PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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By GEO. B. GOUDY.

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At Deshutes, W. T.

A good assortment of the above merchandise will be kept constantly on haud, and offered for sale at prices to suit the times.
E. H. WILSON.
Deshutes, April 21, '54. 32tf

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

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

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SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
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PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T.
March 24, 1855. n28-1y.

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

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OLYMPIA, W. T.
April 15, 1854. 32tf

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Terms moderate.
Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

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. Ranier; 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 Oakinakane 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 Spokans; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Mob-hah-ne-she or southern tributary of the same;—thence in a southeasterly diriction 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-luke; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Columbia river at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between the mouth 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 Wenatshapam river, and known as the "Wenatshapam 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 app'y to sub-agent A. J. Bolon.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't Ind'n Affairs, W. T.
June 29, '55. 42-6m
☞ 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 Wo-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-lake; 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 Indian Affairs, O. T.
COUNCIL GROUND,
WALLA WALLA VALLEY,
June 12th, 1855.
June 29, '55. 42-6m
☞ Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

POETRY.

Saxe's poem before the alumni of the New York free academy, is thus alluded to by the *N. Y. Times*—

SAXE ON THE PRESS.

John G. Saxe now recited a poem upon "The Press." As usual, it was replete with most excellent hits, and was received with enthusiasm and applause.

The following is the description he gives of the engiuery of the Press:—

Strange is the sound when first the notes begin,
Where human voices blend with Vulcan's din;
The click, the clank, the clangor and the sound
Of rattling rollers in their rapid round.
The whizzing belt, the sharp metalic jar,
Like clashing spears in fierce chivalric war;
The whispering birth of myriad flying leaves,
Gathered around in countless motley sheaves,
Then scattered far, as on the winged wind,
The mortal nurture of the immortal mind.

The poet thus spoke of

LIBRARIES:

I love vast libraries; yet there is a doubt
If one be better with them or without,
Unless he use them wisely, and indeed
Knows the high art of what and how to read.
At learning's fountain it is sweet to drink,
But 'tis a nobler privilege to think.
And oft, from books apart, the thinking mind
May make the nectar which it cannot find.
'Tis well to borrow from the good and great,
'Tis wise to learn, 'tis Godlike to create.

And thus he speaks of

BOOK-MAKING IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY:

Where be our authors now? The noble band
Dwindles apace from off the famished land;
Scarce a round dozen, at the best remain,
Of all that once among the author train
Wrote books like scholars; nor esteemed it hard.
Genius, like Virtue, was its own reward!
O, gentle IRVING!—thou whom every grace
Of wit and learning gave the highest place
In the proud synod of the old *regime*—
In all the dreaming, didst thou ever dream
To see thy craft a mere mechanic art?—
A servile minion of the bookish mart?—
When authorship should be the merest trade,—
And man *make* books as hats and bricks are made?
Did'st ever dream to see the wondrous day,
When the vexed press should spawn the vast array
Of trashy tomes that on the public burst,
So fast they print the "tenth edition" first?
Thou hast not read them, God forbid—it racks
One's brains enough to see their brazen backs?
Yet, thou wilt smile, I know, when thou art told
That, with each *book*, the buyer, too, is "sold;"
That soon the puffing art shall all be vain,
And sense and reason rule the town again!

The following is his concluding passage:—

Firm in the right the Daily Press should be,
The tyrant's foe, the champion of the free;
Faithful and constant to its sacred trust,—
Calm in its utterance, in its judgment just;
Wise in its teaching; uncorrupt and strong
To speed the right and to denounce the wrong!
Long may it be ere candor must confess
On Freedom's shores, a weak and venal press!

PROPHECIES OF NAPOLEON.—Abbott, in his highly entertaining work, relates that Napoleon while at St. Helena used the following very remarkable language in a conversation with O'Meara. It is almost superfluous to add that this work was published long before the commencement of the present war in Europe:

"In the course of a few years, Russia will have Constantinople the greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as if it had already taken place. Almost all the cajoling and flattering which Alexander practised toward me was to gain my consent to effect this object. I would not consent, foreseeing that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed. In the natural course of things, in a few years Turkey must fall to Russia. The greatest part of her population are Greeks, who, you may say, are Russians. The powers it would injure, and who could oppose it, are England, France, Prussia and Austria. Now as to Austria, it will be very easy for Prussia to engage her assistance by giving her Servia and other provinces bordering on the Austrian dominion reaching near to Constantinople. The only hypothesis that France and England will ever be allied with sincerity will be in order to prevent this. But even this alliance would not avail. France, England and Prussia united cannot prevent it. Russia and Austria can, at any time, effect it. Once mistress of Constantinople, Russia gets all the commerce of the Mediteranean, becomes a great naval power, and God knows what may happen. She quarrels with you, marches off to India seventy thousand good soldiers, (which to Russia is nothing,) and a hundred canaille, Cossacks and others, and England loses India. Above all other powers, Russia is most to be feared, especially by England. Her soldiers are braver than the Austrians, and she has the means of raising as many as she pleases. In bravery, the French and English soldiers are the only ones to be compared to them. All this I foresaw. I see further into futurity than others, and I wanted to establish a barrier against those barbarians by reestablishing the kingdom of Poland, and putting Poniatowski at the head of it as King. But your imbeciles of ministers (English) would not consent. A hundred years hence I shall be applauded, and Europe, especially England, will lament that I did not succeed. When they see the finest countries in Europe overcome, and a prey to these northern barbarians, they will say, 'Napoleon was right.'"

☞ The Washington correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* states, that the President and secretary of the interior have decided against the validity of Gov. Reedder's proposed purchase of Kansas lands, and the contracts have accordingly been cancelled.

From the National Flag.

Republican Whigs.

There is, in almost every State of the Union, a large body of men of the most influential and respectable character, who may justly be denominated Republican Whigs, for the reason that they have always, up to the present time, been identified with what has been known as the Whig party of the country, under the lead of such men as Clay, Webster, and the lesser lights of that once powerful party. They are conservative in their feelings, honest in their political opinions, and consistent in all they do. They love their *country* and her institutions better than *party*, and are, therefore, ever ready to do battle with the true patriots of the land, whenever American rights and privileges may be threatened, or invaded; and, for these reasons, they will be found with the Republican armor on, whenever the midnight plodding emissaries of "Sam" and the no less unscrupulous followers of *Sambo* may think proper to risk an engagement with the friends of the constitution, upon the political battle field.

These men are too honest in their sentiments ever to lend their votes to build up a party so anti-republican in its nature and principles as either Know Nothingism or Abolitionism, and therefore they cannot and will not co-operate with either of these factions in the political struggles which may take place, during their career of strife and commotion.

A large body of these Republican Whigs are to be found in Illinois, a still larger one in Kentucky—the land of the illustrious Clay—and Pennsylvania, too, is not without her legions. Indeed, there is not a single State from Maine to California, where a host of them may not be found; and although they may not be sufficiently strong to elect candidates of their own for a time to come, they are sufficiently numerous to exercise a controlling influence in the matter, and save the country from falling into the hands of the enemy. They have it in their power to perpetuate the glorious Constitution under which we live, by uniting with the Democracy in opposition to the *faction* and *fanaticism* of the times, and manfully opposing the further encroachments of either "Sam," or *Sambo*, upon the rights and privileges of a free people. That they *will do so*, we have no doubt. Indeed they can do nothing better; because upon the momentous questions about which they are so sensitive, the elections of the country, for a time to come, must turn; and these men, National Republicans as they are in principle, must either vote with the Democracy, or fall into the embrace of Abolitionism and its kindred factions. They must either unite with the true friends of the Union, or fall into the ranks of Know Nothingism, the fundamental principles of which are opposition to the known provisions of the Constitution, hostility to the best interests of the Republic, and the proscription of a large class of legal voters, merely because these voters (like freemen should) dare to cast their suffrages in favor of Republican men and measures, and thus keep *fusionists*, *factionists* and *disorganizers* out of office.

Look for a moment, at the gallant Old Commonwealth of Kentucky—the land of brave men and fair women—the land of the illustrious Clay and his followers! and do you not see the noble hearted Colonel Preston, the patriotic Dixon, and many others, who have long and faithfully labored in the whig ranks, now manfully contending against the factions into which the great body of that party has merged? Certainly! and why? Because the factions which exist *now* seem to have lost sight of Republican principles altogether, and are prosecuting a political *crusade* against the very best measures of the Government; because they *ignore* the true principles for which our Revolutionary fathers bled in other days, and that clause in the Constitution of our country which says: "No religious TEST shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust, under the United States;" [See Art. VI, Sec. 1.] and because they are in the North, in collusion with that class of mankind, who seek to deprive the people of the South of their *lawful* property, in open violation of the express provision of the same sacred document, which says: Art. IV, Sec. 1. "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Other good and substantial reasons might be given, were it necessary, *why* the Republican whigs of the Union cannot *fuse* with any one of the political factions of the day. As a party, they know and feel that the Whigs have lost their Nationality and their power; hence the remaining members, who are still true to the Republic, are compelled to either sacrifice their long cherished principles, or vote with the Democracy in opposition to Know Nothingism, Abolitionism, and every other species of folly or fanaticism, by which the country may be *cursed* in time to come. We need not say that they will do their *whole duty when the crisis comes*—we know them too well to call their patriotism in question. Then, let no real Republican Whig or Democrat despair of the perpetuity of the Government, or the permanency of our institutions! There will still be enough of old fashioned Jeffersonian Republicans left—after "Sam" shall have mustered his legions and *Sambo* his motley *kinky-headed crew*—to save the Constitution and the country both. These are our honest convictions, and we have little fear of being disappointed in the result.

OHIO.—The election in Portsmouth, Ohio, on the 18th, for justice of the peace, resulted in 284 votes for McCoy, democrat, 219 for Jones, k. n. The k. n. majority in April was 250!!

The whigs of Southern Ohio propose to nominate J. Scott Harrison as a third candidate for governor. Mr. H. is a son of the late President Harrison, and is a member of congress from Hamilton county.—His name was proposed to the mass meeting in Cincinnatti on Thursday evening, and was received with tremendnous applause.

The following is from the *Newark Times*, formerly an old whig paper:—

"We were yesterday at the state convention at Columbus, and returned after midnight, sick unto death with the doings, in part, of that woolly-headed concern. Chase was nominated on the first ballot for governor, by a large vote. Thus seemingly are we tied, like an old battered tin pan, to the tails of the one idea-darkey party of Ohio, and oh! ye Gods! S. P. Chase our *leader!!!* Well, let those that nominated him elect him, if they can—we know it will be done, if ever it is done, (which evil way God in his providence avert!) without our aid in any way or shape.

T. W. Ford was nominated for lieutenant governor, and Brinkerhoff for supreme judge—and to the astonishment of hundreds of their friends who did not for a moment forget the 13th of August, they accepted!! 'An ounce of civet, good apothecary.'"

APPOINTMENTS.—Among the recent appointments to the army from civil life are the following:—Assistant surgeon, James T. Ghislin, of Maryland; military storekeeper, William R. Andrews, of New York; captains, John Dunnovant, of South Carolina, and Edward W. B. Newby, of Illinois.

First lieutenants—Alonzo Loring, of Virginia; Edwin R. Merrifield, of Michigan; Robert H. Davis of Mississippi.

Second lieutenants—Charles H. Webber, A. S. Coleridge, Henry A. Sargent, and Edmund Freeman, of Massachusetts; Dunbar R. Ransom of Vermont; Jas. A. Morrow, of Connecticut.

Among the promotions are Benjamin L. Beale and Thompson Morris to be lieutenant colonels. The following named captains are promoted to majors:—Charles A. May, Francis Taylor, Samuel P. Henrizleman, Theophilus H. Holmes, George H. Thomas. Robert S. Garrett and John Sedgwick are officers promoted and appointed to join their proper companies and stations without delay.

☞ We learn that the cable for the submarine telegraph to connect the Island of Newfoundland with this continent, was shipped from London on the 28th ult., and may be expected soon to arrive at its destination. Mr. Canning, the engineer who will superintend the laying of the Mediteranean cable, was to sail for America on the 6th inst., to oversee the execution of the new enterprise. Mr. Cyrus Field, by whom the Transatlantic arrangements of the Company were made, is also about to depart from this City for the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to be present when the cable is laid down there. The line across Newfoundland to St. Johns is in a state of great forwardness, some 650 men being employed in pushing it to completion with all possible rapidity. We confidently anticipate that within the next six weeks this important portion of the telegraphic line between Europe and America will be completed and in working order.—*New York Tribune.*

☞ There are a quarter of a million people in England at work in the different mines, to whom the fresh air and the light of the sun are scarcely known. Merry England! A slave cannot breathe in England. The moment his foot touches the soil of Britain his shackles fall from him, and he is free.

JEROME BONAPARTE.—A private letter dated Paris, June 26, contains the following: "Tell M. that his friend Jerome Bonaparte has greatly distinguished himself, and has done great honor to his West Point training. He is the aid of one of the generals, and is the medium of communication between the French and English, as he speaks the two languages equally well. He is always in the midst of the battle, and has had two horses shot under him, but as yet has escaped a wound. The French soldiers call him the 'brave American Bonaparte.'"

☞ The Ohio State Journal, fusion, some time ago, said of Salmon P. Chase, that "he would turn somersets with abolition in one hand, democracy in the other, and an unhatched chameleon egg in his mouth, until the fight was over, and then adapt his principles to *whoever will pay best*," and *now* the Journal is supporting Chase for Governor.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Masonry vs. Know Nothingism.

In this communication I intend to show that the principles of Masonry are in opposition to the principles of Know Nothingism. The former is a consolidated brotherhood of men of all nations of the earth. The latter is a conspiracy to destroy that brotherhood of native and adopted citizens, which the founders of American liberty have established. The universal extension of the former would establish universal peace on earth. The universal extension of the latter would establish universal hostility against all adopted citizens in the United States. The faithful adhesion of Masons to each other is secured by their solemn oaths and obligations. The faithful adhesion of adopted citizens to the Government of the United States is secured in like manner. By this security Masonry has been handed down from ancient times, and in like manner the loyally adopted citizens have been maintained toward this Government to the present time. Native born citizens are allowed to vote without being compelled to swear allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. In consequence of this distinction between these two classes of citizens, some notable schemes of treason have been devised by some of the native born citizens, while adopted citizens have stood firm and true to their sworn allegiance, I think I may say, without any exception. It appears strange to me how any Mason can be a Know Nothing. If such Masons believe that the adopted citizen's oath does not secure loyalty, let them try the experiment, and receive no members on the oath-bound principle, but take the sons of Masons, unsworn, like native born Americans. The overthrow of Masonry might convince them that Know Nothingism is a delusion. The oath-bound principle would shield Masonry from such an experiment, and if all native born Americans were compelled to swear allegiance to the Government before they could become citizens, Know Nothingism would be extinct, and loyalty to the Government would be as extensive among all the American citizens as loyalty to Masonry is among Masons. There is a great inconsistency, however, in the course pursued by those Masons who have become Know Nothings. They are thereby stirring up strife and hostility against their Masonic brethren who are immigrants from foreign lands, and if their Know Nothingism should triumph, many of their foreign born brethren would leave them to seek asylums from their oppression in foreign lands.

"Masonry does not interfere with any man's religious or political opinions." This is an objection that some one may make in opposition to my previous remarks, but the objection is not true in a *universal* sense. When a Mason's political theory interferes with his obligations toward foreign born Masons, then Masonry does, or at least ought to interfere. Masons who become Know Nothings are creating a hostile feeling against their brethren from foreign lands, regardless of their duties towards them and their Masonic obligations. When Know Nothings make application to be admitted into the Masonic fraternity, they ought not to be admitted. They are utterly unworthy of our fellowship. I think every Anti-Know Nothing who is a Mason will coincide with me in giving a negative answer to this question. Let them, therefore, co-operate with me in rejecting all Know Nothing applications. Why should we hold fellowship with such misanthropes?

AN ANTI-KNOW NOTHING MASON.

Well said. How can a Mason call another by the endearing name of 'Brother,' and at the same time take a Know Nothing oath to proscribe that brother?

GENERAL SIMPSON.—The successor of Lord Raglan, in the Crimea, is a peninsular war veteran; and has seen large service. In the peninsular war, he was in the attack on Seville and at the defence of Cadiz. He was wounded at Quatre Bras in 1815. He subsequently, as major general, served with distinction in India under Sir Charles Napier, and especially in the Scinde war, where he was second in command. In an official dispatch, dated March 9, 1845, Sir Charles compliments Gen. Simpson for the great services he had rendered. The British Morning Post says of him:

"Sir C. Napier considered him his best officer, and he believed that Lord Ellenboroug, when governor-general, had the highest opinion of him, and, in the event of any accident happening, to Sir Charles, would have charged Gen. Simpson with the conduct of the war. The high official position Gen. Simpson has filled since the present government sent him to the Crimea, had necessarily placed him in constant communication with the French commander, with whom we are confident he will maintain the cordial relations that have existed without intermission between the chiefs of the expeditionary forces."

SAM.—The Louisville Times says, "our interior exchanges are crowded with the names of withdrawals from the know nothing lodges. The current against know nothingism is carrying everything before it. We have never before witnessed such a revulsion in popular sentiment. 'Sam' is the deadest coon that ever died.

Pioneer and Democart.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

The Presidential Election in '56.

The Presidential election in our country is prolific of political Isaiahs. It is natural that it should be so. Our system of government, as well as the free character of all our institutions, makes it a very natural thing for each political organ throughout the Union to indulge in prophetic speculations upon the result of all such events. At no time, do we remember to have seen this inclination to foretell more prevalent, so long before the election, as at this time. We scarcely see a paper from the States whose Editor is not a phrophet, false or true, to some extent. It is both pleasant and amusing to examine these oracular emanations of the various political organs. As lookers on, who cannot participate, though we feel the deepest interest, we can see through a clear vision, the various effects of education, prejudice and position. We can see a grand, sublime and powerful system of government in its most beautiful aspect. A free press scattered over the broad expanse of our Union, indulging in speculations upon an event at once the most important and interesting that ever transpired, is surely a pleasing and instructive spectacle. A thousand different influences, and ten thousand different minds are all bearing to one point—all looking at one view—all tending to one result. Every turn that is taken—every change that takes place—every move that is made, furnishing sufficient matter for useful and profitable contemplation naturally takes us back to the cause of each manœuvre—to the rise and progress of each influence—to the origin of each opposing organization. Thus let us see as to the issues in the coming campaign. During the present administration the great principle of popular sovereignity has been engrafted into the policy of the dominant party, the policy of that party with reference to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands has become the policy of the government, and many other exciting and agitating questions have been put to rest by the same party. These results have caused isms and factions of all kinds throughout the Union, to receive new life and vigor. The opposition have made a novel, and what at first blush seemed to be a successful effort to unite all these isms in one grand organization to defeat, in the coming election, this party of the people—the democracy,—until now, we see this issue made between the monster, composed of all the volatile and incongruous material of political organizations, and the democratic party. The choice is to be made between fused fanatacism and fixed principles. That being the issue, it requires no prophet to foretell the result. A most casual glance at the history and character of our government and people will suffice to satisfy any impartial, thinking mind, that a complete overthrow is the destiny of this wretched organization. To the democracy the prospects were never brighter. As a democrat we never felt more encouraged. If any, the most desponding should feel the least alarmed, the result of the late elections, and the prospects in those to come, should dispel such fears. In North Carolina and Tennessee, the States wherein the opposition have heretofore triumphed, a most signal democratic victory has been achieved. In Kentucky, Alabama, Texas, California, and the other States where elections have been held, our standard bearers are most confident of success. Then to our party, we say be encouraged. Our principles are fixed, and their triumph is certain.

A Suggestion.—We would suggest to those of our citizens who have any measures, propositions, or business of any kind to present to our Delegate in Congress, that it would be well to begin with such business *now*, if it requires his early attention in Congress. The mails are not so prompt as to insure the transportation of communications to Washington much before the meeting of Congress, and Col. Anderson's delay in the Colville country will prevent his remaining long at home before leaving for Washington.

The Courts.—The U. S. District Courts for the fall terms begin, for the 1st District, at Port Townsend on Monday, 1st October; for the 2d District at Olympia, on Monday, 12th November, and for the 3d District at Cascade City, on Monday, 24th instant.

Colville Gold Mines.

Col. Anderson and Judge Hays Returned.

We have only room this week for a few items of news from the Colville country, derived from a conversation with our delegate to Congress, elect, Col. Anderson, who returned from that region on Wednesday evening last. In our next issue we will endeavor to give a more particular report.

The Colonel informs us that there is, without question, a vast gold mining region east of the Cascade mountains, on the Pend d'Oreille, and the tributaries putting into the Columbia river on the north, but that as yet, only dust and fine scale gold has been found. Col. A. is of the opinion that it will take at least one year of thorough prospecting to ascertain the extent of the gold region, and arrive at anything like a correct knowledge of its extent or desirable localities. He thinks that, owing to the absence of rain, both in winter and summer, extensive and massive deposits will not be found in gulches or pockets, such as have been discovered in other mines on this coast; but that with the aid of proper machinery and quicksilver, the mines *will pay*.

Almost every day reports of Indian massacres of miners reached the camp of the party to which Col. A. was attached, causing many old California miners to return—expressing their opinion that in the spring they would resume prospecting and more thorough mining. The winter months are reported as severe—snow falling many feet in depth, and the streams and ground deeply frozen, consequently precluding all mining operations during those months.

The last stream prospected by the party which left this place, previous to Col. A.'s return, was Sheeps creek, a stream entering into the Pend d'Orielle, some fifty miles east of Ft. Colville, which was variously estimated to have yielded from three to ten cents to the pan.

On his return, one hundred and twenty miles south of Ft. Colville, and thirty miles this side of the Spokan river, from a Spocan Indian, Col. A. heard of Gov. Stevens, and party—who were en route from Ft. Benton to Geary's station, which place it was supposed he would reach in five days from that time—the 8th or 10th of Sept. The party though well, were much exhausted, as also the animals, and it is supposed that they will remain there a short time to recruit their animals—obtain fresh horses—treat with the Spokans, and then make their way to the settlements.

We learn that Gov. Stevens, our Superintendent of Indian affairs, has succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Blackfeet and other Indians east of the Rocky mountains, at or near Ft. Benton, and that everything was quiet in that direction.

Know Knothingism, &c.—Two weeks ago, it will be remembered, we published an article from the *Bardstown Saturday Gazette*, dedicated to "Masons who have joined the secret Order called Know Nothings." On the outside of to-day's paper will be found an article of similar import from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, entitled "Masonry vs. Know Nothingism," in which the abuses, the inroads, the innovations of the Know Nothing order upon the body of Masonry is made peculiarly appropriate for this atmosphere. How a master mason can blindly kneel down—prostitute his obligations—take upon himself the initiative to *foreswear* himself, is more than can be accounted for in the teachings of masonry. We regard the foul political conspiracy, of which we have made mention, *as bastard—clandestine* masonry, under the specious garb of political reformation. We have but one opinion as regards all the *isms* opposed to democracy, and that is, that they are *frauds, cheats, and humbugs*. How a mason, wishing to preserve the honor and integrity of the institution, can prostitute himself at the altar of know nothingism is farther than we have advanced. As we understand it, we admire the position taken by W. M. of Willamette Lodge, B. Stark, Esqr., in his opposition to the inroads this new secret political order was about to make in Oregon territory, upon the time-honorored institution of masonry. We claim that no person can be a *consistent* mason and a know nothing at the same time.

Sam. Pike again in the Field.—We have been favored by a friend with the perusal of the *National Flag*, published at Bloomington, Illinois, by Samuel Pike & Son. Mr. Pike has been long and well known as Editor of the *Kentucky Flag*, one of the ablest and best democratic papers in the South-west. For some time past he has been on the *retired list* of faithful and worthy Editors. We now welcome him back to his home—the editorial chair; and wish him all the success his merits deserve. He has gone into the very hot-bed of abolitionism, and from the number before us, he will show no more quarter to that section of the army of fanatics which oppose the democratic party than to the other wing—know nothings. "You know you're right—go ahead. God speed you.

Commencement of Vol. IV.—Last week, the Pioneer and Democrat entered upon the 4th year of its existence, and it is the desire of its present publisher, no less than those interested in the settlement of the late firm of Berry, Doyle & Co., that all indebtedness to the office for subscription, advertising, &c., should be liquidated at the earliest possible day; and with that object in view, accounts will at once be made out and presented to all indebted to the establishment.

Our books contain the names of hundreds of individuals, with accounts opposite, owing amounts of from $5 to $25 each; and as it is the determination of the publisher to have adjusted all outstanding claims of the office, those knowing themselves indebted will save trouble and expense by making immediate settlement. During the last year, we do not believe the office has received, on subscription, in the aggregate, sufficient to pay for the white paper on which the Pioneer and Democrat has been issued, and it is the determination, in future, to strike from the list all "dead heads," or non-paying subscribers. We are compelled to meet, promptly, the wages of journeymen—rents—the necessary supply of stock—expenses of living, &c., and it is worse than folly to think of bestowing our time, labor, wear and tear of materials, &c., gratuitously. Let all those who do not think the paper worth $5 per annum, pay up and discontinue.

Result of the late elections in North Carolina and Tennessee.—By the express last week we received the following news from the elections in North Carolina and Tennessee. The first two items are extracted from the N. Y. *Tribune*, and the latter from the N. Y. *Herald*, each being the latest intelligence received with regard to the elections in those States:

"We have a few rumors and figures from North Carolina which lead us to guess that the Democrats have given the Know Nothings a pretty severe thrashing.'

After giving the result in each congressional district in North Carolina, the *Tribune*, (F. S. W.) gives the following as the conclusion:

"So it appears the Know Nothings thus far are not certain of anything, and have but a slim chance of getting one of the eight members of Congress. At the last election the delegation stood five Democrats and three Whigs.

"Tennessee shows still less promise for the "National Know Nothings. Here they made a dead set for Governor, taking up Meredith P. Gentry as their candidate, and incorporating the whole Whig party at one move. From what we can gather they gained a trifle over the usual Whig vote in some parts of Middle Tennessee, but were cruelly slaughtered in the West. The re-election of Gov. Johnson seems certain."

The *Herald*, a paper which claims to be neutral, but has endeavored heretofore to aid and assist know nothingism, gives the following under the head of a summary of news of the week:

"The returns of the elections in North Carolina and Tennessee figure up anything but satisfactorily for the Know Nothings. In Tennessee, even, the result is regarded as doubtful. However, as we have received no dispatches from the South and West later than Saturday noon—owing to some derangement of the telegraphs—something may yet turn up. At present the aspect, in a Know Nothing point of view, is quite discouraging."

This is as favorable to know nothingism as the *Herald* could consistently vouchsafe its readers.

"Elections took place in North Carolina and Tennessee on the 2d of July. All the returns from the counties of Tennessee thus far heard from, shows a gain for Gentry, (know nothing) of about 1500 votes. The know nothings will undoubtedly carry the State. In North Carolina, where members of Congress, Legislature and county officers were voted for, the know nothings have been successful to some extent. They have probably elected four of the eight members of Congress."—*Courier.*

There is no report in any eastern papers, brought by express, to warrant this item, therefore it must be a mistake—an error. We are unwilling to say it is a designed falsehood. We think the *young* man's vision is distorted. "Much learning has *not* made him mad," but the heighth (?) of his position has made him blind. Hence his report of the result of the late elections.

In Error.—The San Francisco *Times and Transcript* of the 5th inst., gives our report of the result of the late election in this Territory, under the head of "Later from Oregon," and has another article headed "The Fort Colville Mines of Oregon." This is an error calculated to mislead persons in California unacquainted with the geography of our Territory. The Colville mines are in Washington Territory, and we think persons bound to those mines from the country below, would find it much to their advantage to pass through Puget Sound to get to those mines, rather than to go up the Columbia river. At any rate the mines should be properly reported, and the news from this Territory should be correctly given by our cotemporaries in San Francisco.

☞ The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has in its possession a lock of Washington's hair. It is kept in a golden casket, covered with glass, and has been regularly transmitted from the hand of one grand master to those of his successors, who always has it in his personal charge.

☞ Kossuth says he only took with him, when he left the United States, eleven hundred dollars—a sum less than he brought when he arrived.

Route South of Mt. Rainier.

To Mr. Jared Hurd, of this place, we are indebted for the following data relative to the character of the country over the route recently traversed by himself and a small party through the Cascade mountains, south of Mt. Rainer.

Mr. Hurd says that from the Cowlitz farms to Klikatat prairie is mostly over a rolling country, except for two or three miles where the trail follows the valley of the Cowlitz. Klikatat prairie is about 4 miles long by 2 wide, and is situated on the south side of the river, about 20 miles in an easterly direction from the Cowlitz farms. It has three settlers, and two families are expected in a few days. The falls of the Cowlitz are 20 miles above the prairie, and consists of two small falls, about 100 yards apart. The country from the prairie to this point (in the bottoms) is mostly light sandy soil, and subject to overflow. About 2 miles above the falls, the river is about equally divided; the northern branch being known to the Indians by the name of the "Schill," and the southern as the "Schit-pass;" on the former, there is canoe navigation for 15 or 20 miles, of about the same character as the navigation below the Landing. The valley is narrow, and bounded by lofty hills.

Leaving the river at the end of canoe navigation, we commenced ascending the mountains, and intersected the Indian horse trail at an elevation of 4,803 feet above the Cowlitz farms. The highest place in the trail was 5,459 feet above the same base. The trail follows no dividing ridge, but ascends and descends without regard to altitude or abruptness of descent. The geographical position of the trail is nearly midway between Mts. Rainer and Adams, if anything, nearer the former—considered impracticable for a wagon road, and not desirable for a trail.

"Humbuggery.—For pure, unadulterated humbug, commend us to the Sandwich Islanders. (And by the term we mean the whites upon the Islands.)—*Oregon Statesman.*

True. And next to the *white Kanakas* of the Islands, we will take the book manufacturers of *Gotham*. There is now a mania, the world over, for book making, but the *Gothamites* have climaxed the known world with that mania, as they did with the Kossuth rage, and Jenny Lind furor. There is no theme so ridiculous, or subject so foolish that these intellectual speculators will not seize upon to make a raise. The only question with them is, as with the honest yankee clock maker, will it "run?" If the run can be had, a brilliant title page, a promising, high-flown preface, and a bright yellow cover, filled on the inside with newspaper puffs, is bound around a mass of foolishness, or shamelessness, and it is given to the world as *a book*. We think the greatest of these humbugs was Barnum's autobiography, wherein he told how he had lied, swindled and cheated the world for a length of time, and how well he merited a cell in Sing-Sing prison, for the purpose of getting a "*run*" for a book of his own "getting up." And the last is "The True Life of William Poole." This is eighty pages of printed matter, giving, or pretending to give, a history of the life of a poor, unfortunate man, whose life was a disgrace to human nature, and whose history is but a rebuke upon the civilization of the society in which he lived. While we pity the character of a professed bully, and can lament his death by violence, we loathe and despise the disposition to make money on such a subject as his life. Such humbuggery approaches nearer to a crime than any other species of the *genus* humbug. If any of the race should be punished with imprisonment, we think this portion the most deserving.

☞ We learn from Col. Anderson, that at least one of the party, who started from this locality for the Colville mines, (Henry Mattice, and perhaps two others,) have been murdered by the Indians, east of the Cascade mountains. Mr. Matties had left the regular party, and was making towards the gold fields on his own hook, and during his progress, he was murdered and robbed, as reported by an Indian. Two others are also reported to have "come up amongst the missing." Massacres, on a small scale, are the subject of frequent report in that direction.

☞ Judge F. A. Chenoweth, of the 3rd Judicial district of this territory, (with his lady and family,) passed through this place, last week, from his former residence, the Cascades, on the Columbia river: in order to occupy his future residence, in Island county. The Judge and family are in good health, and appear to be cheerful—in good spirits. Long life to him, and those with whom he is connected.

☞ Col. I. N. Ebey, Collector of Customs for the district of Puget Sound, has been on a visit to this place the past week—ariving on Capt. Slater's craft—the *Sarah Stone*. We are indebted to the Col. for *Sound* advices. The Inspector of Customs for the Pacific coast, was also here during the last week. We learn that he is entirely satisfied to his *inspection* tour.

Letter from President Pierce.—President Pierce has written a letter to the Democrats of Fredericksburgh, Va., who invited him to attend a celebration there in honor of the election of Mr. Wise, in which he says:

"Pre-eminently prominent as the sons of Virginia have been, from the commencement of the Revolution, for the bold advocacy of the cause of freedom—for their consistent and patriotic devotion to the only principles upon which a government like ours can be sustained, it may well be doubted whether they have ever achieved for themselves more distinguished honor than in the late election, or have ever rendered a higher service to the United States.

"If political heresies and religious intolerance could have shaken and carried the stronghold of that party upon the faithfulness, patriotism, intelligence and courage of which the country has been obliged mainly to rely in every period of serious danger, whether arising from foreign arms or domestic dissensions, it would have been the occasion, if not the discouragement, yet of profound regret and sorrow, to those who revere the Constitution under which, as a nation, we have attained such amazing advancement and have realized socially results so unexampled in the history of the human race."

A Correction.—We are most happy to correct an error, into which we were led, in giving the official vote of our territory, with reference to the politics of J. S. M. Van Cleve, Esq., member elect from Pacific county. We learn, from a reliable source, that Mr. Van Cleve has always been a good democrat, and voted for the democratic nominee for delegate to congress at our last election. This will give us a majority of two in the house of representatives. It seems the whigse ould not raise a candidate in the good county of Pacific, so that democrats had to oppose each other. Thus we were led into the error above corrected.

Taxes.—We have often heard complaints made of the burden of our taxes. To all such as would wish to be free from taxes altogether, we commend the following concise, comprehensive, and conclusive argument in favor of equal taxation. It is taken from the correspondence of "Old Settler" in the Oregon *Statesman* of a late date.

"Civil and religious liberty are valuable alike to every member of community, whether rich or poor. All owe something, and alike, for the guaranty of these privileges. Those who have property owe for the protection of it. Let, then, every one pay agreeably to what he oweth, and matters will go rightly and justly. Let all pay an equal capitation, but let the property-holder pay in addition to his poll, according to the value of his property."

"Had we the time to do so, however, even the irksome task would sicken us at the thought of it; and yet, as stern duty requires it, we comply, that the people may see and judge of those who rule the government and receive its favors."

If we comprehend the meaning of the above sentence, the boy has grown desperate and is determined to "show fully the enormities of" those "other acts without number." Well as an "ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure" we would advise the young man to call on our friend, the democratic doctor, and he may with the aid of physic, live through the "irksome task."

☞ The election in California took place the day the steamer left San Francisco, next mail will bring us the result. We predict a *big* democratic majority.

☞ Gunn, in the last *Courier*, in another "*essay*," sends another Klickatat missive at the *Oregonian*—go ahead, my boy, you get *Dryer* every time.

Pitt on the Liquor Law.—In the time of Pitt it was proposed in the English Parliament to subject cider to an excise in order to obtain means for carrying on the war with France. A cotemporary remarked: "An excise bill has always been odious to the English. It brings with it the right of search. It lays open the private dwellings, which every Englishman has been taught to regard as his castle." "You give to the dipping-rod," said one argning against such a law, "what do you deny to the sceptre!" Mr. Pitt laid hold of this feeling, and opposed the bill with his utmost strength. The following is a portion of Mr, Pitt's speech on the subject, and all that remains of it:

"The poorest man may in his cottage bid defiance to all the forces of the Crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake, the wind may blow through it; the storm may enter; the rain may enter; but the King of England cannot enter; all his forces dare not cross the threshold of that ruined tenement!"—*Wash. Union.*

Preparing for a Long War.—The London Times, speaking of recent events in the Crimea, and the probabilities of a protracted contest, says:

"Whatever delusion ministers were in at the duration of the war last year, we now know that it is wise to make up our minds to twenty years, at least, and that we are much more likely to shorten the war by an over than under estimate."

☞ The legislature of Nebraska passed a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, which went into effect on the first of April. The Nebraskian says that there is not an establishment in the territory where intoxicating liquor is sold.

The Mammoth California Tree.—Among the novel objects in New York, is an immense tree, said to be the largest in the world, which is from San Francisco. It is exhibited in the Crystal Palace. This giant tree, which grew in a forest in Calaveras county, Cal., and which has been named by the botanists the *Washingtonia Gigantea*, measured while standing, 363 feet from base to top. Its greatest diameter is 31 feet at the base, and 15½ feet at the distance of 116 feet from the roots. It was cut and shipped to New York by two enterprising young men, at an expense of $2,000. It is of the cedar or cypress species; and Professor Winslow, of San Francisco, estimates its age to be three thousand years.

☞ The New York *Herald* publishes a correspondence from Utah, showing the deplorable condition in which it is at present. There is not only discontent and dissension among the Saints, but the whole Territory is threatened by famine. In the southern settlements, the whole of the wheat crop, which had looked so promising, has been devoured by grasshoppers; and towards the north the same result is apprehended. These insects were gushing out of the earth by shoals, and it required only a little warm weather to hasten their growth, and to ensure the entire destruction of the crop.

Positively—this Time.—The foreign news announces the important and thrilling intelligence, that Napoleon's wife, Eugenie, is in "that situation which ladies like to be who love their lords." An announcement of this kind before, was somewhat premature, but this time, we presume the the Emperor "has a sure thing on it," as the astounding news had been made public in Paris, by official bulletins.

Decision on the New York Liquor Law.—In the Court of Sessions, New York, Recorder Smith has given a very important decision touching the sale of imported liquors. The Recorder, in rendering his decision, after carefully examining the various points involved in the decision, concludes thus:

"I have examined the question with great care, knowing the deep interest felt by the community in the question at issue. I have consulted the authorities bearing upon the question involved, and applying the principles of the law, as to the construction of penal statues to the act under consideration, I have come to the following conclusion:—That it is no offence to sell imported liquor without having obtained the license mentioned in the act of April."

Lola Montez.—Lola has left California for Australia. Her departure was honored by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who assembled to bid her farewell.

☞ Among the promotions in the British army, caused by the death of Lord Raglan, we observe that of Col. Packenham, who succeeds General Estcourt as Adjutant General of the forces in the Crimea. He is a nephew of General Packenham, who was beaten by Jackson and lost his life at the battle of New Orleans. He is about 36 years of age; but this, the London Times thinks, is a recommendation rather than a defect.

☞ At a democratic convention held in Jefferson county, Iowa, on the 30th ult., the following resolutions were adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That the Baltimore platform of 1852 embodies the true democratic principles, and it still receives our cordial support.

"*Resolved*, That although a combination of all the isms in principle, all the restless, disappointed, ambitious, and all that could be seduced by secret oath to abandon principle, have for the time being placed the administration in the minority; yet the administration of Gen. Pierce is not in fact unpopular, and in the intelligent, honest, public heart, it has not been condemned."

☞ The amount of duties refunded in Boston under the reciprocity treaty up to July 10, on imports from the British colonies is $78,500.

Puget Sound Shipping Report.

VESSELS AT TESSALET.

Sept. 15.—Brig Swiss Boy, Knipe, for San Francisco.
Schr. L. P. Foster, Wiggins, for San Francisco.
Bark America, Sparrow, loading for San Francisco.
French ship St. Joseph, Cazalis, loading for Sydney, New South Wales.

OLYMPIA SCHOOL

Will be opened at the New School House as a *private School*, on Monday, 24th inst. Pupils are requested to enter promptly, as the classes will be organized on the first day of the term.
Sept. 21, 1855.

NEW BEDFORD OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,

87 Washington Street, San Francisco.
We have on hand and for sale, 50,000 gallons of bleached and refined Oil—embracing Sperm, Lard, Polar, Elephant, China, Neatsfoot, and Tanner's Oil. Fresh Camphene, Burning Fluid, Alcholol and Whisky of all kinds and of the best quality. Also, Soda Ash, Potash, Tallow and Grease, Soap, &c.
Dealers desiring a genuine article at low rates, are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.
R. K. KNOX & CO.,
Manufacturers.
Sept. 21, '55.—3mo.2

B. P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Sept. 7, 1855. n52tf.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

Religious Notices.

The Rev. Dr. McCarty (Episcopal Church) will preach in Olympia on the first Sabbath of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. G. F. Whitworth (Presbyterian Church) will proach regularly on the second and fourth Sabbaths of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

Statutes of W. T., Passed at the First Session of the Legislative Assembly.

HAVING been at the expense of a re-print of a number of forms of the laws passed at the first session of the legislative assembly of territory of Washington, the undersigned has for sale a limited number of copies. The work is bound in accordance to the direction of the last Legislature—contains 488 pages, with a copious index. The legal profession and others desiring it, and not entitled to a copy by law, would do well to make immediate application to

ISAAC LIGHTNER,
At the store of Louisson & Co., Olympia.

Price $5.
*Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855-n1-tf.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY.

THE subscriber will be prepared to furnish the public the coming fall, with the best leading varieties of fruit trees. Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Currents, Gooseberries, &c., which have been selected with care from the States and Oregon nurseries.

My ground being well adapted to the diffusion of roots, I flatter myself I can present to the public as good trees as any nursery on the Pacific coast, and warrant them true to name. Prices to correspond with the times. Produce or stock taken in exchange for trees. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Trees carefully packed and delivered at Olympia free of charge.

L. D. DURGIN.

Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855-n1

Empire Stove Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and offers for sale,

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Cook, Box, and Parlor Stoves

Ever brought to this Market.

ALSO,

Cauldron Kettles—ass't'd sizes, from 10 to 50 gallons; Bake-Kettles; Bake-Spiders; Iron Tea Kettles; Brass Kettles; Fry Pans; Scotch Bake Pans; Nails; Glass; Shovels; Scoop Shovels; Shovels and Tongs; Iron Wedges; Sad Irons; Picks; Rat Traps; Curry Combs; Scrub Brushes; Hatchets; Hammers; Files; Table Spoons; Basting Spoons; Iron and Brass Candlesticks; Butcher Knives; Knives and Forks; Spring Balances; Brass Padlocks; Cork-stops; Axes; Tacks; Coffee Mills; Mincing knives; Zinc Wash-bowls; Japanned Wash-bowls and Pitchers; Spittoons; Trunks; Cannisters; Lamps; Sugar-bowls, &c.

A General Assortment of

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WARE

Constantly on hand and made to order.

W. N. AYERS.

Olympia, Sept. 14th, '55. 32tf

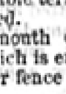
TO SURVEYORS.

Burt's Patent Solar Compass of the best Philadelphia Manufacture.

A FEW more of the above instruments just received per steamer "Sonora," and will be sold at the reduced price of $2.25, complete—with Burt's new book of Instructions, tables, &c.

THOMAS TENANT,
Surveyor and Navigation Warehouse, opposite Battery st., San Francisco.
Sep. 14, 1855-n1-4w.

FOR SALE.



A TWO STORY DWELLING, situated in Seattle, King county, designed either as a store or tavern, well finished inside and out, being clothed and papered inside, and advantageously situated, may be purchased on reasonable terms by application being made to the undersigned.

☞ ALSO, a claim situated at the mouth of the Sawamish river, well watered, and on which is erected good log house, there is cleared and under fence about 5 acres of land.

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52-tf

LOOK AT THIS!

ALL YE PEOPLE WHO WANT TO BUILD!

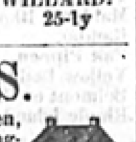
THE undersigned are now making and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of planed lumber, at prices to suit the times. Bills sawed to order with all dispatch.

WILLS & CO.,
North Olympia Mills.

June 29, 1855.—43tf.

MEDICAL.

Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House,



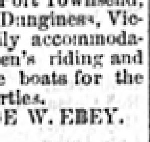
THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession,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

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. K. WILLARD.

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

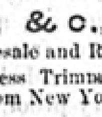
☞ Collections of all kinds promptly attended to. ☜

R. G. NOYES, President,
Corner of Washington and Montgomery sts.,
San Francisco.
S. J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Portland, Oregon.

June 8, 1855. 39-tf

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

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 mole-skin 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. 4tf.

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.

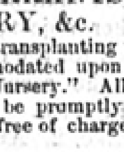
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

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

W. T. SAYWARD,

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

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

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

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.—47ly.

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. 39-1y

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

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, July 24, 1854. 47tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

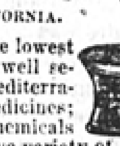
Allan, McKinlay & Co. Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.

June 25, 1853. 6m42

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.



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

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

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

July 23, 1853—46ly.

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

Notice to Farmers.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method to inform the farmers of Washington Territory that he is carrying on the Fanning Mill making extensively, five miles southeast of Olympia, on Eaton's prairie—sometimes called Chambers' prairie.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish purchasers with a superior article of the kind ever yet invented, and will warrant them to clean five hundred to one thousand bushels of wheat per day with ease, if properly tended, at the moderate price of fifty-five dollars at the shop.

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

IRON CASTINGS AND MACHINERY.

The Price of Castings, of Ordinary Size and Patterns, Reduced to EIGHT CENTS PER POUND.

MACHINERY, Engines and Boilers, at a corresponding reduction.

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

Notice.

AT A TREATY concluded at Hell Gate, in the Bitter Root Valley, on the 16th day of July, 1855, with the Flathead, Koo-te-nay and upper Pend d'Oreille Indians, there was ceded to the United States, except two Indian reservations to be hereafter mentioned, a tract of country bounded as follows, viz:

Commencing on the main ridge of the Rocky mountains at the forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence westwardly on that parallel to the divide between Koo-te-nay river and Clarke's Fork; thence southerly and southeasterly along said divide to the one hundred and fifteenth degree of longitude; thence in a south-westerly direction to the divide between St. Regis de Borgia and the Coeur d'Alene rivers; thence southeasterly and southerly along the main ridge of the Bitter Root mountains to the divide between the head waters of the Koos-koos-kia river and of the southwestern fork of the Bitter Root river; thence easterly along the divide separating the waters of the several tributaries of the Bitter Root river from the waters flowing into the Salmon and Snake rivers to the main ridge of the Rocky mountains; thence northerly along said main ridge to the place of beginning.

The reservations are as follows, viz:

1. That portion of the valley of the Bitter Root river which is situated above Loo-lo Fork, or Traveller's Rest creek of Lewis and Clarke.

2. A tract of country on the Flathead river, bounded as follows, viz:

Commencing at the source of the main branch of the Jocko river; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into the Bitter Root river from those flowing into the Jocko, to a point midway between the Camash and Horse prairies; thence northerly to and along the divide bounding on the west the Flathead river to a point due west from the point half way in latitude between the northern and southern extremities of the Flathead Lake; thence on a due east course to the divide, whence the Crow, the Pen-in, the Si-no-el-le-em, and the Jocko rivers have their rise; thence southerly along said divide to the place of beginning.

The land ceded outside of the reservations is now open to settlement. The Indians however are secured in the possession of their improvements till provision is made for their being moved to the reservations.

The right to pasture their animals in common with whites on unclaimed land, to fish in common with whites, to dig roots and gather berries on unclaimed land, is also secured to the Indians.

For further particulars application should be made to the Agent in the Bitter Root Valley, R. H. Lansdale.

Council Ground at Hell Gate, Bitter Root Valley, W. T., July 16th, 1855.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't.

Aug. 10, '55, 6m48

To Country Merchants.

HAVING been jobbing Grocers and Provision Dealers for the last five years, we will now do a cash commission business. We solicit orders from country traders for all kinds of Goods. For Groceries in particular we shall, by being constantly in the market, be able to fill orders satisfactorily.

We are sole Agents for this State for the sale of Swain's Patent Atmospheric Soda Fountain.

GOODMAN & BRO.,
50 Front street, San Francisco.

ug 10-48-3m

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.

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

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.

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

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 important that the same be procured without delay, as the great number of Warrants which will be thrown upon the market, must soon 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 term; 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 correspondents, who prepare the cases of others, and forward them to the undersigned, will be liberally dealt with.

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

Address all communications to

JOHN LIVINGSTON,
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 McCLELLAND, 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 aud 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.

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

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 1, 1855. 4w47

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.

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 Angenlos; 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

Pure Refined Calcined and Extra Carbonated Saleratus.

THIS calcined Saleratus will commend itself to every family using it. The manufacturers guarantee its purity.

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.,
Sole agent for the sale of this Saleratus in Washington Territory.

March 29, 1855. 29tf

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

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.

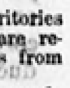
In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered through agents, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood, and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

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

Notice.

ALL persons in Washington or Oregon territories having claims against the undersigned, are requested to present the same within six months from date, or they will be null and void.

We are at this time amply able to pay all demands against us.

DAVID KINDRED,
TALLITHY KINDRED.

Aug. 31, 1855-n51-3w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me, are hereby informed that William Wright is my authorized agent, upon whom they will please call and settle their accounts without further trouble.

J. B. ROBERTS.

Olympia, Aug. 29, 1855-n51-3w

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

An Act extending, in certain cases, the Provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend Pre-emption Rights to certain Land therein mentioned," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of pre-emption granted by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain lands therein mentioned," shall be, and the same is hereby extended so that the settler, or occupant on the Maison rouge grant and the De Bastrop grant, entitled to the benefits of said act, shall be entitled to enter, at the minimum price, every quarter quarter subdivision, on which he has made improvements: *Provided, however*, That where any part of the improvements of two or more settlers or occupants is on the same quarter quarter section, the same shall be entered in their joint names, and their rights shall be proportionate to the extent and value of their improvements thereon.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

An Act to amend the Act approved twenty-sixth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An Act to reduce and define the boundaries of the Military Reserve at Saint Peter's River, in the Territory of Minnesota," and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act approved twenty-sixth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, "to reduce and define the boundaries of the military reserve at Saint Peter's River, in the Territory of Minnesota," shall be, and the same is hereby, amended, so that the lands authorized to be sold at public sale by that act shall be subject to the operations of the laws regulating the sale and disposition of the public lands: *Provided, however*, That where any of said lands are claimed by pre-emption, under settlement and cultivation made prior to the passage of this act, proof and payment shall be made within three months after its passage; and where any of said lands come within the provisions of the act of twenty-third May, eighteen hundred and forty-four, for the relief of the citizens of towns upon the lands of the United States, under certain circumstances, such proof and payments shall also be made within three months after the passage of this act; and in either case, if the entries are not made within that time, the claim shall be forfeited: *Provided, however*, That where two or more persons are settled upon the same legal subdivision, they shall be permitted to enter it jointly,—the right of each to be in proportion to the extent of his improvements.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Reverend E. G. Gear shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter lots numbers one and two, and the west half of the north east quarter of section four, in township twenty-eight north, of range twenty-four west, of the fourth principal meridian, in the Minneapolis district, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

An Act to provide a more Efficient Discipline for the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of every commanding officer of any of the vessels of the navy, on returning from a cruise, to forward, immediately on his arrival in port, to the Secretary of the Navy, a list of the names of such of the crew who enlisted for three years as, in his opinion, on being discharged, are entitled to an "honorable discharge," as a testimonial of fidelity and obedience; and that he shall grant the same to such, according to the form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman, or boy, shall re-enlist for three years, within three months after his discharge, he shall, on presenting his honorable discharge, or on accounting in a satisfactory manner for its loss, be entitled to pay during the said three months, equal to that to which he would have been entitled if he had been employed in actual service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of commanders of any vessel in the navy, in granting temporary leave of absence and liberty on shore, to exercise carefully a discrimination in favor of the faithful and obedient.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That summary courts-martial may be ordered upon petty officers and persons of inferior ratings, by the commander of any vessel in the navy to which such persons belong for the trial of offences which he may deem deserving of greater punishment than the commander of a vessel himself is by law authorized to inflict of his own authority, but not sufficient to require trial by general court-martial.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That summary courts-martial shall consist of three officers not below the rank of passed midshipmen, and of some competent person to act as recorder. Before proceeding to trial, the members shall take the following oath or affirmation, which the recorder is hereby authorized to administer: "You A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you well and truly try, without prejudice or or partiality, the case now depending, according to the evidence which shall be adduced, the laws for the government of the navy, and your own conscience. So help you God."

After which the recorder of the court shall the following oath or affirmation, which the senior member of the court shall administer: "You A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will keep a true record of the evidence which may be given before this court, and of the proceedings thereof. So help you God."

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the commander of a ship shall have authority to order any officer under his command to act as the recorder of a summary court-martial.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all testimony given before such court shall be given orally, on oath or affirmation, which the senior member of the court shall administer.

That summary courts-martial may sentence petty officers and persons of inferior ratings to any of the following punishments, viz:—

First. Discharge from the service with conduct discharge, but the sentence not to be carried into effect in a foreign country.

Second. Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, on bread and water, or diminished rations, provided no such confinement shall exceed thirty days.

Third. Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, not exceeding thirty days.

Fourth. Solitary confinement not exceeding thirty days.

Fifth. Confinement not exceeding two months.

Sixth. Reduction to next inferior rating.

Seventh. Deprivation of liberty on shore on foreign stations.

Eighth. Extra police duties, and loss of pay, not to exceed three months, may be added to any to any of the above mentioned punishments.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no sentence of a summary court-martial shall be carried into effect without the approval of the officer ordering the court; who shall have power to remit, in part or altogether, but not to commute any such sentence. And it shall be the duty of any such commanding officer to remit any part part or the whole of any sentence by a summary court-martial, the execution of which would, in the opinion of the surgeon or senior medical officer on board, given in writing, produce serious injury to the health of the person sentenced; or, in case he shall refuse to do so, it shall be his duty without delay, to submit the case again to the same or to another summary court-martial, which shall have power, upon testimony already taken, to remit the former punishments in the place thereof.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceedings of summary courts-martial shall be conducted with as much conciseness and precision as may be consistent with the ends of justice, and under such forms and rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with the approval of the President of the United States; and all such proceedings shall be transmitted, in the usual mode, to the Navy Department.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That any punishments authorized by this act to be inflicted by a summary court-martial may likewise be inflicted by any general court-martial.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall entice any seaman, landsman, or boy, or who may have enlisted into the naval service of the United States, to desert therefrom, or who shall conceal any person who may have so deserted, and shall refuse to deliver him up upon the order of his commanding officer, shall, upod legal conviction thereof, be fined at the discretion of the court, in any sum not exceeding one year.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

CHAP. CXXXVII.—*An Act to amend "An Act to establish a Land District in the State of Florida, to be called the District of Tampa."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver for the land district called Tampa, in the State of Florida, which district was created by the act approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, whose compensation, duties, responsibilities, and emoluments shall be the same as is or may be prescribed by law for other land officers in said State.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

CHAP. CXXXVIII.—*An Act to establish the Collection Districts of Cape Perpetua and Port Orford, in the Territory of Oregon, and to fix the Salaries of the Officers of the Customs therein.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, constituted and established the collection districts of Cape Perpetua and Port Orford, in the Territory of Oregon. That the first named district shall embrace the coast of the Pacific Ocean, from Kowes Bay, exclusive to Cape Perpetua, and all of the said territory lying south of a line running parallel with the southern line of Oregon, except so much as is included in the district of Port Orford, and to include all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said boundaries, and that Gardiner (Umpqua) shall be the port of entry for said district. That the last-named district shall extend from the line dividing said territory and the State of California, along the Pacific coast, so far as to include Kowes Bay; thence east to the one hundred and twenty-third degree of longitude; thence south along said line to the line dividing the State of California and Oregon Territory; thence by said line to the place of beginning; and to include all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, rivers, shores, and waters embraced in said boundaries, and that Port Orford shall be the port of entry; and Kowes Bay the port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for each of the collection districts of Cape Perpetu and Port Orford, in the Territory of Oregon, the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a collector, who shall perform the duties of collector and surveyor of the port, and who shall each reside at the port of entry of their respective districts, and receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars each. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to appoint, on the nomination of said collectors, deputy collectors for each of the ports of delivery in said districts, or at as many ports of delivery, as he shall deem expedient, and to fix the compensation of said deputies not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum.—He may also, if he shall deem it expedient, appoint one clerk for each of said collectors, to keep the accounts of the office, and act as auditor in the settlement thereof, at an annual compensation not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars. He shall also, on the nomination of the said collectors, appoint for said districts, if in his judgment they are necessary, a competent number of weighers, gaugers, and measurers, at a compensation not exceeding six dollars per day each; and such number of inspectors as he shall deem expedient, at a compensation not exceeding four dollars per day.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

CHAP. CXXXIX.—*An Act to settle certain accounts between the United States and the State of Alabama.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be and he is hereby, required to state an account between the United States and the State of Alabama, for the purpose of ascertaining what sum or sums of money are due to said State heretofore unsettled, under the sixth section of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, for the admission of Alabama into the Union; and that he be required to include in said account the several reservations under the various treaties with the Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Creek Indians within the limits of Alabama and allow and pay to the said State five per centum thereon, as in the case of other sales.

Approved, March 2, 1855.

CHAP. CXL.—*An Act to prevent Mis-trials in the District and Circuit Courts of the United Seates, in certain cases.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the trial or hearing of any cause, civil or criminal, in any circuit or district court in the United States, which has been commenced and is in progress before a jury of the court, shall not be stayed or discontinued by the arrival of the period fixed by law for another session of said court to proceed with such trial or hearing, and bring it to a conclusion, in like manner and with the same effect, as if another stated term of the court had not intervened.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That where letters rogatory shall have been addressed, from any court of a foreign country to any circuit court of the United States, and a United States commissioner designated by said circuit court to make the examination of witnesses in said letters mentioned, said commissioner shall be empowered to compel the witnesses to appear and and depose in the same manner as to appear and testify in court.

Approved, March 2, 1855.

CHAP. CXLI.—*An act authorizing the Purchase or Construction of Four additional Revenue Cutters.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of sixty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be built or purchased, in such mode as he may deem best for the public interest, four vessels of suitable size and construction, to be employed as revenue cutters on such stations as the said secretary may designate.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, no person shall be appointed to the office of captain, first, second, or third lieutenant, of any revenue cutter, who does not adduce competent proof of proficency and skill in navigation and seamanship.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

CHAP. CXLII.—An Act to establish a Circuit Court of the United States in and for the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a judicial circuit shall be, and the same is hereby, constituted, in and for the State of California, to be known as the circuit court of the United States for the districts of California, a term of which court shall be held annually, in the city of San Francisco, on the first Monday of July in each and every year; and for this purpose a judge shall be appointed, and the court hereby organized shall, in all things, have and exercise the same original jurisdiction as is vested in the several circuit courts of the United States, as organized under existing laws, and shall also have and exercise the same appellative jurisdiction over the district courts of the United States for the northern and southern districts of California as by existing laws is vested in the several courts of the United States over the district courts of the United States in their respective circuits; and the said judge shall appoint a clerk, who shall have power to appoint a deputy, which clerk shall reside, and keep the records of the court, in the said city of San Francisco, and shall receive for the services he may perform double the fees allowed to the clerk of the southern district of New York.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said judge shall have power to order and hold such special or extra sessions of said court as he may deem expedient, and at such times as he shall, by his order, under his hand and seal, direct, addressed to the marshal and clerk of said court, at least thirty days previous to the commencement of special or extra term or terms, which order shall be published intermediately in two or more of the gazettes of the State of California; and at any or all of such special terms the business of said court shall have reference to the immediately preceding regular or special term, and be proceeded with in the same manner; and such proceedings shall be, to all intents and purposes, as valid as if the same had taken place a a regular term of said court; all which terms shall be held at such place, in the city of San Francisco, as the marshal of the United States for the northern district of California, whose duty it shall be to act as the marshal of said court, shall procure for the purpose, under the direction of said judge, and appeals from the proceedings of the court organized under this act shall be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and on the same conditions, as appeals are taken under existing laws from the other circuit courts of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of said court shall have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus and other writs as is vested by law in the other judges of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the judge of said court shall fail to attend at the time and place of holding any regular or special term of said court, before the close of the fourth day after the commencement of such term, the business pending before said court shall stand adjourned until the next regular term of the court, should be one ordered under the authority of this act previous to such regular term.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the district courts of the United States for the northern and southern districts of California, shall hereafter only exercise the ordinary duties and powers of the district courts of the United States, except the special jurisdiction vested in the said district courts of California over the decisions of the board of commissioners for the settlement of private land claims in California under existing laws; and that appeals from the judgments, orders, and decrees of either of said district courts of California, in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, shall be taken to the circuit court organized by this act, in the same manner and upon the same conditions as appeals may be taken from the judgments, orders, or decrees of the district courts to the circuit courts of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge appointed under this act shall, from time to time, or at any time when in his opinion the northern and southern districts of California shall require, form part of, and preside over, the said district courts when either of them are engaged in the discharge of the appellative jurisdiction vested in it over the decisions of the board of commissioners for the settlement of private land claims in the State of California, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and by another act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and for other purposes," passed thirty-first of of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the respective district courts of California to give 30 days written notice to the judge of the court organized under this act, of the time and place of the sitting of the district court for the discharge of such appellate jurisdiction; and in case the judge of such district court shall fail, from sickness or other casualty, to attend at such time and place, the judge of the court organized under this act, is hereby authorized to hold said court, and proceed to the business of the court, in accordance with the provisions prescribed for the regulation of said district court in the act of Congress hereinbefore referred to; and all appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decisions of said district court, whether held by the last-mentioned judge, or by him in conjunction with the district judge, or by the district judge alone, shall be taken in a manner prescribed by the act of Congress passed on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the judge appointed under this act shall be four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to commence the date of his appointment.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws militating against this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1855.

CHAP. CXLIII.—An Act changing the times of holding the United States courts in the State of Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the times heretofore fixed by law, the circuit and district courts of the United States for the several dstricts in Tennessee shall hereafter be held as follows: At Jackson, on the third Mondays in March and September; at Knoxville, on the second Mondays in April and October; and at Nashville, on the first Mondays in May and November. All writs, pleas, suits, recognizances, indictments, or other proceedings, civil or criminal, issued, commanced, or pending in either of said courts, shall be returnable to, be entered, and have day in court, and be heard and tried according to the times of holding said courts as herein provided.

Approved, March 2, 1855.

CHAP. CXLIV.—An Act to amend "An Act to carry into Effect a Treaty between the United States and Great Britian," signed the fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and approved August, fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the date date when the reciprocity treaty of the fifth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entered into between Great Britian and the United States, shall go into effect the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, to refund out of any money in the treasury, to the several persons entitled thereto, such sums of money as shall have been collected as duties, on "fish of all kinds, the products of fish, and of all other creatures living in the waters," imported into the United States from and after the eleventh day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, the date of the promulgation by the President of the United States of the reciprocity treaty aforesaid, on proof, satisfactory to the said secretary, that the articles aforesaid were the products of some one of the British provinces of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, or Prince Edward's Island, and imported therefrom into the United States, and duties duly paid thereon, which have not been refunded on export; and he is further authorized and required, from and after the day the treaty aforesaid shall go into effect, to cancel, on like satisfactory proof, any warehouse bonds to secure the duties, that may have been given for any of said articles imported as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the date when the reciprocity treaty of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entered into between Great Britain and the United States, shall go into effect, in the manner therein prescribed, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to refund out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the persons entitled thereto, such sums of money as shall have been collected as duties on any of the articles enumerated in the schedule annexed to the third article of the reciprocity treaty aforesaid, imported into the United States from the British provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, respectively, since the date of the acts of their respective governments admitting like articles into said provinces from the United States free of duty, on proof, satisfactory to the said secretary, that the articles imported were the products of Canada, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, as the case may be, and imported therefrom into the United States, and the duties that were duly paid thereon; and he is further authorized to cancel, from and after the date the treaty aforesaid shall go into effect, on like satisfactory proof, any warehouse bonds to secure duties which may have been given for any of the said articles imported as aforesaid. And the Secretary of the Treasury is also hereby invested with the same authority and power to refund the duties or cancel the warehouse bonds on any of the articles enumerated in said treaty, the produce of Prince Edward's Island or New Foundland, respectively, on said treaty going into operation, should it be proved, to the satisfaction of the said secretary, that Prince Edward's Island, or New Foundland, have admitted all of the articles enumerated in said treaty from the Unitd States, free of duty, prior to said treaty going into operation.

Approved, March 2, 1825.

CHAP. CXLV.—An Act authorizing the Corporate Authorities of Georgetown to impose Additional Taxes, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mayor, recorder, alderman, ann common council, of Georgetown be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to lay and collect a special annual tax of seventy-five cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, upon every hundred dollars of property by law now taxable within the corporate limits of said town, and all money vested or held in any banking, insurance, brokerage, or exchange company or institution, upon all State or corporation stocks, and money loaned at interest on bond, mortgage, or other evidence of indebtedness, in order to meet the engagements recently assumed by said town in subscribing to the stock of the Metropolitan Railroad Company; and to pledge the same to secure the said engagements, in such a manner that no part of the same shall in any event be applied to any other object; and the like remedy shall be used for the recovery thereof as is now used for the recovery of other public taxes in said town.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation of Georgetown shall have full power and authority to introduce into said town a supply of water for the use of the inhabitants thereof; and to cause the streets lanes, and alleys, or any of them, to be lighted by gas or otherwise; and to provide for the expense of any such works or improvements, either by a special tax or out of its corporate funds generally, or both, at its discretion.

Approved, March 2, 1855.

CHAP. CXLVI.—An Act to confirm the Canal Selections in the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the selections of land by the State of Ohio, for canal purposes, under the act of second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, and twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and the same are hereby, confirmed.

Approved, March 2, 1855.

CHAP. CXLVII.—An Act for the Relief of Purchasers and Locators of Swamp and Overflowed Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States cause patents to be issued, as soon as practicable, to the purchaser or purchasers, locator or locators, who have made entries of the public lands, claimed as swamp lands, either with cash, or land warrants, or with scrip, prior to the issue of patents to the State or States, as provided for by the second section of the act approved September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits," any decision of the Secretary of the Interior, or other officer of the government of the United States, to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That in all cases where any State through its constituted authorities, may have sold or disposed of any tract or tracts of land to any individual or individuals prior to the entry, sale, or location of the same, under the pre-emption or other laws of the United States, no patent shall be issued by the President for such tracts or tracts of land until such State, through its constituted authorities, shall release its claim thereto, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided, further*, That if such State shall not, within ninety days from the passage of this act, through its constituted authorities, return to the General Land-Office of the United States, a list of all the lands sold as aforesaid, together with the dates of such sale, and the names of the purchasers, the patents shall be issued immediately thereafter, as directed in the foregoing section.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That upon proof, by the authorized agent of the States or States, before the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, that any of the lands purchased were swamp lands, within the true intent and meaning of the act aforesaid, the purchase-money shall be paid over to the said State or States; and where the lands have been located by warrant or scrip, the said State or States shall be authorized to locate a quantity of like amount, upon any of the public lands subject to entry, at one dollar and a quarter per acre, or less, and patents shall issue therefor, upon the terms and conditions enumerated in the act aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That the said decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, March 2, 1855.

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 true House for the weary."

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

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

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

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

Olympia, Dec. 9 1854. 13tf

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

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

WM. COCK.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.

NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!

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

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

APPLES.

Early Harvest,	Swarn,
Red Astrican,	Westfield Seek-no-further,
Coles Quince,	Baldwin,
Williams Apple,	Esopus 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 Doyenne,	Juliene,
Dearborn Seedling,	Jargonelle,
Madelene,	Pound, Monts Large,
Nadoleon,	Bize Blanca,
Fondan,	Seekel.
Dr Awtum,	

CHERRIES.

Real Ann,	Dawnton,
Red Camation,	Black Monella,
May Duke,	Kehtish Bigedrow.
Late Duke,	

Also Plums, Nectarines, Apricots and Almonds of suitable size for transplanting, all healthy and well grown. Grape, Currants, Gooseberry, 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 Cubes 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. 14tf

Removal.

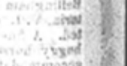
M. LOUISSON & CO.

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

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 attached to any part of the Sound whenever required. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited.

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th. 1853.—1y 48.