PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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AGENTS.

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NEWS FROM THE STATES!

[BY STUART'S EXPRESS.]

The following news items from the Atlantic side, we copy from the San Francisco *Herald*, brought by STUART, on Friday of last week, 24 hours from Portland, to whom we are indebted for San Francisco dates to the first of June.

FROM WASHINGTON.—WASHINGTON April 27.—Official intelligence from New Orleans confirms the reported arrest of Postmaster Kendall for robbing the mails.

The gross receipts of the United States Treasury for the quarter ending on the 31st March, reached $14,766,000, while the expenditures of the same perid amounted to $15,572,000.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.—BOSTON, April 27.—A great fire occurred along the wharves in this city to-day. Property covering three acres was destroyed, including everything from the Union to the Constitution wharf. The ships Diana, Pharsalia and others, were much damaged. The loss exceeds half a million of dollars.

George Hersey, master of the bark Javedoted States, (?) was recently arrested at Caibarien, Cuba, while on his way to get his clearance papers. He was released, on representing himself to be an English man.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—CHARLESTON, April 38.—The steamship Isabella arrived here to-day, from Havana 25th inst., with two days later than previous accounts via New Orleans. Gen. Concha had invited Com. McCauley to a grand banquet, and it was reported that the latter had already made a settlement with Concha of the difficulties which it was supposed would lead to war. Senors Pinelo and Codalzo sailed for Spain on the 23d inst.

THE CASE OF JUDGE LORING, &C.—BOSTON, April 27.—The Senate has just voted by 26 to 11, to concur with the House in the resolution for the removal of Judge Loring, and about the same majority against the amendent permitting him to resign the office of United States Commissioner.

The Hiss investigating committee of the House continued the examination of witnesses to day, but no new facts had been elicited.

COL. KINNEY INDICTED.—NEW YORK, April 27.—The Grand Jury have indicted Colonel Kinney for a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. Warrants have accordingly been issued for the arrest of Messrs. Kinney and Fubes. The steamer United States has been attached as forming a portion of the expedition.

GREAT POLITICAL FIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA.—THE KNOWNOTHINGS STAGGERED.—The Knownothings were severely dealt with by the people of Philadelphia at the municipal election on the 1st May. The Democrats and Reformers (Anti-Knownothings) carried eight of eleven Select Council elected, and thirty-eight of the Common Council, equally dividing that body between them and the Knownothings. Mr. Sherry, the Anti-Knownothing candidate for City Commissioners, is reported elected by 144 majority, while M. Harget, the Whig and Knownothing candidate for City Treasurer, is said to be elected by 156 majority. The vote is said to be so close to these two offices, that it will require the official count to decide who is chosen. The contest was spirited, and the result rather curious. At the previous election the "American" ticket carried nearly every ward in the city, electing nearly all the Select and Common Council, the city Commissioner, the City Treasurer, Prison Inspectors, Board of Health, School Directors, &c, &c., in nearly every ward. On Tuesday things were reversed again, and the "Americans" have been beaten in fourteen wards out of the twenty-four. Last June the Knownothing city ticket had 8,000 majority.

☞Gov. Reeder, of Kansas, reached his home at Easton, Pa., on Monday, April 30th. He was welcomed by a large concourse of his friends and neighbors, and addressed them upon the subject of the troubles that agitate the Territory. He regards Kansas as conquered by the armed squatters from Missouri. An organized band of armed voters marched into the Territory from Missouri. The New York *Herald* says: "It appears that as the abolitionists concocted their plans in secret, secret clubs formed to counteract them, and the organization is now rapidly spreading from Missouri to Kentuckey, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, in which States an army of one hundred thousand electors, aided by a fund of one million of dollars, will soon be raised, in order to head off the Northern Abolitionists. It would appear as if Gov. Reeder did not leave the Territory a moment too soon for his own ease and comfort.

☞A meeting was held in New Orleans to congratulate Mr. Soule on his return home. After passing resolutions tendering him a public reception, the meeting adjourned to his residence, and were regaled with a characteristic speech, which the ex-Minister alluded to the ire his name had provoked in the "torpid breast of the crowned cut-throat who rules over France."

THE KNOW NOTHINGS TURNED ABOLITIONISTS.—The Know Nothing party of New Hampshire have, in State Council, adopted resolutions protesting against the Nebraska Bill and Fugitive Slave law, and pledging the party to resist the further extension of slavery.

TROUBLE AMONG THE KNOW NOTHINGS.—The Illinois State Know Nothing Convention adjourned May 3d, after a stormy session. It is stated that the disruption took place on the Slavery question.

☞Mr. Wm. T. Minor, elected Governor of Connecticut by a Know Nothing Legislature, states in his inaugural message that his election is another emphatic condemnation of the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska act.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMING OUT.—The Massachusetts Know Nothings have concluded to take strong Abolition ground, and resolves to that effect were adopted on the 2d of May by the State Council, without a dissenting voice.

GEN. CASS AND GEN. BUTLER ON KNOW NOTHINGISM.—Gen. Cass, in a letter to the Detroit St. George's Society, expresses his hostility to Know Nothingism. Gen. Wm. O. Butler, who ran on the same ticket with Cass in 1848, in declining to run for Congress takes a similar position.

☞William T. Minor, Know Nothing, was chosen Governor of Connecticut on the 28th of April, by the Legislature.—His message is decided favorable to the existing Prohibitory Liquor Law, and denunciatory of foreign immigration.

☞In the municipal election of Indianapolis, on the 2d of May, the Know Nothing city ticket was defeated by 200 majority, but that party, nevertheless, elected a majority of the Councilmen.

☞The Kinney expedition has been suppressed and proceedings commenced against Colonel Kinney in the U. S. District Court. He was arrested, and released on bail of $10,000. He publishes a long letter in the *Herald* exculpating himself from any intention to infringe on the neutrality laws. Mr. Fabens, U. S. Consul at San Juan del Norte, has also been arrested in New York, on a charge of participating in this expedition. He was held in custody, being unable to obtian bail.

☞The City Attorney of Troy has given an opinion that after the Fourth of July, under the provisions of the Prohibitory law, imported liquors may be sold, wholesale or retail, by any one, thus endorsing the opinion of Mr. Dillon. In the Canadian Parliament the Maine liquor bill was recently killed for the session by the ruling of the Speaker upon a point relative to its origin, his decision being sustained by a majority of four.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN KANSAS TERRITORY—GOV. REEDER DETHRONED.—The people of Kansas have risen and denounced Gov. A. H. Reeder in very severe terms. A meeting of delegates was held at Leavenworth City to nominate a new Governor, to be elected by the people. A requisition was sent to President Pierce, urging the immediate removal of the Governor.

☞The trial of James G. Damond, charged with slave piracy, commenced in the Circut Court at Philadelphia on the 1st of May. Damon was master of the brig Grey Eagle, and conveyed some 600 Africans to Cuba where they were landed by bribing the authorities of the port of Cabanos, after which the vessel was abandoned.

THE GOLD MINES OF ARKANSAS.—The St. Louis *Intelligencer*, of May 2d, contains an article expressing a full belief in the existence of abundant gold deposits at the source of the Arkansas river, concerning which we have of late had rumors.

☞The prohibitory liquor law of Michigan went into effect on the 1st of May.

DEPARTURE OF THE ALLIED SQUADRON.—The *Friend of China*, under date of March 31st, says the arrival of the mail, hourly looked for, is to be the signal, we hear, for the departure of the French and English squadron for Japan, *en route* to the Amour and Kamskatka. The entrance to the Amour being Chinese territory, it is not unlikely that Sir James Stirling will take with a joint plenipotentiary ship, such as was sent out for Admiral Elliot in the China war.

Terrible Earthquake at Japan—Destruction of the Russian frigate Diana—Later News from the war.

By the following letter, which we take from the *Friend of China*, under date of April 15, it will be perceived that the previous accounts of the loss of the Russian frigate Diana have been confirmed. She was destroyed by the earthquake which which laid Simoda in runis:

U. S. STEAMSHIP POWHATAN,
February 22, 1855.

SILAS E. BURROWS, Esq., Hongkong:

MY DEAR SIR:—We arrived at Simoda, January 26th, and found the town totally destroyed by an earthquake on December 23d, accompanied by a flowing in of the sea, which swept every thing. The beach was lined with wrecks, the towns a mass of ruins, and barely a mark by which to distinguish streets or portions of particular buildings. The Russian frigate Diana was anchored behind Centre Island at the time of this occurrence, and received sufficient injury to be a total loss. I enclose you a copy of her commander's account of the affair, which is most interesting. We offered the Russians every assistance, and sent them three months' provisions and clothing, and invited the officers to stay on board our ship while we remained, which was accepted by several. They were quartered at Hida, thirty miles from Simoda, and receive what the Japanese can give them abundance. They will remain at Hida till spring, when they hope some mode may offer of their getting to Russia. We invited them all to come with us, but they preferred to remain, having made a treaty with the Japanese, and have secured the ports of Nangasaki, Simoda and Hacodadee. The French Whale ship Napoleon III. had a narrow escape from capture. She brought to at Simoda a few days after our arrival, with two Japanese from Hongkong, which I am informed you advised the Captain to land there, but Capt. Lopez, of that ship, hearing of that ship, hearing of the proximity of the Russians, put to sea twelve hours after his arrival. Six hours after this, a detachment of the Diana's men came in from Hida to take her, and were much disappointed at her departure. We have also seen a letter to Mr. Burrows, from Tatsnoske, the Government Interpreter at Simoda, who says that Dee-yee-noo-skee, whom Mr. Burrows took to Japan, is well and happy at home with his friends there.

☞The Governor of Massachusetts has vetoed the bill granting a State loan of a million of dollars to the Vermont Central Railroad.

☞Thomas Wigglesworth, one of the oldest merchants of Boston, died April 28th. He leaves $2,000,000 worth of property.

☞The second and twenty-fifth section of the Prohibitory Liquor Law went into effect in the State of New York on, the 1st of May.

☞It is said, we know not with how much truth, that there exists in California, a secret society organized for the purpose of separating that State, with the Territories of Utah, Oregon, and Washington, from the Federal Union, and erecting an independent Government on the Pacific.

Though this may be technically untrue, still it may not be and at all events the mere broaching of the subject is an indication that the people of those regions feel that their interests are not sufficiently cared for by the General Government, and that such a project may be seriously entertained at no distant day. The Pacific Railroad, which would so greatly promote the feelings of fraternity, bring us all so much nearer together and link our interests too closely to permit the idea of separation for once to suggest itself to the mind, has been most unwisely delayed by the wrangling of politicians and through sectional selfishness and jeoalousies. To the general interests of the country scarce one great measure is more important, and it will be through a lack of wisdom nearly allied to madness if it be much longer delayed.

DIVISION OF CALIFORNIA.—The late arrival from the Pacific brings us the news that the legislature of the Golden State is discussing "an act to create a new State out of California." The provisions of the bill are substantially these:

"The new State is to be called the "State of Columbia," and is to embrace all that part of the South, and inclusive of the counties of Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Tolumne and Calaveras. A portion of the present State debt is to be assumed by the new State on an equitable basis."

Several gentlemen urged the passage of this bill with great zeal. The Pacific coast will never be what it ought to be till there are more States, and they have more members and influence in Congress. It was declared that eventually it should be divided into four States. The movement is significant, and the bill was ordered to be printed.

A WISE ANSWER.—Socrates being told that the oracle at Delphos had declared him the wisest man in Greece, said: "There was nothing in him to verify that declaration but this, that all he knew was that he knew nothing; when others that were not wise reckoned themselves to be so."

Mormon Politics.

We give below an article originally from a correspondent of the Washington *Star*. If the remedy proposed here will answer the purpose, we hope it may be adopted. Certain it is, that this band of blasphemers and sensualists should be shorn of all power and influence by some means:

"So long as the legislators and jurors of the territory—the main elements in all governments—consists of Mormons, as they must, Brigham Young will control them as he pleases, and will be really to all intense and purpose, Governor of the Territory. A unanimous Mormon Legislature can pass any verdict they please in violation of the law as given to them by the Court, and the same influence which controls the finding, will control the public opinion there in supporting the same. The military, of course, could neither control the enactments of the one nor the verdict of the other.

"To illustrate this: Suppose the Government should order the arrest of Brigham Young, for embezzling the $20,000 sent ont to the Territory for the erection of public buildings. Of what avail would it be? Would a Mormon grand jury find a bill against him. Or, if it is found, would a Mormon traverse jury convict the heads of their church? Suppose a judgment in a civil suit was found against him, how could the Government reap its fruits? An execution and levy on his property would amount to nothing, as none of the faithful would dare to bid against his orders. In the hands of Government or a gentile purchaser, the property would be valueless. It is the knowledge of this absolute immunity from responsibility and punishment, that encourages them in their defiance of the Government."

Now for the remedy:

"Let the Territorial organization be abolished or repealed. Divide the territory geographically, and assign each division respectively, to the jurisdiction of New Mexico, California, Oregon, Nebraska and Kansas. While this plan will completely strip the mormon church of civil authority, and destroy her power to harm, every citizen and inhabitant will be secured in every right and privilege conferred by the constitution. They will have the benefit of a representation in the Territories to which they belong, and through them in Congress."

OVERLAND MAIL TO THE PACIFIC.—A mis-apprehension exists in the public mind on this subject, arising from Col. Benton's letter, lately appearing in the newspapers. The route has merely been made a mail route. No directions has been given by Congress to establish service upon it. It is the custom of the department to advertise for service on all new routes, and to let them if in the judgment of the Posmaster General, the lowest bid is not too high.—That is, if it is not so high as to exceed the probable benefit to accrue to the public interest from running the mails over the particular route. Our hope is, that in this case it may turn out that parties will offer to perform the service at a rate which the Postmaster General will feel at liberty to pay; inasmuch as we believe that a service upon that route will speedily result in settlements of frontiermen every twenty or thirty miles along that great line of emigration, which will lessen the cost of its protection one-half at least.—*Washington Star, 23d.*

KOSSUTH ON CUBA.—The New York *Times* of recent date contains a rather long letter from Kossuth in relation to Cuba and the United States. He takes the ground that there, is a large Republican party in Spain, and if the United States had actively taken part with the Republicans in the Revolution of 1854 in Spain, a Republican Government would have been established in that country, and Cuba would have become ours by voluntary action on their part. He regards the idea of purchasing the Island from the mother country as prepostrous and absurd. If an attempt to seize the Island by force were made, Spain would abolish slavery and declare the negroes free, which would embarrass the question of American action in the United States, and would cause England and France to take part with Spain to defend her rights.

☞Archbishop Hughes enlightened the faithful who crowded the Cathedral on Sunday to hear and welcome him on the true position of the Catholic Church in regard to the lately promulgated dogma of the Immaculate Conception. It was believed from the earliest ages, and only needed the sanction and authority now given to it, to make it, not a sentiment, but a point of faith. He proposes that the 8th of December—the day on which the decree was issued from St. Peter's—be commenced as a great anniversary in the Catholic Church; and he intimates his intention of erecting a monument, in the shape of a church, to perpetuate the memory of these events.—The Archbishop appears in excellent health, and seems to have derived, physically at least, considerable benefit from his journey to the Eternal City.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SHIPPING PAUPERS.—The Collector of New York has handed to the Mayor a letter received from the U. S. Consul at Zurich, in Switzerland, announcing that the Swiss Government are forwarding 320 paupers to that port via Havre.

Another New Territory.

We have a letter from a well informed correspondent in New Mexico, dated Santa Fe, Jan. 31, 1855, from which we learn that it is proposed that a Territorial Legislature shall memorialize Congress to erect a new Territory out of the Southern portion of New Mexico. Our correspondent writes on this interesting subject as follows:

I have seen a memorial to Congress drawn up by Hon James A. Lucas, of the House of Representatives, to be presented to the General Assembly for adoption, which is very important. It is ably written and contains arguments very potent in themselves. The session of the Legislature is now about closing by limitation, so it will hardly get through both branches at this session, though at the next annual session it will certainly be disposed of, if not at the present. Should the memorial be adopted here, and should Congress proceed to act on its prayer, the subject would create, doubtless, a great political excitement in Congress throughout the Union. I know there is at least a "respectable minority" in our Territorial General Assembly that favors the measure. The object is the creation of a new Territory by Congress, to be taken off the Southern portion of New Mexico—and the name suggested and recommended in the memorial is *Pimeria*, which was originally the name of the region now proposed to be erected into a new Territory. The name is, I think, euphonious, and would sound well as the name of a Territory or of a State.

I will give you some of the reasons urged in the memorial for the proposed measure. I condense them: The present Territory is about 800 miles long by 650 broad, with a superficial area of 520,000 square miles, inhabited by about 100,000 people. It is settled principally in its central portion from the North to the South line, and has, besides a large population in the territory lately acquired from Mexico, extending from the Rio Grande to near the Californian Gulf. Within this newly acquired territory there are several towns formerly in the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora. That portion now proposed to be erected into a new territorial organization is far removed from Santa Fe, the seat of government. The *Jornado del Mureto* intervenes. There is much difficulty in extending and executing the laws over that region of country on account of its distance from Santa Fe and the officers. The road is dangerous and difficult to travel. For instance, Los Cruses, the county seat of Dona Ana county, is 350 miles from the seat of government, and over the Jornado del Muerto, (Dead Man's Jorney.) The nearest town in the new territorial acquisition in New Mexico, and which would fall in the new Territory, is about 600 miles and the most remote about 800 miles, and over the routes almost completely rendering all communication with Santa Fe impracticable from the circumstances. The territory proposed is said to possess vast agricultural and mineral resources, and to be capable of supporting a large population and is claimed to be the finest pastoral country in the world. The climate is mild and salubrious. The boundaries proposed are the following: Beginning where the line of 32° North latitude intersects the line of 103° longitude, thence along the line of 32° to the Rio Grande del Norte, thence down that stream to where the parallel of 31° 47' crosses the river, thence West on this parallel one hundred miles, thence south to the parallel of 31° 20', thence West to the intersection of 111° longitude, thence to a point on the Rio Colorado twenty miles below the mouth of the Rio Gila, thence up the Rio Colorado to 24° latitude, thence East to the intersection of 103° longitude, thence South to the place of beginning.

If Congress should endorse this measure and create the territory as prayed for, it will contain a larger population at the time of its erection into a Territory than either Oregon, Washington, Minnesota, Kansas, or Nebraska Territories had at the time of their creation. Much the larger portion of the land in "Pimeria" is public domain.

ANCIENT ANTIQUITIES.—Nineveh was 15 miles long, and 40 round, the walls 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots. Babylon was 60 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick and 300 high, with 100 brazen gates. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus was 425 feet high; it was 200 years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high, and 763 feet on the side; its base covers 13 acres; the stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 206; 100,000 men were employed in the erection. About the 1590th part of the Great Pyramid of Egypt is occupied by chambers and passages; all the rest is solid masonry. The labyrinth of Egypt contains 3000 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round; it has 100 gates. Carthage was 25 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round and contained 25,000 citizens, and 400,000 slaves. The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donation that it was once plundered of $10,000, and Nero carried from it 500 statues. The Palls of Rome were 18 miles in extent.

YOUNG AMERICA AT HIS DEVOTIONS.—The editor of the Detrot Times says he heard a day or two since the following illustration of early piety: "Pray God bless father and mother, and Anna, and by jinks I must scrabble quick to get into bed before Mary does."

WAS MOSCOW EVER BURNED?—We have alluded heretofore to Senator Douglas' latest discovey, viz: that Moscow was never burned. The Muscatine Enquirer having intimated that the story was a hoax, a correspondent of the Alton Telegraph states that he was on the packet, at the Quincy wharf, last fall, when Senator Douglas came on baord. He says that the story he gave of his adventures in Europe, and his reception by the Emperor Nicholas, was amusing, interesting and instructive; and in speaking of Moscow, he said he was compelled to falsify so much of the records and statements concerning that city, which had left the impression upon the minds of the American people that Moscow was burnt during the French invasion. Says he: Gentlemen, Moscow, inside the Kremlin, was never burnt. The buildings now there show, evidently, signs of ancient architecture, and of being the work of different generations. Any one who saw them would say that the buildings, palaces, &c., now standing are not the work of modern times. He accounts for the apparent burning of Moscow as follows: Around the entire city had been erected buildings for the storage of the winter supply of fuel, grain, &c., for the city, the barracks for the army, and the dwellings of the lower classes. Those dwellings and store houses encircling the walls of Moscow were destroyed; but the city itself suffered little or no damage.

PURCHASE OF MT. VERNON.—It will be recollected that the ladies of Virginia formed an association some time since, under the title of the "Virginia Central Mount Vernon Association," with a view of raising funds for the purchase of Mount Vernon. The Richmond papers of a late date contain a correspondence between John Harmer Gilmer, Esq., on behalf of the ladies thus associated, and Mr. John A. Washington, the proprietor of Mt. Vernon. Mr. Washington declares himself entirely unwilling that Mt. Vernon should pass from his possession unless to the State of Virginia or to the United States. The reasons assigned have much force: One of which is that, as a private possession, in the dispersion of families and changes of fortune, it might be converted to uses inconsistent with the veneration due to the memory and character of him with whose life it is so intimately connected. He further says: "Much as I admire and reverence the many graces and virtues that adorn the ladies of my native State, I cannot be instrumental in the erection of the graceful monument designed by their patriotism and illustrative of it, but which, at the same time, would commemorate the degeneracy of myself and the men of our land." Mr. Washington was further urged on the subject, but did not feel himself at liberty to change his views.

☞African Explorations have been peculiarly fatal to the enterprising travelers who have undertaken them, and hence it has been generally believed that the climate of Africa must inevitably be fatal to European constitusions. Some doubt is thrown over this by a voyage up the Niger, from which the steamer Pleiade has just returned to England, without having lost a single man, white or black. She steamed up the Niger Delta in the begining of July, ascended the river Chadda two hundred and fifty miles above the previous explorers, Allen and Oldfield, and reached to within fifty miles of the confluence of the Faro and Behaeh. This expedition has proved that the Chadda and Benaeh are the same stream, which is navigable up to Yola, the capital of Adamana. The party included sixty persons, and the expedition was in the river one hundred and eighteen days, twice as long as the expedition of 1842, which ended in so fearful a loss of life. The safety of the party is attributed to their having entered the river at the proper season, on the rising water, to their having induced all the Europeans to take quinine daily, passing all the cooking and drinking water through a boiler, scraping decks instead of washing them, using Burnet's solution of zinc freely, pumping out the bilge water daily, and keeping up of the spirits of the crew by music, dancing, &c.—*U. S. Gazette.*

A NEW LINE TO EUROPE.—The New York *Tribune* learns from "the best source" that Commodore Vanderbilt has proposed to the Postmaster General to establish a new line of ocean steamers between here and Liverpool, running every fortnight, alternately with the Collins line, so that there shall be a weekly mail service by American steamers on this great international route. Mr. Vanderbilt offers to furnish large and swift vessels, and to receive from the Department only $16,000 for each trip, or some $4,000 less than the British Government pays the Cunard line, and not quite half what the Collins line receives under the exising contract.

☞Prince Albert is quiet bald on the top of his head. Premature baldness seems to be hereditary in the royal family. The Duke of Cambridge, though only thirty six years of age, lost his hair some time ago. George IV. resorted early to a wig, and the duke of York was bald at thirty.

☞The New Bedford Standard states that forged drafts to the amount of $20-000 upon merchants of that city have been received within the last two months from Honolulu. Two, amounting to $3,000, were paid before the fraud was discovered.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 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.

"The Day for Reason has Gone By."

In the political campaign of 1840, when in their madness the whig party threw to the winds most of the former political principles advocated by them—a United States bank, amongst others, and made their memorable and never-to-be-forgotten appeal to the lowest and most abandoned passions and prejudices, in their denunciation of the independent treasury scheme, and the *then*, and the preceding administration, the whig party leaders, in their intoxication and frenzy, unblushingly declared *that "the day for reason had gone by"*—argument was abandoned, as a necessary element of success, and frothy declamation, and the disgusting, meaningless paraphernalia of "log cabins," "gourds," "coon-skins," and "hard cider," were insultingly presented to the intelligence of the American voters, as substitutes for argument in favor of whig nominees for president, vice president, governors, members of congress, &c., &c.

Unfortunately for the surviving members of the whig party of the present day, all the great and monstrous measures for which they then *secretly* contended, and endeavored to fasten upon the people in the management of the affairs of the government, have been repudiated, and the measures and doctrines then contended for by the democracy—an independent treasury, a revenue tariff, and the observance of a strict construction of the constitution in the administration of the affairs of government, have been engrafted as its settled policy, and all opposition has ceased in the general acquiescence of the nation which attests their wisdom.

In this territory, but recently, the whig party met in convention—nominated a candidate for delegate to congress, promulgated a beautiful *medley* of principles in the shape of a platform, yet has the organ of that party, the *Puget Sound Courier*, contented itself with a mere allusion to the principles advanced, without the slightest pretense of making an argument for their approval or in their defense. The *Courier* would seem to have abandoned all argument, and the last issue of that paper comes to us without containing *one reason* why judge Strong should receive the support of the people of this territory, for the office for which he has received the nomination. In what article, let us ask, is there a principle discussed, or a solitary argument advanced, why judge Strong should receive even the support of the *party* to which he professes to be attached? We challenge an investigation, and proof to the contrary, in the assertion that that paper has "flew the track" from principles, and is endeavoring to wheedle the people into the support of its candidate, *on his naked merits*. A good time the whig party will have, too, on that lay out!

And let us here inquire on what ground is it that the whig party look for success, in the coming election? Do they expect the know nothing influence to help them out? Their organ is silent on that subject, which fact may be taken as evidence of a *feeler* for their support. We know not how that is, and care less. Certain it is that the resolutions of the *democratic* convention denounced the order in appropriate terms, and furnished its members with a favorable excuse for *not* giving their support to the democratic nominee. The whig convention, not daring to give expression to its opinion on the subject of know-nothingism, may expect whatever support that order may be able to afford. But let judge Staong have the know-nothing support, more or less, for what it is worth, and then what? Do they expect "aid and comfort" from the old line national whigs? How can they with any show of reason, after crowding judge Hays and his friends out of the convention and off the platform, with a resolution that the convention was *"opposed to the admission of any more slave states."* Do they count upon the free-soil or abolition vote? The *Courier* disclaims all thought of the kind, and says, *"that they as a party will support their own nominees, there need be no doubt."* The fact that they would not accept the terms of *sale* offered by the whig convention, would have been evidence sufficient to satisfy any reasonable mind that they would not support judge Strong, after having nominated judge Cushman, without the necessity of an admission of that fact on the part of the *Courier*. How, then, is judge Strong to be elected? As the democratic party are united, throughout the territory, in their support of Col. Anderson, from what source is the whig nominee to derive his strength? What one valid reason can be adduced in support of the belief that he stands any chance of success in the coming election? Not one can be offered. *No, not one.* But with the whig party, and its organ, in this territory, *"the day for reason has gone by."*

To the democracy, we need only say, that the surest indications exist of the triumphant election of Col. J. Patton Anderson to congress, and of a democratic majority in both branches of the next legislature. Does any one inquire upon what ground we predicate this assurance? We reply that the democratic party, alone, is now the only organized national party in the United States, and that recent intelligence from the Atlantic side has brought us the cheering intelligence of its recovery from the partial consternation into which its ranks were thrown by the agitation of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and the triumphs of know-nothingism, and the people, awakening to a sense of the danger threatened the republic by disunionists and proscriptionists, are again found rallying around the old democratic banner which has but recently waived in victory over the result of elections in several of the states.

And not only on the Atlantic has the tide turned against the miserable combinations of the day that have been arrayed against the democracy, but in California—in San Francisco, has the wretched know-nothing conspirators been consigned to the "tomb of the Capulets," in the election of a democratic mayor, comptroller, treasurer, &c., over all the combined opposing isms—thus affording the surest guarantee, that the principles of democracy on the Pacific coast, will, in the future, be adhered to by the party professing attachment to them, with that tenacity which will know "neither variableness nor shadow of turning."

But we have reasons still nearer home, why we expect the election of Col. Anderson, and the democratic ticket throughout the territory generally. In the triumphant re-election of Gen. LANE, by the democracy of Oregon, news of which has just been received, the democracy of this territory have another illustration of the triumph of their principles over the conspiracies, the plots and counter plots, the heterogeneous fusion which was banded together with such care and industry by the opposition of that territory, to make one united and desperate effort to wrest from the democracy the political power of that territory, and send to congress a repudiated federal whig ex-official. Have not the democracy, in view of these things, everything to encourage them in the approaching contest? When, within the political history of this territory, did the bow of promise augur more favorably, or give a more cheerful foreshadowing of a glorious victory for the democracy on the 9th day of July next, than at present? The democracy are moving forward in open daylight—in clear sunshine—encouraged onward by the cheering success of their party's triumph in the Atlantic states—in California and Oregon. The star of the democracy is in the ascendent, and here let us ask, can the supporters of judge Strong, or the candidate of the abolition party, receive any consolation by a rehersal of the results alluded to? Or are they not really regarded by them as forewarning them of the certain defeat which awaits them?

But we have more conclusive evidence, than the prestage of victory by which we are surrounded, to count with a certainty upon the election of Col. Anderson as our next representative in Congress. *The territory of Washington is democratic.* It not only gave a decided and handsome majority for the first delegate, but elected a large majority of the members of the last legislature from the ranks of the democracy, and that, too, when the Kansas-Nebraska issue was fresh before the people. And now let us ask, has any circumstance, or combination of circumstances occurred since that time, to change the political character of the territory? We contend not. We claim for the democracy the advantage of the immigration. We contend that more persons have become residents of the territory, claiming allegiance to the democratic party, than have removed from it, claiming democratic affinities, since the last election. We know of none, nor have heard of any who have changed their political views, except it has been in favor of the democratic party. We have ample whig authority for believing that that party is far—very far from being as well satisfied with the nomination of judge Strong, as is the democratic party with Col. Anderson. In fact, we believe that Col. Anderson can and will better succeed in uniting the democratic party than any person else that could have been nominated. The *Courier* tacitly admits that judge Cushman, the abolition candidate, will inflict a greater injury upon judge Strong, by being a candidate, than he will upon Col. Anderson. And we will here take occasion to say that we believe that nearly every democrat who may have unfortunately connected himself with the order of know-nothings—now, since the overthrow and submurging of that order in San Francisco and Oregon, will come out, boldly, and vote for Col. Anderson. Now, when the foregoing data is added up—and we appeal to the candid and unprejudiced of all parties, to decide as to its correctness—we will ask the Puget Sound *Courier*, or any other mouth piece the whig party may have, on what ground it rests its hopes of electing judge Strong to congress? Come now, do reason a little.

And why, does any one ask, should the people of this territory send Col. Anderson to congress in preference to either judges Strong or Cushman?

We answer, because he is a democrat, embued with national, not sectional partialities—a representative of the only national party in congress or the Union—acknowledging no political "higher law" than the constitution, and relying for aid, in the discharge of his duty to his constituents, alike upon the members from the north and the south. Col. Anderson considers the *whole* congress as interested in the welfare and prosperity of the territories of the United States, and would scorn to make a peculiar *sectional* appeal to either wing of that body. His course would have a tendency to enlist in his favor, not only all the members of the great democratic party, but all others possessed of truly national sentiments. From this coast he would meet with a hearty co-operation from the delegate from Oregon, and from the senators and representatives from California, some of whom have established for themselves a reputation already national.

In conclusion, let us enquire how it would be with either of the other candidates? In other words, would not either of them be very much like a fish out of water? Which would make the most favorable impression upon members of Congress—judge Strong, with his bull-dog arrogance, vanity and *sectionalism*, or Col. Anderson, with his urbanity of manners, open, frank, manly and courteous address? What kind of concert of action could exist between judge Strong and general Lane? Would he not be emphatically *the* "one-horse" delegate of the Pacific?

We will pursue this subject no further at present. That Col. Anderson would be able to make more friends amongst the members of congress in one month than could be effected by judge Strong in five years, we firmly believe, and that he would succeed in accomplishing more for this territory in one session, than could be procured by judge Strong during the balance of his natural life, we are as fully of opinion. All then, that is necessary to insure the election of the nominee of the democracy, is for the party to stand by and support the democratic ticket throughout the several counties, at the coming election—headed by Col. J. Patton Anderson, and the people of Washington territory will have elected to congress a delegate of whom the party in congress will be proud, and for whose course in congress the people of this territory will never have cause to feel ashamed.

THE DEMOCRACY AWAKE.—We have just received cheering news from Chehalis and Pacific counties. It is as we expected. The population on Shoalwater Bay, and at the mouth of Columbia river, are an active, energetic and hard working people. They know their interests too well to be found voting any such ticket as that put out by the whigs, notwithstanding the boasts of that party that Judge Strong would carry the whole river and lower country. We will stake our sagacity on it, that Pacific and Chehalis counties will be close up in the contest for the banner. Let us see. It is said that Col. Anderson is flaying Judge Strong "within an inch of his life" in that direction.

☞There is something obviously wrong in the management of the post offices, or in some way connected with the mail arrangements between Cowlitz Landing and Shoalwater bay along the Columbia river. The *Pioneer and Democrat* is mailed regularly every week, yet our subscribers in that direction are making loud complaint that it is not regularly received at either Pacific city, Chinook, Tarlet, Monticello, Oak Point, &c., &c. Copies of the laws of the last session of the legislature were mailed to the several county Auditors of the different counties yet in some instances we learn, (Chehalis for one), they have failed to reach their destination. Where does the fault attach? Who can inform us?

Judge Hays.--The Whig Convention, &c.

The last Puget Sound *Courier* says we have assumed to give the reasons which induced Judge Hays' withdrawal from the whig convention, and intimates that the reasons given by us are not correct. In our issue of May 19th, we said—"the free soil opposition induced Judge Hays to withdraw from the contest," &c., concerning which the *Courier*, in a vain effort to make a distinction without a difference, acknowledges the correctness of our conclusion as follows:

"It might be also stated with propriety, that Judge Hays had some fears he might be placed on a platform that would be inconsistent with his former political course; these several reasons were the cause of the Judge's withdrawal."

Judge Hays had his name withdrawn as a candidate, after the resolutions of the convention were introduced. And why?—The *Courier* says, because the platform was *"inconsistent with his former political course."* The platform is therefore acknowledged to be a *sectional*—not *national* one, which is but an admission that whiggery, as held by the party in this territory, is *sectional*, and as such, we would ask what right the party has to lay claim to the support of Judge Hays, and those who think with him.

There is no use of an attempt to disguise the fact, that the whig party has so effectually bargained and sold itself out to free soilers, abolitionists, and know nothings, and so well is this matter understood in the states, that old line *national* whigs are now found voting with the democratic party, which repudiates all isms, and stands on the broad national principles of the constitution.

We have always been of the opinion, that every citizen of this or any other territory, was equal in rights, and in the regards of his fellow citizens, provided his conduct merited regard; but the *Courier* argues, if it argues anything at all, that a southern man should be ostracised. Such may be the narrow views of the editors of that paper, but we have just reason to believe that such invidious distinctions are unknown to the body of congress, except in isolations, "few and far between," and no such odious discriminations should be made here. In the language of the prospectus of the *Courier*, we should know no north or south, for we have no slavery issue in this territory. Even the Nebraska-Kansas bill is accepted by us only on the great principle of the *sovereignty of the people* in territories, as well as in states, over questions in which the people are directly interested, touching their rights and interests. Ours is the broad and catholic doctrine of *popular sovereignty and anti-propagandism.*

Let us, in this connection, examine a case in point. Let the editors of the *Courier*, if they are disposed to view the terrible consequences resulting from propagandism, turn their attention towards Kansas, where, at the last accounts, anarchy and confusion had usurped the place of law and order. The fell spirit of sectionalism, to which the editors of the *Courier* are so laboriously appealing, led the people of Massachusetts to raise, it is said, *five millions of dollars*, to colonize Kansas, in order to secure it a free state. This spirit of propagandism roused the people of Missouri to resistance. They determined to out-vote the *hirelings* of fanaticism, and have done so, perhaps by doing as great a wrong as the people of Massachusetts did, who sent people there to forestall a fair and honest emigration.

Wrong done by Massachusetts produced the wrong action of Missouri, and now we find the legislature of the former state, pledging itself by arms and material aid, to defend its *hireling* voters—thus inviting a civil war in the new territory of Kansas.

Is it not enough that we shall see, depricatingly, from a distance, this terrible conflict, brought on by fanaticism and the denial of equal rights to the inhabitants of a territory? Shall we introduce in this far off region, the criminations and recriminations of sectionalism? Will the people of this territory suffer themselves to enter on a crusade against any of its inhabitants, merely because they happen to be born in a particular part of the Union? We appeal to the thoughtful and intelligent amongst us, that they ponder well upon these things. We do not appeal to the abolitionists, for we have recently been informed that many of them approve of the platform upon which Judge Strong has been placed; but to the old line national whigs we say—the men that concocted the platform through which Judge Strong received his nomination, have sold you to the abolitionists—have traded you off for *sectionalism*. They constructed a platform that neither Judge Hays, nor any other man, possessed of national sentiments, could defend. Thus, then, having choaked all *national* considerations out of the way, the road was opened for Judge Strong, and this is how the nomination of a man, comparatively the most odious to a majority of the party, was effected.

In the same article in the *Courier*, to which the foregoing has reference, several inquiries are made about the action of the gentlemen placed before the democratic convention. We will answer them briefly. Governor Stevens withdrew his name because he thought it right and proper to do so. The slurs attempted to be thrown at Gov. Stevens, in the questions asked by the *Courier*, will prove as harmless as they are silly and childish. Judge Lancaster was not nominated by the democratic convention, because there was not a majority of the delegates in favor of his nomination, and Col. Anderson *was* nominated because there *was* a majority of the delegates in favor of his nomination. There is a full answer to your three-fourths of a column of verbosity. And we would here remark that if the editors of the *Courier* expect us, *at this time*, to enter into a discussion of matters relative to our own position towards Judge Lancaster, or any person else, foreign to the matter of the approaching election, they will find themselves sadly disappointed. We will attend to our own affairs when the affairs of others are disposed of.

Know Nothingism.

The result of the late elections in New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, Connecticut, Indiana, California, and espicially in Oregon, proves that the days of this order are numbered and close at hand. Hereafter it will be remembered with the *isms* of the past. True, it has looked more formidable and dangerous than any *ism* of this nineteenth century, but its growth was of a hot-house nature—it could not withstand the pure light—the healthy atmosphere of principle. We feel that it is gone, and but that we believe it has had an ephemeral existence in this territory—short and ineffectual, as it has been pernicious in the influence it has exercised—we should notice it no further. That the order in this territory was conceived and brought into existence by whigs from Oregon—established by whig influence from that territory, we never had a doubt. Nor have we the shadow of a doubt but that it was established in Oregon, and introduced into this territory as the expiring hope of whiggery, to secure the election to congress of the whig nominees of both territories. Attractions were presented, inducements held out, and promises made that were well calculated to entrap good democrats. In this way, doubtless, many good, honest and sincere democrats were inveigled into the iniquitous order. All mankind are more or less credulous and liable to be deceived; and this is no evidence of weakness or want of principle. That man has never lived that has not, at some time in his life, found himself the victim of misplaced confidence. In this case, then, since the bubble has exploded—since the form has been unmasked and its deformities exposed, the question with those who have been deceived, will naturally be—what shall we do? To all such as have been attached to the democratic party, we would say, as we have always said, in all sincerity, candor and earnestness—come out from amongst them—take a final card of withdrawal from the wigwam—vote as you have always voted. It is now the time—the proper time, to take your true position. Your party will remember you, your neighbors will respect you, and your friends will esteem you. The time will never be more propitious.

"There were four out of forty-seven who preferred Col. Anderson."—*Courier.*

If the *Courier* had said there were seven out of forty-seven members of the territorial democratic convention who preferred Col. Anderson *on the first ballot*, the record would probably have sustained the assertion. But let us see how it was in the whig convention. On the first ballot, Judge Strong received 16 votes, *nine* of which were cast by brother "*Jeemes*," and one by Hon. Wm. Strong, (by proxy?) Then, even on that "lay out," Col. Anderson has the advantage. He had no brother in the convention, cast no vote himself, and received *seven* votes on the first ballot, whilst Judge Strong only received *six* votes besides *his own* and his brother's *nine*. The *Courier* ought not to say anything more about the two conventions. The comparison, correctly drawn, would make the editors stare. The editors of the *Courier* cannot be ignorant of the fact, that Judge Strong literally *bullied* the convention into a nomination of himself—offered the whig party for sale to the abolitionists—in so many words saying to Judge Hays, *if you are nominated you must make the race on such terms as I shall dictate—you must endorse such doctrines as I shall prescribe.* And how was it with Col. Wallace, the next strongest candidate? Did not Judge Strong create foul suspicions between Col. Wallace and his friends, in so far as to prevent that gentleman's nomination? And what was his course towards Mr. Denny, and all the other candidates before the convention? We contend that he *bullied* that body into his support.

"In Conscious Strength there is Danger."

Let the democracy in our territory remember this in the coming contest. Let them *all* turn out and work. The whigs are on the alert and will make a desperate struggle. They will take every advantage of our confidence, and seize every opportunity to use that advantage. Not a stone will be left unturned. We would urge—earnestly urge our democratic friends to be on the ground early on the day of the election, and see that your neighbors are there to cast their votes uninfluenced. Keep a close watch lest some foul slanders against our candidates may be used on the day of the election without contradiction. We have a majority in the territory, and it is the duty of all to see that our full party vote is cast. And in our county, we would most earnestly urge the democracy not to *bolt*. Vote the whole ticket. There is no a man on it that is not better suited to fill the office for which he is a candidate than his opponent. Let us at this election set aside all doubt that Thurston county is democratic, by giving to Col. Anderson *and the whole ticket* a clear majority of at least 75 votes.

"Another reason why Judge Hays withdrew his name from the convention: with his usual sagacity he anticipates much excitement during the next congress on the slavery question: that the North and South will be arrayed against each other with a more bitter and determined feeling than since the organization of the federal government—with the North or South, the delegate from this territory must have his sympathies. There is no escape—if with the South, the North will see it, and seeing it, is it probable that they would as favorably listen, and supply our necessities? Would they not rather be supposed to withhold appropriations as a chastisement for sending from the New England of the Pacific, a delegate with Southern sympathies, or pro-slavery sentiments? If the delegate stands aloof and takes sides with neither, he shares the sympathies of neither, but gets the curses of both sections. There is no middle ground—"*E Pluribus Unum*—*J. Watkins Shoemaker.*"

"Barring" the *latin*, the above is an extract from the last *Puget Sound Courier*, and given amongst the reasons by the editors of that paper why Judge Hays withdrew his name from before the whig convention as a candidate for delegate to congress. Is not Judge Hays ashamed of his party and his apologists?

We have stated that the resolutions of the whig convention made a "bid" for the free-soil vote, and that the free-soil opposition to Judge Hays, in the convention, induced that gentleman to withdraw from the contest; and now we leave it to any candid man or set of men, of any party, if the above apology or explanation for Judge Hays is not a *direct "bid"* for the free soil party to give their support in the coming election for Judge Strong? If it is not a direct appeal to *sectionalism*, in the name of God, what is it? The democracy contend that legislation for territories is the legitimate business of the *whole* congress—that a delegate transcends his duty, and misrepresents his constituents, when he appeals to *sectionality*—to the north, the south or the centre; that territories belong alike to each of the whole United States—to be legislated for alike by their representatives in congress, *of all*. Does Washington territory belong to the north? Is it the property of the northern states? Does it belong to the south? Is it the property of the southern states? What business has a delegate to become embroiled or take sides on the slavery or any other *sectional* issue, in which his territory is not interested? What right have members of congress, from either the north or the south, to inquire into the sentiments of a delegate from a territory, without a vote, on any *sectional* issue? and what justice would there be in members of congress, from either the north or south, *withholding* legislation from a territory, because of an honest expression of those sentiments on the part of a delegate? If a delegate from a territory attends to the business of his constituents as he ought to, he will have *no business* to turn *sectionalist*, and no *time* to "take sides" with any other than members entertaining *national* sentiments, alike from all portions of the Union. The difference, then, in congress, between Col. Anderson and Judge Strong would be, that whilst the former would appeal to the pride and patriotism, the *nationality* of the *whole* congress, the latter would appeal to a little band of northern abolition disunionists and southern secessionists. Let the intelligent voters of the territory decide between them. We charge it home, that the explanation for Judge Hays, contained in the *Courier* of June 7, is an appeal to *sectionalism* and a *"bid"* for the abolition vote, and a full confirmation of all we have heretofore said as to the reasons which induced Judge Hays' withdrawal. If the above is not correct, and as the *Courier* says *"there is no middle course,"* will the editors of that paper please inform its readers what are the grounds occupied by Judge Cushman? Is Strong midway between Col. Anderson and Cushman, or is it Cushman that is between the democratic and whig nominees. The many inconsistencies of the *Courier* are truly amusing, and the awkward "cross-lifting" in its columns is beginning to excite no inconsiderable amount of laughter in this region.

☞Several bungling and obvious errors occurred in a portion of last week's edition of the *Pioneer and Democrat*, which will be pointed out by a comparison with a revised and corrected copy.

SAWAMISH COUNTY.—In another column it will be seen that the democracy of this county have held their county convention and nominated WM. M. MORROW, Esq., for representative, and candidates for other county offices. The resolution pledging to Col Anderson the support of the democracy of that county for delegate to congress, is but another evidence of the popularity of that gentleman with the masses, and the certainty with which his election may be regarded over all opposition. The silly stories and false charges that have been made against Col. Anderson—to the effect that he designed leaving the territory in case he had failed receiving the nomination for delegate to congress—that he would remove from the territory if not elected, and would never return to it if elected, and other "small potato" gossip, will have no effect with the people, and but serves to show the base resorts to which whiggery, in its extremity, is driven for material with which to operate against him. Col. A. thought proper to resign the post of Marshal of this territory, and enter upon the practice of his profession, because his legal acquirements guaranteed to him a respectable subsistence, which his official position *did not*. All his interests are identified with the territory, and he has never intimated a desire to leave it, otherwise than as his friends and the democratic party have now determined upon, in the character of representative of this territory in congress. Sawamish county will give him a handsome majority, and elect the entire democratic ticket.

IMPROVEMENT IN AND ABOUT OLYMPIA.—Within a few months past, Mr. EDWARD GIDDINGS, Jr., has completed several hundred additional feet to the wharf on the flats, leading from Main street to deep water, on Budd's Inlet. The wharf now begins to show to considerable advantage, and although the work is not progressing rapidly, it nevertheless moves onward steadily.

A good and substantial bridge, as we should pronounce it, 376 feet in length, 16 feet wide, and three feet above extreme high tide, has just been constructed over the eastern neck of Budd's inlet, on fifth street, connecting Olympia with the main land eastward. This improvement will greatly oblige a large portion of our farming community in that direction, as well as prove of vast accommodation to the citizens of this place, and along the bay east and northward.

Two new store houses have recently been erected on Main street, near the corner of fifth—one by Mr. Wm. Rutledge, Jr., and the other by Mr. Edmund Sylvester. They add much to the appearance of the southern portion of the town. One is already occupied by "Louisson & Co." and the other will shortly be occupied by Mr. Rutledge.

Democratic Convention in Sawamish County.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Sawamish county, held at the house of Wesley Gosnell, June 2d, 1855, Lee Hancock was unanimously chosen President, and J. L. Morrow, Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by David Shelton, they then proceeded to business.

On motion of Mr. Shelton, they appointed a committee of three, Wesley Gosnell, Alfred Hall, and Calvin W. Swindell, for the purpose of bringing out a list of names to run in the convention to fill the offices in said county. This being done they then proceeded to ballot, which resulted with the following result:

Representative, Wm. M. MORROW;
County Commissioner, LEE HANCOCK;
Assessor, CHARLES GRAHAM;
Constable, JOHN FORBES;
Coroner, JOSEPHUS ECKLER.

Also, Lee Hancock, Calvin W. Swindell, and Alfred Hall, as delegates to attend the Pierce County Convention, for the purpose of nominating a joint Councilman for Pierce and Sawamish counties.

On motion of David Shelton, they unanimously adopted the platform laid down by the general Convention held at Olympia, on the 7th day of May, 1855.

On motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is with pleasure and satisfaction that the democracy of Sawamish county fully endorses the action and resolutions of the late democratic territorial convention, and we hereby pledge ourselves to give to its nominee, Col. J. Patton Anderson, our hearty and undivided support, and that we will use all honorable means within our power to procure his election.

On motion of Mr. Swindell it was resolved to have the proceedings of this convention published in the *Pioneer and Democrat*.

On motion of Mr. Shelton, adjourned *sine die*.

LEE HANCOCK, President.
J. L. MORROW, Secretary.

☞We are under special obligations to STUART, of the express, (24 hours from Portland,) for the Portland, Oregon, *Standard* and *Times*, containing returns of the election in Oregon, and for other express favors.

☞To all whom it may concern, see the notice of the Register and Receiver to settlers, in our advertising columns.

Election in Oregon.

It is with feelings of pride and pleasure, rather than in a spirit of vain-glorious exultation, that we would refer to the triumphant re-election of Gen. Lane as the delegate for Oregon, by the recent election in that territory. When it is remembered that every element that disaffection could afford, and coalition could embrace, was brought into the political canvass, and wielded with the most deadly effort against the nominee of the democracy, and that Gen. Lane has overcome all opposition by a majority, as is claimed, of 2,000, such a result cannot prove otherwise than inspiring, in the highest degree to the democracy of this territory, in the approaching election. Let but the democracy of Washington preserve the firm and unbroken front which their brethren in Oregon has just exhibited, and Col. Anderson will triumph over all opposition by a majority proportionally as large as that given by Oregon for the "Marion of the Mexican War."

The following are the majorities of Gen. Lane, so far as heard from taken from the Oregon *Times* of June 9th:

Counties.	*Majorities.*
Multhnomah,	79
Wasco,	54
Clackamas,	158
Yamhill,	42
Marion,	285
Linn,	397
Polk,	335
Benton	190
Clatsop	52
Lane (Long Tom precinct only heard from)	41
At Port Orford,	39
Total	1652

California.

The following is the result of the recent election in San Francisco, for mayor and the city officers, and the next city government will be composed as follows:

Mayor.—James Van Ness, (Dem.)
Comptroller.—A. J. Moulder, (Dem.)
Treasurer.—Wm. McKibbin, (Dem.)
City Attorney.—Balie Payton, (K. N.)
Surveyor.—J. J. Huff, (Dem.)
Tax Collector.—Ed. Batturs, (K. N.)
Marshal.—Hampton North, (K. N.)
Harbor Master.—J. B. Schaffer, (Dem.)
Clerk Superior Court.—J. B. McMinn, (K. N.)

In commentiug on the result of the election in that city, the San Francisco *Herald* says:

"The steamer of to-day bears tidings that will create a stir among the politicians in the east. The secret Order—obnoxious, if for no other reason than because it is a secret political order—has made an amazing progress since its organization. It has swallowed up the smaller factions, and swept the great parties before it, as fallen leaves before the tempest. It had come to be regarded as invincible. Not a check had it received to weaken the presitge of its victories. In its resistless course, it found its way to the shores of the Pacific. It had but to come, to see, and to conquer. The old parties went down before its onset, and men stood amazed at its powers. In time came reflection and discussion. A rally was made by far-seeing men of every party. They looked upon the organization as in its nature ephemerial—they saw that it contained the seed of its own dissolution. It was impossible to conceive that such an Order could long hold sway over the American mind—it was at variance with American principles—unsuited to American habits—innovating, disorganizing, in conflict with the spirit of the American Constitution, and of the glorious band of patriots who watched the cradle of the Republic. A stand was made against it; the battle was fought on Monday last, and for the first time, the new party received a check. It was not routed, for it still exhibited a giant strength; but it was proved it was not iuvincible.

San Francisco is the first to face the bugbear—the first to break the charm that has made strong men weak, and dissolved parties into nothingness. It will go forth to the world, that as a body we are not bigots, nor proscriptionists, nor uncharitable, and in after years, when the rise, progress, and fall of this mysterious order has become matter of wonder to the historian, it will be remembered to the credit of San Francisco that she was among the first to interpose a barrier against its onward march — In the eastern states it has become Africanized. Thousands of delegates, in solemn conclave assembled, have avowed principles that forever ent them off from association with other bodies of their order.—This act has been created and must create an internal convulsion. It effectually destroys the possibility of a national organization and a national victory Let us concede to it good intentions at the outset. It might have served a temporary purpose to reform abuses, and check the insolence of reckless politicians. But too much success has destroyed its powers of usefulness. It has run into excesses, and if its career in Massachusetts be an indication of its tendencies, it must soon drive humane, moderate men from its ranks. The bigots will remain. There are such even in San Francisco, who talk of disregarding the late election, wherein eleven thousand seven hundred voters participated, and retaining the present city government. It is true such talk is idle, for none could stand up against the fearful storm of popular indignation that would burst upon the perpetrators of such an outrage. Yet it goes to show to what uncharitableness and injustice the bigot inclines."

☞ "Oliver Cromwell Pratt, Mordicai Paul Deady."—*Oregonian.*

☞ "Olympian Thunderer, Jupiter W. Wiley."—*P. S. Courier.*

How great minds will agree!

☞ The spirit manifested in the following article, is an index to a more general feeling than we would have supposed it possible could have been awakened by our mild, and as we believed, and still believe, appropriate allusion to the county ticket last week. After truthfully assigning a reason for the cause of the silence on the part of the paper since the nominations were made, giving our reasons why we should give an unequivocal support to the *whole* ticket, we alluded, in as delicate a manner as we were capable of, to a rumor, which, if not explained away, or counteracted, would be likely to operate prejudicially in the coming election. The suggestion was wholly and entirely our own.—We were influenced in making it, by none other than a number of the candidates themselves; we consulted none others; and if our views of propriety in the matter, happen to coincide with others, it is the result of accident, and not of collusion. We have no connection with any clique—know nothing of the existence of any—are influenced or controlled by none, and we challenge the production of evidence to the contrary.

The suggestion was made through the best of motives—with an object that all might take advantage of it that thought proper, without, as a necessary consequence, seeking to prejudice the prospects of those who did not wish to do so. We have sought to establish no confessional, as some would wish to torture our suggestion; but some of the candidates, not wishing to smart under the imputation of belonging to the order of *know nothings*, have signified their wish to have it made public, *that they do not belong to that order. Is it right* that the people should know *who are not*, if they cannot find out who *are* members of that order? Dare not the subject be alluded to, in any shape, without giving offence?

We honestly believe that the order has been broken up, and that their wigwams are about being abandoned in this territory. We believe that nearly every democrat who was unfortunate enough to be caught in this whig gull-trap, regrets the error, and feels sore in consequence, and that all such will now vote for Col. Anderson. Let the democrats of Thurston county then, stand by the nominations—let them vote the *straightout ticket, from Col. Anderson down*—let know-nothingism cling to whiggery, and let that party cling to it, as did the Spartan boy to the stolen fox, but let all good democrats escape the consequences.

We have made no special charges with regard to this matter. We have given the order an honest opposition from the start, and will die opposing the pernicious doctrines inculcated in its teachings. We have no compromises to make with *proscription* and *intolerence*. We have nothing to take back, and no regrets to offer for our former course. Our conscience acquits us with having been governed from principle and a sense of right, and being thus, self-approved, we are willing to abide the issue.

To the Democracy of Thurston County.

Being a candidate of the *democratic party* for the high honor of a seat in your legislative halls, I have been induced to pen the following from a knowledge of the singular and unwarrantable course taken by certain professed members of the party against some of the nominees and tacitly countenanced by the editor of the democratic organ. It will be seen by refering to an article in the Pioneer and Democrat of June 8th, headed "Democratic County Ticket," (which by the way is the first time the county ticket has been mentioned by that paper) that the editor is feeling for *know nothings* among the candidates. He says, however, "the matter is foreign to the subject," "no public accusations exist against any of them"—"they are nominees of a democratic convention of the democratic party"—"recognized members of it"—"good and substantial citizens"—gentlemen of intelligence"—that it was no fault of the convention that nominated them, &c." What more does he want? What do the people want more? Why this inquisitive spirit? Why not inqnire if any of them read Andrew Jackson Davis' writings, or the Tribune, attend woman's right's conventions, or has been in love with a pretty girl dressed in the Bloomer costume? If it is believed that the nomination was a fair one—that the nominees were the choice of the convention, (which all who participated do know), why seek for further evidence of their democracy? Each no doubt feels a consciousness of having done his duty on the day of the convention—now let them do what they feel to be their duty at the *polls*, and my firm belief is that the cause of democracy will have lost nothing. If any one feels that he cannot consistently vote for certain men on the ticket, let him not do it. For my part, I do not wish to force myself upon the people; they knew me well when they nominated me, and I presume done it understandingly, and they will, if they do not wish me to go to the Legislature, bid me stay at home and "dispense saplil to the multitude." To come out and declare that we are not Know Nothings would be of no possible benefit to the party or to ourselves—it would satisfy no one—we would not be believed, for it is very generally credited that a K. N. will swear that he knows nothing of such an order, or that he is not a member. It is also said that those who denounce the organization and rail out against it in the most vociferous manner, are the first to be suspected of belonging to it. I am inclined to think that the hostility exhibited to a portion of the ticket by members of the party in Olympia, does not arise from a conviction that these obnoxious nominees are Know Nothings, but from feelings of personal animosity towards them; and that the editor's backwardness in coming to the support of the ticket, and the tender-footed and "klonass" manner of approaching the subject now, has been influenced by this disaffected clique. That he is a democrat in every sense of the word, and endeavors to do his duty to the party without regard to personal interests or local prejudice, I believe, but "there is something rotten in Chithoor," and those who have examined the *papers* closest "can tell where the city hath most need of cleansing."

This article may seem uncalled for by some—it may be said that it will lead the country people into the secret that there is disaffection in the ranks; but they will discover by reading the article alluded to in the *Pioneer and Democrat*, that the "cat is already out of the bag." The "*chosen few who would rule or ruin*" have untied the string, and the editor has said, "go forth and *mew* and *yow*, and if the people fail to observe the point or the force of your argument, then *purr*. Nor has there been any effort made to keep the thing shady as I could discover: bold avowals have been made by democrats that they would not support the ticket, and even bets have been made that certain of the candidates would not be elected; falsehood and misrepresentation are stalking abroad, perpetrated by professed democrats, to the effect that I am not a democrat—that I electioneered against the ticket two years ago, and that I did not vote it entire myself. I challenge them to the proof, and when they have failed to prove that I did not, I will prove by more than one witness that I did, and that I influenced others to do so, they will testify. The editor of the democratic organ will not blow our horn as he was wont to do, so I see no other alternative but to blow it ourselves. All I want is to have justice done me, and be rightly understood, and I will be content with the result, whatever it may be. The people of this county have known me long, most of them, and I cannot say anything that will alter their opinion of me, nor do I wish to, but if any one thinks I will sacrifice one single principle of democracy to Know Nothingism, they are mistaken. I am a democrat from choice—not from policy. Men may prate about learning their democracy in this school or that school, but let me tell them that every man who "packs" a democratic "*tum-tum*" carries his own text book. They are not going to be whipped into every pair of traces that may be presented to them. I think it would be well to have a committee of investigation appointed by the *Sehems* of the *Grand Sanhedrem* of democracy, inquiring into the doctrines of these different schools. Perhaps they are running after strange Gods—perhaps some of them of their own making. I cannot believe that those who differ with us in matters of politics or religion are enemies to their country, or that they have not the best interests of their country at heart. I believe they are sincere and honest, at least as much so as we are. We are all more or less uncharitable—we wish our opinions and preconceived notions to prevail. Pride and ambition forbids us admitting that another is right, and we are wrong—we may be convinced but will not admit it, if we have committed ourselves. Denunciation and violent opposition only adds fuel to the flame. Men cannot be bullied into measures. Such means have made more Know Nothings than any one thing in my opinion. The course pursued by those who are opposed to Knownothingism is calculated to do more injury than good to the Democratic party—it operates as does the agitation of the slavery question. Let it alone and if it is wrong it will die a natural death; if it is right and has its foundation in truth and justice, it should and will triumph. It is like everything else eminating from man, the more it is opposed and persecuted the more obstinate will be its advocates. Remember truth is immortal and cannot die—have no fears then that this band of midnight conspirators, by their secret and unholy plottings, will ever overthrow this government. They may do some mischief, if they are as foul and corrupt as they are represented to be, but "*murder will out*," and justice and truth will *perch* side by side upon the black tomb of this *hidra headed monster*. We should not be too inquisitive, for as sure as one is aware you want to know "*right bad*" he wont tell you. A man will always take the right road when he has gone to the end of the wrong one, but you tell him he is wrong and very likely he will ask if you see anything *green*. That the convention committed an error in selecting condidates for the Legislature on that day, is thought by very few, except those residing in Olympia precinct and vicinity. It will be remembered that the Olympia delegation opposed it almost to a man. I myself used every effort in my power to have it delayed, but to no effect. There was a general attendance of the delegates from the different precincts throughout the county. The matter was thoroughly discussed and well understood, but so determined were the delegates who lived any considerable distance from Olympia, that it was deemed just and proper to let them have it their own way. It will be seen by reference to the minutes of the meeting that Olympia precinct gave way and did not vote on the question at all, but not till after their efforts to adjourn had repeatedly failed. Who, I ask, were dissatisfied and talked of a reassembling of the convention? The "chosen few" who would "rule the roast" and walk the nominees up before a magistrate to the tune of the rogues march and have them swear that they are not Pizzerinctums, or throw them overboard and get a new *batch*. These are the hooks upon which hang all that is pure of Democracy in this territory. These are the men who hope their arms may "*wither*" and their "hearts blood dry up in their veins" when they are found casting a vote for a Know Nothing, and at the same time making application to join the "foul band" Consistency, verily thou art a jewel of the purest water, but where shall we find thee? If there was a Know Nothing influence brought to bear in the Democratic convention, I declare on my honor, I was totally ignorant of it; nor have I heard of it since, nor do I care anything about it. What have we to do with Know Nothings, except to let them alone. I care not who are Know Nothings—it is none of our business. It is enough to know that our candidates are Democrats, respectable, and competent to fill the stations, with credit, we expect them to occupy. I am willing (and I presume all the candidates are) to subscribe and be governed by the rules and usages of the party, but to be "honey fugled" and led with a string by my nose by a clique whose trade is log rolling and wire pulling, I will not and they need not expect it of me. If I would succumb and court their favors, and sycophant-like, obtain their support, I should be expected to pander to their disorder appetites if elected. I consider it as much the duty of him who represents our county in the Legislature, to guard the interests of his constituents without regard to locality or person, as it is that of a lawyer to defend his client, and in the same way, (provided the means are honorable.)

With a little modification, to be governed by circumstances, I think, this motto appropriate for our banner, "Our county may she be always right, our county, right or wrong." I will repeat that if any man professing to be a democrat feels that I am not a democrat, or am favorable to Know Nothingism, or that I am incompetent to fill so high a position, and that he cannot conscientiously vote for me, let him not do it, and be assured I shall think none the less of him for his decision of character.

I do not wish any man to undertake to swallow me that feels that I would be a "bitter pill," I might lodge in his throat and give some uneasiness. Let none undertake it unless they have faith to believe the medicine will help them. Remember the *lump* is purely vegetable, there is no danger of salivation. In conclusion, I will remark that this address is not intended to apply to the Territorial convention in any manner. There being but one opinion regarding the choice of that convention by democrats generally. That Col. Anderson received the nomination fairly, is self evident, and it becomes the duty, therefore, of every member of the party throughout the Territory to support him. Certainly no one will charge him with being a Know Nothing. Col. Anderson's nomination, it is believed, comes nearer suiting every individual member of the party throughout the country, than would that of any other man. It is the *county ticket* that is the "eye sore," and justice to myself demands that I should say something to "somebody," and I have said it, take it for what it is worth, I alone am responsible for it.

CHAS.. E. WEED.

☞ We were certainly taken by surprise at the appearance of the "Diamond cut Diamond" article and resolutions contained in the last *Courier*. Such a flagrant breach of editorial courtesy is an evidence of meanness and littleness of soul that we were not prepared to believe the editors of that paper could be induced to become a party to *at this time*. We stand pledged, on a proper occasion, to vindicate our former editorial course, and come out of all matters at issue and in controversy between orself and others with a clear record. At present, we will not turn aside from our duty to our party to enter into the discussion of irrelevant issues.

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 request the same favor of the "Puget Sound Courier."

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

FOR BOTH PARTIES.

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

At county seat of Lewis county on the last day of the District Court.
At Pacific City on Monday 4th of June.
At 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 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

For Sale.

STEAMER "Fairy," three years old, in good running order. For particulars enuire at Kendall Co. store.

Olympia, Dec, 18th, 1854. 14tf

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—Chehals—JAS. R. JOHNSON.

SAWAMISH.

REPRESENTATIVE.—WILLIAM M. MORROW.

ISLAND COUNTY.

REPRESENTATIVE.—J. S. SMITH.

WHATCOM.

REPRESENTATIVE—EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

Married,

At the Cascades, W. T., at the residence of Henry Shepherd, on the 8th day of March, by Madison B. Morris, esq., Mr. HENRY HOLTGRAFFE, of Multnomah county, Oregon, and Miss ELIZABETH SHEPHERD, of the former place.

At the residence of W. Chrisman, esq., in Lafayette, O. T., on the evening of the 20th M y, 1855, by E. D. Harris, esq., Mr. GEORGE H. STEWARD, District Clerk of Yamhill county, and Miss ANGELINE MORGAN, all of Lafayette.

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 de-stitution. 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

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.

OLYMPIA SCHOOL will be re-opened on Monday, 18th inst., as a private school. Terms may be known by applying to

B. CORNELIUS.

June 8, 1855. 39

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

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons residing in this Territory, who may have served in any war in the United States, either as officers, soldiers, volunteers, teamsters, naval officers, seamen, mariners, or navy clerks, and to the surviving widows and minor children of persons having so served, that the undersigned will pay particular attention to making out and transmitting their applications to the proper departments, for bounty land warrants, under the act of congress of March 3d, 1855.

Applications by letter promptly attended to.

B. F. KENDALL,
Attorney-at-Law.
May 26, 1855. n37tf. Olympia, W. T.

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 Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C. C. Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.

3w48 J. L. MITCHELL.

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

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.—Another interesting letter from Silas E. Burrows, appears in the Alta California, which we condense as follows:

While in California Mr. B.'s commercial business enabled him to obtain various specimens of sculpturing from the natives of Queen Charlotte's Island, in latitude 54 N. The natives take slate rock from their mountains and sculpture it with a beautiful polish. He was impressed with the great resemblance of this work to that of Japan, and took with him to Japan various specimens. When in Jeddo Bay, with the Vice Governor of Uraga, and many of the chief men on board, he had these labors of the sons of Queen Charlotte's Island placed on the table, without a remark being made.

The Japanese, with evidently great surprise, (as they had their police regulations so perfect that nothing could come on board the ship without their knowledge), said "Where, Mr. Burrows, did you get these Japanese articles?" He replied, "Are these Japanese?" "Certainly they are Japanese," said several of the party, and anxiously looked at him to ascertain in what manner they had been brought on board.

Mr. B. replied, "It is with great pleasure, and this alone repays me for coming to Japan, that you recognize these articles to be the workmanship of your family, but the workmen were not born in Japan, but in America." The position of Queen Charlotte's Island was then pointed out to them on the charts, and when they again examined the sculpturings, and saw how perfectly Japanese they were, all were satisfied that the inhabitants of Queen Charlotte's Island were their descendants.

☞ The Emperor of Japan seems to have a sharp eye to his rights and privileges. He evidently is not a believer in "popular sovereignty." He directed that all the American gold pieces which Mr. Burrows, who lately visited Jeddo bay, gave to his subjects, should be returned.—The interpreter discovered "Liberty" on them, which alarmed the Emperor.

A YOUNG JAPANESE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The young Japanese (says the Philadelphia Ledger), who arrived here in the steam frigate Susquehanna, attracts attention. He is a young man about twenty-two, sprightly and intelligent, and has made considerable progress in the English language. He differs much in appearance from the Chinese.

☞ The President of the United States has issued a proclamation, declaring that a compact has been made between the United States and Lew Chew, concluded at Napa on the 11th of July, 1854, by Com. Perry and the Superintendent of Affairs in Lew Chew, in which provision is made for the repair and refitting of the ships of the United States, and the protection of persons and property when driven by stress of weather into the ports of Lew Chew.

THE AMERICAN WOMEN.—We do not know who wrote the following extract. Whoever penned it knew something of the force of language. It is a forcible analysis of the difference between the French, English, Italian and American Women, and will bear a close examination and repeated readings:

"The English woman is respectful and proud; the French woman is gay and agreeable; the Italian woman is ardent and passionate; the American woman is sincere and affectionate. With an English woman, love is a principle; with a French woman it is a caprice; with an Italian it is a passion; with an American it is a sentiment. A man is married to an English lady; is united to a French woman; cohabits with an Italian; and is wedded to an American. An English woman is anxious to secure a lord; a French woman a companion; an Italian a lover; an American a husband. The Englishman respects his lady; the Frenchman esteems his companion; the Italian adores his mistress; the American loves his wife. At night the Englishman returns to his house; the Frenchman to his establishment; the Italian to his retreat; the American to his home. When an Englishman is sick his lady visits him; when a Frenchman is sick his companion pities him; when an Italian is sick his mistress sighs over him; when an American is sick his wife nurses him.—When an Englishman dies his lady is bereaved; when a Frenchman dies his companion grieves; when an Italian dies his mistress laments; when an American dies his wife mourns. An English woman instructs her offspring; a French woman teaches her progeny; an Italian rears her young; an American educates her child.

MEMORABLE EPOCHS.—There are certain existing epochs in a woman's life that are never forgotten; such as, for instance—the first time she carries a parasol, the first time she receives a valentine; the first time she goes to an evening party; the first time a proposal is made to her; the first time she wears a velvet dress; the first time she puts on a wedding ring.

☞ The new-born daughter of the Countess of Trapani was christened on the 9th of January at Naples, with the brief name of Maria Theresa Ferdinandi Immaculate Conceptine Sabatia Luclana Philomela. The Queen of the Two Sicilies was her sponsor.

☞ A California paper says that a trip from there to Honolulu is getting quite the fashion—going down and stopping there a fortnight amid the bananas, oranges and pine apples; paying a visit to the volcanos and other natural curiosities, and returning in ten or fifteen days.

☞ King Kamehame IV, was to have been consecrated on the 8th ult. at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. The ceremonies were to be as similar as circumstances would allow, to the inaugural ceremonies of our President.

THE U. S. MINISTER TO CHINA.—The Washington Star says that it is not expected in that city that Mr. McLane, the U. S. Minister to China, who was in Paris at last accounts, will extend his present trip to the United States. His family, in which there is sickness, met him in Paris.

☞ The law abolishing capital punishment in Michigan took effect on the 2d day of March, 1847, since which time, a period of nearly eight years, only fifteen persons have been convicted of murder, and sentenced for life to solitary confinement at hard labor in the State Prison.

☞ There has very recently been found at the shop of a pork-butcher in London, a considerable portion of a very fine copy the first edition of Aristotle's works, printed by Aldus, at Venice, in 1497, and also fragments of other works of less rarity, but still of considerable value.

SICK WIFE.—Oh dear! I can't breathe. LOVING HUSBAND.—Don't try, my dear.

☞ It is common to speak of those whom a flirt jilted, as her victims. This is a grave error. Her real victim is the man whom she accepts. This reminds us of a simile we saw somewhere: "A coquette is a rose from whom every lover plucks a leaf—*the thorn remains for her future husband.*

☞ A person who undertakes to raise himself by scandalizing others, might as well sit down on a wheelbarrow, and try to wheel himself.

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

Strained Honey.

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

Olympia, Nov. 24, 1854. 11tf

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. PETTYG OVE,
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, 1853. 39-1y

PEOPLE'S EMPORIUM!

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

KEEP constantly on hand, and receive by every arrival—

Dry Goods, Clothing,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARD-WARE, STATIONARY,

SADDLERY, &c., &c.,

Which are sold at Wholesale and Retail.

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

Orders promptly attended to.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call.

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 Bute, 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. 40-4f

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 the 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

For Sale.

STEAMER "Fairy," three years old, in good running order. For particulars enuire at Kendall Co. store.

Olympia, Dec, 15th, 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. n28-1y.

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 Surveyor General of Oregon.

REFERS TO

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

M. 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.

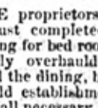
WASHINGTON HOTEL,

(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 "this 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,	Esopus Spitzenborg,
Junating or Early Strawberry,	Ladies' Sweeting,
Golden Sweet,	New Town Pippen,
Porter Apple,	Northern Spy,
Tolpehocking,	Roxbury Russett,
Maiden'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,	Juliene,
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 octavo 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, "	5 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,

COWLITS FARMS, W. T.

September 6, 1852. -tf.