PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By GEO. B. GOUDY.

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L. P. FISHER, Merchant's Exchange Building, Sacramento st., San Francisco, is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements in California.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Wm. WRIGHT,
DEALER IN
Olympia, Washington Territory.
August 17th 1855 n19ly.

E. H. WILSON,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
At Deshutes, W. T.
A good assortment of the above merchandise will be kept constantly on hand, and offered for sale at prices to suit the times.
E. H. WILSON.
Deshutes, April 21, '54. 32tf

WELLS & PROVOST,
PRODUCE AND PRESENTS WAREHOUSE,
NO. 48 FRONT STREET,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
3m43 D. R. PROVOST, Agent.

J. S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.
REFERS TO
A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Sept. 10, 1853.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

C. C. HEWITT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
AND
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T.
March 24, 1855. n24-ly.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.
Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN
Bettman Brothers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets,
Olympia, W. T.
☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.
Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

John G. Parker, Jr.,
—DEALER IN—
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
OLYMPIA, W. T.
April 15, 1854. 32tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 5tf

CLARK DREW,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

M. P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
LICENTIATE of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada.
Having had the experience of fourteen years in the profession and practice of
MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
in all its various branches in England, India and the United States, and now a resident of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.
N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand.
Terms moderate.
Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

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.

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 Okakinakane 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 Moh-hah-ne-she or southern tributary of the same;—thence in a southeasterly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucannon river, separating the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence down the Snake river to its junction with the Columbia river; thence up the Columbia river to the "White Banks" below Priest's Rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-mah-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 apply 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-luke; thence to La Lac; thence to the White Banks on the Columbia below Priest's Rapids; thence down the Columbia river to the junction of the Columbia and Snake rivers; thence up the Snake river to the place of beginning.

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

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

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

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

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

This notice is published for the information of the public.

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

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

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

June 29, '55. 42-6m
*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

POETRY.

Shakspeare on Know Nothingism.

In *Shakspeare's* play of *Julius Caesar*, (Act. 1st, Scene 1st.) in a conference amongst the conspirators against the life of *Caesar*, *Shakspeare* makes the noble Roman, *Marcus Brutus*, say, in answer to the suggestion of *Cassius*——

"*And let us swear our resolution.*

"*Bru.* No, not an oath: If not the face of men,
The sufferance of souls, the time's abuse,—
If these be motives weak, break off betimes,
And every man hence to his idle bed;
So let high-sighted tyranny range on,
Till each man drop by lottery. But if these,
As I am sure they do, bear fire enough
To kindle cowards, and to steel with valour
The melting spirits of women; then, countrymen,
What need we any spur, but our own cause,
To prick us to redress? what other bond,
Than secret Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not palter? and what other oath,
Than honesty to honesty engag'd,
That this shall be, or we will fall for it?
Swear priests, and cowards, and men cautelous,*
Old feeble carrions, and such suffering souls
That welcome wrongs; unto bad causes swear
Such creatures as men doubt; but do not stain
The even virtue of our enterprise,
Nor the insuppressive mettle of our spirits,
To think, that, or our cause, or our performance,
Did need an oath; when every drop of blood,
That every Roman bears, and nobly bears,
Is guilty of a several bastardy,
If he do break the smallest particle
Of any promise that hath pass'd from him."

*Cautious.

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS.—The wisdom which has characterized the course of the administration is furnishing the democratic party the most substantial and the soundest basis for a Presidential canvass, they have ever possessed, and it is gratifying to see indications everywhere of a combined and hearty movement in favor of the principles thus laid down,—a movement against a confused mass of temporising political organizations, in which democratic success is undoubted. With a faithful and spirited press, devoted leaders, and with a growing sense among the people that upon the democracy rest the conservative and healthy power and the safety of our country, the administration of Gen. Pierce is destined to receive, as the exponent of democratic principles, a favorable verdict from the people, equalled only by that which rewarded the patriotism and the wisdom of Jackson. As the people are just, this will be done.—*People's Advocate.*

THE ERICSSON.—The *Journal of Commerce* publishes a letter from a passenger on the Ericsson giving the details of the first trip of that steamship. The voyage to Havre was performed in fourteen days and three hours, with an average consumption of twenty-one and three-quarters tuns of coal per day. The writer says the voyage might have been made in twelve days, had the air pumps been perfect and the paddles rightly constructed. The ship is represented to be seaworthy in every respect. The paddle wheels are to be rebuilt.

CRONSTADT.—Cronstadt is said to be twice as strong this year as it was last year; then it had two vulnerable points, now it has none. Everything that experience or science can suggest is exhausted to make it impregnable. A Berlin letter states, that each new work constructed at Sevastopol is immediately described, with the occasion for it, in extensive plans, and sent on to St. Petersburg; there it is studied by the military board, when, if necessary, additional works are ordered on the Baltic shores.

FRANKLIN'S INTERVIEW WITH VOLTAIRE.—The enthusiasm with which he (Franklin) had been the object at Versailles, was renewed at Paris. Voltaire had recently arrived there after an absence of thirty years. He was in his eighty-fifth year. Franklin called upon him, and was received with evident pleasure. Voltaire at first accosted him in English; but having lost the habit of speaking in it, he resumed the conversation in French, adroitly remarking, "I could not resist the temptation of speaking for a moment in the language of Franklin." The Philadelphia sage then presented his grandson to the patriarch of Ferney, and asked his blessing upon him. "God and liberty," said Voltaire, raising his hands over the young man's head; "this is the only benediction appropriate to the grandson of Franklin."

A few days after this interview the same parties met at the academy of sciences, and were placed side by side. The sight of these distinguished old men elicited another outbreak of Parisian enthusiasm. The cry arose that they should embrace. They stood up, bowed, and took each other by the hand. But this was not enough. The clamor continued. "Il faust's embasser a la Francaise," was the cry; whereupon they kissed each other on the cheek, and not till then did the tumult subside. The scene was classically compared by the literature of the day, to Solon embracing Sophocles. Voltaire lived only a month after this second encounter with his American contemporary.

☞ An early settler of Kansas writes that what he calls the Free State party, is two-thirds of the population of the new territory; but adds that the only one-third of this number are *anti-slavery men;* "in the northern acceptation of the term." The other two-thirds are against slavery merely because they believe it is less profitable than freedom, and because they hate the presence of negroes.

From the Washington Union.

The Democratic Position on the Slavery Question.

The abstract question of slavery has been the subject of earnest and elaborate discussion in the different sections of the confederacy for many years, but we are unable to discover any evidence of an advance towards an agreement betwixt the disputants. Those who are opposed to slavery because they regard it as an immoral institution have not been convinced by the reasoning of those who maintain that it violates no moral obligation or Christian duty. On the other hand, the advocates of slavery as a legal and moral institution have found nothing in the arguments of its opponents to weaken their original opinions. As to whether the institution is moral or immoral, or whether it is a social or political blessing or evil, the question is as far from settlement as it was when the discussion commenced. Perhaps it would be more strictly accurate to say that the only effect of the discussion has been to strengthen the original convictions of the contesting parties. The northern man who was educated to regard slavery as a great moral and social wrong, adheres to the opinion with which he has grown up, and which is almost an instinct of his nature. The southern man who has been familiar with the institution from his childhood, and has been taught from his earliest recollection to regard it as entirely consistent with morality and the teachings of the Bible, still cherishes the same sentiments. We think it may be safely assumed that an agreement of opinion on the subject between northern and southern men is an impossibility; and in looking at the danger involved in the question and in seeking for the means of avoiding those dangers, it is justifiable to act upon the assumption that all hope of ever effecting such agreement is impossible.

If we are right in assuming that the north and the south can never harmonize on the abstract subject of slavery, it follows that there can be no such thing as national parties except upon the basis of an entire exclusion of the subject from their political creeds. No mathematical proposition is more true than that the only *basis* of party organization is an agreement amongst those who enter into it upon the subjects which they recognize as belonging to its creed. They may differ as widely as is possible as to all subjects not embraced by their party creed, but to be harmonious inside of their organization they must have common sentiments, and stand together on a common platform. These truths will command ready assent, and they will demonstrate the proposition that no party embracing members at the north and the south can be national or harmonious in its organization which does not exclude the question of slavery from its creed. If northern men insist upon ingrafting upon their party creed the doctrine that slavery is a moral or political evil, they raise an insuperable barrier against a harmonious association with southern men. In like manner, if southern men insist on making it part of their party creed that slavery is morally and politically right, they thereby cut off northern men from political association with them. The necessary result is, that, without toleration of differences of opinion as to the abstract question of slavery, parties are necessarily sectional, and cannot possibly be national.

The same disagreement between the two sections as to slavery which exists now has existed from the beginning of the government, and, at that time, constituted one of the chief obstacles to the formation of a constitutional union. It resulted in a compromise, which was intended to be a permanent rule for avoiding future dissensions between the different sections of the confederacy. The democratic party bases its claim to nationality upon the fact that, whilst it recognizes the validity and obligatory character of the compromises of the constitution, it denies to the federal government any right to interfere with the question of slavery beyond the instances so specified in the constitutional compromises. The action of the democrats in the adoption of the measures of 1850 was based upon the principle that Congress could not rightfully intervene as to slavery, except in matters expressly enumerated in the constitution. The act for the organization of Kansas and Nebraska was based upon the same principle of congressional non-intervention; and it is upon this principle alone that any party can be national, or that the federal Union can be perpetuated. As it may not be amiss at this time to recur to the authentic position of the democratic party on the subject of slavery, we reproduce so much of the democratic platform as embraces that position. We quote from the last Baltimore resolutions:

"That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

"*Resolved*, That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures settled by the last Congress, 'the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor' included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

"*Resolved*, That the democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made."

Massachusetts and Disunion.

The London *News* of June 18th, received by the last European steamer, devotes a long article to this subject. It seems to think that the Union is in danger from the recent action of the Bay State on the slave question, and of course it urges the Massachusetts people to keep up the collision between the state and the general government, to drive the wedge home, to hold their ground, to prepare for conflict, and to fight the battle of independence over again! Hear it:

"What the consequence will be there is no saying. We wish there was ground for a hope that the central government would retrace its steps, repeal the Fugitive Slave Law—so hated by the great majority of the citizens of the Union—and take good care never again to infringe the dearest rights of the oldest and wisest and best of the States. But of this there seems to be no hope as yet. The slave power is too strong in Congress at present for any amends of the sort. What then? Is Massachusetts ready to withdraw from the Union, or to be declared excluded from it? If so, she may, we think, reasonably hope for the companionship of all the best States—of all that are peopled by the posterity of the Pilgrim Fathers, and probably several more. But supported or unsupported, accompanied or lonely in her testimony, she cannot shrink from it now. It is inconceivable that she should not conquer. It is surely impossible that republicans, descended from Englishmen, should not be able to preserve, in the nineteenth century, personal liberties which were obtained by their ancesters in the twelfth."

To which the Portland *Argus* ably replies as follows:

"The 'oldest and best of the States' may see here how its brethren in England look to it, what they expect from the recent conduct of its Know Nothing legislature. Its citizens will perhaps stare a little to find themselves just at the serious alternative of withdrawing from the Union or being kicked rudely out of it? Are they all ready for the question? or will they only laugh at the credulity of the London News in supposing that the American Union is at the mercy of a band of hot-headed zealots who have accidentally found themselves in the Massachusetts legislature? However this may be, the extract which we publish is worth reading, because it shows the natural tendency of such ultra movements as those to which it refers. We have no idea that the people of any State seriously wish to dissolve the Union; but it is none the less true that the Union can only be preserved by the use of proper means, and that he is traitor to his country who endeavors to sow among the citizens the seed of enmity and discord."

☞ It is estimated that fully one-third of the settlers sent out to Kansas by the "Emigrant Aid Societies" of Massachusetts and elsewhere, have returned, disgusted and impoverished. And yet the country in Kansas is a delightful one—the soil rich, and the climate far healthier than in the Southern and Western States.

☞ The President has received an autograph of the czar of Russia in reply to one transmitted through our minister, congratulatory upon his succession. The czar proposes lasting friendship between Russia and the United States.

☞ The Eagle Co. at Columbus, Georgia, manufacture cassimeres, kerseys, southern linseys, jeans, striped cottonades, shirtings, &c., which are said to be as good as any. The Eagle factory uses 1500 to 2000 bales of cotton a year, and 15,000 pounds of Georgia wool.

☞ It is stated that President Pierce has conferred a Second-Lieutenancy in the United States army upon Thos. Grey, a worthy Irishman, belonging to Connecticut, after fifteen years service as a private in the artillery.

☞ James B. Clay publishes a letter declaring Prentice of the Louisville Journal, to be a liar and a villain for asserting that he had torn down his father's house at Ashland and sold the beams and rafters to be made into walking sticks.

Kansas Legislature.

When elected speaker, Dr. Stringfellow addressed the house of representatives as follows:

"GENTLEMEN—I need not say to you that I am proud of the distinction you have conferred upon me, and that from my heart I thank you—to do so would convey but a feeble idea of the feelings which animate me on this occasion. You have to-day, gentlemen, conferred on me an honor which I prize more highly than any other in the gift of the house or the people—the honor of presiding over the first house of representatives in Kansas territory.

To have intimated one year ago that such a result would be wrought out, one would have been called a visionary—to have predicted that to-day a legislature would assemble, almost unanimously pro-slavery, and with myself for speaker, I would have been thought mad. For these reasons, and because of the fact that the destinies of our glorious Union hang upon our actions—because the eyes of the world are upon us—the eyes of fanatical and malignant enemies are closely watching us—the eyes of sympathising friends are anxiously fixed upon us—for these reasons, and feeling that it is a high and responsible trust you have confided to me, I feel both proud and most grateful.

In conclusion, allow me to hope, gentlemen, that in our deliberations courtesy and candor may mark our course, so that nothing unpleasant may interrupt that harmony which I hope will ever subsist among us."

Among the bills to be introduced into the legislature was the following, which would pass, undoubtedly:

Requiring citizens *emigrating from Massachusetts or other northern States, which have annulled* or may nullify the laws of the United States, *on entering Kansas, to take the oath of allegiance to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and laws of this territory.*

On Wednesday, the 25th July, the committee appointed to draw up a memorial to the President for the removal of Governor Reeder reported. The memorial sets forth the various complaints against Gov. R., calling him a clog to the wheels of government, and praying for his speedy removal.

The Kansas Herald of the 14th, announces the project of annexing the whole of Platte county, in Missouri, by purchase, to the Kansas territory. It is stated that Missouri legislature will meet in November and give consent.

THE IMPERIAL TREASURY AT MOSCOW.—In my last letter, I promised you an account of the imperial treasury at Moscow. It is contained in five rooms, through which we were escorted by no less than 12 servants, in addition to the director, and his attendant. I cannot forbear mentioning the attention which we, as Americans, received, not only here, but through all Russia, from those in official capacity, and the bare mention of "Americaine" proved an open sesame everywhere. In the imperial treasury are carefully preserved the platters and salt cellars, upon and in which bread and salt are given to the Emperor on his arrival at Moscow; also a glass, blown by Peter himself, with a ducat blown into the bottom of it. In one room are fifteen crowns, including those of the captured countries, Poland, Siberia, Astrachan, Georgia, and the Crimea. Peter the Great, and his half brother, the foolish Ivan, who were crowned together, have each a crown of wonderful magnificence. They contain respectively 887 and 841 fine diamonds, besides some of the largest rubies and emeralds known. The imperial crown contains more than 2600 fine diamonds, and the ruby under the cross, the largest one known in the world, alone cost 120,000 silver rubles. Peter II. was the first monarch crowned with this, and Anne added the ruby bought by her ambassador at Pekin. The crown of Poland (so called) is here, but it is merely a crown, made at Warsaw, to be used in the funeral ceremonies at the burial of Alexander in 1825. The sceptre of Poland is a single piece of aqua marine, two feet long, and by some strange fatality it is broken in the middle. There is also a throne here, which is studded with more than 2000 turquises, and is covered with pure gold. The double throne of Peter the Great and his brother, Ivan, is of solid silver. A curtain hangs behind it, under the concealment of which their ambitious sister, Sophia, dictated their answers. Here are also two saddles of the Empress Catharine, given her by the Sultan at the peace of 1785 and 1775. The first is all diamonds, the horse shoes silver, and the stirrup gold, (for she sat astride.) One topaz, in the martingale, alone cost 10,000 rubles. The two are a perfect mass of diamonds, and altogether my eyes ached with magnificence.—[*Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.*

☞ The latest estimates of the population of the world make it eleven hundred and fifty millions, viz:—Pagans, 676,000,000; Christians, 320,000,000; Mohammedans, 140,000,000, and Jews, 170,000,000. Of Christians, the Church of Rome numbers 170,000,000, the Greek and east. churches, 60,000,000, and Protestants, 90,000,000.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Again---The Collville Gold Mines.

The following hastily written sketch of the Colville Gold Mines, has been furnished us by Col. ANDERSON, on the eve of going to press. A more elaborate report is deemed unnecessary at this time, inasmuch as there seems to be no disposition amongst our people to visit the mines this season; and in the meantime, the result of Dr. EVANS' explorations will, in all probability, be made public. Col. ANDERSON tells us, that whatever advice he might have intended to volunteer in relation to the mines, has been happily anticipated by our article on that subject, in our issue of the 14th Sept.

The geographical limits of that region of country in Washington Territory, says Col. ANDERSON, known as the "Colville Mining District," are not easily determined. So far as the country has been *prospected*, gold has been found almost anywhere between the Spokan River and the forty-ninth parallel, and the Columbia river and the old Pen d'Oreille mission. Indeed, one stream on the west of the Columbia, has furnished quite a promising prospect. This tributary of the Columbia, mouths about ten miles below Clark's Fork, and comes from the north-west—having its source, perhaps, north of the 49th degree of latitude. It is known as White Sheep Creek, and is rocky and precipituous—like all the streams emptying into the Columbia, and Clark's Fork, in that vicinity. The latter, or Pen 'd Oreille, and its lower tributaries, have as yet furnished all the gold that has been taken from these mines. Wherever it has been found, it preserves the same characteristics—light and scaly, or what miners call, (when found on bars,) *float* gold.—When first discovered at the mouth of Clark's Fork and on the bars of the Columbia below, the conclusion was irristable, that the rich deposits were to be had higher up. Two facts, subsequently developed, induced the less sanguine to abandon this very reasonable conclusion. Clark's Fork was prospected for a distance of sixty or seventy miles above its mouth without finding the character of the deposits to materially improve, and the hills and mountain sides were ascertained to afford *prospects* precisely similar to those on the bars. From the fact that earth taken from these hillsides and carried in a common flour-sack, a distance of 200 feet to the water, where it was washed in an ordinary rocker—paid the operator from four to six dollars per day, I am forced to believe that with the improved appliances, the industrious and persevering miner will yet find his reward in the region of Colville. Sluices and quicksilver will have to be resorted to—sluicing, however, will be quite expensive in most places, and in many, quite impracticable. Capital must be invested before these hills will declare their proper dividend. As yet, not an ounce of quicksilver has been used; indeed, the shovel, the rocker, and the pan have been the miners' only implements.—With these, no adequate recompense for the outfit and fatigues of the trip, have been afforded. The scientific art with which mining is now being successfully carried on in many portions of California, must be applied to the mountains of quartz and sand in the Colville region, before fortunes can be readily accumulated. It will require one, two, or perhaps three seasons in which to prospect the country thoroughly and satisfactorily. As yet, indeed, those who have explored this region but imperfectly, are unable to fix the precise locality of the richest deposites. Doubtless, during another season, inviting places may be found. As far as the discoveries have gone, the precious metal seems to be so scattered, that the ordinary mode of *rocking* is entirely too slow a process for our fast people. And here, nature does not come to our aid, as she has done in California, by pouring out, drenching, washing rains upon the hill sides, which precipitate the light gold into the gulches. When thus collected, it is neither a difficult nor tedious task to rock it out. Not so, however, in the gold district of Colville. It scarcely ever rains there, winter or summer. If, in the fall or spring, a little moisture happens to collect over the gold fields and assume the form of a cloud, its minute drops are distilled so gently upon mountain and valley, that not a particle of the precious *oro* is disturbed, or moved from its sandy bed. And this accounts for a fact, which at first appeared strange to California miners, viz: *the deposites being superficial*; the gold is found near the surface—the top earth frequently yielding several cents to the panfull, when a foot befow does not furnish "the color." At no very distant day, these mountains are destined to be stripped of their rich vestures, unless a more inviting field is found higher up Clark's Fork, and nearer the western slope of the Rocky mountains. It is not at all impossible—on the contrary it is quite probable, that much of the *flake* gold which is found on the bars of the rivers in the Colville region, has been brought from the Rocky mountains, or the country adjacent to Hell Gate Pass. If this theory be correct, who can say that nuggets may not be found there, as well as at Mariposa?

The Kootenay, another tributary of the Columbia, emptying in, some thirty miles above Clark's Fork, and having its rise in the same country—yield quite as much gold as the latter and its tributaries. This stream is now being prospected by a scientific gentleman, whose investigations and conclusions when known, can but be satisfactory to those who know him. The head waters of the Spokan will, perhaps, furnish a prospect as flattering as either of the above.—I may be mistaken in the opinion that mining will be profitably carried on in any of the districts. Time alone can determine that point. I do not wish any one to be misled by my conclusions. I advise no one to go there—on the contrary, I think it vastly better that those who are at home, should remain, and await the result of explorations that are now being made. Those who are now in the mountains, and those who will be there early in the spring, will be better qualified at least to advise, than such as returned long ere they reached the mountains, or if they arrived in the mining region at all, became discouraged and returned without even satisfying themselves

Bellingham Bay.

We take the liberty of making a few extracts from a private letter recently received from our friend, ED. C. FITZHUGH, Esq., of Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, which we herewith subjoin. We regret that we are unable, satisfactorily, to reply to Mr. F.'s enquiry respecting the military post which has been promised for the protection of the citizens of Whatcom county, and the sparsely settled country in that direction. That a well garrisoned command is indispensibly necessary for the protection of Bellingham Bay and the settlements adjacent, any person at all acquainted with the geography of the country in that direction will readily admit. The Bay is completely exposed, unarmed and ungaurded to the approach of incursions of hostile Indian tribes of the north, who might at any time, in their large war canoes make a descent upon the defenceless inhabitants along the Sound and Straits, and annihilate all the settlers along the shores, before a report, even, of the devastation could reach the military station at Ft. Steilacoom. In these times of Indian troubles and outrages, it is peculiarly important that all exposed portions of our territory should be strongly guarded, and we know of no point requiring it more absolutely than that in the neighborhood of Bellingham Bay. Mr. FITZHUGH inquires:

"Can you give me any informatinn about the military post *that is to be* established? We are very much exposed, there being only some seven or eight men on this Bay. Two of those northern canoes, loaded with armed Indians, could easily exterminate every man, woman and child in this part of the country, and make their escape without any person in your part of the country being informed thereof. It is really time that this state of things should cease—and protection to this sparsely settled country—this frontier—looking upon the hostile tribes of British-Russia America, be afforded. The soldiers might as well remain in slothful ease and inactivity in the States, for any good or service they afford this part of the territory. Can you not draw a proper attention to this subject?"

We are delighted at the prospect of which Mr. Fitzhugh gives intimation, of a more vigorous prosecution of labor in the coal fields at Bellingham Bay, in which Mr. F. is interested. The development of any resource calculated to bring *money* into this territory, is a matter in which all our citizens have an interest and solicitude. In speaking in connection with the coal mines, Mr. Fitzhugh says:

"The company, of which I am a member; a short time since, sent up from California, Mr. HENRY TOOMY, to prospect and obtain all the details in regard to the mines, with an object to a more vigorous prosecution of work on our claim, so you may expect to learn, ere long, that we are getting out from 150 to 200 tons of coal per day. Mr. T. intends urging a very heavy assessment of the company, and consequently a more vigorous prosecution of our work may be expected. I have now the only *long* wharf in the territory, it being 800 feet in length, and its extension continued daily. As soon as I get my steam engine and pile driver (which will be shortly,) I shall build it out to 26 feet water, so that the largest vessels can lie alongside and load."

We hope the *coal* mines of Bellingham Bay. will prove as lucrative as *gold* mines, to Mr. Fitzhugh, and to the company to which he is attached.

☞ JAMES B. CLAY, son of Henry Clay, and who was appointed by General Taylor to represent this government at the Portugese court, has come out strongly against the know-nothings. He concluded a speech which he made at Lexington, by saying that, though the old whig party, with which he had always acted, was broken and dispersed, yet he appeared there as one of the old rear guard of that once powerful and great party; and in that capacity he protested against this new secret organization, as fraught with danger to his country and its liberties; and he called upon all the old liners of the whig party to join him in the protest.

About Indians, in General.

Within the last few weeks, rumors have reached us of a coalescence of the Indian tribes east of the Cascades, with a hostile intent, to commit depredations upon all whites travelling through their country; robbery and murder being the incentive.—With this object in view, it is currently reported that a combination of Indians this side of the mountains, and along the Sound, to some extent, have acquiesced. We might mention Seattle, and his band, as suspected among the conspirators.

In order to inspire the various Indian tribes this side the Cascades, with confidence, and as an appeal to their selfish propensities, the Indians on the other side have reported to them that Gov. Stevens and party had all been massacred in the Blackfoot country, at or near Ft. Benton. Still further, to strengthen their confidence and hopes of plunder, they also reported the murder of Maj. Haller and his command, which was sent out by government to punish the crimes of the Snakes, upon the immigration of last year. These reports all being fabulous, and the Indians knowing them to be so, was but a plot to entrap the lazy, half-dead, red-skins on the Sound, and thereabouts, in their cosily fixed meshes.

Rumors are reaching us daily, of wrongs and outrages being committed upon the persons of whites, who have gone into the country east of the mountains, with peaceful intent—in search of gold. Amongst the number we made mention last week of Henry Mattice. He is killed beyond all question, and probably the other two, to whom we also referred. That a coalition has been formed amongst the Indians, east of the Cascades, is rendered certain by the evidence of a Frenchman, named Chavalliot, of Seattle, who, with four others from Seattle, whose names are Walker, Jemison, Avery, and Meredith,—the first two mentioned, as reported by Chavalliot, have been murdered. The story, as related by this gentleman, is something like this: The party of five started for the Colville country, through the Snoqualamie pass, and when nooning, about twenty miles this side of the Mission on the Yakama river, eighty miles down the river from the pass, near the ground of the old mission, two Indians made their appearance in camp. One of their party, in a conversation with the Indians, informed them of their destination and of what they were in pursuit. The Indians told them that they were on the wrong trail: that they would have to retrace their steps a day's journey back, in order to reach the trail, that all the "Bostons" travelled. After a consultation, it was determined to take the advice tendered; and they accordingly journeyed back until near evening—all on foot and, driving their pack animals. Two of the party, Jemison and Walker, being speedy walkers, accompanied by the Indians above alluded to, volunteered to go ahead and find a camping place. The three who were behind, when near a point of hazel brush, and close by their former camping ground, about nightfall, they found Jemison shot, and almost lifeless, who said to them: "Boys look out for yourselves, for I am shot, and Walker is dead." On raising him up, blood rushed out of his mouth, and he died immediately. The party then drove their pack animals back about half a mile with all possible speed—cut off their packs—took some blankets, and such provisions as were convenient for them to carry, and left the trail in homeward direction. They struck the trail several times on their way in, but tracks of horses giving evidence they were pursued, they travelled it but little. They arrived in Seattle last week, much exhausted. The same party, on their way out, travelled in the wake of two men, named Eaton and Fanjoy, tracing their camping grounds, noon and night, for twenty miles east of the Snoqualamie pass, but finally lost all trace; and Indian evidence gives authority for saying that they, too, have been murdered. As an evidence, a horse, known to have belonged to one of them, has been seen in the possession of one of the Yakama Indians. This we have from authority of one of Seattle's band.

To the end that these abuses may be corrected—to afford protection to persons east of the Cascade mountains, as well as to afford security to those passing hither, and at request of a large number of citizens, the acting Governor, CHAS. H. MASON, has solicited and obtained a company of fifty men, belonging to the station at Ft. Steilacoom, to be placed under the command of Lieut. Slaughter, quarter-master, to proceed to the scenes where depredations are supposed to have been committed. Vigilance should be exercised by all those intrusted with the discharge of duties pertaining to the Indian department, inasmuch as amongst those tribes, where the reported massacres have occurred, no treaties have been made, embracing the country occupied by the Spocans, Cœur d' Aleines and Kettle Falls, which tribes will be treated with, on Gov. Stevens' return from the Blackfoot council.

In the meantime, while danger advances in the from hostile Indian tribes in the east, it certainly behooves the elected military officers of the Territory to bestir themselves—to see that the militia in their respective districts are organized and returns made to the brigadier-general, to the end that he may be enabled to make a return to the proper officer at Washington, when this territory will receive that consideration to which she is entitled, and which all other territories have already obtained—a supply of arms.

It is anticipated that at least one company from Ft. Vancouver or the Dalles, will be ordered out to co-operate with Lieut. Slaughter, and command, who have left Ft. Steilacoom.

For Washington.

Our delegate, to Congress, elect, Col. J. PATTON ANDERSON, we understand, will start on Monday next, (accompainied by his lady,) for Washington city—the theatre of his labor, for two years, for this territory and the people thereof. That all the ability, energy and perseverance of which he is possessed—and the gentlemanly and affable demeanor, of which he is so happily endowed, will be expended and exerted in behalf of our territory and its people, no person at all acquainted with Col. A., will for a moment doubt. That he will procure *many* warm and fast friends, in both branches of the national council, of intelligent, liberal, and *honorable* members of *all* parties, we have no question; and that he will enlist a *host* of influence in behalf of our territory, through his affability, kindness and candor, all who make his acquaintance will soon be satisfied. Although a sound, radical, *national* democrat, we doubt not but that Col. A. will bring to his support the "true, and justly great," of all hues of political opinions; yet if any person supposes that he will play the part of a demagogue or sycophant—"*to soothe, and sue, and creep into all place, and be a living lie,*" in order to accomplish an object, they will find themselves very much mistaken.

☞ We have received the first and second numbers of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, a weekly, religious newspaper published at Salem, Oregon, under the publishing direction of Messrs. A. F. WALLER, J. L. PARISH, J. D. BOON, C. S. KINGSLEY, and H. K. HINES, and under the editorial charge of Rev. T. H. PEARNE. It is offered at the rate of $3 per annum, and is devoted to the cause of "religion, temperance, education and general intelligence." The interests of the Medthodist church will undoubtedly be promoted by its circulation.

Pacific Rail-road Routes.

☞ The National Intelligencer contains a long synopsis of the reports on the surveys of the different Pacific Railroad routes explored not long since for the government. There were 8 in all. No. 1 by Gov. Stevens; No. 2 by Capt. Fremont; No. 3 by Capt. Stansbury and Lieut. Beckwith; No. 4 by Capt. J. M. Gunnison; No. 6 by Lieut. Whipple; No. 7 by Major Emory, Lieuts. Williams, Parko, and Capt. Pope; No. 8 by Major Emery. No. 7, from Fulton, Arkansas, to San Francisco, is the one most approved by the Secretary of War. It is 2834 miles long.

The editor of the St. Paul *Times* is travelling somewhat extensively over the territory of Minnesota; in a letter written last month, he says of this road that he "travelled this route some 80 miles, and although I was somewhat interested in the enterprize before, still I am ten thousand times more so now, for I feel fully convinced from what I know of the country from actual observation and from what I can learn of it from those who have travelled it, that of *all* the routes the Northern one is the most practical for a great national road, a road which will unite the waters of our great Lake and the waters of the Mississippi with those of the Pacific coast. All the men attached to Gov. Stevens expedition, as we understand, unite in saying that this is by far the best route, and I think no one who will for a moment investigate the subject, will doubt it."

NOISEY CARRIER'S.—To this company we are indebted for various favors, by last express, for which they will please accept our thanks.

Ballou's Dollar Magazine, received from this company, for August, is well filled with interesting matter, and particulrrly desirable as being the cheapest amongst the monthlies, and each number being complete in itself.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—By the last express we received the August number of the above excellent magazine. It sustains its former good character well. Sullivan, book and news depot, San Francisco, (to whom we are indebted for many favors,) is the Agent for this magazine—by whom orders will be promptly filled.

☞ It is estimated that the state of Texas has now a population of 600,000, and that in 1860 it will contain one million of people. We think this is setting it up rather too steep, but hope it may be true.

By Express—From Fort Benton.

PIERSON—GOV. STEVENS' trusty and tried express rider—arrived here on Tuesday evening last, direct from Fort Benton—no dispatches for *us* from the party.

Gov. STEVENS and party had reached Fort Benton, as we learn from Mr. Pierson, all in good health, having traversed the country throughout, without meeting any difficulty. The commissioner had arrived at the council ground at the time our informant left, but the goods for distribution, on account of the treaty, &c., had not arrived previous to his departure. This may be accounted for on the ground that the Missouri river has been lower this year than it has been known for many years previous. The goods designed for use at the treaty were re-shipped at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, and were on their way to Fort Benton in keel boats. A large number of Indians were on the Council ground, anxiously waiting to be treated with. The supposition is no obstacle will intrude to prevent a treaty of peace and friendly relationship with the Indians in that direction—they seeming to be all friendly, and disposed to be on peaceable terms with the government.

The party to which Gov. STEVENS is attached, numbers, in whites, twenty-five persons—having in its train a large party of friendly Indians, composed of Nez Perces, Cayuses and Yakamas. On his return, Gov. STEVENS will, if possible, treat with the Spokan, the Cœur d'Aleine and Kettle Fall tribes, by whom the recent massacres have been committed. PIERSON thinks that Gov. STEVENS and party will reach the Spokan country about the middle or last of November. He come in, within about sixty miles distant from Fort Colville, and overtook the Geologist, Dr. EVANS, who had been examining and prospecting the country. The doctor and party were making their way towards the settlements.

PIERSON met a company of miners, numbering some ten or fifteen, this side of the Umatilla on their way to the Fort Colville gold fields. He understands that many persons are at work in the mines, making from two to three, five and ten dollars per day. He was but eleven days traveling from the Dalles to Fort Benton—a distance of over eight hundred miles.

☞ The Journals of the Council and House of Representatives, for last session, have been issued, and are ready, at the office of Secretary C. H. MASON, for distribution to all who are entitled by law to receive a copy.

☞ The mail from the States has just arrived, and we have only time to announce, to our mortification, the triumph of Know-nothingism—in California and Kentucky, in the election, respectively, of Johnson and Morehead, as Governors of those States.—Tennessee and North Carolina are *nearly* all right. Particulars next week, The *mail* ahead of the *express*, this time!

☞ In our advertising colums will be found an advertisement, of Mr. HUGH PATTERSON, of Pierce county, in relation to fruit trees, for sale, contained in his nursery, near Steilacoom.

Convenience would dictate to all the farmers, gardeners, and others, north, to make purchases of Mr. Patterson. Meanwhile, farmers and others, in the direction of the Cowlitz and Columbia rivers, as also in this county, will do well to consult the advertisement of Mr. L. D. DURGIN, of the Grand Mound Prairie, who has a magnificent selection in his nursery of choice grafted fruit trees and vines, obtained from Oregon. Mr. Patterson, we learn, also obtained his supply of fruit trees from "Lelling's" nursery, Oregon.

"STICK A PIN THERE."—The Ohio Fusion Convention met at Columbus, on the 13th, and nominated a mixed ticket of know nothings and republicans. In their platform, the fusionists utter the usual amount of abolition trash, but neglect to say one word in condemnation of the narrow and bigoted principles of the know nothings. The people of Ohio next fall will be likely to express an emphatic opinion on this subject, and on fusionism generally.

☞ Mr. Greely, in his letters from Europe, says the silk manufacturers of France were never more busy or more prosperous than at the present time. All kinds of manufacturing interests appear to be in a flourishing condition, and labor receives an increased reward.

THE MEMORY OF A GREAT AND GOOD MAN DESECRATED.—The *Cronica*, the Spanish organ in New York, abounds in gross and insulting attacks upon the Government under whose liberal institutions its licentiousness is tolerated. In a late number of that paper the following infamous indignity is offered to the memory of General JACKSON:

"Were Jackson to rise from the grave, and to try his luck again in the Spanish territory, we have not the least doubt that his heroic enterprise would be crowned with an iron cravat." (the garrote.)

Governor Reeder's Removal.

The abolition and free soil press of the eastern States are filled with slanderous assaults and bitter invectives against the present administration for removing the late Governor of Kansas. This is as we expected. If our cotemporary in this territory and its parent in Oregon do not join in the howl, our anticipations will not be realized. The fanatical principles of that party are based upon a policy similarly false to the charges made in this case. There is no justice—there is no honesty—there is no truth in them. It is now boldly asserted by the *New York Tribune* and its satellites, that Governor Reeder was removed for no other cause than to appease the anger of a few "blood-thirsty, slave-driving missionaries" and their sympathizers. This assertion is made, and thereupon follows an immense yell from the whole tribe of woolly-heads from "Dan to Bersheba," notwithstanding there is not the shadow of a reason for such an assertion. It has been known to the political world "and the rest of mankind" for months, that the true and real cause of Gov. R.'s removal was his participation in unlawful land speculations. It was known, too, that a statement of the facts of the case had been reliably made to the authorities at Washington, and that a very large portion of the people of Kansas prayed the removal of Gov. R. It was asserted, and not denied, that Gov. Reeder had stepped aside from the line of his duty in many instances in the organization of his Territory—in the districting of the territory—the establishment of precincts, and the manner prescribed for holding the election. Such things had brought about a state of affairs which caused Gov. R. to visit Washington City. While at Washington, Gov. R. was informed of the existence of charges of malfeasance in office against him, and petitions from the residents of his territory praying his removal. He was requested to clear up these charges. He replied that he would upon his return home. After a sufficient time had elapsed, he was removed. Whether he ever attempted to deny the charges does not appear. It is the natural inference that he did not, or at least that he did not clear them up to the satisfaction of honorable men. In the face of these facts, abolition presses are blind enough to attempt to make capital against the administration with bold and groundless assertions, the very utterance of which gives them a positive denial.

But separate and apart from all this, we hold there existed good and sufficient cause for Gov. Reeder's removal. His public character and official course in Kansas had been directly opposed to the people. This was shown by the fact that he had but one friend and supporter in the the first legislature. Four-fifths of the residents of Kansas were opposed to the policy laid down by the Governor for the organization of the territory and the management of its affairs. In this situation, with the veto power wisely granted to the executive, the wheels of government were stopped, and the prosperity of the territory to a great extent retarded. Nothing could have been done to reconcile the conflicting parties save, the removal of the executive. Hence there was sufficient, ample and good cause for his removal. The residents of Oregon in '50–'51 would have thanked Mr. Fillmore if he had set the example Mr. Pierce has for the future management of the executive affairs in territories. We all remember what a carbuncle the *Encarnacion* Governor was on the ship of State in Oregon. He had no veto power, and yet he and his clique of federal officers annoyed the legislature to such an extent, by meddlesome interference with their affairs and withholding their pay when it was due, that his messages were not allowed to be presented to that body, and much time was consumed in giving them their just censure. The people of Kansas will contrast the course of the two Presidents in such a manner as to add new lustre to the character of the present incumbent. In the breasts of the people, his memory will be more endeared by this, than for any other act of the kind during his administration.

EXCELLENT.—The Christian *Advocate*, edited by a committee of Episcopal ministers, denounces the proscription of Catholics. It says—

"If we read correctly, every Catholic is proscribed. He may be an American—native, good, and patriotic; he may stoutly and practically deny the power of the pope in civil matters as an inference from the ecclesiastical. Yet, for religion's sake, he is barred 'advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic.' This is a test to which our religious principles and republican instincts, the spirit of our institutions and liberty of conscience, as interpreted by the age, are all opposed. No party holding it, however excellent be other principles held in combination, may expect to pass before the conservative people of the United States, especially of the south. It cannot budge a step—it cannot stand with this millstone about its neck."

President Pierce.—Referring to presidential matters, the New York *Atlas* says: "Despite all the clamour that has been raised against him, he has conducted the administration ably, fairly, firmly and patriotically. The man does not exist who can point to an act of his, which has not meditated the consummation of the best interests of the American people. His misfortune has been, that he was elected by too large a majority; and, commenced his administration surrounded by a party so numerous that he could not gratify its lust of power and emolument. We have never known a firmer or more vigilant chief magistrate than general Pierce."

The Way the English National Debt was Created.—The following shows the manner in which the monstrous national debt of England has been created:

Thirty-six millions went into the revolutionary war which brought William of Orange to the throne of England—twenty millions were borrowed and commenced the national debt.

Sixty two millions in the war of the Spanish succession, from May 4, 1702 to March 13, 1713. Thirty-two and a half millions borrowed.

Fifty-four millions in the Spanish war, from October 25, 1739, to April 30 1748. Twenty-nine millions borrowed.

One hundred and twelve millions in the "Seven years war," from June 9, 1756, to the peace of Paris, February 10, 1763.—Sixty millions borrowed.

One hundred and thirty-six millions in American war, from 1774 to the peace of Paris, Nov 30, 1782. One hundred and four millions borrowed.

Four hundred and sixty-four millions for the French revolutionary war, from February 1, 1793, to the peace of Aminean 1802. Two hundred millions borrowed.

One thousand one hundred and sixty-nine millions in the Bonaparte war, from April 1803 to June 28, 1815. Three hundred and eighty-eight millions borrowed and seven hundred and seventy-one millions raised by taxes.

Race Across the Ocean.—At New York there is much interest manifested in the voyages of the steamers Ericsson and Washington, which sailed from that port at the same time; the first for Havre and the latter for Southampton. Several vessels arriving within a day or two, report having seen them going neck and neck, the Washington being from 8 to 15 miles ahead of her competitor. Bets are freely offered, however, that the Ericsson will reach Havre before the Washington gets to Southampton.

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 preach regularly on the second and fourth Sabbaths of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

Notice.—Henry Mattice, late of Olympia; having made and constituted the undersigned his Agent, by Letter of Instruction, dated August 4th, 1855, and the Probate Court of Thurston county having refused to grant Letters of Administrations, until the December term, 1855—there not being sufficient evidence of the death of said Mattice; I shall continue to act in the meanwhile as said Agent under said Instruction.

C. H. HALE.

Olympia, W. T. Sept. 28, 1855. 1t

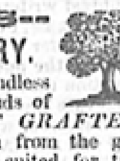
Take Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of A. J. Baldwin & Co., will please call and settle, as the undersigned is desirous of starting business in Pierce county. A. J. BALDWIN.

They will still continue the Livery Stable business in Olympia. A. J. BALDWIN & CO.

Sep. 28, 1855. 3t:no3

FRUIT TREES--IN THE WASHINTON NURSERY.



A CHOICE SELECTION, and endless varieties of all the different kinds of *FRUIT TREES, ALL ROOT GRAFTED*—several thousand, two years' growth from the graft, from three to seven feet high—well suited for transplanting this season.

Orders accompanied by cash from all parts of the Territory, California, and the adjoining Islands will be promptly attended to, and trees delivered free of cuarge, at Steilacoom. HUGH PATTISON.

Washington Plains, Sep. 28, 1855. 6m:no3

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, Alchohol 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. F. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TER'RY

Sept. 7, 1855. n52-tf.

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

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Olympia, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

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; Carry Combs; Scrub Brushes; Hatchets; Hammers; Files; Table Spoons; Basting Spoons; Iron and Brass Candle-sticks; 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 Philadelpia Manufacture.

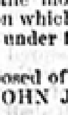
A FEW more of the above instruments just received per steamer "Sonora," and will be sold at the reduced price of $2,25, complete—with Burt's new book of instructions, tables, &c.

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.

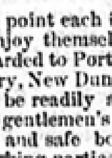
ALSO, a claim situated at the mouth of the Sawamish river, well watered, and on which is erected good log house, there is cleared and under fence about 5 acres of land.

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

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

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.

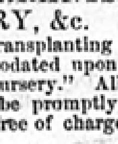
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.

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.

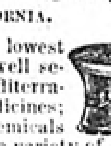
June 25, 1853. 6m42

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

115, 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. 39-1y

Notice to Farmers.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method to inform the farmers of Washington Territory that he is carrying on the Fanning Mill making extensively, 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. 6m18

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.

u g10-48-3m

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 teorm; 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 McCaelland, Secretary of Interior,
Hon. Caleb Cushing, Attorney General,
Col. John J. Abert, Topographical Engineer U.S.A.
Lt. Col. S. H. Long, " " "
Col. F. S. Belton, Third Artillery
And public officers generally.

march5-34tf

Complaint for Divorce.

Territory of Washington, County of Cowlitz.

In the District Court at the April Term, A. D. 1855.

Nancy Jane Curran, vs. Edward Curran. Complaint for Divorce.

And now comes the Plaintiff by her attornies, and shows the Court that the Defendant is not a resident of this territory whereupon the Court orders that notice of the pendency and prayer of said complaint be published in a weekly newspaper called the Pioneer and Democrat once a week consecutively for three months.

The above named Defendant will take notice that on the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1855, the said Plaintiff filed in the Clerk's office of said Court her complaint against the said Defendant; the object and prayer of which is to procure a divorce, on the grounds of cruel treatment, neglect, open abuse, and destitution. Said petition will come on and be heard at the next Term of said Court.

A. J. BORLAND.

Clerk of said Court in and for said County.

Monticello, April 11th, A. D., 1855. 39-3m

Ready-Made Clothing Warehouse.

WILLIAM G. BADGER,

NO. 99 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

My stock amounts to over two hundrad thousand dollars.

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

Persons buying my clothing will find large and saleable sizes.

Purchasers may rely upon finding 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 4, 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-nahnam, 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 knewn, 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. 29tj

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.

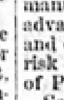
San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

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.

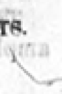
Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers.

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

The 'Thunderer' on the Maine Law.

The London *Times* of June 1st has a leading article of a column in length, in regard to the proposed introduction of the Maine law into England. We have room for only the following brief extracts:

"Good intentions without judgment have occasioned considerable mischief ere this, and are likely to be the cause of more if we may judge from the report of the temperance meeting held the day before yesterday at Exeter Hall. It is far from our thought to cast any ridicule upon the chief actors in the scene. We give them credit for the very purest motives, however Quixotic may be the undertaking in which they have engaged. This is nothing less than the suppression throughout the united kingdom of the sale of fermented liquors in any shape. They wish to introduce into the islands the provisions of the measure which is known in the United States of America as the "Maine Liquor Law." Now, the attempt to fly in the face of human nature on questions of this kind is simply idle. It is one thing to introduce a slight modification in the sale of intoxicating drinks, and quite another to aim at a total suppression of it by a probibitory law. * * *

There is a great improvement in English society in regard to temperance. Thirty years ago gentlemen habitually staggered home from dinner parties in a condition which would expose any of their descendants to universal and well-deserved contempt. The improvement has pervaded more or less, all degrees of society, although we are far from denying that drunkenness is still the fruitful cause of crime. The idea of dealing with a bad habit by endeavoring to remove the means of its indulgence, without the power of doing so, is certainly the most clumsy and preposterous that ever crossed the human mind.

With regard to this enforced temperance movement, we can have no hesitation whatever in saying that it is entirely opposed to the genius and wishes of the English people, is visionary in conception, and impossible of execution. We believe as well as our Exeter Hall cousins, that intemperance is the fruitful parent of vice. We think that temperance should and must be promoted by all practical means. For a remedy, we look for the spread of religion, education, and the thousand wholesome influences of an increasing civilization—not to declamation, nor to dreams.

General Washington's Last Vote

Every incident in the life of Washington is full of interest. That plain, heroic magnitude of mind which distinguished him above all other men was evident in all his actions. Patriotism chastened by sound judgment and careful thought, prompted all his public acts, and made them examples for the study and guidance of mankind. It has been said that no one can have the shortest interview with a truly great man, without being made sensible of his superiority. Of too many, who have some way earned the title of great, this is by no means true. Its applicability to the character of Washington is verified in the following interesting circumstance related by a correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*:

"I was present," says this correspondent, when General Washington gave his last vote. It was in the spring of 1799, in the town of Alexandria. He died the 11th of December following. The court house of Fairfax county was then over the market house, and immediately fronting Gadsby's tavern. The entrance into it was by a slight flight of crazy steps on the outside. The election was progressing—several thousands of persons in the court house yard and immediate neighboring streets; and I was standing on Gadsby's steps when the Father of his country drove up, and immediately approached the court house steps; and when within a yard or two of them, I saw eight or ten good looking men, from different directions, certainly without the least concert spring simultaneously, and place themselves in positions to uphold and support the steps should they fall in the generals ascent of them. I was immediately at his back, and in that position entered the court house with him—followed in his wake through a dense crowd to the polls—heard him vote—returned with him to the outward crowd—heard him cheered by more than two thousand persons as he entered his carriage—and saw his departure.

There were five or six candidates sitting on the bench; and as the general approached them, they rose in a body and bowed smilingly, and the salutation having been returned gracefully, the general immediately cast his eyes towards the registry of the polls, when Colonel Dencale (I think it was) said:—"Well general, how do you vote?" The general looked at the candidates, and said—"Gentlemen I vote for measures, not for men;" and turning to the recording table, audibly pronounced his vote—saw it entered—made a graceful bow and retired."

THE NEW CZAR.—It is an old custom in Russia that after a new czar has mounted the throne, he should visit and inspect the archives of the empire, inform himself carefully of the ukases of his predecessors, and either ratify, or modify, or repeal them.—On April the 15th, the present emperor went through this ceremony. He is understood on this occasion to have met with a ukase of his father's, dating as far back as 1841, to the effect that, in consideration of the good feeling shown by the Poles, and their complete affection for the throne of Russia, they should in future enjoy equal rights with other nationalities in the empire and be admitted to share in the advantages of the imperial good will, "with the exception however of the Jews." The young emperor is stated to have looked very grave at this exception, and to have said, "Such an exceptional state shall not exist any longer in Russia. This matter shall be altered; I desire that everybody in the whole great empire of Russia shall have equal rights and duties."

The Hindoos in the autocrat have an example well worthy of imitation.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHA. CLXVI.—An Act to increase the compensation of the Registers of Land-Offices and Receivers of public Moneys under the Act entitled an Act to graduate and reduce the Price of the Public Lands to actual Settlers and Cultivators, approved August fourth, 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 each register of a land office and receiver of public moneys shall receive the same amount of pay for each and every entry of land made under the act entitled "An act to graduate and and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators, approved August fourth, eighteen hundred anp fifty-four," as such officer is by law entitled to receive for similar entries of land at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *Provided,* That the whole amount received per year shall in no case exceed the limitation fixed by existing laws.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

CHAP.—An Act to provide for the erection of Public Buildings in the Territory of Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the continuation and erection of public buildings for the use of the legislature of the Territory of Kansas, to be expended under the direction of the governor of said territory; *Provided,* Said money, or part thereof, or of any portion of the money heretofore appropriated for this purpose, shall not be expended until the legislature of said territory shall have fixed by law the permanent seat of government.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

CHAP. CLXVIII.—An Act to provide for the erection of Public buildings in the Territory of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of public buildings in the Territory of Nebraska, to be expended under the direction of the governor of said territory: *Provided,* Said money, or any part thereof, shall not be expended until the legislature shall have fixed by law the permanent seat of government.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

CHAP. CLXIX.—An Act making Appropriations for the support of the Army, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eight hundred and fifty-six, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by she Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six:—

For pay of the army, two million six hundred thousand eight hundred and six dollars.

For pay, supplies, and travelling expenses of six companies of Texas volunteers, called into service by the governor of Texas, and mustered into the service of the United States, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-eight cents.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, six hundred and twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For payment in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruitt, three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, on re-enlistment, one hundred thousand dollars.

For subsistence in kind, one million three hundred and eighty-one thousand and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, five hundred and sevety-four thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty-nine cents.

For the regular supplies of the quarter-master's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quarter-master's department, at the several military posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of infantry as may be mounted, and, also, for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay, and quarter-master's department orders, army regulations, and reports, eight hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quarter-master's consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenseses of court-martail and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of Judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quarter master's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division, and department head-quarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quarter-master's department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides, for the army; compensation of clerk to officers of the quarter-master's department; compensation of forage and wagon-masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit: the various expenditures required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: for the purchase of horse equipments, as saddles, bridles, saddles-blankets, nose-bags, iron combs, curry-combs, and spurs, and straps; of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron and steel for shoing, hire of vetenivy surgeons, surgeons, purchase of medicines for horses and mules, shoeing horses of mounted corps, and repairing dragoon and rifle equipments, three hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For constructing barracks and other buildings at the established posts, which it may be necessary to occupy during the year, and repairing, altering, and enlarging buildings at the established posts including hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops, of store-houses for the safekeeping of military stores, and of grounds for cantonments; for encampments and temporary frontier stations, four hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

For mileage to officers of the army, for transportation of themselves and baggage when travelling on duty, without troops or escorts, one hundred thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garison equipage, and horse equipments, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; of substinence from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores and small arms, from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, warfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, drays, ships and other sea-going vessels and boats for transportation of supplies, and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage to the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance, and for clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontier, one million two hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of horses for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the mounted riflemen, and infantry as the commanding officers at the frontier posts may find it necessary to mount, two hundred thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, six thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital departments, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the adjutant-general's department at division and department head-quarters, four hundred dollars.

For armament of fortifications, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, one thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry, thirty-two thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Springfield armory, fifty thousand dollars.

For new machinery at Harper's Ferry armory, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs, preservation, and contingencies of arsenals, fifty thousand dollars, and for continuing the construction of the arsenal at Benecia, California, forty thousand dollars. And it hereby provided that the annual compensation of the civil superintendents of the national armories be two thousand five hundred; dollars, without perquisites, allowances, or additions of any kind, quarters excepted, and that the same be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For continuing the survey of the northern and north-western lakes, including Lake Superior, fifty thousand dollars.

For surveys for military defences of the sea and inland frontier, fifteen thousand dollars.

For printing a new system of light infantry and rifle tactics, to be stereotyped, with engraved plates, and for distribution to the militia of the United States, books of tactical instruction, including the system of regulations now in the course of preparation, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the commanding general, three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the commanding general, two thousand dollars.

For arreages prior to July first, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through tho office of the Third Auditor, under an act approved May the first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in addition to the balance undrawn in the treasury, two thousand dollars.

For the Capitol extension, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

To complete the road from Point Douglass, on the Mississippi River, to the mouth of the St. Louis River, of Lake Superior, in Wisconsin, thirty-four thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars.

To complete the road from Point Douglas to Fort Gaines, now Fort Ripley, thirteen thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars and nine cents.

To complete the road from Swan River to the Winnebago Agency, two thousand five hundred and thirty-dollars and thirty-nine cents.

To complete the road from Wabashaw to Mend ta, thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-six cents. The said road to be completed under the direction of the Secretary of War.

That the sum of thirty-two thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the manner following, namely: Sixteen thousand dollars for the improvement of the road from Fort Union to Santa Fe; ten thousand dollars for the improvement of the road from Secalote to Albuquerque, via Canon Carnue: and six thousand dollars for the improvement of the road from Canada to Aliquea; all the said roads being in the Territory of New Mexico.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the board of officers appointed under the sixth section of the act making appropriations for the support of the army for for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen and fifty-three approved August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, is hereby abolished, that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to appoint, during the recess of Congress, such of the commissioned officers, as may not be appointed during the present session whose commissions shall expire on the first of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the payment of the civil officers employed in the Territory of New Mexico, while under military government," approved July seventeeth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be, and the same are hereby, extended to embrace the case of Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Washington deceased, late of the army, for and during the period of his appointment and service as military governor of New Mexico, exofficio superintendent of Indian affairs, and commander of the troops, prior to the formation of the civil government.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the War Department, in the purchase and importation on camels and dromedaries, to be employed for military purposes.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the first section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one," approved September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, granting extra pay to the officers and enlisted men of the army serving in Oregon and California, be extended to the officers and men composing the garrison of the post of Fort Laramie, on the Oregon route, for the same period of time as was allowed by the sixth section of the act [of] third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to the officers and men of the two companies of regiment of mounted riflemen that garrisoned Fort Laramie; and that the provisions of the same section of the same act be also extended to the officers and men composing the escort to the Mexican boundary commission, while they were serving as such escort.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the laws granting extra pay to officers and soldieas who had served in California, apply to chaplains who were attached to the army in California during the period embraced by such laws.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the annual distribution of arms to the several States, under the act approved April thenty-third, eighteen hundred and eight, entitled "An act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States," shall be hereafter made according to the number of their representatives and senators in Congress, respectively; and that arms be distributed to the Territories and the district of Columbia, in such quantities and under such regulations as the President, in his discretion, may prescribe: *Provided,* That the Secretary of War shall first equalize, as far as practicable, the number of arms heretofore distributed and now in possession of the several States, so that each State which has received less than its pro rata share shall receive a number sufficient to make an equal pro rata proportion for all tne States, according to the present number of their representatives and senators in Congress, respectivey.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* Teat there shall be added to the army two regiments of cavalry organized as in the existing force; and there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one brigadier-general, and that the officers and men authorized by this act shall be entitled to the same provisions for wounds and disabilities, and the same provisions for widows and children, and the same allowances and benefits, in every respect, as are allowed to other troops composing ths army of the United States. They shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and the men shall be recruited in the same manner as other troops, and with the same conditions and limitations.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That to enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the provisions of so much of this act as relates to the employment of an additional military force, such sum of money, not exceeding two millions five hundred thousand dollars, as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

CHAP. CLXX.—An Act to appropriate Money to remove the Obstructions in the Savanah river, below the City of Savanah, in the State of Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred sixty-one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money not hertofore appropriated, to remove the obstructions in the Savanah River, below the city of Savanah, in the State of Georgia, placed there during tha revolutionary war, for the common defence.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

CHAP. CLXXI.—An Act making Appropriations for Fortifications and other works of Defence, and for Repairs of Barracks and Quarters, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, for the construction, preservation, and repairs, of fortifications, barracks, and quarters, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

For Fort Montgomery, an outlet of Lake Champlain, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Knox, at narrows of Penobsct river, Maine, sixty thousand dollars;

For the preservation of the site of Fort Warren, at the narrows of Boston harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, entrance to Long Island Sound, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For Fort Richmond, at the narrows, New York harbor, seventy-five thousand dollars;

For Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, one hundred thousand dollars;

For Fort Monroe, entrance to Hampton Roads, Virginia, fifty-five thousand dollars;

For Fort Calhoun, entrance to Hampton Roads, Virginia, thousand dollars;

For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, eighty thousand dollars;

For Fort Clinch, entrance to Cumberland Sound, Florida, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For Fort Barrancas, Pensacola harbor, Florida, thirty thousand dollars;

For Fort McRee, and preservation of its site, Florida, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, Alabama, fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Florida, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For forts on the western frontier of Fexas, fifty thousand dollars;.

For fortifications at Fort Point, entrance to San Francisco bay, California, three hundred thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco bay, California, two hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Niagara, New York, six thousand dollars;

For construction and repairs of quarters and bar racks at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars;

For construction of an additional magazine for batteries Hudson and Merton, Staten Island, New York, five thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Madison, Annapolis harbor, Maryland, ten thousand six hundred dollars;

For repairs of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, five thousand dollars;

Forepairs of Fort Jackson, Savanah River, Georgia, twenty thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Macomb, Chef Menteur Pass, Louisiana, thirty-five thousand dollars;

For the extension of battery at Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, ten thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Phillip, Mississippi River, Louisiana, thirty-five thousand dollars;

For contingent expenses of the fortifications not herein mentioned, the preservation of sites, the protection of titles, and repairs of sudden damages to forts, twenty thousand dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

CHAP. CLXXII.—An Act for the Construction of certain Military Roads in the Territory of Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a road from Fort Riley to such point on the Arkansas River as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, be most expedient for military purposes.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the further sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a road from Fort Riley to Bridger's Pass, in the Rocky Mountains. The said sums to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in pursuance of contracts to be made by him.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

CHAP. CLXXIII.—An Act further to amend the Act entitled "An Act to reduce and modify the Rates of Postage in the United States, and for other Purposes," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, viz:—

For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents.

And for a double letter there shall be charged double the rate above specified; and for a treble letter, treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage; and upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, excepting such as are to or from a foreign country, the postages as above specified shall be prepaid, except upon letters and packages addressed to officers of the government on official business, which shall be marked on the envelope. And from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, the Postmaster-General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers.

And all drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office not for transmission through the mail, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one per cent each; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for, in any post-office, shall be charged with one cent each in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages are now.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any postmaster or other person to sell any postage stamp or stamped envelope for any larger sum than that indicated upon the face of such postage stamp or for a larger sum than that charged therefor by the Post-Office Department; and any person who shall violate this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten, nor more than five hundred dollars. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter after its passage. *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be so constructed as to alter the the laws in relation to the franking privilege.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That for the greater security of valuable letters posted for transmission in the mails of the United States, the Postmaster-General be, and hereby is, authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters on application of parties posting the same, and to require the repayment of the postage, as well as a registration fee of five cents on every such letter or packet, to be accounted for by postmasters receiving the same in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall direct: *Provided, however,* That such registration shall not be compulsory; and it shall not render the Post-Office Department or its revenue liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

CHAP. CLXXIV.—An Act to improve the Laws of the District of Columbia, and to codify the same.

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 is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint two persons, learned in the law, to revise, simplify, digest, and codify the laws of said District; and also, the rules and principles of practice, of pleadings, of evidence, and conveyancing; and, also, to add thereto, and codify such laws of the State of Maryland as may be, or become in force during the preparation of said code, and applicable to the circumstances and condition of said District; and the said code shall be so constructed according to a simple method, and be expressed in language concise and plain, and, as far as possible, be made level to the understanding of a person of ordinary intelligence and education; and it shall contain a full and particular index to all its contents; and the preparation of said code shall be made under the superintendance and revision of the Attorney-General of the United States, and as the same progresses shall be printed, under his direction; and the said codifiers shall be each be paid for their services, out of the treasury of the United States, at the rate of three thousand dollars a year. And the board of aldermen and common council of the city of Washington may together elect five competent persons; and the board of aldermen and council of Georgetown may elect two competent persons; and the levy court of the county of Washington may elect one competent person; which persons together shall compose a board to consider, at convenient seasons, the provisions of said code, as it may be prepared; and any three of said persons shall constitute a quorum of said board; and the said code, or such provisions thereof as may be approved by a majority of said board, shall be adopted, and become the law of said District, as herein provided. And it shall be the duty of the said persons who may be appointed to codify the same laws, to attend, and, also, the said Attorney-General may attend the meetings of said board, to explain the several provisions of the said code. And when the said board, to explain the several provisions thereof, shall have been adopted by a majority of said board or a majority thereof, they shall certify the same to the President of the United States, who shall therupon cause it to be published in a neat and convenient form, and to be substantially bound; and he shall cause a sufficient number of volumes of said code to be printed and bound as may be necessary for the amplest distribution of the same among the people of the said District, and for the preservation of the said code; and a copy thereof shall be furnished to every justice of the peace, and every judge, to each court, to each clerk of said court, to each coroner to said levy court, to each public school, to each public library, to each public department of government, and to the mayors and each of the councils of Washington and Georgetown, to be by them kept and carefully preserved, and transferred to their severa successors in office. And the said code, so disposited with said clerks of courts and jsutices of the peace, shall at all times be open in their several offices, for the inspection and information of the people of said District and others who may desire to consult the same. And when the said code shall be printed and distributed, the President of the United States shall, by his proclamation, appoint a time and places in the said District for taking the sense of the citizens thereof, for or against the adoption of said code: and he shall cause judges to be selected who shall preside at such election and he shall provide and proclaim the mode and rules of conducting the same, provided every free white male citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the said District for one year next preceding said election, shall be permitted to thereat; and the result of said election shall be reported to the said President, and the same, with the said code, be by him reported to Congress, and when ratified and approved by the same, he shall, by his proclamation, declare it to be in force, from the date thereof, as the law of the District of Columbia; and the same, when so proclaimed, shall hereafter be, and remain as such without any further act or proceedings to that effect, until altered or repealed by the Congress of the United States. And the persons who may compose said board, or such of them as may act on the same, shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States a reasonable compensation for their services, according to the time employed by them respectively upon the same: *Providek,* That the said code shall be reported to Congress on, or before the first Monday in December, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

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. -tf.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS OLYMPIA, W. T.

CORLISS & ENSIGN, Proprietors.

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

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

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

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

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

Olympia, Dec. 9 1854. 13tf

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

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

WM. COCK.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.

NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!

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

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

APPLES.

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

PEARS.

Butlett,	Marich Louisa,
White Dejenne,	Julienc,
Dearborn Seedling,	Jargonelle,
Madelene,	Pound, Monta Large,
Nadoleon,	Bize Blanca,
Fondan,	Seekel.
Dr Awtum,	

CHERRIES.

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

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

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

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

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

E. D. WARBASS.

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

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 CHANDLES

STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

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

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th. 1853.—1y 48.

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. 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

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

The Ladies' Wreath,

AND PARLOR ANNUAL.

Two volumes a year, commencing May and November.

UNPARALLELLED ATTRACTIONS.

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

BEAUTIFUL FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS

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

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

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

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

The Ladies' Keepsake

AND HOME LIBRARY.

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

SAFE, PLEASING, AND PROFITABLE FIRE-SIDE VISITOR.

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

BEST WRITERS IN THE COUNTRY.

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

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

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

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Four copies, one year	$3 00
Seven copies, "	5 00
Ten copies, "	7 00
Fifteen copies, "	10 00

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

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

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

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

May 9, 1855. 34-tf