Territory. Now, Mr. Editor, *we know who the citizen is*, and there is not a man in this town, known to be a Democrat, who has the manliness to come out openly, and declare that he is opposed to the nomination. We do not believe there is one democrat here, who is opposed to it; should there be one, he should be considered by the party as a traitor to its interests, and treated accordingly.

Examine the article, Mr. Editor, in the *Courier*. Would any *gentleman* be guilty of writing such an article for publication. Or would any *Democrat* be guilty of making such a base attack upon one who works so zealously in the Democratic cause as Maj. J. Y. S.

The *fellow* who wrote the article in question, ought to be ashamed of himself. It is well known here, that "the man who lives on the hill," is not only opposed to Maj. J. Y. S. personally, but is also opposed to Col. Anderson, upon *personal*, and official ground, and he has repeatedly said he is a Democrat, but not a Loco Foco. *We know* him to be an inveterate *Whig* and apposed to the election of Col. Anderson.

It is not strange he should "stab in the dark," it is in perfect keeping with his character. O. M. R.

## Late from Europe!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT—THE VIENNA CONFERENCE BROKEN OFF—SEBASTOPOL BOMBARDED—VISIT OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND EMPRESS TO ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the steamship Atlantic at New York, we have advices from Liverpool to April 23d, nine days later. The news is important.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

Lord John Russell was to leave Vienna on the 20th, for England, and M. Drouyn de l'Huys would probably leave for Paris on the same day. Lord John Russell's departure was formally announced in Parliament for the 20th April, but a private dispatch intimated that he might remain a few days longer until receipt of a reply to his last letters.

Prince Gortschakoff's instructions arrived at Vienna on Sunday the 15th, and the tenth conference was held on Tuesday, the 17th. After four hours' conference the Russian Plenipotentiaries left, and the Representatives of the Allies remained in session an hour longer. Russia declined to accept the conditions of the Allies, on the Third Point, but made counter propositions.

At the tenth conference on Tuesday, the 17th April, Prince Gortschakoff announced that Russia would not assent to reduce her power in the Black Sea, nor to have the sea opened to all fleets. Russia would, however, propose that the Black Sea be a closed sea to all fleets, excepting those of Russia and Turkey—those two powers to maintain armaments of equal strength on its waters. These proposals were viewed by the Plenipotentiaries as "worthy of consideration."

The eleventh, and supposed final conference, met on Thursday afternoon, April 19. Dismissing the thousand-and-one rumors, we believe that the only circumstance the public knows is that France and England drew up their demands as to the Third Point in a specific form, and communicated them to the Plenipotentiaries of the other powers. It rests there.

AUSTRIA REFUSES TO SUPPORT THE ALLIES.

All hope of Austria taking the field against the Russians appears to be at an end for the present. Among the conflicting rumors, that which appeared to bear the most consistency was, that Austria refuses to demand from Russia any concessions further than these three:

*Firstly*—The Russian fleet in the Black Sea to remain in *statu quo*. It is said at present to consist of three ships-of-the-line and four steam frigates.

*Secondly*—The Western Powers to have Consuls at Sebastopol, who are to be under the immediate protection of their Ministers residing at St. Petersburg.

*Thirdly*—The Allies to have the right to construct war-ports on some part of the Turkish coast.

NAPOLEON GOING TO THE CRIMEA.

The London *Herald*, of April 23d, says: "Should the negotiations pending at Vienna fail to procure an honorable peace, the Emperor of the French will proceed forthwith to the Crimea to superintend or command the military operations there. The Empress will accompany Napoleon III.

The Emperor, Lord Palmerston, Sir John Burgoyne, and other distinguished parties necessary to such a conference, had confidential communications at Windsor last week.

LATEST FROM VIENNA—THE CONFERENCE CLOSED.

The twelfth conference was held on the 21st April. It lasted four hours and a half, and concluded *sine die*, Russia having absolutely rejected the demands of France and England. Lord John Russell and M Drouyn de l'Huys immediately took leave of the Emperor, and were to leave on the 22d. It now remains to be seen what course Austria will pursue.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

Fire from all the French and English batteries was opened upon Sebastopol on the 9th April. On the 10th both French and English viewed the bombardment as effective; but nothing decisive had occurred to warrant a conclusion as to the immediate issue. The left French batteries had made a breach in the indental wall; the two fronts of the last erected Russian battery were much injured, and one of the Russian works of counter-approach, near the Careening Harbor, was silenced. During the first two days the besiegers' fire was superior to that of the city.

The progress of events is thus narrated:

From St. Petersburg, April 16, we have a dispatch wherein Prince Grotschakoff announces from Sebastopol, that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 9th April, the Allies opened a cannonade from all their batteries, which lasted till evening, and was carried on in a lesser degree throughout the night. On the 10th, the bombardment was resumed. The Russians replied with success—causing sensible loss to the besiegers, but with a loss to the garrison of 883 killed and wounded.

The *Wiener Zeitung* publishes, that during the night of the 13th, the left attack of the Allies obtained considerable advantage over the Russians. The Russians were twice dislodged from a strongly fortified position, which remained in the hands of the French. The possession of this position enables the Allies to fortify the summit of the ravines which is of great importance.

The fleets were in line of battle before Sebastopol.

Of date April 15, Prince Gortschakoff reports from Sebastopol:

"The bombardment of the city continues without interruption since April 9.—Damages are repaired during the night. Sebastopol is, to-day, in almost the same state of defense as on the 9th. The loss sustained by the garrison, considering the tremendous fire of the enemy, is but small. There is nothing new from other parts of the Crimea."

Omer Pacha was reported to have landed at Kamiesch, with 15,000 men to participate in the assault.

Advices from Balaklava have been received to the 17th. The fire of the Allies had done considerable damage, but the Russians displayed extreme activity in repairing the injured works. Several French mines had sprung which did considerable damage to the place.

THE LATEST.

Gen. Canrobert telegraphs, on the 17th, as follows:—"The fire continues unabated, chiefly by the artillery; but the engineers are operating, and have established us (the French) much nearer to the place.

Another report says the loss of life has been very great on both sides. A council of war had been held, and it was decided to continue the fire for a week longer, and then make the assault.

THE BALTIC.

Two thousand laborers were employed in strengthening the fortifications of Riga, Cronstadt, Sweaborg, Helsingfors, Revel, Wiberg and other fortresses on the Baltic, and have been provisioned for eighteen months; and ships laden with rocks have been sunk at the entrance of the harbors. 120,000 is the present nominal strength of the army concentrated in the Russo-Baltic provinces. Most of the British advanced squadron were in the Great Belt, detained by ice, but one or two ships had penetrated further into the sea.

LATER.—Twelve ships of the line with four steamers, under Admiral Dundas, have come up and anchored at Kiel.

NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO VICTORIA.

The English papers are crowded with accounts of the ever-memorable and ever-to-be-remembered visit of Napoleon III and his wife to the Queen of England. Omitting the embellishments, the facts of the case are, that on Monday the 16th, Napoleon III and the Empress Eugenie arrived at Dover—thence to Windsor—remained the guest of the British Sovereign five days—met with a distinguished reception from the Court, and extraordinary enthusiastic greetings from the crowd—were almost overwhelmed by congratulatory addresses from corporations and institutions—and returned to France amid a tempest of hurrahs!

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me the privilege of answering, in few words, a communication in the *Courier* of June 7th, over the signature of "Subscriber." Had none other been concerned but myself, I should have passed it by with that silent contempt it so so deservedly merits. In regard to the doings of the democratic committee of Pierce county, had "Subscriber" continued at the county convention on the 7th of May last, he would have known what powers the sovereign people of Piercee county delegated to their committee, and whether they have transcended those powers or usurped any rights which do not belong to them. It is sufficient for the committee to know, that they are acting within the jurisdiction and the power confered by that convention, and the committee have, by adopting the representative system of holding conventions, carried out the time honored principles of that party, which has withstood the storms and tests of every issue and faction for more than half a century.

What county is there having any considerable number of voters, either in Washington or Oregon Territories, that have not adopted the delegate system of holding county conventions? This is perfectly consistent.

His insinuations in regard to the Democratic club of Pierce county being a clique for the consummation of selfish ends, is too absurd and mean to require further notice at my hands; and his repudiation of democratic principles and measures, at this time, is no more than he has done on former occasions, and his appeal to the friends of freedom comes with an ill grace from one whose motto is "rule or ruin."

His suggestions to the voters of each precinct is unc lled for. The democracy well know what has been done, and what remains to do, that will best subserve the interests of the party, and the idea of increasing the enmity in the democratic ranks, (of which he speaks,) is an obeject well suited to his purpose, and one that lays nearest his heart.

True, brother democrats, we are approaching a *mighty contest*, one that will try the strength and faith of the party and we shall see on the 9th of July next who will work for our party success—who are our enemy's friends and tools, and who, willingly, performs their dirty work. If any, that ever professed Democracy, are found doing it, it will be the same pliant tools that willingly served them last Sptember.

Democrats, let us look carefully around, and see who were, and are, traitors, in our camps; who brought defeat (but not ruin) upon our party to subserve his own selfish ends, and who, wolf like, is trying again, through the same means, to accomplish the same purpose. There is no doubt but "Subscriber" would like to see all parties buried in the grave of which he speaks, and then unite democracy, with whiggery and knownothingism, and all the other isms of the day; then, with the mongrel banner unfurled to the breeze, bring up the invincible host to battle, and we should be sure to conquer for there would be nothing found to fight. Then would he shout Democracy is triumphaut. CHAIRMAN.

STEILACOOM, June 12th, 1855.

VANCOUVER, June 13, 1855.

MR. EDITOR—In your paper of June 8th, I notice in the list of democratic nominees my name as a candidate for the assembly from Clarke county. It is true I was unanimously nominated by the democratic county convention of this county as such, for which I am very thankful to the party, and regret much that circumstances compel me to withdraw. The situation of my family, and other business, would (if I should be elected) prevent me from discharging the duties of assemblyman.

With the highest regard for the party, very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN D. BILES.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

ED. PIONEER:

I see by the fourth number of the Puget Sound *Courier*, that its Editors continue carping upon the *rumor*, (as they name it), that Col. Anderson resigned the office of U. S. Marshal with the intention of going to the States. That he had become disgusted with the country and people, and had determined to "seek some fairer clime," &c. Being acquainted, personally, with the reasons of Mr. Anderson's resignation—his intentions in all those matters referred to by the *Courier*, I will state, for the benefit of that sheet, that the rumor is false—length and breadth in semblance and substance; and its author is (to quote the language of the *Oregonian* for once), "a base liar." More than one year ago, Col. Anderson determined on resigning the office of Marshal, believing the practice of his profession more profitable. And it was only the earnest solicitations of Gov. Stevens that prevented a resignation at that time. The fees of the office were cut down in February last, and Col. Anderson resigned, but with *no* intention or desire to leave the country.

The *rumor* (the *Courier's* name for it), is altogether too stupid and silly. The little of this world's goods possessed by Col. Anderson is all invested in real estate in two localities in this territory. Thus, instead of having no interest in our territory, as stated by one of the *Courier's* correspondents; his interest is *all here* and *nowhere* else. And he has not intended, purposed or desired to leave the territory at any time, except in the capacity of Delegate to Congress.

That other silly twattle about the discontentedness of Mrs. Anderson, also false, has had the proper reference by yourself. No doubt *Marm* Partington and the *Courier* will have a spirited *confab*. Such stupid tales well befit such spirits. It is humiliating to be compelled to notice such low, dastardly attacks—but then, little lies should be contradicted as well as large ques.

As the Editors of the *Courier* are so fond of asking insinuating questions, let me ask them why they did not give publicity to that other rumor, that Col. Anderson owned a plantation and negroes in Mississippi? The story was first told in a jist—but then the Editors could have said as in the first case, that "it has been said," "rumor has it," &c., and could have wasted a portion of his accumulating gass to equally as good an advantage.

The name of the author to the foregoing will be given on application to the Editor of the *Pioneer and Democrat*, if desired by the Editors of the *Courier*, or any of the friends of Judge Strong, particularly anxious to obtain the same.

A RESIDENT.

For the Pioneer.

Mr. EDITOR:—In a late number of the "P. S. Courier," I observed a communication, signed "Subscriber," and would like an opportunity, through your paper, to say a few words in relation to the same. This anonymous correspondent, addresses himself to the democratic county committee and denounces the members of said committee, for proposing the adoption of the precinct system for nominating delegates to the county convention. The reason, for this opposition, is obvious to my mind, for I believe "Subscriber," to be the the person who has always preferred a "mass meeting," composed of

"Black spirits and white,
Blue spirits and grey,"

To a convention composed of delegates elected from the various precincts, because the latter will not enable whigs and "no-party party" men to participate. I had supposed that when the mask was removed from the whig party—that after they had a political organ established, they would not attempt to cajole the "bone and sinew" of Pierce county into the belief that they, (the whigs and pizzarinctums) were still *opposed* to party organization. They succeeded in deceiving a few democrats in this county last year, but I am quite confident that they cannot dupe them again, notwithstanding they have taken the pains to call a whig "mass meeting" upon the same day and at the same place, appointed for the democratic convention. "Subscriber" entertains the opinion, that there have been "traitors in the camp," and I also think so; but am quite sure, that if any more make their appearance in the "camp" of democracy, that their reception will be such as to induce them to *crawfish* out. "Subscriber" is the same identical man who wrote the article in the first number of the "Courier," purporting to come from Port Townsend, and signed "A Citizen." This "Mr. Facing Both Ways," has been sailing under false colors—but has already run against several "snags" and "sawyers," and the next election will bury him so deep, that the democracy will never again be troubled with his duplicity and corruption. My untiring opposition to "know-nothingism," has caused a few of these modern Thugs in this county, "to wage war" upon me, and I will therefore at this time, give them, and all of like ilk, to understand that I am not ashamed to avow my sentiments boldy and unequivocally. I am, and ever have been, a democrat from principle, and do not believe it right to proscribe any man on account of his birth place. And what true democrat, who has read an account of the disgraceful political riot which occurred recently in Cincinnatti, can, or will, give his support to the *fusion* party. I trust the day is not far distant, when the rich, the poor, the learned and unlearned, as well as those born on foreign soil, will be able to feel that this country is the asylum of the oppressed, and of equal rights and privileges.

JONATHAN S. JAQUITH.

Steilacoom, June 17, 1855.

### Public Meeting in Clarke Co.

The citizens of Clarke county met pursuant to notice, at Vancouver, on Saturday, the 2d day of June, for the purpose of nominating four representatives, one prosecuting attorney, one probate judge, one county commissioner, one county surveyor, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one major.

On motion, LEVI DOUTHIT, was elected chairman, and JOHN MAHIN, secretary.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That this convention resolve itself into a union convention of the whig and democratic parties, and that the nominees of this convention be equally divided between whigs and democrats.

The convention then proceeded to ballot, which resulted in the nomination of Levi Douthit, Henry Caples, S. R. Whipple, and William Hendrickson, for representatives; James C. Strong, prosecuting attorney; S. B. Barker, probate judge; Solomon Strong, county commissioner; William Tooly, county surveyor; Reuben Riggs, colonel; J. Strong, lieutenant colonel; and D vid C. Parker, major.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That the secretary send a copy of these nominations to the "Puget Sound Courier" and the "Pioneer and Democrat," and request them to publish.

LEVI DOUTHIT, *Chm'n.*
JOHN MAHIN, *Sec'y.*

### Democratic Meeting in Pierce County.

Pursuant to a call of the Democratic Committee of Pierce county, the democracy of Steilacoom precinct met at the Court House, therein, on Saturday, the 16th of June, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing seven delegates to attend the county convention—to meet at the Court House, on Saturday, the 23d day of June inst.

The meeting was called to order by M. H. Frost, Esq., and organized by appointing him chairman, and S. McCaw, Secretary.

On motion of L. A. Packard, a committee of three were appointed, consisting of L. A. Packard, A. B. Moses and J. M. Chapman, to present the names of fourteen persons, having the qualifications of voters, out of which to elect seven, to serve as delegates to the county convention.

The meeting then proceeded to vote by ballot, when the following persons were elected, to-wit: J. S. Clendennin, L. A. Packard, Samuel McCaw, L. F. Thompson, J. M. Champman, John Walker and A. B. Moses.

The following resolution was then presented by A. B. Moses and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this meeting fully endorse the Democratic Territorial Convention, held at Olympia, on the 7th day of May last, and that we will vote *en masse*, on the 9th day of July next, for Col. J. Patton Anderson, the Democratic nominee.

The following resolution was then presented by M. H. Frost, and adopted:

*Resolved*, That in order to effect a more thorough organization of the democratic party, that a committee of three be elected to serve as a precinct committee for the ensuing year.

The following persons were appointed said committee: L. F. Thompson, Warren Gove and Samuel McCaw.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Pioneer and Democrat*.

M. H. FROST, *Ch'm.*
S. MCCAW, *Secretary.*

### Fourth of July in Lewis.

The eightieth anniversary of our nation's birth day, will be appropriately celebrated by the people of Boisfoit Plains. An oration will be delivered by C. H. SPINNING, esq. Public invited to attend.

*Marshal*—Col. S. S. SAUNDERS.
*Committee of Arrangements,*

MAJ. S. BUCHANAN, MRS. H. HOGUE,
C. F. WHITE, MRS. C. STILLMAN,
E. DAVIS, MRS. M. CASTOR.

### Additional Appointment.

COWLITZ LANDING, May 31st, 1855.

J. W. WILEY:

DEAR SIR:—We will address the citizens of Thurston county at 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 reqrest the same favor of the "Paget 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 Bruceville, in Chehalis County on the 6th of June.

At Chinook city on the 7th of June.
" Cathlamet on 8th of June.
" Oak Point on 9th of June.
" Cathlapoodle, Clark Co., on 11th June.
" Fort Vancouver, Clark Co., on 13th June.
" Washoogle " " " 14th June.
" Cascades on 16th June.
" Monticillo on 18th June.
" Cowlitz Landing 20th June.
" Goodell's on 22nd June.
" Whatcom on 28th June.
" Coveland on 30th June.
" Port Townsend 2nd July.
" Port Gamble on 3d July.
" Seattle on 5th July.
" Steilacoom 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.

### 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, five miles southeast 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 thousand bushels of wheat per day with ease, if properly tended, at the moderate price of fifty-five dollars at the shop.

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

### 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 FOUNDARY Co., SAN FRANCISCO.
GEO. GORDON, Prest.
E. T. STEEN,
May 26, 1855-n37-3m Mechanical Manager.

### REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR COUNCILMEN AND REPRESENTATIVES,
*In the different Counties in Washington Ter.*

CLARKE.

REPRESENTATIVES.—CHARLES C. STILES,
SAM'L D. SMITH,
JOHN D. BILES,
M. R. HATHAWAY.

LEWIS AND CHEHALIS.

COUNCILMAN—C. W. STEWART.
REPRESENTATIVE—Chehalis—JAS. R. JOHNSON.

SAWAMISH.

REPRESENTATIVE.—WILLIAM M. MORROW.

ISLAND COUNTY.

REPRESENTATIVE—J. S. SMITH.

WHATCOM.

REPRESENTATIVE—EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

### Dissolution Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Reuben L. Doyle, James W. Wiley and George B. Goudy, under the name and style of Doyle & Co., in the publication of the Pioneer and Democrat, was dissolved by mutual consent on the fourth day of June, 1855. The business will hereafter be conducted by Geo. B. Goudy, to whom all communications on business, for the future, will be addressed. Until further notice, the paper will be conducted editorially, as heretofore.

REUBEN L. DOYLE.
JAMES W. WILEY.
GEORGE B. GOUDY.

Olympia, June 15, 1855. 40-3t

### Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS,

IN Township 14 North of Range 3 West.
" 15 " " 3 "
" 16 " " 3 "

The above Townships having been surveyed, and the plats thereof approved on the 15th day of May, 1855, all settlers who have claims or parts of claims therein before the date of such approval, are requested to appear at the office of the Register and Receiver of the land district of Washington Territory, at Olympia, within thirty days from and after the first day of July next, or previous to that time if convenient, when and where we shall be prepared to enter upon the adjustment and settlement of their claims according to law, and of all conflicts of boundary lines that may be found to exist among them.

And every person who has settled or shall settle within such townships after the date of approval aforesaid, is required by law to file at this office the notification of his claim, specifying the precise tract or tracts claimed by him, within three months from the date of his settlement, and he hereby is requested so to do at any convenient time within such term.

Given under our hands at Olympia, this 15th day of June, 1855.

H. C. MOSELEY, Register,
E. YULEE, Receiver.

June 15, 1855. 40-6w

### Removal.

**M. LOUISSON & 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 late firm of CLARK & PATTON, either by note or book account, for work done in the line of blacksmithing, are requested to settle the same to save further trouble, 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, 1825. n39.

### Complaint for Divorce.

TERRITORY 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 attornies, and shows 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, the 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 desolution. Said petition will come on and be heard at the next Term of said Court.

A. J. BORLAND,
Clerk of said Court in and for said County.
Monticello, April 11th, A. D., 1855. 39-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Take notice that 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 will at once call upon the undersigned and settle the same.

DAVID F. BYLES,
Grand Mound Prairie.

June 8, 1855. 39-4t

### 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 John A. Wills, to settle up the business of the firm of Wills & Co.

WM. J. WILLS, Agent.

Olympia, May 6th, 1855. 39-tf

### Notice to Sheep Graziers.

25 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. 32tf

### 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. S. Co's steamers, touching at Cowlitz Landing, Monticello, Rainier and St. Helens. Returning will leave Portland for Olympia immediately on the arrival of the Express from California.

Bills of exchange procured on the Atlantic States and Europe.

Particular attention paid to collection of notes, bills, &c.

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.

Office at J. E. Williams' store.

A. B. STUART.

Olympia, May 19, 1855.

### Educational.

The following is the list of books agreed upon by the County Superintendents for Common Schools in the counties of Pierce and Thurston, as a part of a uniform system of School Books:

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

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

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

Jan. 2, 1855.

### 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, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES, TIN, COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND JAPANNED WARE, &C.

N. B. Job work and repairing done with neatness and despatch, upon the shortest notice.

W. N. AYERS.

Olympia, April 21, '55. 32tf

### May Flower, El Sacramento,

E. T. HUDSON LINDEN, AND OUR GENERAL BRANDS OF TOBACCOS OF JONES & HUDSON'S MANUFACTURE.

THE "May Flower" is put up expressly for retail trade, 12 plugs to the pound, and it is admitted by all who have tried it, to be the best they have ever tasted. For sale by

SAM. H. PRICAARD,
Up stairs, corner Battery and Sacramento Sts., San Francisco.

Goods bought on commission and forwarded to any part of the mines.

March 31, 1855. 1m29

### Indian Reservations.

The following reservations for the Indians on Puget Sound having been surveyed, or having natural boundaries defining them, 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.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Olympia, W. T. January 27th, 1855.

1st. The northern half of section 26.—the north eastern quarter of section 27—fractional section 23, and the eastern half of section 22; all in range one (1) west, township nineteen (19) north, situated on the south side of Puget Sound, near the mouth of She-nah-nam, or Medicine creek, and one mile west of the Willamette meridian, containing according to the U. S. land survey 1204 acres.

2nd. 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, blazed on three sides, and standing on the north east corner of Swan & Riley's claim; thence along 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. R., behind which three cedar trees are conspicuously blazed; thence south one and a half miles; thence west about one mile to a point due south of the place of beginning, and thence north about two and a half miles to said place of beginning, containing in all 1280 acres, or two sections of land.

3d. The small island called Klah-che-min, situated opposite the mouth of Hammersly's and Totten's inlets, and separated from Hartstene 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 Shais-quihl; and

5th. The Island called Chah-choo-sen, situated in the Lummi river, at the point of separation of the mouths, emptying respectively into Bellingham Bay and the Gulf of Georgia.

6th. Commencing on the beach at Neah 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 Classet 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 said brook 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.

THIS calcined Saleratus 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. 29tf

### Tobacco.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED—TOBACCO AG'CY!

GREEN, HEATH & ALLEN, corner of Washington and Battery streets, San Francisco, would inform the trade of California and Oregon, that they 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 invoce value of our present stock is considerably over $200,000, comprising an assortment as to style and quality, greatly superior to any thing ever offered on the Pacific coast, and equal to that of any house in the Atlantic States. Among the brands are the following:

Crumpton's FOUR ACE; do SOV. OF THE SEAS;
Crumpton's BRIDE OF THE PACIFIC, do MEDAL,
Halsey's FOUR A's; Boyd's GOLD LEAF,
Saunder's HARRY OF THE WEST;
Ferguson's STAR OF THE WEST;
Miller & Crenshaw's BLUFF CITY;
Royster's CANTELOPE;
Dickenson's OCEAN and WITCHES' EYE;
Crosby & Wootten's METROPOLITAN.
Also, Smoking and Leaf Tobacco, and 200 packages ordinary bands. may 19,—3m.

### E. H. WILSON,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

At Deshutes, 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.

Deshutes, April 21, '54. 32tf

### MEDICAL.

*Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House.*

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

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-1y

### MOUNT VERNON.

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

3w48 J. L. MITCHELL.

### 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

BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES AND HARNESS;

All of which will be made after the latest fashion, and in a good workmanlike manner.

Please give us a call and examine our stock, which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

J. B. ROBERTS.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

Olympia, Nov. 11, 1854. 9ly

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

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, July 24, 1854. 47tf

*(Concluded from first page.)*

the dirt of earth. What did Christ say of it? Can you understand a parable? The Pharisee shewed him a penny having on it the name and image of Cæsar, and asked him whose was it; and he shewed them its self-evident ownership, and told them to "render unto Cæsar the things of Cæsar and unto God the things of God." Now is it not plain that Cæsar, there interpreted, means political government anywhere, and "tribute penny" means treasury money of a government? The things of Cæsar are —earth. What are the things of God?—They were the teachings of Christ, the precepts of the Lamb—not the throne of of the Jews, or the kingdoms of this world. The Pharisee has not proved disobedient to at least one part of the divine command; he has ever been ready to be the bearer unto Cæsar of his penny. Look at the spectacle of Massachusetts loading the backs of some sixty of her priesthood with the penny of Cæsar, and sending them away from their flocks and the things that are God's up to her political Rome to spend them. No wonder this priesthood prefers putting down their Catholic adversaries by force—they have no time to put them down by teaching and example. How can they "serve God and Mammon?"

It is well for each religious sect to watch the other, and cry out when they see danger. I would not displace one sentinel on the watch-towers of clerical jealousy.—They know each other best, and can best show the signs of the wolf in the vestures of the lamb. There is a cry against Catholics that they are trying to withdraw their share of the public money from the schools where the Protestant Bibles are used, and have schools of their own where they can use their own Bibles. Well, what is there so unjust in that? Would a Protestant do less if he had to send his children to a school full of Catholic Bibles?—Now this complaint is all moonshine.—Either the Catholic of this Republic is a freeman, or he is not; if he is, he has a right to his own mode of education and it is sheer usurpation for a Protestant to force his Bible upon him by a school law. It is a violation of the Constitution. It is legislating in favor of one religion and against the free exercise of it by another. Both have a right to their Bibles in schools, or neither. Why not let them both in and both draw the money? Who knows but children growing up in the daily intimacies of the school-room, and having both Bibles before them, may discover the true ground of right which must exist somewhere, and all gravitate to the common centre? And the next generation might behold a people united on the Great Truths of Deity, instead of being separated almost to dagger's points, as thier fathers now are? Wisdom has been promised to babes by him who had little chance to instil it into prejudiced manhood.

NEECSSITY OF TOLERATION.

Will any sane man contend that Catholics are not just as honest, just as well convinced that their belief is the true faith, as Protestants? Have they been hypocrites for more than a thousand years and died all convincible deaths for their faith? Hypocrisy is cowardly and wont stand *fire*—but Catholics ever have and ever will, until they change their beliefs, from EVIDENCE. Their *reasons* must be satisfied that they are wrong and they will give it up of their own accord. Protestants are just the same thing; Mahometans, Pagans, all the same; they cling to one religion at the price of life itself till a better or more reasonable one be shown them, and then they drop off and stick to that. It is a *mental*, not a physical, operation. Force does not change a man's mind; it only drives to concealment. The persecution of any seet is a curse, not a cure. Therefore, "Sam," whilst the fires of *religious* persecution which do so seethe and glow in human breasts, beneath the white ashes of Toleration which our fathers sprinkled over them, don't let your hand be used as a cat's paw to rake up the blood-red embers of that most unmitigated Hell!!

IMPOSSIBILITY OF DANGER.

Is there any reason to suppose rebellion, revolution, or desertion, or any other catastrophe from the Catholics? Their descendants of the Revolution are all around and amongst us. The rights secured by the compact of "'76" are as much theirs as yours. How weak to think they will idly throw away their rich inheritance of the constitution—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which they cannot enjoy any where else on earth but here. Their families, riches, shrines and temples are all here. Do you suppose you would give them all up even if your Jesus came along and commanded it? No—and will they if that shadow of decrepitude the Pope should require it? Absurdity! Let the Pope sit there in his gray old Vatican, and publish the whims and fancies of his dotage. Surely they are as readable as the "tales of a Grandfather, the conceits of Dean Swift, or Don Quixote, or the expedient artifices of Arungzebe of the Arabian Nights." More effectually than by the blows of the first Bonaparte has the old man himself broken the bonds of his "Infallibility." If there were (infallibly) but three persons in the god-head for 1800 years, can there be four now? and besides would not the first Peter know whether he hired the kingdoms of three persons or four? He had not only the Will, but the Great Testator himself before him. Are not the largest half of the Catholics now smiling in their sleves at the *fondness* of the old gentleman? What Protestant is there who has not in his day substituted the worship of a Virgin, even in spite of himself, before either Father, Son, or Holy Ghost? and shall the world take fire because an old man indulges the recollections of an imperishable love and respect for the divinity of the female nature. Out upon such littleness. You would uncanonize King David. Then let the Pope alone—nothing but a religious persecution can recall him to life. And the danger from Catholics! where is it coming from? What new madness has seized them? Is the danger coming from their zeal, or their coldness? There is just now, no accusation coming from any quarter, of any church, having zeal enough to hurt, and coldness is a negative quality, and can do no harm, more than to give a short rest to sinners. Then there is no real danger, and this whole Know Nothing Crusade is a mere war against shadow, as baseless and unreal as the phantoms that flit and glour before the frantic visions of the *mania potu*.

THE REAL DANGER.

It is the Whig party and their pernicious Issues which have to be feared in this Contest. I promised, "Sam," to tell you a secret. That secret is the *Election of a Whig President in* 1856. The old coon promised you a secret and swore you to keep it, *but he kept himself!* Webster predicted in 1852, "That the Whig party was dead and could never be known again by that name!" True, but they are *only* dead in name. Their leaders yet live, and have fuzed all the isms, factions, passions and prejudices in the land. They give the seduced Democrats the offices the first time, such as Governors, Congressmen, &c., but in 1856, having kept all dark, they suddenly jump up the old coon in the person of John M. Clayton, of Delaware, and marshalling their *sworn* bands to the polls, come out a slick and clean Whig administration, like the sham fight and Whig result of '48.

Such is the true secret, and true reason why you are sworn to *go with the majority*.

With great respect, I am gentlemen, your fellow citizen and coadjutor in the *rights* and duties of self sovereignty and representative government.

G. W. LAWSON.

LATER FROM JAPAN—REPORTED EARTHQUAKES.—By the arrival of the Mermaid at San Francisco recently, we learn that the U. S. steamship Powhattan had arrived at Shanghae from Japan, and reported severe earthquakes about Jeddo. There was also a report that Simoda (the port opened to the United States by Commodore Perry), was entirely sunk!


OLYMPIA BAKERY AND

**BEEF MARKET!**

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

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

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

**THE PUGET MILL CO.,**

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

—ALSO—

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

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

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

March 14, 1854. 32tf

**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,
J. K. HURD.

Dec. 15, 1854.—18tf

**W. T. SAYWARD,**

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

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

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

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.—47ly.

**New Goods!**

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

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

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

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

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

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, June 9,'54. -tf.

DISSOLUTION.

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

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

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

Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28tf

**Fruit Trees for the Million**

**At the Washington Nursery!**

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

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

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

HUGH PATTERSON.

Washington Plains, Sept. 20, 1854. 6m2

**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, and all of the latest varieties, and at the cheapest rates. Type for marking clothing, at wholesale and retail.

CHAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

**PEOPLE'S EMPORIUM!**

**Goldman & Rosenblatt,**

KEEP constantly on hand, and receive by every arrival—

Dry Goods, Clothing, GROCERIES AND PROVISION, CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, *HARD-WARE, STATIONARY,* SADDLERY, &c., &c., &c.,

Which are sold at Wholesale and Retail.

Ladies' Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of the latest styles imported direct from New York.

Orders promptly attended to.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT,
Corner of Main and Second Streets.

Olympia, 1854. 12tf

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**

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

JAS. BARRON.

Upper Steilacoom, Sept. 9, 1854. 1tf

FRUIT TREES.

MILWAUKIE NURSERY.

H. & S. LUELLING, Proprietors.

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

March 11, 1843.

**FOR SALE,**

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

Olympia, June 10, 1854.-n40

**SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.**

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

**DR. J. R. CARDWELL,**

DENTAL SURGEON,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

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

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

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

**Fresh Arrival!**

AT

JOHNSON'S NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED by the bark "Mary Melville," a large stock of goods, consisting partly of

| | |
|---|---|
| Sugar, | Flour and Corn Meal, |
| Tea, | Beans, |
| Coffee, | Mustard, |
| Butter, | Spices, |
| Bacon, | Pickles, |
| Tobacco, | Powder, |
| Soap, | Shot, |
| Starch, | White Lead, |
| Lamp Wick, | Crockeryware, |
| Boots and Shoes, | Dried Apples, |
| Rice, | Baking Powders, |
| Indigo, | Saleratus, |
| White Lead, | Smoking Tobacco, |

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hard-ware,

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

T. JOHNSTON.

Olympia, February 24, 1855. 1tf

**JUST RECEIVED**

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

GEORGE & CO.

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

**SALT! SALT!!**

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

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Olympia, July 29, 1854. 47tf

**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, or 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 title in himself, from the fact of previous possession or ownership, the burden of proof will rest 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 time for the purpose.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. & Sup't. Indian Aff's.

Olympia, March 18, 1855. n28-tf.

**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.

**ALLEN & CO.**

HAVE just received, per bark Luika, and offer for sale at the

Sandwich Island Store, at Tumwater,

Blue drills, brown drills;
Mexican mixtures, cottonades;
Suffolk drills, striped shirting;
Assorted prints, blankets;
Cadet pants, fine black do;
Denim frocks and pants;
Hickory shirts, white shirts;
Merino shirts and drawers;
U. S. hats, Henry Clay do;
Boots, cloth caps;
Mess pork, hams, 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. n18tf.

**Cabinet Shop.**

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

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

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

**THE TEEKALET,**

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

*THE PUGET MILL CO.*

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

All orders promptly attended to by

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

Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!!

**Taafee, McCahill & Co.,**

HAVING made extensive arrangements for receiving a large and well selected assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Direct from New York by every Clipper, as well as by Express, via the Isthmus—and having just received a Complete Assortment of every kind of goods adapted to the wants of the market, are able to offer superior inducements to the city and country trade.

We would also invite the attention of purchasers for the Oregon and Sandwich Island Markets, to our stock, believing that we can supply them with articles, in our line, suited to their trade, on terms quite as reasonable as any house on the Pacific coast.

TAAFEE, McCAHILL & CO.,
Front, corner Sacramento streets,
San Francisco, California.

June 15, 1855. 40-tf

**Thomas Tenant's**

SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION WAREHOUSE.

SIGN OF THE WOODEN SAILOR,

Fire Proof Block,

CORNER OF LONG WHARF AND FRONT STREET.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

U. S. Agency for the sale of Government Charts of this Coast. All these Charts will be sold as heretofore

AT GOVERNMENT PRICES.

Surveying and Nautical Instruments, of the best manufacture always on hand.

Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.

Charts of the latest and most correct surveys, comprising a large assortment of the North and South Pacific Indian Ocean, Hornburg's China Seas, Eastern Passages, Straits of Mallacca, Sunda, &c., with rivers and harbors.

Coast Charts (latest editions) from Queen Charlotte's Island to Cape Horn.

General and Coast Charts of all parts of the world.

Wilkes' charts of Islands in the Pacific.

Admiralty charts in great variety.

Ringgold's charts of San Francisco Bay and Rivers.

Nautical Almanacs and Books.

Log Slates, Stationery, Pocket Spy Glasses.

Compound Microscopes, Stereoscopes.

Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Magnets.

Drawing and Tracing Paper.

Hydrometers for Liquors, Salts, Syrups, Acids, Milk, &c.

Pocket Compasses, Thermometers, &c., with a great variety of other Instruments in the same line.

☞ Being a practical workman, (having learned my business in the manufactory of the celebrated Wm. J. Young, of Philadelphia,) all work entrusted to me will be properly done.

San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

**Piano Fortes and Melodeons.**

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

130 Clay St., are the exclusive agents for the sale of the STODART'S PIANO FORTES AND PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the Manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply those celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making a personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation. Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire.

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

**Scott's Republications.**

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (CONSERVATIVE.)

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (WHIG.)

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (FREE CHURCH.)

THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW, (LIBERAL.)

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (TORY.)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily journal, and the ponderous tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt of early sheets from the British publishers, by which we are enabled to place all our re-prints in the hands of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this involves a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| For any one of the four Reviews, per annum | $3 00 |
| For any two of the four Reviews, do | 5 00 |
| For any three of the four Reviews, do | 7 00 |
| For any four of the Reviews, do | 8 00 |
| For Blackwood's Magazine, do | 3 00 |
| For Blackwood and three Reviews, do | 9 00 |
| For Blackwood and four Reviews, do | 10 00 |

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the state where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above price will be allowed to clubs ordering direct from Scott & Co., for four or more copies of any one or more of the above. Thus four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered through agents, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood, and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold street, New York.

June 15, 1854. 40-tf

**Strained Honey.**

A NEW supply of fine strained Honey just received and for sale at PARKER'S.

Olympia, Nov. 24, 1854. 11tf

**M. LOUISSON & CO.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

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

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

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

April 22, 1854. 33tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

C. C. HEWITT.

**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,**

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

AND

PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T.

March 24, 1855. n28-ly.

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. 9tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

**Evans & Ebey,**

*ATTORNEYS AT LAW.*

Offices—Olympia and Port Townsend, W. T.

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

Aug. 12, 1854. 49tf

**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,*

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

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

REFERS TO

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

**H. P. BURNS,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

LICENTIATE of 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. 13, 1855—3m18

**John G. Parker, Jr.,**

—DEALER IN—

*GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS*

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

**Bettman Brothers,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,**

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

**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 & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

**Ex "Sarah Warren,"**

**Groceries & Provisions.**

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

Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52tf

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

**BOLTON & WILSON,**

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS

STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

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

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th. 1853.—1y 48.

**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 legibly 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 packed in this establishment, as they can be supplied in advance of any other house. All orders will be answered promptly. June 8, '55. 39-tf

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Feb. 10, 1853.

**WASHINGTON HOTEL.**

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

OLYMPIA, W. T.

CORLISS & ENSIGN, Proprietors.

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

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, which the market affords.

A good Stable is attached to the premises, and all may rest assured that animals left in our care shall fare as well as themselves.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, as it shall ever be our constant aim to make all as comfortable as possible.

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

Olympia, Dec. 9 1854. 13tf

**PACIFIC HOUSE.**

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

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

WM. COCK.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

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

**NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!**

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

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

APPLES.

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

PEARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Butlett, | Marich Louisa, |
| White Dojenne, | Julienne, |
| Dearborn Seedling, | Jargonelle, |
| Madelene, | Pound. Monts Large, |
| Nadoleon, | Bize Blanca, |
| Fondan, | Seckel. |
| Dr Awtum, | |

CHERRIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Roal Ann, | Dawnton, |
| Red Camation, | Black Monella, |
| May Duke, | Kehtish Bigedrow. |
| Late Duke, | |

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

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

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

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

E. D. WARBASS.

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

**The Ladies' Wreath,**

AND PARLOR ANNUAL.

Two volumes a year, commencing May and November.

UNPARALLELLED ATTRACTIONS.

The Publishers take pleasure in announcing to the One Hundred Thousand Readers of this Popular Monthly, that with the May Number commences the publication of

BEAUTIFUL FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS

of some of the most celebrated Musical Personages. The following, which are already engraved, will appear in the course of the year, accompanied with a biographical sketch of each, viz:

JENNY LIND, ANNA THILLON, H. SONTAG, CATHERINE HAYS, ALBONI, AND MRS. E. G. BOSTWICK.

If these should meet with favor, although very expensive, they will be followed by others of a similar character, as they are determined that the Wreath and Annual shall continue to be not only the cheapest, but the Best Dollar Magazine in the World! The contents will be entirely original, from the pens of the ablest and purest writers in the country. Although a Literary Magazine, every thing of an immoral or irreligious character will be carefully excluded. It will be the aim of the publishers to blend entertainment with instruction that will not only captivate the taste but also elevate the thoughts and improve the heart.

Each number will contain a FINE STEEL ENGRAVING and a BEAUTIFULLY COLORED FLOWER PLATE, also engraved on steel, with occasionally Popular Pieces of Music, and thirty-two large octave pages printed on fine paper. The May number will have an attractive title page, making in all twenty-five embellishments, and a volume of four hundred and thirty-four pages. All who are interested in a pure family literature, and are willing to assist in fostering the Best Native Talent, are invited to become subscribers, and aid in its circulation by inducing their friends to secure for One Dollar a Magazine worth Three, as either the Steel Engravings, the Flower Plates, or the Literary Contents, are worth the price of the whole.

**The Ladies' Keepsake**

AND HOME LIBRARY.

TWO volumes a year, commencing January and July. The Publishers of this Popular Magazine tender their grateful acknowledgments for past favors. It has been and will continue to be their aim to make it a

SAFE, PLEASING, AND PROFITABLE FIRESIDE VISITOR.

A work that parents may with safety put into the hands of their sons and daughters. Its pages will be filled with articles from the pens of many of the

BEST WRITERS IN THE COUNTRY.

Among the literary contents may be found descriptions of the Inhabitants, Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Scenery of other countries; Pleasing Conversations on Physiology and the Laws of Health; Moral Tales, Biography, and Poetry, besides useful and interesting instructions to parents and children, &c., &c.

The twelve numbers will contain 385 pages of reading matter printed on fine white paper, embellished with twelve fine engravings and Four Beautifully Colored Flower Plates, also engraved on steel, with occasional Wood Cuts and Music, making, when bound, a splendid Gift-book, or ornament for the Centre table.

Notwithstanding the high price of paper, and great cost of engravings, contributions, and other expenses attending the publication of these works, we will continue to furnish either of them at the exceeding low price of

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four copies, one year, | $3 00 |
| Seven copies, " | 6 00 |
| Ten copies, " | 7 00 |
| Fifteen copies, " | 10 00 |

In forming clubs either the Wreath or Keepsake may be used.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratis to postpaid applications of those desiring to subscribe or form a club.

All communications in any way connected with the Wreath or Keepsake must be directed post-paid,

BURDICK & SCOVILL,
No. 8 Spruce st., New York.

May 8, 1855. 34-tf

**E. D. WARBASS,**

DEALER IN

**Produce and Merchandise,**

COWLITZ FARMS, W. T.

September 6, 1857. -tf.