PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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From the San Francisco Herald.

Ever since the discovery of gold on the shores of the Pacific, and the admission of California into the sisterhood of the States, excessive importation has operated more to bar our substantial progress than all the other ills incident to our infant State. Within the last year, however, a considerable change has taken place. We have raised breadstuffs more than sufficient for the support of our own population, and had it not been for a fortunate combination of circumstances, the surplus of our produce might have been a dead loss. To raise sufficient for the support of our own population is, to be sure, an evidence of prosperity, and if there be a market for the sale of our surplus produce, it follows as a matter of course that that prosperity will be greatly enhanced. If we can retain among ourselves the gold dug from our rich placers, and if the exportation of our breadstuffs equals in value the luxuries which we import, it is evident that we must become before long the richest people in the world. Under such circumstances, the wealth derived from our mines would be a clear profit. It must be admitted that the state of affairs throughout the world at the present time is exceedingly favorable for our advancement. At the commencement of the war in Europe it was thought that, situated as we are on the distant shores of the Pacific, it would be impossible for us to participate in the benefits which the United States would derive from the continuance of the war. Subsequent events have demonstrated the weakness of these conclusions. The war in Europe has drawn to the battle field those who were formerly engaged in tilling the ground, and agriculture languishes. The demand upon the United States for breadstuffs has of course quadrupled, and to supply to a certain extent the deficiency in the Eastern States caused by the increased demand from Europe was at first the great object of our ambition. Recently, however, we have commenced to carve out a new outlet for the exportation of our surplus produce, and the experiment of shipping wheat and flour to Liverpool has been made. The indications at present are that those who have engaged in this business will reap golden fruits from the enterprise. The war in Europe has also checked the exportation of breadstuffs to Australia, and we are therefore called upon to make up the deficiency, and hence the extensive shipments to that quarter of the world. The war in China has been attended with the same results. Rice, which in the Celestial Empire is considered to be the staff of life, is giving out, and though large supplies can be drawn from the East Indies for the support of the three hundred and forty millions of human beings who dwell within the Great Wall, the enhanced price for rice which this demand will produce, will enable us to ship some of our wheat and flour to China, and as beggars cannot very well afford to be dainty in their appetites, it may before long happen that a Chinaman will prefer to eat a loaf of good bread rather than starve for want of rice. The abolishment of slavery in Peru cannot fail to contribute to our advancement. Experience has shown that those countries in which a general emancipation has taken place have been reduced to the most pitiable condition. The emancipation of the slaves in Peru will be a severe blow to the agriculture of that State, and the exports of our rival, Chile, will of course be greatly reduced during the present year in consequence of the increased demand for breadstuffs nearer home. From a review of the affairs of the world generally, and those in particular which exercise an influence upon our prosperity, it must be admitted that at the present time there is much room for congratulation.

From the Oregon Statesman.

The Signs, Grips, Pass-words, and Secrets of the Knownothings.

We take the following from our *expose* of Knownothingism, published in January last. The reader will see that the ritual, as published in the two last numbers of the Statesman, corroborates and establishes the correctness of the *expose*.

Their rituals and oaths in Oregon, have nothing to say about Catholicism, and only proscribe foreigners. Their ostensible object here is to prevent foreigners from holding office or voting, and they are sworn to vote for none but native-born citizens, but such may be catholics. It is also said among them that they are to put down parties, and party leaders, and elect the "best men" to office, claiming to have no more sympathy with one party than another. They expect to control and carry the next election in this Territory. All their members are sworn to vote for no men but those agreed upon in the wigwam.

The grand wigwam is composed of delegates from all the wigwams; and for Oregon is established in Portland. It has power to grant authority to establish the small wigwams.

The order has three degrees, and the members cannot gain admittance to the wigwam unless they are members of the degree in which it is working. The manner of gaining admittance to the wigwam is as follows: Two distinct raps are given at the outer door by the member wishing to go in, he then saying, "What meets here to-night?" The sentinel replies, "I don't know." The other adds, "I am one," and is admitted to the ante-room. He then gives four raps at the inner door. The sentinel opens a slide, and places his ear to it. The degree in which the order is working is then asked, and if the applicant for admission is a member of that degree, he whispers the password in the ear of the sentinel, and is admitted.

The password in the first degree is "Thirteen"—the original thirteen States. In the 2d degree it is "Thirty-one." When this is given to the candidate for admission to this degree in the Salem wigwam, he is told that it was selected in the States, at a time when it was thought Oregon would soon be admitted, and there would then be "thirty-two" States of the Union. In the 3d degree the pass-word is "Seventy-nine"—the senty-ninth anniversary of American independence. The pass word is increased one after every 4th of July, keeping pace with the anniversary of independence. After the next 4th it will be "Eighty."

The grip of the first degree consists in a pressure of the fore finger of the right hand upon the joint next to the hand of the little finger. When this is given by one not known to be a knownothing, the othe asks, in a low tone, "Where did you get that?" If the other be a knownothing, he replies, "I don't know." If a mistake is made, and the question, "Where did you get that?" asked of one who has given the grip by accident, of course the latter is unable to understand, and likely will ask, "What?" The knownothing is instructed (at the time of his initiation) to, in such case, turn it the best way he can, and say his watch-chain, vest or coat, and thus avoid suspicion. The sign in this degree is, very carelessly taking hold of the right coat lappel with the right hand. The response is made by shutting all the fingers of his right hand but the little one, and carelessly scratching the left eye-brow with that.

In the 2d degree the grip is given by the pressure of the middle finger, instead of the first upon the joint of the little one. The reply is, "What's this?" and the answer, "Grip of this degree." Then follows the question, "How will you impart it to me?" Answer, "By syllabling it with you." The first says, "Syllable and begin," and the second says, "dom," the first adding "free"—"freedom." This is hardly ever given out of the wigwam. The sign is, placing both hands to the lappels of the coat.

In the 3d degree the grip is made by each placing the forefinger on the pulse of the other in shaking hands. The sign is, to folds the arms across the breast, with the hands out. The response is by carelessly placing the little finger of the right hand in the ear, and scratching the same.

An ordinary meeting is signified by a small square piece of white paper, with a small square (and two perpendicular and one horizontal lines crossing it) marked upon one corner, and the place of meeting, spelled backwards, written in the centre, and the time of meeting directly under it. For instance, if a meeting was to be called at Rector's hall to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, Rector's hall would be spelled backwards, and directly under it would be the following: "1. 3. 8." The 1 signifying the first month of the year, the 3 the third day of the same, and the 8, 8 o'clock in the evening. If the meeting was to be in the morning, instead of in the evening, there would be a dash after the 8, thus: 8—. The call means come if convenient. If the meeting is an urgent one, four little stars are made on one corner of the paper described. That means come if possible.—These papers are to be folded in triangular form, put in an envelope and sealed, and left only with a known member, or his wife if he has one. A small square piece of black paper folded in a triangular form and dropped in the street, signifies difficulty somewhere, and a member seeing such paper is not to seem to notice it, but is to go *instantly* in search of a brother knownothing. When he finds one, he is to ask. "Have you seen the little joker?" If he knows where the trouble is, he will name it; if he does not know, he must ask others, and if he does not speedily find out, he must repair to the wigwam, where he will be informed. It is then his duty to repair forthwith to the place, armed, and prepared for any emergency.

Every member is solemnly sworn to assist a brother in a quarrel or fight, when he gives the sign, at all hazards, and at the peril of his life, if need be. The sign is to call three times, "I, I, I." If there are any brothers within hearing, they instantly cry, "owa, owa, owa," and go to his aid.

The name which they call themselves is "The Independent Sons of '76." This is not to be spoken out of the wigwam, and there only in a very low whisper. It is given to the candidate when initiated in the second degree, in a whisper that cannot be heard by any one else, and is charged never to utter it aloud, or in a whisper, even, outside of the wigwam. It is given only in the 2d degree, and the members in this territory who have taken only the 1st degree do not know the name of the order they have joined, and will first learn it from the Statesman.

The president only has charge of the ritual and books. The ritual is never allowed to be seen out of the wigwam.

THE NEW GUANO ISLAND DISCOVERY BY AMERICANS.—The new Guano Island which I mentioned the other day as having fallen into American hands, is not the Bird Island, which is claimed by Captain Shelton, in opposition to the adverse claim of the State of Venezuela.

I referred to the new island, which is now nameless, and the location of which is a secret at present, and which was brought to the notice of the Farmers' Club of New York, very recently, by Mr. A. G. Benson. I have now further information in regard to this newly discovered island, and am assured that the deposits of guano are richer and more abundant than those of the Chincha Islands. The island is a recent discovery by Americans, and by them is now actually possessed. It is not laid down on any chart. It belongs to and is claimed by no organized government. It is uninhabited, and may be considered derelict. The quantity of guano upon it is estimated at over two millions of tons, and it can be brought to our port and sold at $20 a ton—or less than half the price of the Peruvian guano, to which it is equal in every respect as a fertilizer.

The American owners have made arrangements to acquaint the Government, confidentially, with the value and locality of the island, and solicit adequate Government protection.—[*Correspondence Baltimore Sun.*

The island above referred to is represented to have been originally depressed in the centre and higher near the shore; on which account there exists on the borders of what is supposed to have formerly been a very shallow lagoon, large quantities of pure salts of ammonia, and the guano in that vicinity, similar to some cargoes brought into this country some years since from Watchman's Cape, which is said to have contained between thirty and forty per cent of ammonia, and from which there were taken a number of barrels of pure crystalized ammonia. Knowing more of the circumstances connected with the discovery of this island than it will be expedient to disclose at present, we will only add that if the representations which have been made concerning it shall turn out to be true, the most sanguine expectations will be exceeded by the reality.—[*New York Journal of Commerce.*

THE GADSDEN PURCHASE—THE SILVER MINE A FAILURE.—By a gentleman just arrived, says the *Southern Californian*, from the Gadsden Purchase, we have received information of the patry who left here some month since under the direction of Mr. Sackett, formerly of this city, for the purpose of taking possession of a rumored silver mine situated within the new territory. The mine or mines have been known as the Plancha de Plata. It will be recollected that on their way the party made a discovery of a very rich copper and gold mine, some hundred miles the other side of the Colorado, and a portion of the expedition with Mr. Sadkett remained, while the balance went on to the silver mine. The gentleman above referred to, has been residing for a year past in the vicinity of these mines, having purchased and stocked a ranch, which had been formerly destroyed and deserted in consequence of the hostility of the Apaches. He says that the silver mine is a failure; extensive explorations have been made and numerous shafts discovered, showing that formerly mining had been carried on to a great extent, but have long been deserted. Silver undoubtedly exists, but not in sufficient quantities to make it lucrative at the present time especially, when every difficulty has to be encountered in the way of hostile savages, scarcity and great expense of obtaining the necessaries of life, want of adequate means of transportation, etc. After a short stay, therefore, the party retraced their steps to the copper mine. This our informant represents to be very rich and valuable.

Dr. William Alcott has written a letter recently on the effects of saleratus as commonly used in American cookery. He thinks it so pernicious a substance when taken into the human system, that of the 300,000 children who die annually in the United States, 100,000 would not die if the use of saleratus were discontinued.

Buffaloes and Indians.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has a letter from Wolf River, Kansas, announcing the arrival of Old Picott, a famous Indian warrior, from the Great Chief Mountain, three thousand miles above St. Louis. The writer says:

These mountains consist of several stupenduous ranges, dividing the head waters of the Columbia and Missouri rivers and Hudson Bay, and are covered with eternal snows from five to fifty feet in depth. As the southern breezes reach them in the spring, they yield, from imperceptible thawings, sufficient to fill the rivers from their sources to their mouths. From their huge proportions and towering elevations they are styled the "Big Chief Mountains."

Where Picott lives, it is only 15 minutes walk from the Missouri to the Columbia.

The Blackfeet Indians occupy that country. They are wild and warlike, and constantly engaged in predatory excursion, against the Sioux and other bordering tribes. They are great hunters, and kill thousand of buffalo during the winter.—Picott has 20,000 robes. He says the buffalo of the mountain differ from those of the plains; that it is larger and more shaggy and ferocious; that there is the excitement of adventurous daring in hunting them, and he who is successful must have a bold heart, a deadly aim and masterly horsemanship.

The multitude of these animals is inconceivable. More than a hundred thousand are annually slain; a hundred thousand perish in the snows and rivers, and yet there is no apparent diminution in their numbers. Some fifty or sixty thousand robes will be brought down the Missouri this spring.

As Picott came through the Sioux country, he found those tribes all talking about the war which they were expecting to have with the United States. They were moving in large numbers down towards Laramie.

This confirms the report of Mitchell, Robidour and Wiscamp, who came in a few days since from the mountains beyond Fort Laramie, and told me that they came upon bands, numbering some thousand warriors at Ash Hollow—the place of fear and dread to the emigrants. They were treated kindly by them. In speaking of the anticipated difficulty, they said they desired relations of amity to exist between them and their great fathers at Washington, and that their object in assembling was to effect a treaty of peace if they could, or defend themselves if they must.

Col. Cook left Ft. Leavenworth on the 15th inst. for Ft. Laramie, with two detachments—one of infantry and one of cavalry. He will reach Ash Hollow early next month, and we shall get news of the result by the 25th. We can but hope it will by a treaty of enduring peace.

THE INDIANS.—The latest advices from the Plains give fuller particulars of the Indian troubles. They state that the Brules, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiotas, Minniconjees and Camanches had assembled at Ash Hollow to the number of three thousand warriors, and were eager for a fight. They laughed at the idea of being whipped by the regular soldiery of the whites, and said they would fear twenty old mountaineers more than a thousand troops. A correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican*, writing from Whitehead, Kansas Territory, says:

"They are stealing all they can lay their hands on. They have stolen eighty-six horses from Fort Laramie, and twenty-seven mules from under the guard at Fort Kearney. A party of Cheyennes chased some Pawnees into Fort Kearney, and shot one of them after they were in. The surgeon took possession of the body; the Cheyennes demanded the scalp; it was refused; the Cheyennes made some demonstrations, when a file of soldiers fired into them; the Cheyennes stood for a moment as if to see if any of their band were wounded. Not a ball however had taken effect. They then turned and departed slowly, taking off twenty-seven mules. Those in the Fort are said to have been very much alarmed, and congratulated themselves upon having missed their aim, believing if they had killed one, the Indians would have butchered them all. The few who are in charge of Laramie and Kearney are in a state of the keenest apprehension and most painful suspense. They fear that the Indians who are gathering about them in such numbers, and with no friendly feeling, may wipe them all out, by getting their hands in before the new detachments reaches them. This, however, can hardly be the case."

The *St. Louisa Republican* says in relation to the projected expedition of troop against the Sioux, that probably no active operations will be commenced this summer. The new regiments authorized by the last Congress will not be prepared to take the field before the first of September, and the dragoon companies under the command of General Hearney are not sufficiently numerous to constitute an effective working force.

THE KANE RELIEF EXPEDITION.—The bark Release and steamer Arctic, from New York for the Arctic regions, in search of Dr. Kane, were seen in company on the 6th inst., at 10 A. M., in lat. 40 20, lon. 66 33, by the ship Howadji, at this port.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CHASTA AND OTHER TRIBES OF INDIANS.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the council ground opposite the mouth of Applegate creek, on Rogue river, in the Territory of Oregon, on the eighteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, between the United States and the Chasta and other tribes of Indians, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of convention and agreement made and concluded at the council ground opposite the mouth of Applegate creek, on Rogue river, in the Territory of Oregon, on the eighteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the United States and the chiefs and headmen of the Quil-si-eton and Na-hel-ta bands of the Chasta tribe of Indians; the Cow-nan-ti-co, Sa-cher-i-ton, and Na-a.-ye bands of Scotons; and the Grave Creek band of Umpquas, to wit: Jes-tul-tut, or Little Chief; Ko-ne-che-quot, or Bill; Se-sel-che-tel, or Salmon Fisher; Kul-ki-am-i-na, or Bushhead: Te-po-kon-ta, or Sam; and Jo; they being duly authorised thereto by said united bands.

ARTICLE FIRST. The aforesaid united bands cede to the United States all their country bounded as follows:

Commencing at a point in the middle of Rogue river, one mile below the mouth of Applegate creek; thence northerly, on the western boundary of the country heretofore purchased of the Rogue river tribe by the United States, to the head waters of Jump Off-Jo creek; thence westerly to the extreme northeastern limit of the country purchased of the Cow Creek band of Umpquas; thence along that boundary to its extreme southwestern limit; thence due west to a point from which a line running due south would cross Rogue river, midway between the mouth of Grave creek and the great bend of Rogue river; thence south to the southern boundary of Oregon; thence east along said boundary to the summit of the main ridge of the Siskiou mountains, or until this line reaches the boundary of the country purchased of the Rogue river tribe; thence northerly along the western boundary of said purchase to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE SECOND. The said united bands agree that as soon after the ratification of this convention as practicable they will remove to such portion of the Table Rock reserve as may be assigned them by the superintendent of Indian affairs or agent, or to whatsoever other reserve the President of the United States may at any time hereafter direct.

ARTICLE THIRD. In consideration of and payment for the country herein ceded, the United States agree to pay to the said united bands the sum of two thousand dollars annually for fifteen years, from and after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, which annuities shall be added to those secured to the Rogue River tribe by a treaty of the 10th September, 1853, and the amount shared by the members of the united bands and of the Rogue River tribe jointly and alike; said annuities to be expended for the use and benefit of said bands and tribe in such manner as the President may, from time to time prescribe; for provisions, clothing, and merchandise; for buildings, opening and fencing farms, breaking land, providing stock, agricultural implements, tools, seeds, and such other objects as will, in his judgment, promote the comfort and advance the prosperity and civilization of said Indians. The United States also agree to appropriate the additional sum of five thousand dollars for the payment of the claims of persons whose property has been stolen or destroyed by any of the said united bands of Indians since the day of January, 1849; such claims to be audited and adjusted in such manner as the President may prescribe.

ARTICLE FOURTH. When said united bands shall be required to remove to the Table Rock reserve or elsewhere, as the President may direct, the further sum of six thousand five hundred dollars shall be expended by the United States for provisions to aid in their subsistence during the first year they shall reside thereon; for the erection of buildings, and the breaking and fencing of fifty acres of land, and providing seed to plant the same, for their use and benefit, in common with the other Indians on the reserve.

ARTICLE FIFTH. The United States engage that the following provisions, for the use and benefit of all Indians residing on the reserve, shall be made.

An experienced farmer shall be employed to aid and instruct the Indians in agriculture for the term of fifteen years.

Two blacksmith shops shall be erected at convenient points on the reserve, and furnished with tools and the necessary stock, and skilful smiths employed for the same for five years.

A hospital shall be erected and proper provision made for medical purposes and the care of the sick for ten years.

All of which provisions shall be controled by such laws, rules, or regulations as Congress may enact, or the President prescribe.

ARTICLE SIXTH. The President may, from time to time at his discretion, direct the surveying of a part or all of the agricultural lands on said reserve, divide the same into small farms of from twenty to eighty acres, according to the number of persons in a family, and assign them to such Indians as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege and locate thereon as a permanent home, and to grant them a patent therefor, under such laws and regulations as may hereafter be enacted or prescribed.

ARTICLE SEVENTH. The annuities of the Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE EIGHTH. The said united bands acknowledge themselves subject to the government of the United States, and engage to live in amity with the citizens thereof, and commit no depredations on the property of said citizens; and should any Indian or Indians violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven, the property shall be returned, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made therefor out of their annuities. They also pledge themselves to live peaceably with one another, and with other Indians; to abstain from war and private acts of revenge; and to submit all matters of difference between themselves and Indians of other tribes and bands to the decision of the United States or the agent, and to abide thereby. It is also agreed that if any individual shall be found guilty of bringing liquor into their country, or drinking the same, his or her annuity may be withheld during the pleasure of the President.

ARTICLE NINTH. This convention shall be obligatory on the contracting parties from and after its ratification by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, Joel Palmer, superintendent aforesaid, and the undersigned chiefs and headmen of said united bands, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day and year herein written.

(Signed in duplicate.)

JOEL PALMER, Superintendent [L. S.]
JUS-TUL-TUT, or Little Chief, his x mark, [L. S.]
KO-NE-CHE-QUOT, or Bill, his x mark, [L. S.]
SE-SEL-CHE-TEL, or Salmon Fisher, his x mark, [L. S.]
BAS-TA-SHIN, his x mark, [L. S.]
For KUL-KE-AM-INA, or Bushland, his x mark, [L. S.]
TE-PO-KON-TA, or Sam, his x mark, [L. S.]
Jo, (Chief of the Grave Creeks, his x mark, [L. S.]

Executed in presence of us,—
EDWARD R. GEARY, Secretary.
JOHN FLETT, Interpreter.
CHRIS. TAYLOR.

And whereas the said treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, advise and consent to the ratification of its articles by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

"IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, March 3, 1855.

"*Resolved*, (two-thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of articles of convention and agreement made and concluded at council ground opposite the mouth of Applegate creek, on Rogue river, in the territory of Oregon, on the eighteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, by Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the United States, and the cheifs and headmen of the Quil-si-e-ton and Na-hel-ta bands, of the Chasta tribe of Indians; the Cow-manti-co, Sa-chem-i-ton, and Na-al ye bands of Scotons; and the Grave Creek band of Umpquas, to wit: Jus-tul-tut, or Little Chief; Ko-ne-che-quot, or Bill; Se-sel-che-tel, or Salmon Fisher; Kut-ki-am-i-na, or Bushhead; Te-po-kou-ta, or Sam; and Jo; they being duly authorized thereto by said united bands.

"Attest:
"ASBURY DICKENS, Secretary.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty. In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight [L. S.] hundred and fifty-five, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

The wife of Omer Pasha takes interest enough in the military renown of her husband to have composed five marches, which have been published in Paris. They are the first musical production of the wife of a Mussulman, so far as known.

The Sultan has, by a firman, prohibited the sale of Circassian and Georgian females, and all the foreign slave trade. The Viceroy of Egypt has done the same.

In the entire state of Connecticut there is not one place where liquor is openly sold.

Pioneer and Democart.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Know Nothing Convention in Philadelphia.

Many of our readers, ere this, are no doubt aware that amongst other important information furnished by the last express and mail, is that of the assemblage, at Philadelphia, of the long talked of national know nothing convention, which had, ostensibly, for its object the promulgation of doctrines calculated to suit, alike, the north and south, and through which an "American" party was to have origin—calculated to be supported, alike, by all the states and territories belonging to "Uncle Sam," which "*Sam*," without the "*Uncle*," was to care for and foster. The democracy of Washington territory will learn the result of the deliberations of the convention, we doubt not, with the utmost satisfaction. That result is before us, and announces that fifty-three out of the eighty-four members from the north have seceded, upon the adoption, by the convention, of the majority report on the subject of slavery. Though brief, the announcement is sufficiently explicit to leave no doubt of the fact, that the convention has failed, signally and hopelessly, to effect its objects. In this our anticipations are fulfilled, and reflections are suggested of pressing interest to the whole people.

The organization, nationally, is destroyed. The abolition section, headed by its superior votary in Massachusetts—Senator Wilson—withdrew, vowing vengeance against their opponents. The majority remained in convention, and although many healthy and national views were promulgated by the majority on the subject of slavery in the states and territories—expressive of opinion with regard to the powers of Congress to interfere with the institution. Yet, astounding as it may appear in this enlightened age, refused to strike out the anti-Catholic test, and now stand confessed before the country religious proscriptionists. Their knell is sounded—in a title which they will be no more forever.

The "appeal" of the minority partakes of abolitionism, and more of native Americanism than anything else, and it is perfectly clear that this secession of so large a majority of northern members, breaks up the party in the only section where it had yet triumphed. Know nothingism had carried no state in the south—had established no claim to represent or speak for the south.—In Virginia, the only state south of Mason and Dixon's line where the battle had been fought, it fell before the democracy. In all the balance of the southern states where elections are pending, the democratic party have been rallying for its overthrow. The secession of the north, therefore, from the convention, was the secession of the major section of the party—in fact of the party itself. What then has become of the great national know nothing party, which promised such glorious things for the peace and perpetuity of the Union? That party which asserted in its platform that the American party had arisen upon the ruins of the whig and democratic parties? It has attempted to reconcile the north and south, and it has broken down, while yet the hopes of its friends beat high, and a thousand considerations of ambition, power and spoils, urged the necessity of union; broken down upon an issue which its very organization declared as secondary to its own, and sought to stifle.

If any party outside the national democracy, could have effected a national organization, it would seem to have been favorable to the know nothings. Its advent was at a time and under circumstances favorable to such a result, and it assumed, voluntarily, the "duty of interposing for the purpose of giving peace to the country, and perpetuity to the Union." It made devotion to the union the paramount pre-requisite to admission to the National Council, and extorted from all its members—free soilers and secessionists—an explicit and binding "third degree" oath, to "uphold, maintain and defend" the union of the states.

Yet, in spite of all these advantages, and responsibilities, and oaths, we see before us, to that party, the mortifying, humiliating conclusion. *The National know nothing party is dead*—dead to all hopes of national success—dead to the triumphs of its vital principles—dead to a reconciliation between the north and the south—"dead without mourners, and lies unburied without offence."

It will be observed that it was the *northern* section, in this instance, that seceded and repudiated the platform of the majority, and hence that section stands convicted of using the cloak of know nothingism but to conceal another and new phase of *abolitionism*—convicts the north of a remorseless, unappeasable ambition and determination to destroy the south, by turning its back upon any proposition which recognizes her rights, or fails to brand her with inferiority. Henceforth northern know nothingism is abolitionism, and the southern section of that order is dead. "Sam's" power is departed, and the movements of his followers will hereafter be regarded with much less interest than formerly.

As we have before said, there is now no national party but that of the democracy, and in the next presidential contest the members of that party will find themselves, of necessity, united. The proposed new southern party is opposed by ex-Governor Cobb, of Georgia, in a long and able letter, published in the papers of that state. He does not believe that the rights of the south are in such danger as to require a sectional party, and seems to have great confidence that the *national* men of the north, although temporally defeated, will finally triumph over fanaticism. The south, he says, should stand by them now, in their day of trial, as they have ever stood by the constitutional rights of the south with unyielding courage. Such a course, he considers the only one to ensure the stability and perpetuity of the union, and secure justice to the southern states.

NEW TERRITORY CONVENTION.—Elsewhere in to-day's paper will be found a call for a convention, addressed to the people of both Oregon and Washington territories, east of the Cascade mountains, to meet at the Dalles on the 25th of August next, to take preliminary steps for the organization of a new territory, to extend on either side of the Columbia river from the Cascades to the Rocky mountains. The late treaties with the Indians in that direction by Gov. STEVENS and Gen. PALMER, superintendents of Indian affairs for the respective territories, has thrown open for occupation all the fertile valleys of a vast scope of country, and the admirable adaptation of that country for stock growing has already induced a large number of farmers from the Willamette valley to repair thither with the intention of making that section of country their future home. Should the gold fields of that section prove equal to present public hope and expectation, it has been suggested that at least 3,000 persons will be found in that region during the present month, and with an otherwise rapidly increasing population, we can see no obstacle that can intervene, preventing the formation of a new territory there during the approaching session of congress. Such a project has our most hearty wishes for its consummation, and our delegate elect to congress, Col. ANDERSON, now on a visit to the Ft. Colville country, will have an ample and most favorable opportunity of ascertaining all the necessary facts with regard to the wants and interests of the people residing there, to act intelligently for them in the discharge of his duty as delegate.

THIS AND THAT.—We have received no additional election returns, since our last issue, of the late election in this territory, but have no doubt as to the correctness of conclusions already given.

Seemingly business appears unusually dull, yet our merchants inform us that their weekly sales far exceed those of last year at the same season. Outfitting for the mines may render an explanation.

Our farmers are in the midst of harvest, and, generally speaking, it will be an abundant one. The grasshopper, however, here as elsewhere on the coast, had its harvest, in some localities.

CUBAN QUESTIONS.—The *Intelligencer*, by letters from Paris, learns that Mr. Perry has obtained from the Spanish government an entirely satisfactory settlement of the El Dorado case, as well as that of our vice-consul at Sagua la Grande. The lieutenant-governor who arrested Mr. Thompson is to be dismissed. Such instructions have been issued to cruisers as will prevent a recurrence of any difficulty.

☞ The governor of Pennsylvania has signed the prohibitory liquor law recently passed by the legislature of that state. The law provides that it shall be unlawful, on and after the first day of October next, to sell spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, in less quantity than one quart—and even in that quantity, license must be obtained from the court of quarter sessions—but no such license can be given to hotels, saloons, or restaurant keepers.

FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.—One or two additional parties left this place, this week for Ft. Colville. The people of Steilacoom, and other places, we learn, are also on the move in that direction. A large train of animals, packed with provisions, belonging to the Hudson Bay company, left for Ft. Colville last week from Ft. Nisqually.

☞ A telegraphic dispatch from Cleveland, states that the know-something convention has voted to abandon the secret oath and rely upon a pledge of honor. Hiram Griswold, of Ohio, has been chosen president of the order, and William Richardson, of New York, secretary.

What is Know Nothingism?

The know nothing, "American party," as it is termed, which is founded upon religious and political proscription and intolerence, is beginning to find that their *unworthy* principles will not take living root in soil devoted to the principles of constitutional democracy. In California, Oregon, and in this territory, the order has rejected from its ritual the Catholic test—so, also, in Louisiana—hence the exclusion of its delegation in the recent Philadelphia convention; yet in many of the states protestant fanaticism claim scarcely anything else as a justification for their secret midnight plottings than proscription of Catholics—feeling themselves obliged to establish *secret dens* in every locality of *democratic counties*, to root out, perhaps *half a dozen* or *a score* of unoffending and retiring Catholics, who may happen to have bought themselves homes, expecting, under our liberal republican government and constitution, to be permitted to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences—who pay their taxes for the support of government as cheerfully as other citizens, and who, under our glorious constitution, have an equal right to its protection. All these secret midnight plottings, terrible oaths and penalties, and triangular emblems of blood, it would seem, are necessary to keep down, perhaps, a dozen quiet members of a Catholic church, and a few inoffensive Germans and Irish, who are daily earning their bread by the sweat of their brow—never even *thinking* of official station, much less *aspirants* for office. It is impossible that such anti-republican principles can take root on this coast, where capital is dependent on labor, instead of labor being dependent on capital, unless, indeed, we feel prepared for such a monarchy as France or Austria.

LIQUOR RIOT IN PORTLAND, MAINE.—Portland has been the scene of riot and bloodshed. On Saturday last, the mayor, Neal Dow, the father of the Maine law, anticipating the action of the city council, recently purchased sixteen hundred dollars worth of liquor for the city agency; but the liquor remaining on his hands, several citizens entered a complaint, and a warrant was issued for the seizure of the liquor. The intelligence created much excitement, and a crowd gathered about the building where the liquor was, and threatened to take it out. A few stones were thrown and some panes of glass broken. No extraordinary violence is said to have been used by the people further than loud threatenings; but mayor Dow, like all fanatics, seemed to have become mad on his favorite hobby, and ordered out the military, though an armed police force were within the building, prepared to defend it. The sight of the soldiers, with Neal Dow flourishing a sword, at their head, naturally exasperated the people. The mayor ordered the troops to fire, but their captain refused to do so. The mayor then ordered the Rifle Guard under arms and entered the building with them; when throwing open the door he commanded them to fire on the crowd, which they did, killing one man instantly and wounding several, mostly parties who were not taking part in the affair at all. The military then charged and bayonetted several of the people who fled before them. The press of the city almost unanimously declare the outrage an unheard of one. There was no riot previous to the appearance of the soldiers; no arrests were made; and no effective measures taken to disperse the mob peacefully. The resignation of the mayor has been demaded; and it is not improbable that he will be arraigned for the murder of Ephraim Robbins, the man who was shot. This is the first case of riot and death arising directly out of the enforcement of the Maine Law; and we may be sure it is not the last.

☞ The dwelling house of HERBERT JEAL, seven miles below Olympia, on the bay, was entirely consumed, with its contents, by fire, some two weeks ago.

☞ Hon. JOHN P. HALE and Hon. JAS. BELL have been chosen to the U. S. senate, the former for the short, and the latter for the long term, by the N. H. legislature. They are Sam-ified.

COL. WALKER.—We learn from the San Francisco *Herald*, that Capt. Walker, of the renowned lower California expedition of conquest, who so signally failed some time since, is again at the head of a command, pushing a conquest in the direction of Nicaragua.—His party has had an engagement and repulse near Rivas, yet he is pushing his way, undaunted, towards Leon, the capital, where he expects aid. His command does not exceed fifty-five men, each armed with rifles and twelve additional shots.

☞ A marriage in high life took place at Washington on Monday, in St. Matthews, catholic church. Mr. G. De Boilleau, secretary to the French legation, led to the alter, Miss Susan, youngest daughter of Col. Benton, of Missouri.

From the Crimea.

By the United States Mail steamship St. Louis, Capt. Wotton, we receive intelligence from England and Europe to the 16th inst.

No sooner had the the Atlantic left Liverpool, with the news of the great successes which had taken place on the part of the Allies against the Russians, than further intelligence in reference to their position on the sea of Azoff had reached England. From a dispatch which had been received at the Admirality from Sir E. Lyons at Kertch, dated May 31, it appears that the squadron in the sea of Azoff had appeared before Genitchi, landed a body of seamen and marines, and after driving the Russian force from the place had destroyed all the depots and vessels laden with corn and supplies for the Russian army. Only one man was wounded. Since entering the Sea of Azoff 4 steamers-of-war and 240 vessels employed in conveying supplies to the Russian army in the Crimea have been destroyed.

The *Moniteur* of the 4th inst. publishes the following dispatch from Gen. Pelissier to the Minister of War:

CRIMEA, Friday, June 1, 1855.

We have sprung two mines in front of the Flagstaff bastion; the second explosion did considerable damage to the enemy. In the ravine of Careening Bay in advance of our works, our engineers discovered a transverse line of 24 cubic cases filled with gunpowder, each 40 centimetres thick on the inside, placed at equal distances and buried just beneath the sod, each case containing one-fifthieth of a kilogramme of powder, is covered with a fulminating apparatus which would explode by the simple pressure of the foot. These cases have been taken up by our engineers.

Later advices from the Sea of Azoff state that the steam flotilla of the Allies has destroyed above 200 vessels and 6,000,000 of rations of corn and flour, destined for the Russian army at Sevastopol.

The Conferences at Vienna were formally closed at a late sitting held on the 4th inst.

The *Morning Herald*, in a telegraphic dispatch dated June 2, states that the Allies had taken the town of Stranpchi, at the mouth of the Putrid Sea, burnt a month's rations of the whole Russian army and destroyed their shipping. There is but little doubt that this account is the French version of the affair at Genitchi.

A dispatch from Prince Gorchakoff dated the 29th ult. states that the Allies have occupied Kertch, but have not pushed inward. He reports that in consequence of the measures which he has taken the Allies will not be able to cut off the communications of the Russian army,

The *Gazette* of Frankfort publishes a dispatch from Odessa to the effect that the Russians are raising batteries to command the channel near Genitchi which connects the Putrid Sea with the Sea of Azoff. Another dispatch says that Gen. Cushakoff had arrived at Perekop with his division—4 infantry regiments, each 3,600 strong. Gen. Grosenheilm had also arrived at Perekop with his light cavalry division—the third—consisting of four regiments each 960 strong. These figures would give Prince Gorchaoff a re-enforcement of 18,000 men—a number which more exact information would probably reduce.

Letters from Berlin of the 1st inst. state that the success of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff have made a deep impression there. It is observed that the large proportion of cavalry in the Russian army will cause the stoppage of supplies from the countries of the Don to be felt with peculiar pressure by the enemy. On the 23d ult. there were 190 cases of cholera at St. Petersburgh.

News from Kertch to the 3d inst. state that everything was going on satisfactorily. Sonyuk Kali was evacuated by the Russians on the 28th of May. They burned the principal buildings, and abandoned 60 guns and 6 mortars, having rendered them unserviceable.

The *Times* received the following dispatch from their Vienna correspondent, dated Galatch June 1:

"There was a great fire last night in the artillery and cavalry stables close to the ammunition depot. The Austrian garrison succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but 103 horses were burned. The cholera is said to have appeared in the Austrian army at Galicia."

A letter received from the French camp before Sevastopol, and dated May 22, states that the Allies were on the eve of great events—everything was prepared.—The last arrangements had been made in a council of war at which Gens. Canrobert, Pelissier, Bosquet, Lord Ragland, Omer Pasha, Brown, Della, Marmoa, and Admirals Brunt and Lyons were present. All the re-enforcements had come up, making the French army amount to 200,000 men.

A telegraphic dispatch from Caylieri announces the death of the Bey of Tunis on the night of the first of June. His successor and cousin Sisli Mohammed Bey, acceded the throne without obstacle.

Both houses of Parliament met on the 4th inst. after the Whitsuntide and Derby recess.

In the Lords the Newspaper Stamp bill passed through Committee.

In the Commons the adjourned debate on the conduct and policy of the war was resumed, and after a somewhat lengthened discussion was again adjourned. Mr. M. Gibson, considering the Turkish territory now intact and safe, condemed the persistence in a war which he described as of indefinite extent and only pursued in the vain desire for military glory. Sir W. Molesworth denounced the temptations which had been presented for the conclusion of a recreant peace, and contended that the safety as well as the glory of the British Empire would be periled by any signs of cowardice or surrender of the high principles which constituted the real bond of union among the scattered elements of the English national grandeur.

The London Post-Office employs 1,395 letter-carriers.

Late from Singapore.

By the arrival of the St. Joseph, we have dates from Singapore to the 1st of May—six weeks later than previous advices.

THE CHINESE PIRATES,—Says the Singapore *Free Press*: A number of boats which have recently arrived from the east coast of Malay peninsula, and from the Anambas and Natunas groups of islands, report the presence of Chinese pirates, who are causing much alarm at the different places on the coast and among the islands. Pirates, although on a smaller scale, are also busy in the Straits of Malacca, and in the waters of the Rhio-Lingga Archipelago.

SMALL POX.—We regret to notice, says the *Straits Times*, the widely extended prevalence of small pox, many cases of which have proved fatal. We believe there is a liberal allowance from the local government to their doctors for the purpose of extending vaccination, and if the amount is insufficient, a larger sum of money ought to be set apart for the purpose. Indeed, when we reflect upon the number of cases occurring annually, we think it is high time the Legislature provided a general measure to make vaccination compulsory, as in Java and elsewhere. The disease is generally imported into the place by small trading prahus, but surely some means could be employed to prevent our being annually visited by this frightful scourge. In some of the islets in the neighborhood, more than half the inhabitants are laboring under small pox. A criminal case at the present session has been postponed in consequence of three of the seen witnesses for the Crown being laid up with small pox.

TROUBLE IN SIAK.—"Some months ago," says the *Straits Times*, "we mentioned the existence of disturbances in the neighborhood State of Siak, consequent on the death of the reigning Rajah, and that one of the aspirants to the throne, Tunku Uda, had gained some considerable advantages over his rivals. It appears, however, that his success was very transitory, as he was very soon after defeated, and was ultimately put to death by Rajah Petrah, a young Siak chief, who was in some trouble here shortly before, being charged with piracy. Tunku Unga, a son of the late Rajah, is now settled down as a ruler of Siak, and Rajah Petrah has become Eam Tuan Mudah. A near relation of the late Tunku Uda, named Tunka Panglima Besar of Ritch, it is said threatens to commence operations against the reigning Rajah of Siak, to revenge the death of Tunku Uda. Should he carry his threats into effect, the trade of Siak will experience further serious interruption. As it is, the Siak river is at present so fortified and obstructed, as to prevent trading boats entering it.

From Shanghae—Success of the Imperialists.

Files of the Peking *Gazettee* have been received, says the North China *Herald*, dating between the 14th and 25th of March. The Imperial arms appear to have been successful in the provinces of Shan-tung, Hoo-nan, and Kwei-chow; in Shan-tung, in the re-capture of the town of Kaou tang, which had been invested for nearly twenty months; in Hoo-nan, in the defeat and slaughter of two hundred rebels at Teen-se; and in Kwei-chow, in the re-capture of a small town called Hwang-Keang.

POSITION OF THE BELLIGERENTS.—In looking back over the past month, says the North China *Herald*, we have much cause of thankfulness for the peaceful position we maintain at this port. In the green tea districts, indeed, rumors of strife and varied success on the part of the contending parties are rife. The latest reports are that Hwuy-chow was re-occupied by the Imperialists about the 14th April. We hear nothing of any movement in the North. At Canton the imperialists were triumphant, and along the seaboard we hear of no further disturbances.

AFFAIRS AT NANKIN.—Peking *Gazettes* have been received, says the China *Herald*, dating between the 28th March and 4th of April, but they contain little of interest on the subject of the rebellion. We have nothing fresh with respect to operations at Nanking, or its neighborhood, and it is, therefore, to be presumed that everything is in *statu quo*. The country seems to be troubled in all her important provinces by local banditti, who, like those lately in possession of Shanghae, have no other object than plunder. The Government, though weak, seems yet strong enough to repress these risings. The Gazette reports that a body of banditti who had ravaged the district of Pookeang, in the province of Szechuen, and killed the magistrate, had been dispersed, and two hundred and seventy-two of their number put to death. In Gnanhwuy, at Loochow, which is in possession of a band of rebels, the Imperialists had been successful in two engagements, in which some 3000 of the enemy were slain, and eight of their camps destroyed.

PEKING, DUTIES.—The Peking *Gazette* of the 9th March, contains the annual report of the Superintendent of Customs at Canton, relative to the duties collected on the foreign trade. Between the 26th of November, 1853, and the 15th of November, 1854, the sum of 1,097,419 taels was collected, being 76,000 less than the amount collected in the previous year; the imports of foreign goods during the year having been unusually small. The foreign merchant is stated to have been unable to procure tea, in consequence of the local disturbances. The memorialist had not yet received the returns from the custom houses at Shanghae and Ningpo. The returns from Amoy and Foochow only give the amount 24,862 taels, collected during the last quarter of the year ending 24th January, 1854. So soon as he receives the missing documents, he will again memorialize His Majesty.

Railroads of wood were used in the coal-mines of England as early as the year 1676.

EXPORTS FROM CALIFORNIA.—California has really become a producing country. Our crops are superabundant, and we are obliged to seek relief for our market in export to the farthest ends of the earth. As we write the ship "Alfred" is about to sail with a cargo of Barley, Oats, Wheat and Flour; the "Boston Light" a fine clipper of over 1100 tons, is on the berth for Melbourne, and has nearly half her cargo (about the same as that of the Alfred) engaged; the "Comet" has cleared for New York, with Hides, Horns, Rags, Wool, Hardware, Quicksilver, &c.; the "Charmer" will clear this week for the same port with a full cargo of Wheat, Flour and Quicksilver; the "Telegraph" has been laid on for the same port to load Grain and Flour and has half her capacity engaged; we also hear that the "Morning Light," a very large clipper, will be put on berth immediately; the "Waterwitch" has sailed for San Blas, with Quicksilver; the "Tornado" for Acapulco with coal, and the bark "Cyane" leaves in a few days for the Russian American Possessions, with a full cargo of Wheat, Candal Meal, Dry Goods, Furniture, &c.—*San F. Prices Current*, April 30th.

A REPUBLIC IN AFRICA.—Our readers are aware that the Boers, or descendants of the old Dutch colonists of South Africa, dwelling north of and continuous to the British Cape Colony, and only separated therefrom by the Orange River, have with the approbation of the British Government, organized an Independent Republic. Very late news from that quarter states that the Volksraad (Legislature) of the New Free State, or Republic, was opened on the 5th of February. This Assembly consists of twenty-nine members. The message of the President, Mr. Hoffman, is published entire in the Cape papers, for its "generally interesting character as a Republican message." It is not quite half a column long. The President says that "sundry difficulties have beset the New and Independent State, which can only be surmounted by an adherence to law and order." He also says, that they have the most cordial relations with the English Government. He implores the Assembly to keep up a harmonious spirit.

It appears, however, that his good advice was not followed, a letter of the 12th stating that the President had resigned to prevent being turned out, and that all the other officers of the State had been obliged to follow his example. The cause of this sudden downfall is not plainly apparent, but the ex-Chief was charged with selling powder to the Native Chiefs, and there was also a jealousy of him on the ground that he was favored by the English. Serious results are apprehended from these dissensions.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY.—The commission appointed to establish the boundary line between the United States and Mexico has completed the survey and erected monuments from El Paso one hundred miles west, and also on the meridian extending from thirty-one degrees forty-seven minutes, to thirty-one degrees twenty minutes, north latitude. There now remains for the United States party only the extension of the line to the one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude; and this will be completed in a short time. Much credit is due to Major Emory for the promptness with which he has accomplished the principal portion of the work entrusted to his care.

PEACE IN KANSAS.—The Jefferson (Mo.) *Inquirer* of the 9th instant has the following;—"We are pleased to learn that matters have become quiet in Kansas, and every thing seems to be moving along peaceably and quietly. On our western border order seems to be restored and mob law quite at an end. We doubt not but many who were led on a few weeks since by a few reckless persons to aid in doing violence to quiet and good citizens, now sorely regret their conduct. The fanatics and aid societies of the North, and the fanatics and nullifiers of the South, had as well give their attention to their own private business, and let the good people of Kansas—persons who have gone there to make it their home—settle all matters pertaining to the policy of the Territory. This done, harmony and good feeling will be again restored between the people of the North and the South."

THE ROSE, THE SHAMROCK AND THE THISTLE.—Know Nothingism is indeed a beautiful admixture of inconsistencies. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"The leading spirits in the three Know Nothing newspapers in this city are foreigners—Stanhope S. Rowe, of the *Columbian*, is an Englishman; Pap Taylor, of the *Times*, is an Irishman; and Col. Schouler, of the *Gazette*, is a Scotchman. Here we have the rose, the shamrock and the thistle, done into a beautiful Native American boquet. Col. Schouler and Mr. Rowe do not deny their nativity, and Pap Taylor has not recently *dared* to do so; yet these men are the professed leaders of genuine, exclusive Native American sentiment."

THE BOUNTY LAND ACT.—Under the act of the last Congress which gave one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands to everybody who had served in any of the wars in which the United States has been involved, one hundred and seventy-nine thousand three hundred and eighty-two applications have been received, and the number is soon expected to reach two hundred and eighty thousand. To satisfy these, thirty-five millions of acres, or nearly fifty-five thousand square miles, of land will be required; that is to say—government will give into the hands of speculators a territory somewhat larger than the State of New York, and equal in area to the four principal New England States!

The *Catholic Telegraph* states that the venerable Father Mathew is at Maderia in distress, in want of means to pay his board. His right hand is paralyzed.

The war has already cost the allies 100 million of dollars.

☞ The following communication of Mr. U. E. Hicks, relative to the causes which induced his introduction and withdrawal from "Pine Wigwam, No. 1," cannot fail but prove satisfactory to the public as far as it goes. We have the assurance of further and more conclusive developments with regard to the workings of the Know Nothing organization in our midst, in a direct following correspondence from Mr. H.:

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

To the Democratic Voters of Thurston County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Now as the election is over and its results known, and in accordance with previous notice, I will claim your attention for a short time, in a perusal of a full, frank, and truthful history of my connection with the political order known as Know Nothings. The reason of my withholding this from you until after the election is, from the fact that I shall not only *expose* myself as once having been a member of this order, but no doubt you will be convinced that other democrats, or at least those who claim to be democrats, have been, and are now members of this iniquitous concern—therefore I did not desire to expose them just on the eve of the election, as I knew if I did, that they would raise a great hue and cry about *persecution*, and if defeated, they would at once lay their defeat to me. However, I was unexpectedly called on at the democratic meeting held in Olympia just before the election, and consequently was forced to make a few statements relative to this affair—and will here say to those interested, that I knew nothing of the call for that meeting until I see it in type in the printing office, nor did not know its object fully until I heard the "President's guess," and see it adopted. I had apprised Mr. Wiley a short time before, or I will say that I had *acknowledged* to him, that I had once been a member of the order in Olympia, and when he was called on by the meeting for *his proof*, he referred the people to me *to prove the existence of such an order in that place*—and not as some have supposed, and others would like to believe, for the purpose of *proving* who were its members. I have no desire to expose another single individual belonging to the order, nor do I intend to, unless they give me just cause or provocation, from the fact that there are several members of the concern for whom I feel a warm friendship, and who have proved themselves to be friends to me. If the members do not expose themselves, they need never fear that I will—but if a man can't keep his own secrets, he cannot expect others to keep them for him. Now so much for that.

I have heard it said that "an open, honest confession" was good for the soul. Now I am going to try it. *I was initiated a member of the secret political order known as "Know Nothings," in the town of Olympia, about four months ago.*

Now the next question that comes up is, how did I get there? What was it that induced me to join such a society? and by what means did I get "hold of the necessary ropes?" Well, I will tell you. On a certain occasion I entered into conversation, I mean a private conversation, with a certain particular friend of mine relative to Know Nothingism, and I soon found that he was pretty well "posted." I asked him, finally, if he actually knew any thing about them. He gave me to understand that he did—and moreover, told me that he was not altogether satisfied with the organization, and said that he wished I would go in and see what it was, and that he would abide my decision; that if we discovered anything wrong about it, that we would immediately withdraw and expose it if necessary. I was afterwards informed of quite a number of its members. I was told that Col. Such-a-one, Capt. Snch-another-one, Major Over-there, and Esq. Cross-the-way, and a host of Judges, together with thirteen members of the Legislature all belonged. A good many of these persons I believed to be good sound democrats, and men of firm political, moral and social integrity. Notwithstanding all this, I thought of the matter some time before I gave my consent to become a member, and then it was with much reluctance, as the gentleman who first spoke to me about it will bear me evidence. On my entering the door, I informed them that I would not take any obligation or subscribe to any kind of pledges that would in the least infringe on my former political rights or prejudices, and it was as distinctly told to me that I would not be required to do so—that all that was required was *not to vote for a foreigner or Roman Catholic for office.* Now, as I had found who were members, and as I said before, believing them to be men of sound political integrity, I could not help believing that what was told me to be true. I went in and found those individuals of whom I had been told were there, and, as a matter of course, I felt for a time that I had not been deceived. I watched, as I thought, closely the wording of the obligations, and for the life of me I could not then see any great political wrong in them—and I will here state, that upon their face all seems to be in perfect keeping with the sentiments that pervade the breast of nearly every American citizen—but it needs to be in there awhile to understand their true intent. You are first lead in by fair statements, *that it is not a political concern.* After you get in, the doctrines of no-partyism is taught to you for a while, that there is no difference now between the two old parties,—and why is the use of keeping up the strife and stickling for the party, when it is nothing but a name. Bye and bye when the election is near at hand, you are almost imperceptibly led into an acquiescence in the nomination of persons to be voted for by "Know Nothings" as "*Know Nothings,*" and if this is accomplished, the objects of the order is accomplished. The order has got your vote, and you are completely sold and bound to it for all time to come, unless you break suddenly off from it, and if you do this, your name is posted from Dan to Bersheba as a PERJURED MAN, *as a traitor to your country and to your God.* This is the end.

This is the way that I went in, and now you shall see the way that I came out. After being in there awhile, I thought—no I didn't *think*—I knew that it was completely under the control, and was conducted by the whigs, and I set about finding out what was sought to be accomplished by them; and as I enjoyed the confidence of certain whig members, (I guess they are sorry of it now) I soon found it out, and what was it? Would you believe it? *They wanted all the democratic votes for their delegate to Congress, and the election of a majority of whigs to the next Legislature.* Who ever heard of such presumption? I must say that I was surprised—I was astonished—not at their wants, but that they should so soon undertake to practice such deception, believing as I did, that their *leader* was a more shrewd politician, and that he understood human nature better. Ah! old fellow, you are pretty shrewd, but you ain't as shrewd as I thought you were. I remained in the order until I found who it was they desired to have elected, and how they intended to bring this about, and then withdrew. As soon as I concluded to withdraw, I addressed the President and members a note, informing them of a few of the reasons why I wished to withdraw. It was worded in the plural, and before presenting it, I showed it to nearly all of the democratic members of the order in Olympia, and eight of them subscribed their names under mine. (By the way, I have a few remarks to make to a certain few who refused to sign the paper, before I am done with this.) On the night of their meeting I went in and presented the note myself. They refused to grant our request upon the reasons set forth in the note. Five of us were present, and we were determined to get out of it any how, so we then made verbal requests, and they could not do any other way than grant them, although I have no doubt they were unwilling to do so. However, before presenting it, I drew off a copy, and that you may all know what I said to the order, I will give it publication. Here it is:

OLYMPIA, June 25th, 1855.

To the President and members of Pine Wigwam, No. 1:

GENTLEMEN—Believing that the objects of your order have been misunderstood by us and its tendencies misapplied, and that its organization in this place was mainly for the promotion of corrupted whigs and whig principles—knowing, as we do, that an attempt has been made to wheedle the democratic portion of the order into the support of the whig candidate for delegate to congress and a *majority* of whigs to the next legislature from this county—and having become fully satisfied that the order itself is anti-democratic, being proscriptive in its character, consequently dangerous to the welfare of our common country.

Believing as we do, that by our further connection with your order, that we will be compelled to forsake all our former political rights and preferences, and adopt those of an unsteady and *deceitful* character, which is more than liable to lead us estray and estrange us from that policy of governmental affairs that we have ever found to be the most sound and correct.

We therefore ask and request that our names be erased off of your books, and that, too, in such a manner that it will never be known to the order that we were once members of it, or that we entertain any sympathy for the organization.

We have no desire at present to sell our political birth-right for the advancement of the principles of that party for which we have ever held an aversion, nor for the emulation of any man or class of men who we know to be totally disqualified to fill offices of trust.

You have our decided permission to erase our names from your books, and henceforth we will *know nothing* of your secret plottings that will not meet with our most determined opposition.

(Signed,) URBAN E. HICKS,
and eight others.

[*To be continued.*]

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Buffalo *Democracy* says, that there are now in progress, and likely to be completed, in the United States, over 12,000 miles of railroad. This estimate is exclusive entirely of roads only "proposed," embraces only those actually under way, and in most cases, under contract throughout. The entire cost of ~~these~~ long lines of road will be not far from $350,000,000, of which sum $100,000,000 at least, is already provided for. There are some sixty roads included in this estimate, of which the longest is the Illinois Central, 804 miles, and the shortest is the Lebanon Valley, from Reading to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, which is only 53½ miles in length. The highest grade is on the South Western Tennessee, and is of 90 feet to the mile, and the greatest amount of tunneling is on the Alexandria, London, and Hampshire road, in Virginia, being 19,536 feet, or over 3½ miles.

☞ An agent, we hear, has been appointed by California to present the vouchers for and receive the appropriation made by Congress for the payment of the war debt of that State. The holders of the war debt are anxiously waiting to receive their money. The agent, we understand, is one of her Members of Congress.

☞ The post office department at Washington, has introduced, for the guidance of post masters, a new system for the registration of valuable letters, to go into operation on the first of July, on and after which date any letters can be registered and receipted for upon a payment of a fee of five cents—extraordinary care being taken to ensure its safe delivery at its destination.

☞ Not only in this territory is the scourge—the grasshopper—laying waste fields of oats and wheat to a fearful extent and ravage, but in the Utah valley, California, &c., are their depredations unprecedented and alarming. Whole fields of wheat, oats, and vegetables are laid waste—literally destroyed in California, Utah, and this territory, by this ruthless intruder. The cause assigned for the multitude of their presence this year, is the great warmth and dryness of the present season—circumstances favorable to an early development of the eggs of the insect, which is deemed the most fruitful in the animal kingdom.

☞ The Boston correspondent of the *New York Herald*, says:

"Governor Gardner, without solicitation has appointed a Scotch gentleman, of the name of Carruthers, residing at Salisbury, a Justice of the Peace for Essex county. This is held to indicate that his Excellency is about to overbid Gen. Wilson for the foreign vote. The General can only say what ought to be done for foreigners. The Governor can do something for them."

Benedict Arnold, the traitor, who obtained the rank of brigadier-general in the British army, and, as such, fought against his former comrades, left a son, who entered the army in 1798, served through the Egyptian campaign in 1801, conducted himself gallantly in the West Indies, and became lieutenant-general in the engineers, and died the other day, aged 73. He was much liked and respected—which his father was not. When Benedict Arnold went to the levee of George III?, after the independence of the United States was acknowledged, the king looked him full in the face—as if to see how he looked—and turned his back on him audibly saying—"We love the treason, but we hate the traitor." After *this*, Benedict Arnold was *cut* dead by the British aristocracy.

The Russians have eight vessels of war in the Pacific, carrying 220 guns and 2,000 men.

Government has ordered the chips at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, hitherto given to the poor, to be sold for the *benefit of the State.*

During the last quarter of the year there were 2,278 dead letters, which contained $13,785, opened at the dead letter bureau of P. O. Department, at Washingron.

CONVENTION

EAST OF THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the citizens of Oregon and Washington Territories that a convention will be held at the village of the Dalles, Wasco county, Oregon, on Saturday the 25th day of August, 1855, to take into consideration such measures as they may deem best calculated to secure a separate Territorial organization, to include all that portion of Oregon and Washington Territories lying east of the summit of the Cascade mountains.

R. R. THOMPSON,
WM. C. LAUGHLIN,
C. W. SHAUG,
Committee of Arrangements.

For Sale--Solar Compasses.

1 Solar Compass, (by Young) @ $250,00
1 do do (do Bailey) @ $250,00
1 Transit, @ $180,00

Chains, camp utensils, &c., in proportion. Terms cash. Enquire at Sur. General's Office, of

JAMES LODGE.

Olympia, W. T., Aug. 1, 1855. 1w47

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING been appointed administrator of the estate of James Craik, by the Hon. Probate Court for the county of Whatcom, all persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against, will present them to the undersigned for settlement.

JOEL CLAYTON.

Bellingham Bay, June 4, 1855. 3w47

THE CABINS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken, refitted and improved the Cabins belonging to Col. Ebey on Whidby's Island with a view of catering to the wants and pleasures of the public, a share of their patronage is solicited.

The steamer touches at this point each trip, so that parties wishing to rest and enjoy themselves on the Island for a season, or be forwarded to Port Townsend, Bellingham Bay, Port Discovery, New Dunginess, Victoria, V. I., or elsewhere, can be readily accommodated. A fine lot of ladies' and gentlemen's riding and buggy horses, as well as good and safe boats for the accommodation of pleasure seeking parties.

GEORGE W. EBEY.

July 20, 1855. 46tf

Complaint for Divorce.

Territory of Washington, } County of Lewis. } In the District Court at the April term, 1855.

Harriet Bercie, vs. Lewis Bercie. } Complaint for Divorce.

AND now comes the plaintiff by her attorney, and shows the court that the defendant is a non-resident of this Territory, whereupon the court orders that notice of the pendendy and prayer of said complaint be published in a weekly newspaper called the Pioneer and Democrat, once a week continuously for three months.

The above named defendant will take notice that the plaintiff filed in the clerk's office of the District Court of Lewis county to the April term, 1855, thereof, her complaint against the said defendant, the object and prayer of which is to procure a divorce on the grounds of abandonment, neglect and destitution. Said petition will come on to be heard at the next term of said court to be held at the county seat of Lewis county on the 4th Monday in November next.

JOHN R. JACKSON,
Clerk of said Court in and for said County.
Lewis county, July 23, 1855. 3m46

A Lumber Wagon

FOR SALE, exceedingly cheap, by

PARKER.

Olympia, July 20. 45-tf

NOTICE.

THE TAX PAYERS of Thurston county, are hereby informed that all taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of November next, will be collected by the Sheriff, and that ten per cent. will be added according to law.

The undersigned will be found at his new store on Main street, where he will receive taxes.

WM. RUTLEDGE,
Treasurer Thurston County.
Olympia, July 13, 1855. 44-3t

LOOK AT THIS!

ALL YE PEOPLE WHO WANT TO BUILD!

THE undersigned are now making and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of planed lumber, at prices to suit the times. Bills sawed to order with all dispatch.

WILLS & CO.,
North Olympia Mills.

June 29, 1855.—43tf.

Removal.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE,

Corner Main and Fourth Streets, Olympia, W. T

Notice.

COUNCIL GROUND,
WALLA WALLA VALLEY, W. T.,
June 12th, 1855.

AT A TREATY concluded with the Yakima Nation of Indians at the Council Ground in the Walla Walla Valley the 9th day of June, 1855, the land included within the following boundaries was ceded to the United States, to-wit:

Commencing at Mt. Rapier; thence northerly along the main ridge of the Cascade mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Chelan and the southern tributaries of the Methew river have their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Chelan and the Methew river to the Columbia river; thence crossing the Columbia, on a true east course, to a point whose longitude is one hundred and nineteen degrees and ten minutes—which two latter lines separate the above confederated tribes and bands of Indians from the Oakainakane tribe of Indians;—thence in a true south course to the forty-seventh parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the main Palouse river—which two latter lines of boundary separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Spokanes; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Moh-hah-ne-she or southern tributary of the same;—thence in a southeasterly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucannon river, separating the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence down the Snake river to its junction with the Columbia river; thence up the Columbia river to the "White Banks" below Priest's Rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-mah-lake; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Columbia river at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between the mouths of the Umatilla river and Butter creek—all which latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians;—thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.

There is, however, reserved from the land above ceded, for the exclusive use and occupation of said confederated tribes and bands of Indians, the tract of land included with the following boundaries, to-wit:

Commencing on the Yakima river at the mouth of the Attahnam river; thence westerly along said Attahnam river to the forks; thence along the southern tributary to the Cascade mountains; thence southerly along the main ridge of said mountains, passing south and east of mount Adams, to the Spur whence flows the waters of the Klikatat and Pisco rivers; thence down said spur to the divide between the waters of said rivers; thence along said divide to the divide separating the waters of the Satass river from those flowing into the Columbia river; thence along said divide to the main Yakima, eight miles below the mouth of the Satass river; and thence up the Yakima river to the place of beginning.

Also a tract of land not exceeding in quantity one township of six miles square, situated at the forks of the Pisquouse or Wenat-hapam river, and known as the "Wenat-hapam Fishery;" which said tract shall be surveyed and marked out whenever the President may direct.

By an express provision of the treaty, the country embraced in the cession and included in the reservations, is opened to settlement, excepting that the Indians are secured in the possession of their buildings and improvements until removed to the reservation.

This notice is published for the information of the public, and the attention of citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory, is especially called to the above provision, and for further information they are requested to apply to sub-agent A. J. Bolon.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't Ind'n Affairs, W. T.
June 29, '55. 42-3m

☞ Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.

AT TREATIES concluded with the Nez Perce tribe of Indians and with the confederated tribes of the Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas in the Walla Walla valley at the council ground, there was ceded to the United States, a tract of country having the following boundaries, viz:

By the Nez Perces—Commencing at the source of the Wa-na-ne-she or southern tributary of the Palouse river; thence down that river to the main Palouse; thence in a southerly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tukanon river; thence up the Tukanon to its source in the Blue mountains; thence southerly along the ridge of the Blue mountains; thence to a point on Grand Ronde river midway between Grande Ronde and the mouth of the Wol-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Woll-low-how and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river at the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river, fifty miles above the place known as the "crossing of the Salmon river;" thence due north to the summit of the Bitter Root mountains; thence along the crest of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.

By the Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas, a tract of land having the following boundaries, to-wit:

Commencing at the mouth of Tukanon river in Washington territory; running thence up said river to its source; thence easterly along the summit of the Blue mountains, and on the southern boundaries of the purchase made of the Nez Perce Indians, and easterly along that boundary to the western limits of the country claimed by the Shoshones or Snake Indians; thence southerly along that boundary (being the waters of Powder river) to the source of Powder river; thence to the head waters of Willow creek; thence down Willow creek to the Columbia river; thence up the channel of Columbia river to the lower end of a large Island below the mouth of Umatilla river; thence northerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-nosh-luke; thence to La Lac; thence to the White Banks on the Columbia below Priest's Rapids; thence down the Columbia river to the junction of the Columbia and Snake rivers; thence up the Snake river to the place of beginning.

Provided, however, That so much of the country described above as contained in the following boundaries shall be set apart as Indian reservations:

For the Nez Perce tribe, viz:—Commencing where the Moh-ha-na-she or southern tributary of the Palouse river flows from the spurs of the Bitter Root mountains; thence down said tributary to the mouth of the Ti-nah-pan-up creek; thence southerly to the crossing of the Snake river ten miles below the mouth of the Alpowain river; thence to the source of the Alpowain river in the Blue mountains; thence to the crossing of the Grande Ronde river, midway between the Grande Ronde and the mouth of the Wol-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Wol-low-how river and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river fifteen miles below the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river above the crossing; thence by the spurs of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.

For the confederated tribes of Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas, to-wit:

Commencing in the middle of the channel of the Umatilla river opposite the mouth of Wild Horse creek; thence up the middle of the channel of said creek to its source; thence southerly to a point in the Blue mountains, known as Lee's encampment; thence in a line to the waters of the How-tome creek; thence west to the divide the How-tome and Birch creeks; thence northerly along said divide to a point due west of the south-west corner of Wm. C. McKay's claim; thence east along his line to the south-east corner; thence in a line to the place of beginning.

By an express provision of the treaty, the country embraced in the cessions and not included in the reservations, is open to settlement, excepting that the Indians are secured in the possession of their buildings and improvements till removed to the reservations.

This notice is published for the information of the public.

The attention of the citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory is especially called to the provisions protecting the Indians in the possession of their improvements, and for further information in reference to the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla reservation they are requested to apply to agent R. R. Thompson—to the Nez Perce reservation to sub-agent W. H. Tappan.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't, W. T.
JOEL PALMER,
Sup't Ind'n Affairs, O. T.

COUNCIL GROUND,
WALLA WALLA VALLEY,
June 12th, 1855.

June 29, '55. 42-6m

☞ Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

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

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

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

140, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

July 23, 1855.—46ly.

NOTICE.

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

No requisition for arms can be made upon the Government of the United States, until the enrolement is effected under the provisions of the act; but, in the meantime, steps have been taken to expedite the business, as also to obtain such books and information as may be useful to officers in effecting the organization of their regiments and companies.

Without wishing to trench upon the authority of colonels of regiments, in the formation of volunteer companies, the undersigned would urgently recommend that such companies be encouraged to organise as speedily as possible, and that notice be forwarded to him of the kind of arms desired by each, that the requisition may be founded thereon.

GEORGE GIBBS, Brigadier Gen.
Steilacoom, March 18, 1855. n28-tf.

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

Advertising Agency.

L. P. FISHER, IRON BUILDING, OPPOSITE PACIFIC EXPRESS OFFICE, (UP STAIRS.)

Sacramento Union; San Joaquin Republican; Marysville Herald; Nevada Journal; Columbia Gazette; Grass Valley Telegraph; Shasta Courier; Empire Argus, Coloma; Mountain Democrat, Placerville; Amador Sentinel, Jackson; Yreka Herald; San Jose Telegraph; Sonoma Bulletin; San Diego Herald; Oregonian, Portland, Oregon; Statesman, Corvallis, Oregon; Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound; Puget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, Puget Sound.

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

N. B. Files of the principal papers of California and Oregon may be found at this office.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

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 brands. may 19,—3m.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Army Officers, Soldiers, Volunteers, Teamsters, Naval Officers, Seamen, Mariners and Navy Clerks, and their surviving Widows and minor Children.

YOU are now entitled to a Land Warrant for 160 acres; and if you have already received 40 or 80 acres, you are entitled to an additional quantity, equal to 160 acres. Whether you desire to sell or locate your Warrants, it is imporiant that the same be procured without delay, as the great number of Warrants which will be thrown upon the market, must sono materially reduce their value. Persons entitled to Warrants are requested to apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, *No.* 157 *Broadway*, New York, who has made arrangements with the Department as enables him to procure Warrants with the least possible delay.

The applicant is required to state his name, age and residence, including town, county, and State; the company, regiment and war he served in, and the captain of his company; whether the applicant enlisted or volunteered, and on what day and year, and for what tearm; whether he has ever received any Warrants, and if so, for how many acres, and what has become of such Warrant. If the claimant served in the navy, his statement must be varied according to the facts of the case.

If a widow applies, she must, in addition, give the place and time of her marriage, the name and official title of the person who performed the ceremony, together with the time and place of her husband's death.

On receiving these facts, Mr. Livingston will send to the applicant, duly prepared, and ready for execution, all the necessary papers, with full instructions. These papers, after being duly executed, may be returned to Mr. Livingston; whereupon the certificate will be obtained, and either the Warrant itself, or the money therefor, as may be desired, can be forwarded to the applicant or his attorney. Regular copresponderts, who prepare the cases of others, and forward them to the undersigned, will be liberally dealt with.

Having all the necessary blank forms, and being familiar with the requirements of the law, and his arrangement being complete, applicants can avoid much of the uncertainty and delay which might otherwise occur.

Address all communications to

JOHN LIVINGSTON,
157 Broadway, New York.

REFERENCES.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.
Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War,
Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy,
Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury,
Hon. ROBERT MCCAELLAND, Secretary of Interior,
Hon. CALEB CUSHING, Attorney General,
Col. JOHN J. ABERT, Topographical Engineer U.S.A.
Lt. Col. S. H. LONG, " "
Col. F. S. BELTON, Third Artillery "
And public officers generally.

march5-34tf

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 destitution. 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

Ready-Made Clothing Warehouse.

WILLIAM G. BADGER,

NO. 99 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS. ALSO, EVERY VARIETY OF HATS, BOOTS AND BROGANS.

WOULD invite country Merchants who are visiting San Francisco to call and and examine my large stock of Clothing, &c.

I have on hand and constantly arriving, the largest assortment of every variety and style of Clothing of any house in the State.

My stock amounts to over two hundrad thousand dollars.

The Goods are manufactured under my own supervision; are made from the best material, and in the most durable manner.

Persons buying my clothing will find large and saleable sizes.

Purchasers may rely upon findtng every article they wish in my stock. My prices will be as low, if not lower, than they can be found elsewhere in the market. I guarantee each article I sell. Please call and examine my stock. jy13-44-3m

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.

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. 29tj

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-office at Olympia, June 30, 1855.

Henry Anderson, M. Brown, Ole Birkrem R. N. Brown 2, John Bohart, Wm. Benston, Jesse Branch, B. F. Cooper, Josiah Conkle, Jacob Casida 2, Wm. S. Camp. Henry A. Dow, Robert or John Flett, James A. Frisby, James Frisby, James Fuller, Newel Garish, Orlando George, G. W. Gypson, Mason T. Guess, S. H. How, Jacob Harsbarger, Ebeneezer Haft, Jacob S. Hinbaugh, J. E. Jewett, Noah Kritzer, Jeremiah Mabie, A. L. McCorkle, Wm. R. Price, John Perry, Benjamin Perry. Moses Parker, E. C. Purdy, Joseph Buckle, Wm. Rowland, A. H. South 2, F. Simons, George Shute, Robert Stodart 2, Gabriel Stevens, Samuel Waymire 2.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised. WM. BUTLEDGE, P. M.

Olympia, July 16, 1855.

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.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY

THE LATE EMPLOYEES OF

ADAMS & CO.,

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DISRUPTION OF that firm, have organized themselves into a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of transacting a general

Express and Forwarding Business,

...IN ALL ITS BRANCHES...

Throughout the
UNITED STATES—
CALIFORNIA—and
OREGON.

A regular Express for
FREIGHT, VALUABLE PACKAGES, LETTERS, &c., &c., &c.,
Will be dispatched to and from the
ATLANTIC STATES
By every Mail Steamer.

Collections of all kinds promptly attended to.

R. G. NOYES, President,
Corner of Washington and Montgomery sts.,
San Francisco.
S. J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Portland, Oregon.
June 8, 1855. 39-tf

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.

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.

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

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.

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

STUART'S EXPRESS!

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

CONNECTING WITH THE

PACIFIC CO'S EXPRESS,

FOR THE

ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!

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

Bills of exchange procured on the Atlantic States and Europe.

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

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.

Office at J. E. Williams' store.
A. B. STUART.
Olympia, May 19, 1855.

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 machinist and engineer, who will execute orders in his line, in a superior style and finish, with dispatch.

—ALSO—

Blacksmithing and Shipsmithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to
J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet, W. T.

A supply of Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Nails, Doors, Window Glass, &c., constantly on hand by the Puget Mill Co. at Teekalet, Hood's Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly.
March 14, 1854. 32tf

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of WILSON & HURD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. H. Wilson will settle the business of the late firm.
.H. WILSON,
.K. HURD.
Dec. 15, 1854.—18tf

W. T. SAYWARD,

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

PROVISIONS, AND DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.—47ly.

New Goods!

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

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

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.
Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants.
Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests.
Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.
A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.
Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap.
All of which will be sold very low.
W. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, June 9,—'54. -tf.

DISSOLUTION.

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

F. W. Pettygrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up.
L. B. HASTINGS,
F. W. PETTYGROVE,
A. A. PLUMMER.
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.
HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.
June 8, 1855. 39-ly

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WILLS & CO., in a steam saw mill, situated at north Olympia, has been dissolved in consequence of the sale of the interest of John A. Wills, May 18th, 1855.

Wm. J. Wills is vested with full powers as agent of John A. Wills, to settle up the business of the firm of Wills & Co.
WM. J. WILLS, Agent.
Olympia, May 6th, 1855. 39-tf

Notice to Sheep Graziers.

25 OF THE FINEST RAMS IN THE WORLD, of the South Down and Cheviot breed, may be procured on reasonable terms by persons engaged in the rearing of sheep, by application to
ED. C. FITZHUGH,
Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, W. T.
Whatcom, April 21st, '55. 32tf

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-ly

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

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 quality.
T. JOHNSTON.
Olympia, February 24, 1855. 1tf

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

NOTICE

OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADDITIONAL LAND DISTRICT IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the survey of the public lands in California," &c., the President of the United States is authorized, at such time or times as in his judgment the public interest may so imperatively require, * * * to divide the State of California into two or three separate land districts, two of which districts were established under said act by public notice, dated 21st March, 1853 ; and whereas the surveys and settlements have extended in California so far that the convenience of the settlers and the public interest require the establishment of the three districts authorized by the act of the 3d March, 1853, aforesaid—

Now, therefore, be it known, that under and by authority of the said act of Congress of 3d March, 1853, the President of the United States has directed that the State of California shall be divided into three separate land districts, the boundaries of which are as follows, viz :

All that part of the State, commencing on the Pacific coast, lying north of the line between townships seven and eight (7 and 8) north of Mount Diablo base line, thence running east on said line to the meridian, thence south on the meridian line to the line dividing townships three and four (3 and 4) north of said base line, thence east on said line between townships three and four to the eastern boundary of the State, will form the "Upper District," the land office for which has been established at Marysville.

All that part of the state lying south of the above described limits and north of the line dividing townships twenty and twenty-one south, (or fifth standard south,) will form the "Middle District," the office for which is at Benica; and all that part of the State lying south of the fifth standard parallel, the "Lower District," as heretofore organized, the office for which is established at Los Angelos ; and in view of the said direction of the President of the United States, under the act of Congress aforesaid, the boundaries above mentioned shall in future be regarded as the limits of the said land districts respectively.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this ninth day of April, A. D. 1855.

By order of the President :
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
jy20-45-6w

NOTICE

OF THE ESTABLISHMMENT OF AN ADDITIONAL LAND OFFICE IN THE TERRITORY OF OREGON.

IN PURSUANCE of the act of Congress, approved February 17, 1855, entitled "An act to establish an additional land district in the Territory of Oregon," to be called the Umpqua district, embracing all the land lying south of the fourth standard parallel, it is hereby declared and made known, that the Land Office for said district has been located, by the President of the United States, at the town of Winchester, in said Territory, until otherwise ordered.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 17th day of May, A. D. 1855.
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
jy20-45-6w

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

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

Front street, next door to Ladd & Co.'s. Third door below the Columbian Hotel.
Sept. 10, 1853.

ALLEN & CO.

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

Sandwich Island Store, at Tumwater,

Blue drills, brown drills;
Mexican mixtures, cottonades;
Suffolk drills, striped shirting;
Assorted prints, blankets;
Cadet pants, fine black do;
Denim frocks and pants;
Hickory shirts, white shirts;
Merino shirts and drawers;
U. S. hats, Henry Clay do;
Boots, cloth caps;
Mess pork; hams, beef;
Rice, sugar, coffee, syrup;
Vinegar, pickles, sauces;
Ginger, pepper, mustard;
Turpentine, oil, and white lead,

With many other articles too numerous to mention,—All of which will be sold at reasonable rates, and in quantities to suit purchasers.
Jan. 12, 1855. n18tf.

Cabinet Shop.

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

A variety of work made of beautiful curled maple now in readiness. The citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.
A. J. LINVILL.
Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

THE TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

All orders promptly attended to by
J. P. KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco, California.
Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!!

Taafee, McCahill & Co.,

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

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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

We would also invite the attention of purchasers for the Oregon and Sandwich Island Markets, to our stock, believing that we can supply them with articles, in our line, suited to their trade, on terms quite as reasonable as any house on the Pacific coast.
TAAFEE, McCAHILL & CO.,
Front, corner Sacramento streets,
San Francisco, California.
June 15, 1855. 40-tf

Thomas Tenant's

SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION WAREHOUSE.

SIGN OF THE WOODEN SAILOR,

Fire Proof Block,

CORNER OF LONG WHARF AND FRONT STREET.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

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

AT GOVERNMENT PRICES.

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

Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.

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

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

General and Coast Charts of all parts of the world.
Wilkes' charts of Islands in the Pacific.
Admiralty charts in great variety.
Ringgold's charts of San Francisco Bay and Rivers.
Nautical Almanacs and Books.
Log Slates, Stationery, Pocket Spy Glasses.
Compound Microscopes, Stereoscopes.
Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Magnets.
Drawing and Tracing Paper.
Hydrometers for Liquors, Salts, Syrups, Acids, Milk, &c.

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

Being a practical workman, (having learned my business in the manufactory of the celebrated Wm. J. Young, of Philadelphia,) all work entrusted to me will be properly done.
San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

130 Clay St., are the exclusive agents for the sale of the STODART'S PIANO FORTES AND PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the Manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these 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

Sayward's Line

OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Willimantic will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to.
July 30, 1853. 47ly

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 5tf

C. C. HEWITT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

AND

PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T.
March 24, 1855. n28-ly.

C. H. MASON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE—PORTLAND HOSPITAL, FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.
Sept. 10, 1853.

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.—ly 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, Jeb. 10, 1853.

WELLS & PROVOST,

PICKLE AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE,

NO. 18 FRONT STREET,

BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

3m43 D. R. PROVOST, Agent.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

OLYMPIA, W. T.

CORLISS & ENSIGN, Proprietors.

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

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

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

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

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.
CORLISS & ENSIGN.
Olympia, Dec. 9 1854. 13tf

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.
WM. COCK.
Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.

NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!

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

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

APPLES.

Early Harvest,	Swarn,
Red Astrican,	Westfield Seek-no-further,
Coles Quince,	Baldwin,
Williams Apple,	Esopus Spitzenburg,
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 Carnation,	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 FIRE-SIDE 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,

COWLITZ FARMS, W. T.
September 6, 1852.