PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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By GEO. B. GOUDY.

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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,
SADDLER,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
August 17th 1855-n49-ly.

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 PROVISION WAREHOUSE,
NO. 43 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. n28-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.

H. P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
LICENTIATE of the faculty of Physicians & 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, 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.—45tf.

POETRY:

The Coffin Maker's Song.

Rat, tap, tap!
With a laugh and a song of glee;
The nails I drive and the boards I plane,
While I make a box in which thousands have lain.
And I work right merrily.

Rat, tap, tap!
Who says 'tis a life of gloom,
To live with the hammer and screw in hand
While gaping coffins round me stand,
Emblems of the tomb?

Rat, tap, tap!
Five feet three this nurse must be:
And the man it is for was a neighbor and friend.
Can I do more than to make and send
His coffin and pocket the fee?

Rat, tap, tap!
Hand that board over to me;
This for an infant, that for a man,
It matters me not, I must live while I can.
To-morrow I may not be.

Rat, tap, tap!
With a short and gasping breath:
While I am making this lining of lead,
Many are dying, many are dead—
'Tis nothing—I live on death.

Rat, tap, tap!
The mother is weeping wild:
For this rustling satin, so fine and white,
All crimped and plaited, will fold to-night
The brow of her sinless child.

Rat tap, tap!
How the rosewood shines in the sun!
'Tis a costly coffin, with silver screws,
But not too dainty for death to use,
Or the worm to revel on.

Rat, tap, tap!
Line it with taste and care;
For the bride shall sleep on a bosom to-morrow
That never knew love, and that never felt sorrow,
Yet the burdens of both must bear.

Rat, tap, tap!
And why should regret be given?
For the body is only a coffin case,
'Till the soul begins its immortal race
For the pleasant goal of Heaven.

So, rat, tap, tap!
With a laugh and a song of glee,
The nails I drive, and the boards I plain,
While I make a home in which millions have lain,
And I work right merrily.

A SEBASTOPOL INVESTMENT.—An Englishman in New York who was trying to make a bet with an American on the speedy capture of Sebastopol, took up the following proposition:

The American deposited $100 in the hands of the Englishman, for which he was to receive $25 per month until Sebastopol was taken. This was on the 1st of November last, and the American has received his $25 per month ever since that time. One hundred dollars could hardly have been invested better.

KANSAS NEWS.—We learn from a late number of the *Herald of Freedom* that a military company has been organized on the Wakarusa, near Blantons. A large body of free state men are settled thereabout, and good material in abundance is to be had to make a good company. They have taken measures to arm themselves at an early day.

The Hickory Point free state men are also on the alert; they have been subjected to most gross outrages some three or four times, and have organized a military company, and henceforth will protect each other from *foreign invaders*.

It appears by the Governor's Message that Kansas is entitled to 2,137 muskets, deliverable to any accessible point in the territory on the requisition of the Governor.

The Free State Executive Committee were to meet at Lawrence on Monday to take measures for organizing the party throughout the entire territory. We shall soon learn their action, by telegraph.

The *Herald* remarks, that the tide of pro-slavery emigration towards Kansas has begun to ebb, and at this time the slave state emigration is larger from Kansas to Missouri than *vice versa*. It is a notorious fact that there is not an election district in Kansas Territory to-day but would poll three votes, of the *actual voters* in such district, for freedom, to one for slavery.

The Leavenworth *Herald* (Pro-Slavery) nominates District Attorney A. J. Isacks, as a candidate for delegate to congress.

☞ The census of New York city discloses some curious facts respecting the social system of that vast hive of people. So far as reported, every ward in the city has at least double the number of families that it has dwellings for their accommodation, and in some wards the discrepancy is far greater. Thus the Frst Ward has 699 dwellings and 2,708 families; the Sixth Ward, 1,270 dwellings and 5,099 families; the Eleventh Ward, 2,498 dwellings and 11,087 families, and so on. In eleven wards heard from, there are 20,222 dwellings and 58,053 families.

☞ Opposition papers are trying to create a belief that the administration has not friends sufficient to constitute a party in New York, and that the old Van Buren men are going to fuse with the abolitionists. That is all humbug, and is reported for political effect. In New York, the administration is the most numerous of any one party, without the least doubt, and it will be seen in the coming elections, that this assertion is correct.

From the Boston Post.

Sentiments of the Democracy.

No better evidence can be furnished of the temper, spirit, hopes, and convictions of a party than its primary meetings and conventions, when views are freely expressed, preferences openly avowed, the past carefully scanned, and action for the future calmly designated. Within a few days, we have been called upon to notice the proceedings of democratic meetings and conventions held in various parts of the country. The resolutions adopted at these meetings show an unfaltering adherence to the recognized principles and landmarks of the democratic party, a calm, cheerful, and an abiding confidence in the future; and at the same time the occasion is appropriately embraced to pay a fitting tribute to the wisdom, patriotism, and fidelity of President Pierce's administration. In no one county in the broad State of Pennsylvania has the democracy been more distinguished for the radicalism of its political faith than in Chester. Bold, faithful and unwavering in its devotion to the principles of the democratic party, it has watched the acts of its representatives, no matter how high or low the station they occupied, with jealous eyes and exacting hands. Commendation, then, from such a source comes with peculiar grace and force; and it is, therefore, with more than ordinary satisfaction that we make room for the following resolution adopted by the democratic convention held in Chester county on Saturday last:

Resolved, That President Pierce has not disappointed the expectations of the party that elected him. His administration of the general government has been democratic, energetic, and successful, sustaining the institutions and interests of the country unimpaired. Under his sway they have been prosperous, stable, and onward.

The Chester district will be represented in the next congress by Hon. John Hickman.

During the late contest in Virginia, while the Hon. R. Kidder Meade was in discussion with a champion of the invisible party, the latter made a gross attack upon President Pierce, and charged that his administration was unpopular. "A southern man," said Mr. Meade, in reply, "ought to be the last to attack Franklin Pierce. If he is unpopular with any portion of the country it is with those enemies of the south whose violent attacks upon our institutions he has so sternly and so successfully repelled. The south should be the last to desert so staunch and so fearless a representative of the orthodox democracy of the north."

The democratic state convention of Louisiana, on the 18th ult., adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the democratic and national principles declared and set forth in the inaugural address and annual address of President Pierce meet our cordial approval, and that he is entitled to the thanks of the country for his enforcement of these principles in the signature and approval of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, his faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, his various vetoes, and other measures of administrative policy in conformity to those principles."

The democratic State convention of Maine held last month, passed the following:

"*Resolved*, That the national administration, by its faithful execution of the laws; by its adherence to the constitution; by its admirable foreign policy, and by its resolute maintenance of the old land marks of the democratic party, will command the respect and support of all true men."

The democrats of Philadelphia who celebrated the 4th in Independence square, adopted the annexed resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize in the present chief executive magistrate of the Union, a patriot whose acts of state we cordially commend and heartily support, for their strict and uniform accordance with democratic principles."

The democracy of New Jersey, in convention, June 21, 1855—

"*Resolved*, That we have an abiding confidence in the honesty, integrity, and patriotism of Franklin Pierce, President of the United States; and although his administration has been assailed with the most vindictive malignity, its results are brilliantly successful, and receive our warmest and most cordial support and approval."

The New York *Herald* says:

"The anti-slavery platform of a section of the Pennsylvania council may result in splitting up the party, and in giving the State back to the democrats in October."

With the cordial feeling between the democracy of the south and the north, expressed in the resolutions below (adopted by the democratic State convention in Louisiana), the next national election can be carried by the democracy as triumphantly as it re-elected ANDREW JACKSON:

"*Resolved*, That the national democracy of the north, who have patriotically fought for the Kansas and Nebraska acts, and the maintenance of the fugitive slave law, against the combined forces of know nothingism and abolitionism, who seek their repeal, and who stand pledged to support the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State, should she ask it, merit the heartfelt sympathies, thanks and encouragement of southern men in this patriotic position.

"*Resolved*, That in the national democratic party of the north alone have been found those patriotic men who have thus stood by the rights of the south, and judging the future by the past, that party is the only organization at the north that now exists or can be formed, with which the south can consistently co-operate."

We conclude our extracts with one from the Louisiana *Courier*:

"At this moment the democracy of the Union has every reason for noble congratulation. Although defeated in several northern States by the coalition of the heterogenious elements which spring from their disorganized state of society, it was conquered never. It nailed the flag of civil and religious liberty at its mast head and unfurled it to the breeze, confident that

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,"

and that the deluded masses who had been allured by insidious devices from the path of duty and rectitude would return ere long to seek shelter and security beneath its ample folds. Based upon a foundation as firm and durable as the granite hills of New Hampshire, it perseveringly combatted the errors of the new propagandists, tenaciously adhered to the tenets transmitted by the founders of the republic, and demonstrated to its enemies by its firmness and its determination, that the faith which was in it was too strong to be crushed by their aspersions and assaults. The stalwart democrats of Virginia, headed by the energetic and high-minded Wise, threw themselves upon the breach and nobly performed the yeoman service which was expected of them. Though the battle was long disputed, and the conflict one of no ordinary character, the principles of the Constitution and of the Union were maintained, and know nothingism was made to reap the bitter fruits of defeat. Following in the wake of this glorious and memorable triumph, and of the example set before them by the gallant people of the mother of States and of patriots, Georgia, North Carolina, and in fact the whole south, without distinction of old party lines, and forgetful of ancient feuds and prejudices, are making active preparations against the common foe, and exhibit a determination which must lead to victory.

Already a Stephens, a Toombs, a Rost, a Kerr, men eminent for their high abilities and political position in the whig ranks, have raised their eloquent voices against the traiterous machination and new fangled theories of political fanatics. Already have they taken the stump in behalf of our party—the only party that has ever withstood the onslough of the enemies of this country—and expressed their resolution of doing service under our banners. If we cast our eyes elsewhere, we behold on every side most cheering evidences of a salutary reaction. In the State of Mississippi, every democrat who was so imprudent as to join the dark-larntern order is leaving in such haste that in many counties a member is regarded as a *rara avis in terris*. In Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky, defections are matters of every day occurrence, and the tide which swells the democratic ranks is still onward. In our own State, we are willing to stake our reputation as a prophet that many parishes which have invariably given large whig majorities will go nearly to one man for our State ticket in November. It will be shown, at that time, that Louisiana is wide awake to her true interests; that she will never assent in any manner, either direct or indirect, to the propagation of false principles, and that she has ever been true to herself and to her noble sons. Those who may be tempted to believe that we speak in a tone of vain braggadocia for the purpose of making political capital, will learn, at their cost, that they are like the men spoken of in the Scriptures, 'who have ears and hear not, who have eyes and see not.' We repeat it, the ides of November will dispel the delusion."

SPIRITUAL MEDIUM HUMBUGS.—Spiritual mediums are turning their marvellous powers to practical purposes. A Mrs. Spaulding at Milwaukie, Wisconsin, was rapidly sinking from some secret malady that baffled the sagacity of the physician. A medium was spiritually sent to her, through whom a long deceased Indian doctor informed the invalid that the cause of her illness was a pin that she had swallowed, which he would bring up at a certain hour of a subsequent day, if his directions were followed. The lady obeyed directions, and at the precise time mentioned, threw up a large brass pin, much corroded, and was at once relieved. Another spiritual miracle, recorded in the spiritual papers, is the cure of botts in the grey mare of L. A. Billings, of Somers, Ct., by the laying on of hands of Captain Hall a healing medium.—*Exchange*.

Vive la humbug! We next expect to hear of *volcanic eruptions* being quieted by a like process.

☞ Gen. Shields has located a farm about fifty miles from St. Paul, where he expects to have one of the best settlements in the territory.

The Japanese.

Capt. ADAMS, of the U. S. Navy, who recently returned with the Japanes treaty, found the Japanese officials extremely courteous and friendly, and the people social and communicative. Their former distrust and jealousy seemed greatly diminished. There was some difficulty in procuring the signature of the Emperor to the treaty, as it was the custom for the supreme council to act in his stead. But the difficulty was overcome, and the treaty with the United States is the first that has ever received the signature of a Japanese Emperor. The privileges of trade secured are more liberal and advantageous than have been secured by any other nation that has obtained access to this isolated people.

The Japanese officials made many inquiries after Commodore PERRY, to whom they sent messages of remembrance. The circular railroad and locomotive he took out had been put up in Yedo, and the Japanese could now manage them very well, the locomotive making its trips every day. They had also the life-boat in the water, with a special crew detailed for her. The magnetic telegraph, however, was rather too difficult for them, and they had not succeeded in getting it to work properly. During the visit of Com. Perry's squadron they took measurements of the storeship Southampton, and they had a vessel of the same model and dimensions nearly ready for launching. The old Japanese law restricting the size and model of their junks has recently been abrogated, and the government is now ambitious to possess a naval squadron similar to ours. From this fact it will be seen how rapid is the growth of new ideas in this secluded nation, and what vast changes must necessarily result from the further intercourse with Americans.

The only American article they objected to the introduction of was religion. They preferred their own, and the Commissioners returned to Capt. Adams a bundle of religious books and tracts, which one of the American chaplains had distributed among the people, requesting him to take them back to America. They remonstrated at this attempt to proselyte the Japanese, as in violation of the principles of the treaty and contrary to Japanese law.—*National Intelligencer*.

LIFE AND TIMES OF GEN. CASS.—It is announced that J. C. Derby will publish, by subscription, the "Life and Times of Gen. Cass." It will be issued in one large volume of 500 pages, uniform in style and manner with Benton's "Thirty Years in the Senate," and will be printed under the superintendence of General Cass himself. The varied scenes of a career so closely identified with the early history and progress of our country, in its domestic and foreign relations, cannot fail to constitute a work of standard value, especially if revised by the impartial and experienced statesman of Michigan himself.

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.—Dr. Brownson, in a letter written to the editor of the Worcester, (Mass.) *News*, says of the Pope.

"In matters purely temporal, I, as a Catholic, owe no obedience to the Pope, because he has received from Jesus Christ no authority as a temporal sovereign over me. He cannot make or unmake the rights of the sovereign or the duties of the subject—abrogate the former or absolve from the latter.

☞ The trophies taken during the American war are not now exhibited with other curiosities in London Tower. Some time since the Queen gave special directions, that they should be removed to an apartment appropriated exclusively for them, and on no account are they to be exhibited This shows not only great consideration on the part of the Queen, but a commendable desire to avoid any occurrence which might tend to interfere with the friendly relations she is now so anxious to maintain with America. Every article is labelled, with the particulars of the incident which gave interest to it, from the bullet which killed Gen. Packenham, to the blade of an oar which caused the death of a midshipman in a skirmishing expedition.

"KANSAS SWINDLE."—The abolition and know-nothing papers throughout the country west have been for months charging that the democracy endorse what they please to call the "Nebraska Swindle."—This swindle consists in allowing the people of Kansas the privilege of making their own laws. This is what they call a "*swindle*."

These know-nothing thugs, in the third degree, make the laws of the party; appoint the nominees and do all the governing, and then *order* the first and second degrees to vote the man they have selected. This they call "*Americans ruling America*."

Verily, consistency is a jewel.

Homes of two of the Presidents.

[A correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, who recently visited Nashville, describes the last residence and tombs of Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk:]

The house in which Andrew Jackson lived is a plain edifice of brick, with a portico, and is approached by shell walks and drives, lined with a luxuriant growth of cedar, from which fine grass plats extend. To the right of the house you pass into the garden, and in the extreme corner, on the same hand, you come upon the unostentatious tomb of the deceased patriot. It is a simple roof sustained by pillars in the center of the circle, formed by which is an obelisk some ten or twelve feet high. In the pavement on one side of this is a plain slab, with the brief inscription:

"GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON;
Born March 15, 1767;
Died June 8, 1845."

On the opposite side is another slab, over the remains of Mrs. Jackson, engraved on which is a glowing eulogium of her many virtues. The ride is a very pleasant one, and visits to this venerated spot are quite frequent, I am told, as they should be. We plucked a flower and came away.

On one of the highest hills in the city is the late residence of President Polk, yet occupied by his widow. the dwelling is a handsome one of brick, and the grounds in front of it adorned by the choicest flowers, kept in the most beautiful order. This garden is always open to the public, for it contains the remains of one, only second to him whose grave I have above noted—James Knox Polk. The building inclosing the monument proper, an obelisk, is of limestone, plain and appropriate. There are inscriptions on the sides. The first relates to his private character, the second to the various offices of honor he had held from his fellow citizens, the third I cannot but copy:

"By his public policy he defined, established and extended the boundaries of his country. He planted the laws of the American Union on the shores of the Pacific. His influence and his counsels tended to organize the national treasury on the principles of the Constitution, and to apply the rule of freedom to navigation, trade and industry."

What monarch might not be proud of such an eulogium? Where is the one who, were he to die to-morrow, would deserve it?

NEWSPAPER POETRY.—Perhaps it is betraying a secret of the sanctum, but we cannot help wondering why most of the anonymous effusions that sigh over the reminiscences of "boyhood" come to us in delicate female handwriting? And why those purporting to be indited by unhappy maidens are invariably in masculine chirography? If manuscripts were published as well as sentiments, readers would be astonished to see what a steady hand "Thoughts of a dying old man" are penned: and how little knowledge critics of the sublime sometimes evince of Webster's spelling book.—Romances of foreign lands generally come from people who have never seen salt water, stories of humble life from those who would be shocked at an iron spoon. Everybody's life but his own. If people only wrote about what they knew and not about what they imagined, what tons of trash this world would have been spared from reading!—*Alb. Bee. Journal*.

The U. S. Surveying squadron (Vincennes, Fenimore Cooper, and steamer Hancock) were at Simoda and Hakodadi in June, and sailed for Behring Straits, all well. They will probably arrive in San Francisco in November.

The Porpoise has not been heard from. The U. S. ship Vandalia sailed from Guam, Ladrone Islands, July 23d, for Hongkong, all well.

☞ We learn that Lieut. N. A. M. Dudley arrived at Fort Leavenworth with his command on the 25th ult., that he would remain there two weeks to purchase Indian horses, and would then proceed upon an expedition against the Sioux Indians, under Capt. Heth.

☞ A young man was drowned in Trumbull county, Ohio, a few days since, when two bundles of straw were placed in the water, one of which went down stream, but the other floated diagonally across, and remained turning in a rotary manner over one spot. This spot was dragged and the body found, the water being about 15 feet in depth.—*Exchange*.

More humbug! How long before we shall have a return of Salem Witchcraft and all the superstition of the "olden times?"

MINISTER FOR SALE.—There is an advertisement in a Kentucky paper of one for sale. He was a slave to a man recently deceased. It is stated in the advertisement that he holds a license to preach. Churches in want of a pastor will take notice.—*Boston Transcript*.

He has been purchased by a benevolent Southerner, and sent to Boston to preach good morals and *manners* to the *one-idea* population of that benighted city.

Pioneer and Democart.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Surveys on the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company's Claims in W. T.

A few weeks ago we received a communication, (to which reference was made last week), from a highly esteemed democratic friend in a neighboring county, interested in the surveys of the claims of the companies under consideration, inasmuch as he has taken a claim, which, *only since* the treaty of 1846, has been considered by the Hudson's Bay authorities, within the "indefinitely described lands"—(using *conclusive terms* of that company), of their possessions.

Our space this week will not allow us to enter fully upon an investigation of the subject, in all its bearings, as presented by our correspondent for reply. We must, therefore, for the present, at least, be brief—premising, however, that base, gross and inexcusable fraud and deception has been practiced by high, time-serving, land office functionaries at Washington, aided and abetted by dishonest demagogue aspirants in this territory; and as a result of the *powerful*, and never-to-be-forgotten efforts made by a twain of cheek-by-jowl worthies, acting upon the principle of "you tickle me, and I'll tickle you," for "buncombe," just exactly nothing at all has been accomplished to render the position of claimants, of what was understood to be United States public lands prior to the treaty of 1846, less onerous, or less subject to contest by the above companies.

That a foul game of duplicity and *meanness* has been practiced—and that the "hand of a base Judean" is visible in the miserable confusion which at present involves the surveys of the tracts of lands which it was understood to have been ordered to be survyed up to the actual enclosures of those companies' claims up to the treaty of 1846.

That the Surveyor General of this territory—Maj. TILTON—has endeavored to ascertain the authority with which he is invested, in the premises, and that he has endeavored to discharge his duty to the government at Washington, as well as deal on terms of honorable equity with "foreign rights", in the territory—under the treaty referred to—the following substance of a correspondence will fully demonstrate. Our Surveyor General has endeavored to place his surveys upon a definite and sure basis; but, as will be seen, the Land Office Commissioners at Washington seem determined, as far as in them lies, to make their instructions with regard to surveys of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Co.'s claims as intricate and embarrassing as possible. We know of no one but will readily admit, that Maj. Tilton is both anxious and willing to know his duty, and to discharge the same under proper and intelligible instructions, in a general sense.

The communication to which we refer, of a gentleman in an adjoining county, in brief, inquires the reasons why, (inasmuch as surveys had been ordered up to the "actual settlements" of British claimants, up to the date of treaty of 1846), the same has recently been suspended? and requests us to make inquiry of Surveyor General Tilton in regard to the same.

Deferring further comment to a "a more convenient season," we would reply, that we have made the inquiries suggested, and have been kindly furnished with the substance of the correspondence with regard to the surveys alluded to. The correspondence is a sort of a semi-public character. Was it entirely so, and designed for publication, we would be permitted so to use it. The following is the substance of a letter addressed to the Surveyor General of this territory, dated March 12th, 1855, from Mr. Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, in the course of which he refers Maj. Tilton to certain instructions, a duplicate of which he professes to have forwarded to the late Surveyor General Preston, of Oregon, relative to the matter under consideration. Commissioner Wilson suggests, in his letter to Maj. Tilton, that "the growing importance and advancing settlement of the lands demand that all should now be done that we can lawfully do in order to make a proper discrimination between our public lands, and such foreign rights as may be acquired by the treaty, so that our people may advance in security their settlements and improvements upon the public domain."

"I have therefore in connection with the instructions above mentioned, to direct that you will cause the lines of the public surveys, in sectional subdivisions, to be extended up to the actual settlements of the British claimants according to the lawful and proper limits of the same, at the date of the treaty in 1846.

"And in this way make the discrimination, so as to show what may be treated as public lands—a measure which the treaty, justice to our people, and sound policy requires."

The foregoing is the communication and instructions received by our Surveyor General from Commissioner Wilson. Not being thoroughly satisfied of the full meaning of certain terms and expressions contained in the above instructions, on the 20th of May last, Maj. Tilton addressed the Land Office at Washington, asking for more specific instructions as to the surveys in reference to the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural companies claims; calling for information in regard to the work that had been placed under contract at Fort Vancouver and Fort Nisqually, two of the largest claims of either company; and asking for instructions, whether or not to run township lines *only* over said claims.—Further, informing the Land Commissioner that he had no hesitation in issuing further instructions to the deputy surveyor *on the Hudson's Bay Company's land*, to subdivide to the actual enclosures as they existed at the date of the treaty in 1846, but submits the question whether the construction of the term "*actual settlement*" is applicable, also, to the Puget Sound Agricultural company's claims.

Maj. Tilton further informs the Commissioner of the General Land Office that he will continue the surveys *outside* of the Puget Sound Agricultural company's claim until fully instructed as to what is meant by the term "actual settlement," as applied to said claims; or is he empowered to send for "persons and papers" and discriminate as a *commissioner* between our public lands and such "foreign rights" as may be recognized by the treaty?

In the same communication the Surveyor General further inquires what general principle should govern such discrimination—whether he is to allow pasturage for the cattle and sheep said Puget Sound Agricultural company was said to be in possession of in 1846, and if so, how much? &c.

Our Surveyor General further suggests that a material difference exists between the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural companies claims: one being "possessory rights," and the other being "farms, lands and other property of every description shall be confirmed to them."

He further asks *how* he is to set-off from the public lands those "indefinitely described tracts of land" referred to, during the course of the correspondence, and in dispute between American settlers, since 1846, and the Hudson's Bay Company—informing the Commissioner that in the meantime, awaiting a reply to the foregoing inquiries, that the public service will not, in consequence, be retarded, as the deputy surveyor has a sufficiency of labor to occupy him *outside* the alleged limits, until a reply can be obtained.

The reply to Maj. Tilton of acting general land office commissioner WHITING, dated July 19th, is one of the most ambiguous communications which we have ever had occasion to refer to. He commences by referring to a certain tract of the Hudson's Bay Company claim at Fort Vancouver, of which Maj. Tilton took occasion to make mention in the course of his correspondence, accompanied by a letter written by Mr. McTavish, originally addressed to our Surveyor General, through which the commissioner of the general land office is informed that he, (McTavish,) acting without instructions from authority at London, is not at liberty to furnish the Surveyor General, or General Land Office, with a chart or map of the Hudson's Bay Company's claim; in the meantime, Mr. McTavish directs the attention of the Surveyor General to a letter written to the Surveyor General of Oregon, (Mr. Preston,) by chief factor BALLENDAN, in 1852, which letter contains so many *jackass-ticles*, that all the Surveyor Generals this side of paradise would fail to discover the intent or meaning of the same, or predicate upon it a map or chart, and be able to decide what should be understood by "*indefinitely* described lands," inasmuch as he makes no corners—starts from a point northward, and includes, "indefinitely," a small island in the Columbia river, involving in a renewed mystery what should be understood by "indefinitely described lands," on which our Surveyor General states, from authentic information, some eighty American settlers have been residents, *subsequent* to the late treaty with Great Britain.

He then proceeds to "pettifog" the question—quotes, in his reply, the language of the treaty—talks about the *possessory rights* of the Hudson's Bay Company's claims, and the claims of individuals who were *in the occupation of lands*, at the date of the treaty, as to be respected, and suggests that whilst the American agents are anxious to respect such claims, in good faith, it remains for the British claimants to prove what were their localities, and out-lines of claims, at the time of the treaty, and, in the absence of other and more reliable evidence, the surveys can respect nothing that lays out side of what were *enclosed claims* in 1846; such course of proceedings is deemed valid, (so says acting commissioner Whiting, and this is the substance of his communication to our Surveyor General,) in respect to the claims of individuals; "and Mr. McTavish is to be notified by you, that such will also be the proceeding in regard to the claims of the company he represents, in case evidence from the Hudson Bay Company's authorities in London, *duly authenticated*, is not forthcoming. Meanwhile, however, you will cause *no other* than township lines to be extended over the claims, and the sectional lines and corners are to be *stopped short* of the outlines cited by Mr. Ballendan, (thereby making all such corners to lie *outside* of his alleged limits,) with the understanding that such procedure is but a mere *act of courtesy* for the present, and that the final recognition as to the extent of the "possessory rights" of the company at Fort Vancouver, awaits determination on future evidence to be adduced, or in default of the production to you of such evidence, within a reasonable time, upon the fact being reported here, the department *may* feel authorized to direct the surveys to be made up to the *enclosed* claims as they existed at the date of the treaty, in 1846.

"You are requested to communicate to Mr. McTavish, that further delays in determining the limits of such claims are incompatible with the interests of the public service, and that it will remain for him so to suggest to the authorities of the Hudson's Bay Company.

"In regard to the claims of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, you will hereafter be advised."

Comments on the foregoing, are for the present deferred.

THE "PUGET SOUND MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS."—The requisition of acting governor MASON, calling for two companies of mounted volunteers, one to be enrolled at Vancouver, Clarke county, and the other at Olympia, Thurston county, has, as far as the citizens of this county are concerned, been duly complied with. From Vancouver, we have heard nothing; but here, we are informed, the quota—74 men—is nearly completed. Great credit is due many of our farmers for the interest they manifest in the equipment of the company, in the furnishing of pack and saddle horses, for the use of those who are unable to procure them.—Some of them, we learn, have furnished no less than five horses for the public service—trusting to our worthy, *but very slow*, paymaster—the venerable "Uncle Sam."

TRUE AND UNADULTERATED PATRIOTISM.—The definition of the above might very definitely be defined in this territory, where two companies of volunteers are called for by the acting governor, to rendezvous at certain places, in particular counties, for persons in adjoining counties to refuse to enroll themselves for the war against the Indians, because certain places *in their* counties had not been designated for that purpose. A burning shame on all such petty jealousies.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—3D DIST.—The courts for this districts were commenced in Jefferson county—Judge F. A CHENOWETH presiding; Messrs. Victor Monroe, W. H. Wallace, I. N. Ebey, J. S. Smith, B. F. Kendall, Frank Clark and Elwood Evans, attorneys, present; and J. S. Clendenin, U. S. Dist. Atty., being absent, the court appointed J. S. Smith to act in his stead. Business occupied the court the entire week.

The court was held in Island county, Oct. 8. Present—the same.

In Whatcom no term was held.

In King, the term will commence on Monday, 22d inst., but will be short, as there are but few cases on the docket; and in Pierce, on Monday, the 3d proximo.

In the last mentioned county, there is said to be considerable business on the docket.

☞ We learn from Mr. WILLIAMS, of Stuart's Express, that STUART and his party had reached the mines in safety, but that it was questionable whether they would be able, at present, to return. This news comes by way of the Dalles.

☞ To the "Noisy Carriers," Long Wharf, San Francisco, we are indebted for a supply of late papers, &c., forwarded by the Pacific Express company, and delivered through the kindness of Mr. WILLIAMS, of Stuart's Express. Also, to the publisher of the San Francisco *Herald* for a full file of his paper, received through the same source. The *Herald* is an excellent paper, and persons wishing to obtain news from all parts of the world, and particularly from all portions of this coast, could not do better than subscribe.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR DECATUR.—We are extremely fortunate, in the present juncture of affairs, in having present, in our immediate vicinity, the above sloop-of-war. She is in command of Capt. STERRETT, U. S. Navy, and we published last week a list of her officers. She is now lying at Seattle. Officers and crew all well.

War---The Yakima Indians, &c.

We would briefly state, that as far as the western side of the Cascade mountains is concerned, as suggested last week, no evidence has been afforded that Indian hostilities need be apprehended. It now appears to be an established fact, that the Yakima Indians, *as a tribe*, have assumed an attitude of open warfare against the United States government and people, and will be dealt with, until terms are made, by our military and civil authorities, as enemies—defined in the terms of Indian warfare. Their recent cowardly and cold-blooded murder of Indian Agent BOLON, and some twenty other whites, should act as an incentive to justify no lenity or quarters to be shown to the adult male members of the tribe, by the force sent out against them. We trust they will be *rubbed out—blotted from existence* as a tribe—and that all confederates, aiders and abetters, will be summarily punished, by being forever quieted. There can no good result by the adoption of *half-way* measures—the old Levitical law should have free and full force.

Assistant, or Special Indian Agent, Col. M'T. SIMMONS, has just returned to this place, from an excursion of duty connected with the Indian service on the Sound and Straits—to Port Townsend, Penn's Cove, the Snohomish, Telalip, Puyallup, and Duwamish rivers, and reports a good state of feeling to exist amongst the Indians towards the whites. They are apprehensive that the whites meditate the infliction of chastisement upon them, for offences which they have not, nor have contemplated the performance of. They even proposed the volunteering of companies, under charge of Col. Simmons, to punish the recent offences of the Yakimas.

Since our last issue, intelligence has been received at Fort Steilacoom, that Lieut. SLAUGHTER, and command, had, since their departure from the Fort, entered the Nah Chez pass, (over the military road,) and occupied a position on the Nah Chez river—some distance east of the summit of the Cascades. Whilst there encamped, intelligence reached Lieut. Slaughter, through some Frenchmen, that the Yakimas were in force to the number of some one thousand strong, at no great distance—further informing Lieut. S., that Maj. HALLER had been attacked in the neighborhood of the Dalles, and had fallen back for reinforcements.—Entertaining the opinion that the report might possibly be true, Lieut. Slaughter wisely concluded, under the circumstances, to take a position on the western slope of the mountains, and await a reinforcement of men, horses, and provisions, in order to enable him to make his way *through* the hostilities paraded against him, until he could join and co-operate with Maj. Haller. In order to demonstrate the *dispatch* of business at Fort Steilacoom, by the commanding officer, Capt. MALONY, it is only necessary to observe, that on receipt of intelligence from Lieut. Slaughter, Capt. Malony immediately dispatched Lieut. NUGENT for this place,—asking, as we are informed, for volunteer assistance; at whose instance acting governor MASON immediately issued a proclamation, (which will be found on our third page,) calling for two companies of mounted volunteers. Also, for a supply of twenty pack animals, which it was expected could be afforded by Dr. Tolmie, of Fort Nisqually.

Information has been received, officially, at this place, that Maj. Haller, with 100 men, was attacked by the Yakamas', about twenty-five miles from the Dalles, in the afternoon of October 6th, by a large force of Indians. After a short skirmish, he charged upon the savages and drove them off; encamping for the night on the ground of the skirmish, next morning, not knowing, definitely, the force of the Indians against him, prudence suggested the sending for reinforcements from the different military stations in Oregon and Washington territories. It is estimated that at least five hundred men can be spared from the different posts—Vancouver, Steilacoom, and the Dalles. The ranking officer in this portion of the Pacific military division, is Maj. RAINS, of Fort Vancouver, who, it is expected, should hostilities continue, will take the field.

We have no hesitation in predicting, that on his return, Lieut. Slaughter will give a good account of his stewardship. Neither do we fear that our volunteers will be "weighed in the balance, and found wanting."

☞ P. S.—Since the above was in type, the mail has arrived from Oregon, bringing the following startling news from the force sent into the Yakima country, under command of Maj. HALLER. The subjoined intelligence, and letter of Indian Agent R. R. THOMPSON, we copy from the Oregon *Times* of October 13th. Gov. CURRY, of Oregon, has issued a proclamation, calling for eight companies of mounted volunteers, without delay to be rendezvoused on the east bank of the Willamette river, opposite Portland. The *Times* says:—

"The whole force of United States troops at Fort Vancouver and Fort Dalles are now on their way to the seat of war. We learn that there are only sufficient arms for two companies of volunteers at Fort Vancouver, and plenty of powder and lead for all, so that the volunteer companies called for by Gov. Curry, must generally furnish their own guns—and in most counties, we doubt not, the volunteers will prefer to furnish their full equipment.

"Capt. Travalliot left yesrerday morning for the French Prairie, to raise a company of mounted rangers, with authority from the Governor.

"Dr. T. A. Nicholson, of this city, and formerly of the United States Navy, has received the commission of surgeon in the volunteer corps.

"Active exertions are being made to fill the volunteer companies, and Gov. Curry is anxious to start one or two companies from this point by to-morrow. As to who will have command of the volunteer expedition, we know not, but incline to the opinion that it will be a distinct command, under efficient volunteer officers, qualified to lead the expedition.

"Since the above was in type, the following letter has been received from Robert R. Thompson, Indian Agent at the Dalles, by the hand of an Indian, who arrived yesterday afternoon:

"MR. EDITOR:—An express from Major Haller's camp arrived here this evening, with news of a battle between the United States troops under his command, and the Yakima Indians. It took place about fifteen miles south of the Sim-coo river, on or near a stream called Top-in-ish, on Sunday evening the 7th inst., the firing commenced about five o'clock, P. M., and continued until dark. The loss on the part of the Indians is not known; on the part of the troops, one man killed, one supposed to be mortally, and five or six slightly wounded.

"The Indians are represented to be in great force, and at the time the express left, had entirely surrounded the troops. The expressman had to run the gauntlet to make his escape. The Indians kept up a constant and effective fire upon the troops. The Major has called for assistance, and thinks it indispensably necessary that a Volunteer force be sent into the country as soon as possible; stating, also, that in the event of his command being repulsed, it is difficult to for see the evil results that will ensue to the country, as the surrounding tribes will thereby be encouraged to join the Indian party.

"The Major was falling back towards this place, with a view to dispose of his wounded, as also to gain reinforcements.

"Lieut. Day, with forty men, will start for the scene of action on to-morrow evening. Lieut. McFaly and command have been ordered from the Cascades to this place, and are expected here by noon of to-morrow.

"Two men, (citizens) Ferguson and Ives, left this place three days ago, with three head of cattle, for Major Haller's camp, and have not since been heard from; it is greatly feared they have been cut off by the Indians.

"Respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"R. R. THOMPSON."

"Report says, that William McKay, Victor Trevett, and several others, have been killed by the Indians at the Umatilla."

"LATER.—MAJ. HALLER'S COMMAND DRIVEN IN.—5 KILLED AND 16 WOUNDED.—The steamer *Belle* arrived yesterday evening at 4 o'clock from the Cascades—bringing intelligence that Maj. Heller's party had been driven in to the Dalles, where they arrived on the morning of the 10th, with the loss of five killed and sixteen wounded. Maj. Haller found the Indians in great numbers—estimated by some as high as 1500. He found them to be much better fighters than the whites had given them credit for. The Indians followed Haller within five miles of the Dalles. He was obliged to spike his howitzer, and leave it.

"It is unfortunmte that Maj. Haller was sent out against such great odds, with only a hundred men, and it is mere luck that any of the party ever got back. The Indians will now be naturally emboldened; and our information is that they are bent on a war of extermination against the whites.

"The crisis has come, and now is the time for united action on the part of the white people of Oregon and Washington. The Indians have forced the war, and we hope the whites will vigorously prosecute it, without any temporising or Miss Nancying.—The whole country is threatened, and it is not free from danger."

☞ The "*Puget Sound Mounted Volunteers*" held a meeting on Thursday last, for the purpose of electing officers, as per the governor's proclamation. A very full attendance was had, and considerable unanimity characterized the proceedings. The following are the gentlemen elected to fill the various offices:—Captain, Gilmore Hays; First Lieutenant, Jared S. Hurd; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Martin; First Sergeant, Joseph Gibson; Second Sergeant, H. D. Cock; Third Sergeant, Thomas Prather; Fourth Sergeant, Joseph White; First Corporal, Joseph S. Taylor; Second Corporal, Whitfield Kirtley; Third Corporal, D. T. Wheelock; Fourth Corporal, John Scott.

The company will probably be enabled to take its departure on Monday next.

☞ The following table will show the number of killed and wounded by railroad accidents during the years 1851 and 1854, and the first eight months of 1855:

	Killed.	*Wounded.*
1853	234	496
1854	186	589
First eight months in '55,	62	315
Total	482	1.400

☞ The Deseret *News* states that on Thursday, 29th, August, millions of grasshoppers descended on the settlements north of Utah county, destroying everything green in their way. The county of Tooele was visited by a similar plague.

☞ The Pacific Express Company has established a regular Express between Salt Lake City and California.

Arms for the Volunteers.

We stated last week that the quota of arms for this territory had been ordered to be forwarded by the ordnance department, Washington city, to acting Gov. MASON, consisting of 1980 muskets, 100 rifles and accoutrements, 30 cavalry sabres, 280,000 rifle caps, &c., &c. This supply is supposed to have been shipped on the schooner "Willimantic," due here some two weeks since; and in the absence of said vessel, and in consequence of the insufficiency of arms to supply the volunteer companies ordered to be organized by the acting Governor, on Sunday last, Surveyor General TILTON took his departure from this place for the purpose of visiting the sloop-of-war *Decatur* and revenue cutter *Jeff. Davis*,—both of which vessels were reported in the harbor of Seattle,—for the purpose of obtaining arms for the volunteers. He has fully and satisfactorily complied with his mission, and through the courtesy of the commander of the *Decatur*, Capt. STERRETT, and Capt. PEASE, of the revenue cutter, he has been promptly and voluntarily furnished with the following arms from the *Decatur*—30 muskets with bayonets, belts, &c., complete; 40 carbines; 50 holster pistols; 50 sabres, with belts, &c., and 3500 ball cartridges. From the revenue cutter, six musketoons and six sabres were obtained, in all, fully sufficient to arm 76 infantry and 50 light horse.

For the promptness, disinterestedness, and patriotism of commanders PEASE and STERRETT, further comment is unnecessary. Maj. TILTON arrived on board the *Decatur* at daylight Monday morning, and at nine o'clock of the same morning, the arms and ammunition, together with Lieut. DRAKE, a sergeant and 18 men, were embarked in a man-of-war boat for Olympia.

Capt. STERETT informed Maj. TILTON of his intention to dispatch boats with sixty armed men and a brass howitzer up White river, in the event of the Indians making any hostile demonstration in that quarter. It is his present purpose, as we are informed, to remain at Seattle with the *Decatur* during the present uneasy state of things, inasmuch as the presence of the vessel may be required at Bellingham Bay, Port Townsend, New Dunginess, and elsewhere northward—looking upon British-Russia America—as circumstances may dictate, in order to keep the Indian tribes in awe, and check any aggressions that might be meditated.

As we are informed, Capt. STERETT offers to the acting Governor, the services of Lieut. DRAKE, the sergeant and eighteen men, who brought the arms and ammunition here, to man Fort Steilacoom, in the event of Capt. MALONEY's desiring to take the field, to support Lieut. SLAUGHTER with the whole force at Fort Steilacoom.

Progress of Indian Difficulties.

There still remains much doubt about the extent of the hostile feeling among the Indians. By Gen. Palmer's letter, published last Saturday, it is stated that the chief of the Wascos reports that proposals have been made to all the tribes east of the Cascades, to unite in a general war for exterminating the whites, but that many refuse to enter an alliance to fight the Americans.—And yet among nearly all the tribes are found some restless spirits, ready to join in a general war. The Yakimas seem well united in a feeling of hostility. The Clikitats are divided.

All sorts of Indian tales of wrongs are reported to induce a war spirit, and threats of hostility made against such tribes as will not join the Yakimas.

Those best acquainted with the Indian character, are disposed to think that disaffection has been so widely diffused, that one flush of victory on the part of the Indians, in a contest with the United States troops, would induce nearly all the tribes to unite in a general war. Hence much anxiety is now felt in the result of Haller's expedition against them. We are satisfied that unless the Indians have greatly the advantage in position, that his troops will be enabled to rout the Yakimas. We regret, however, that his command had not been increased to about 250 men, half of whom should have been mounted. He then would have been able to make a demonstration so formidable, as to have appalled the Indians in the first attack, and followed them so closely and so effectually, that they would gladly have yielded all hopes of success against the whites.

The officers employed in the Indian department for Oregon and Washington, seem disposed to do their utmost to prevent a rupture with these northern tribes of Indians, and to prevent their alliance with the Yakimas. Great credit is due them for their prompt and vigilant action.—*Oregon Standard.*

☞ The Free Sollers held a mass meeting at Lawrence, Kansas on the 14th of August. About 600 persons were present.

☞ The funeral of Hon. Abbot Lawrence was largely attended, and in his will he has bequeathed $130,000 to different benevolent institutions.

☞ Judge William Cranch, eminent as the author of the Circuit Court Reports, died at Washington at the advanced age of eighty-six. He had been connected with the judiciary of the District of Columbia for half a century.

CHINA.—The cruising vessel *Rattler*, with a detachment of boats from U. S. Steamer *Powhattan*, had an engagement with the pirates in which six seamen and marines were killed, and 16 wounded. Ten of the piratical flats were destroyed and 16 escaped.

Latest News from the States and Europe.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST MAIL.

We are again called upon to record the momentous fact that the mail arrived at this place last week, *again*, ahead of the express, by which we were supplied with Oregon dates up to October 11th—California to October 4th, and from the Atlantic cities to September 5th. For advices from Oregon, and European intelligence, &c., see elsewhere in to-day's paper.

The following items of news are collected promiscuously, from the New York *Herald*—the *Tribune*, and the San Francisco *Herald*:

It would seem that there will be no less than *four* State tickets nominated for popular suffrage in the approaching election in the State of New York.

The "Hard Shells"—the "Soft Shells," and the Seward and Greeley whigs, or "*Kinkeyheads*," will, of course, also nominate a ticket. So will the "Dark Lantern" gentry. The "Hard" ticket is said to be composed of by far the best material.

☞ In Kentucky, the Know-nothings have chosen 13 Senators out of 20, and claim an equal proportion of those holding over, eighteen in number. Of the new House, 61 are styled K. N's.

☞ The democracy of Indiana met in State Convention at Indianapolis on the 30th of August. The attendance was very large. Resolutions similar to those adopted recently by the national democracy of New York passed with unanimity.

☞ The State election in Vermont resulted in the re-election of Gov. Steven Royce. He was supported by whigs, republicans and know-nothings. The Legislature will be in the hands of the know-nothings.

☞ The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention August 30th, nominated Governor Barstow for re-election by 108 votes out of 226.

☞ *The Squatter Sovereign* of Aug. 28, nominates Mr. Atchison for the next Presidency. It denies the rumor of an intention to annex Platte county, Missouri, to Kansas.

☞ Judge Elmore of Kansas, denies the right of the President to remove him from office, and has given notice that he shall contest his right to the office of Judge. The Kansas Legislature sustain Elmore.

☞ Judge Johnson, of Kansas Territory, is to be removed, if such is not already the case, in consequence of the land speculations.

☞ Judges Lecompte, Elmore and Isaacs, of the Supreme Court of Kansas Territory, have rendered a decision upon the question of the legality of the acts of the Legislature during the late difficulties between the administration and legislative branches of the government. The Legislature are declared to be in the right, particularly with reference to the temporary location of the seat of government. A bill providing that all local officers to serve for the next six years shall be elected by the present Legislature had passed, and the elections were going on at the last accounts.

☞ Dates from Fort Riley to the 11th ult., state that the cholera still prevails there, though in a mild form. Dr. Simons had recovered.

☞ We are glad to learn from Norfolk and Portsmouth that the yellow fever has within a short time, assumed a milder form in those stricken cities.

☞ A terrible railroad accident occurred on the Camden and Amboy railroad on the 29th of August.—Between twenty and thirty persons were killed and about double the same number wounded.

☞ The submarine cable, intended to connect Cape Briton and Newfoundland has been lost in a gale.

☞ James C. Thompson of Albany, N. Y., has received the appointment of Chief Engineer in the Russian Navy, at a salary of $6,000 per annum, and house rent-free.

☞ The Sacramento Union publishes an account of Indian depredations on the Plains as given by a Mr. Gallagher, in which account is mentioned an attack made upon a train at Devil's Gate, partially confirming what was published in Oregon a few weeks ago.

☞ The subscriptions for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Virginia amount to upwards of $62,000.

☞ We learn that a large portion of the cotton made last season in Louisiana is still lying on the banks of the rivers, waiting for navigation. On Red river alone two hundred thousand bales are detained.

☞ Thomas Francis Meagher was recently by special order of the Supreme Court, sitting at Albany, admitted an attorney and counsellor in all the courts of New York.

☞ The report that the steamer Hetzel of the Coast Survey burst her boiler near the Capes of the Chesapeake proves to be true. It happened on the 24th inst. The following persons were killed: Samuel C. Latimer, third assistant-engineer; Wm. Bulger, Wm. Gardner, John T. Knight, firemen, and Bernard Moran, seaman. Michael Scanlan was badly nijured, and Coleman Welch, Benjamin F. Van Horn, seamen, and D. E. Marshall, quartermaster, slightly.

☞ Breadstuffs have declined in all the large cities, owing to the rich harvests of grain which have been gathered.

☞ The mayor of New York has forbidden policemen taking part in any political organization, or club, on pain of dismissal.

☞ The anti Maine law men of Massachusetts have nominated a ticket for State officers.

☞ Judge Norton has decided that the slip property which the city of San Francisco sold for a million dollars in Dec. '53, is still the property of the city, and that the city must refund the money to the purchasers.

☞ In California, the majority against the liquor law in the State was about 6,000.

☞ The total number of votes cast in the State, was 96,000; an increase of 16,000 since the vote for Congressmen last year.

☞ In the Legislature the know-nothings have 4 majority in the Senate and 19 in the House.

☞ The schooner Caroline E. Foote, from Japan, brought to San Francisco the first cargo of Japanese goods ever brought to the United States. It cost $3,000 and was sold for $23,000.

☞ Turkey was threatened with another ministerial crisis.

☞ In Asia Minor the Russians had surrounded Kars.

☞ Active communications were kept up between the cabinets of England, France and Austria, and it was said that the latter had consented to an agreement binding her not to conclude any separate treaty with Russia.

☞ A serious accident happened on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, about twenty miles from Pittsburg. Three cars were thrown off the track by collision with a cow. One car was mashed in pieces, and ten persons injured, four of them dangerously.

☞ Late news from India states that the British government was about to collect a Crimean reserve force from that country at Cairo.

☞ Colonel Hart, United States Consul at Sante Cruz, died suddenly at Teneriffe, on July 22d.

☞ Queen Victoria had arrived in France, escorted by six ships of war, and was entertained in right royal style. The British Parliament was prorogued by commission on the 14th of August. The royal speech congratulates members on the French and Sardinian alliances, the position of Austria, and the general conduct of the war and public affairs. Ex-President Fillmore was introduced to the Emperor Napoleon on the 15th of August by Mr. Mason. The *fête* of Napoleon was duly observed in Paris.

☞ The Russian officials notice the commencement of the bombardment of Sweaborg, but do not mention its termination. *Le Nord*—the Russian organ—says that we will soon have "horrifying recitals" from the seat of war.

MEXICO.—Santa Anna has fled. He left Vera Cruz for New Orleans, thence to Havana. He is expected to winter in New York.

☞ Ex-Senator Borland has gone over to the Know nothings.

Europe.

SWEABORG.—The French admiral telegraphed as follows:

"On board the 'Lourville,' Aug. 11.—The bombardment of Sweaborg by the allied squadron has been attended with complete success. Immense conflagration for forty-five hours has destroyed nearly all the storehouses and magazines of the arsenal, which is a complete ruin. Various powder magazines and stores of the enemy were blown up. The enemy has received a terrible blow, and suffers an enormous loss.—Our loss is insignificant in men, and nothing whatever in material. The crews are enthusiastic. (Signed) PENAUL."

Admiral Dandas' despatch is less highly colored:—

"Sweaborg was attacked by the mortar and gun boat of the allied squadron on the morning of the 9th. The firing ceased early this morning. Heavy explosions and very destructive fires were produced in a few hours. Nearly all the principal buildings on Vargoe, and many more on Swartoe, including those of the dock yard and arsenal, are burned. Few casualties have occurred and no lives lost in the allied fleet. (Signed) DUNDAS."

It will be observed that there is no mention in the above despatches respecting the Russian ships. A Russian despatch from St. Petersburg, dated 11th, says: "The allied fleet opened a bombardment against Sweaborg on the 9th, and have kept it up with energy until now."

LATEST—DANTZIC, August 16.—The allied squadron returned to Nargen from Sweaborg, on the 13th. Nine of the allied ships were seriously damaged. The British casualties were—killed, none; wounded, two officers and thirty men. The French loss has been equally trifling.

Advices from Konigsberg state that when the attack on Sweaborg began, the Grand Duke Constantine asked permission from the Emperor to attack the diminished allied fleet before Cronstadt, but the Emperor refused.

Sweaborg does not seem to be in the possession of the allies, and as it is not a key to an important position, its destruction must be regarded as a detached enterprise, not as part of any comprehensive operation. Its destruction, however, has revived the spirit of the fleet, and satisfied expectations at home. Consols advanced 1-4 per cent, and French funds 25 centimes on the receipt of the news.

FROM SALT LAKE.—We learn from the Deseret *News*, that Gen. HARNEY was busily engaged preparing an expedition against the Sioux, who have recently been exceedingly troublesome; was concentrating his forces, and had given orders for the troops to hold themselves in readiness to start at a moments notice. He has engaged a number of half-breeds and Pawnees as guides.

Hon. John M. Bernhisel, delegate to Congress, left Salt Lake on Sept. 1st for Washington. On the evening prior to his departure, a complimentary dinner was given him by Governor Young, at which a number of the Mormon dignitaries were present.

The *News* states that on Thursday, 29th August, several millions of grasshoppers descended on the settlsments north of Utah county, destroying every thing green in their way. The county of Toocle was visited by a similar plague.

The *News* continues to complain of the irregularity of the eastern mail, and pitches into Postmasthr General Campbell in round terms. The mail which left St. Louis on the 1st of August did not arrive until the 5th of Sept.

The chiefs of the Snake and Utah tribes of Indians met at Salt Lake City on September 2d and 11th, and negotiated a treaty of peace and amity.

A Horticultural Society has been organized in the territory.

A number of missionaries left Salt Lake on the 10th and 11th of September for the United States and England.

A correspondent of the Placerville *American* says a United States District Court for the second Judicial district of Utah territory has recently been organized at the Mormon Station, Carson Valley, Judge Stiles on the bench; Orson Hyde, who is also by appointment of Brigham Young, Probate Judge, is to organize the county of Carson as soon as the boundary is defined. In this connection, the New York *Tribune* furnishes some interesting statistics concerning the amount of emigration from Great Britain to Utah territory, which has taken place within the last year, and the aggregate will be somewhat surprising to those unacquainted with the extensive system of proselytizing which the Mormons have now organized throughout Europe. The following is the statement as published, dated from the 27th of November, 1854, to the 26th of April, 1855:

Ships.	*Sailed.*	*Number of Pass.*
Clara Wheeler	Nov. 27	422
James Nesmith	Jan. 7	440
Charles Buck	Jan. 17	403
Rockaway	Jan. 6	24
Neva	Jan. 9	13
Isaac Joans	Feb. 3	16
Siddons	Feb. 27	430
Juventa	Mar. 32	573
Chimborazo	April 17	431
S. Curling	April 22	381
Wm. Stetson	April 26	293
Total		3526

Of these 874 were landed in New York, 1,450 in Philadelphia, and 1,302 in New Orleans, from which place they were forwarded to Salt Lake City; 1,227 of their number were indebted to the Perpetual Emigrating Fund for the means of emigrating, and from their statement it would appear that there are at present nearly 1,000 persons in England alone only waiting for the means to join the saints in Utah.

Masonic Notice.

The Masonic Fraternity is informed that in consequence of the confirmation of the report of the death, by violence of the Yakima Indians, of Bro. A. J. BOLON—member of Olympia Lodge, No. 5—a funeral sermon will be preached at Olympia, on Sunday, the 4th of November, at 2 o'clock, P. M., by Father MCCARTY, of the Episcopal Church, Chaplain, U. S. A. Fort Steilacoom.

All Masons in good standing are invited to attend, and are requested to assemble in the Hall at 1½ o'clock.

Per order. A. FRANKEL, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, of the INDEPENDENT ORDER of ODD FELLOWS, is held every Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. D. C. BEATY, Sec'y.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

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.

Rev. J. F. DEVORE, (Methodist Church,) will preach regularly on the third Sabbath of every month, also, the fifth as they may occur, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and at 3 o'clock, P. M., and on every fourth Sabbath at the School-house in New Market at 3 o'clock, P. M.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, information has been received by me that a state of War is existing between the YAKIMA TRIBE OF INDIANS and the UNITED STATES. And,

Whereas, it is deemed necessary to augment the force already in the field—

I, CHARLES H. MASON, Acting Governor of Washington territory, do hereby call upon the people of this territory capable of bearing arms, for two companies of volunteers, to consist each of:

One Captain, one First and one Second Lieutenant, two Musicians, four Sergeants, four Corporals, and seventy-four privates.

The places of enrollment will be for one Company at Vancouver, in Clarke county, and the other at Olympia, in Thurston county. They will organize as soon as possible, by electing their own officers, and report through them: the one at Vancouver, to the commanding officer of the post; and the one at Olympia, to the Executive for further orders.

All persons desirous of enrolling will, as far as practicable, provide their own arms and equipments. The greatest possible expedition is requested, as it is expedient for the command to take the field at the earliest moment.

Given under my hand at Olympia, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1855.

C. H. MASON.

Oct. 19, 1855–n6.

Notice to the Public

THAT I have entered my Land Claim, located on the Chehalis river, Lewis county, W. T., and forbid any person trespassing on said land.

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1855.—6tf

E. P. SEYMOUR,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Wood and Willow Ware, Nets, Seines, Twine, Mats, &c., &c.,

CORNER OF CLAY AND BATTERY STREETS., San Francisco—constantly on hand: Salmon gill nets, from 50 fathoms to 200 do; Herring nets, Smelt nets, Dip nets, Cast nets, Bird nets.

A fine assortment of Hauling seines from 20 to 200 fathoms long. Pikes, 2¼, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 feet. Perch traps, Salmon twine, India twine, Linen ball twine, Seine twine, Cotton twine, &c. Cedar buoys, Cork buoys, with every article belonging to this trade.

The above goods are manufactured by the "American Net and Twine Manufacturing Co.," and are guaranteed in every case, to give satisfaction.

Oct. 19, 1855.–n6-3m.

WANTED—BY THE PUGET MILL CO.—
CIRCULAR SAWYERS,
GOOD CHOPPERS,
CROSS-CUT SAWYERS,
AND TEAMSTERS.

Temperance men preferred. Apply to J. P. KELLER.

Teekalet, W. T. Oct. 4, 1855. 4t:no4

COOPER'S Eye, Ear and Orthopædic INFIRMARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, No. 14 Sansome street, near the Rassette House. Patients laboring under disease of the Eye, the Ear, and those afflicted with all varieties of deformities resorting to this institution, will find at once a home, where miners as well as others, can be accommodated with board and comfortable rooms, in plain or costly style according to their tastes.

Dr. Cooper has visited all the important Hospitals of Europe for the purpose of extending his knowledge of medicine and Surgery, and will give the Infirmary his immediate supervision.

N. B. All surgical operations free to patients who present themselves at the *Clinic* on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

For particulars apply to DR. E. S. COOPER, At the Infirmary.

Oct. 5, 1855 3m:no4

For Sale, or to Let.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, clothed and papered inside, designed either as a Store or Tavern, situated on Main street, between First and Second.

Application made at the office of the "Pioneer and Democrat."

Oct. 5, 1855 tf:no4

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

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.

tf:48 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.

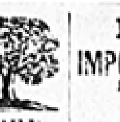
JOHN R. JACKSON,
Clerk of said Court in and for said County.

Lewis county, July 23, 1855. 3m46

C. C. HEWITT.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
AND
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T.

March 21, 1855. n28-ly.

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, Callifornia, and the adjoining Islands will be promptly attended to, and trees delivered free of charge, at Steilacoom. HUGH PATTISON.

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

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, Carrents, Goosberries, &c., which have been selected with care from the States and Oregon nurseries.

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855–n1

Empire Stove Store.

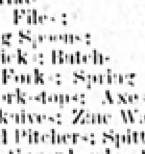
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and offers for sale.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Cook, Box, and Parlor Stoves

Ever brought to this Market.

ALSO,



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

A General Assortment of

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WARE

Constantly on hand and made to order.

W. N. AYERS.

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

TO SURVEYORS.

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

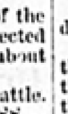
A FEW more of the above instruments just received per steamer "Sonora," and will be sold at the reduced price of $225, complete—with Burt's new book of instructions, tables, &c.

THOMAS TENANT.

Surveyor and Navigation Warehouse, opposite Battery st., San Francisco.

Sep. 11, 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.

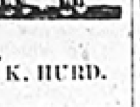
☞ ALSO, a claim situated at the mouth of the Sawamish river, well watered, and on which is erected good log house, there is cleared and under fence about 5 acres of land.

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!



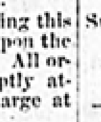
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.

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-ly

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

Removal.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE.

Corner Main and Fourth Streets, Olympia, W. T

HENRY JOHNSON & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

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

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

H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Satsaparilla, 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—4tly.

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 Balletin; San Diego Herald; Oregonian, Portland, Oregon; Statesman, Corvallis, Oregon; Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound; Puget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, Puget Sound.

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

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

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

Notice to Farmers.

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

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

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

IRON CASTINGS AND MACHINERY.

The Price of Castings, of Ordinary Size and Patterns, Reduced to

EIGHT CENTS PER POUND.

MACHINERY, Engines and Boilers, at a corresponding reduction.

VULCAN FOUNDARY Co., SAN FRANCISCO.
GEO. GORDON, Prest.
E. T. STEEN,

May 26, 1855–n37-3m Mechanical Manager.

Notice.

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

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

The reservations are as follows, viz:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aug. 10, '55. 6m48

To Country Merchants.

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

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

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

ug 10–48–3m

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & ROOFF, 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 newsagents 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

Indian Reservations.

The following reservations for the Indians on Puget Sound having been surveyed, or having natural boundaries defining them, information is given to the public, that settlers may take action accordingly in locating claims. The necessary notice will be given in regard to the remaining reservations, as soon as the surveys are made;

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

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

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

2nd. A tract on the south side of Commencement Bay, not far from the mouth of the Puyallup river; beginning at a point on the beach marked by a large white fir tree, blazed on three sides, and standing on the north east corner of Swan & Riley's claim; thence along the beach, and following its meanderings one and a half miles in a south easterly direction, to a point marked by a fallen tree, bearing the letters U. S. R., behind which three cedar trees are conspicuously blazed; thence south one and a half miles; thence west about one mile to a point due south of the place of beginning, and thence north about two and a half miles to said place of beginning, containing in all 1280 acres, or two sections of land.

3d. The small island called Klah-che-min, situated opposite the mouth of Hammersly's and Totten's inlets, and separated from Hartstene Island by Peale's (or Pickering's) passage, containing, according to the U. S. land survey, about 1400 acres.

4th. The Peninsula at the south eastern end of Perry's Island called Shais-quihl; and

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

6th. Commencing on the beach at Neah Bay, at the mouth of a small brook running into the same, next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore round Cape Classet or Flattery to the mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the south side of said Cape, a little above the Watch village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the first mentioned creek, and thence following the same down to the place of beginning.

ISAAC I. STEVENS, Gov.,
and Supt. Ind. Aff., W. T.

Claim 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 Angelos; and in view of the said direction of the President of the United States, under the act of Congress aforesaid, the boundaries above mentioned shall in future be regarded as the limits of the said land districts respectively.

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

By order of the President:

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

jy20-45-6w

NOTICE

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

IN PURSUANCE of the act of Congress, approved February 17, 1855, entitled "An act to establish an additional land district in the Territory of Oregon," to be called the Umpqua district, embracing all the land lying south of the fourth standard parallel, it is hereby declared and made 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. 29tf

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

For removing the stone wall which now forms the southern boundary of the park at the President's, in accordance with the recommendation and plan submitted by Commissioner of Public buildings, fifteen thousand dollars.

For remoaing the old engine-house of the Franklin Fire Company from the triangular space from Pennsylvania Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, and enclosing space with an iron fence, and improving it, six thousand dollars.

For removing the present dome over the central portion of the Capitol, and the construction of one upon the plan as designed by Thomas U. Walter, architect of the Capitol extension, under the direction of the President of the United States, one hundred thousand dollars.

For public reservation number two, and Lafayette Square, three thousand dollars.

For enclosing the circle at the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue with New Hampshire Aveune, and K and Twenty-Third Streets, and improving the space within said circle, three thousand dollars.

For inclosing the triangular space, upon which the western market-house recently stood, with an iron fence, and improving the same, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Pennsylvania Avenue, one thousand dollars.

For footway on north front of the President's house, in lieu of the brick pavement now much broken, containing seventeen thousand one hundred and seventy-six square feet, at twenty-eight cents per foot, three thousand eight hundred and nine dollars and twenty-eight cents.

For finishing the brick pavement on the south front of Lafayette Square, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for library at the executive mansion, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To complete and revise the grades of the city of Wpshington, and to determine the plans for the drainage and sewerage thereof, per act of August thirty-one, eighteen hundaed and fifty-two, five thousand dollars.

For taking care of the grounds south of the President's house, continuing the improvements of the same, and keeping them in order, three thousand dollars.

For the completion of the east wing of the Patent Office building, and the improvements connected therewith, ten thousand seven hundred dollars.

For lighting the President's house and Capitol, the public grounds around them, and around the executive offices and Pennsylvania Avenue, East Capitol Street to Second Street, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For fuel for the President's house, three thousand dollars.

For furnace keeper of the President's house, three hSndred and sixty-five dollars.

To complete the furnishing of he rooms of the new wing of the Patent-Office building with furniture, and providing the saloon therin with cases for models, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the collection of agricultural statistics, and procuring and distributing cuttings and seeds, twenty five thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the Washington aqueduct, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For completing the engravings and illustrations of the Mexican boundary survey, ten thousand dollars.

To meet the expenses of the transportation of certain persons from San Diego to San Francisco, California, charged with a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, and who surrendered themselves to the military authorities, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For salaries and incidental expenses of the commission appointed under the act of third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, for settling land claims in California, from third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-six in addition to unexpected balance, one thousand and twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation of thirty clerks of class one, ten of class two, nine of class three, and one at two thousand dollars per annum, one messenger at eight hundred and forty dollars, one messenger at six hundred dollars two laborers and five hundred and seqenty-six dollars each, and four hundred dollars each per annum. for temporary service at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, in the Pension office on account of bounty lands, seventy-one thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

For Contingent Expenses, viz.—For rent of rooms, stationery, engraving plates for bounty-land warrants, paper and printing the same, binding books, blank books for registers, office furniture, and miscellaneous, items, twenty thousand, dollars.

For expenses of the current fiscal year on account of military bounty lands, thirty thousand dollars.

For clerk hire, patents, records, stationery, and miscellaneous items in the General Land-Office, on account of military bounty lands, seventy thousand dollars: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for peice work, or by the day, week, month, or year, at such rate or rates, as may deem just and fair.

For compensation of ten clerks of class one, to be employed temporarily in the office of the Third Auditor, on account of military bounty land, twelve thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Jacob P. Chase, the usual compensation for the services of his two sons, as clerks in the Pension Office, for the time they were engaged as such, and the sum necessary to pay the same be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

And the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is directed to cause to be constructed on such site, in a central position on the public grounds, in the city of Washington, as may be selected by the President of the United States, a suitable building for the care and preservation of the ordnance, and arms, and accoutrements of the United States, required for the use of the volunteers and militia of the District of Columbia, and for the care and preservation of the military trophies of revolutionary and other wars, and for the deposit of newly-invented and model arms, for the military service, the said ordnance and arms, and the building to bd used by the volunteers and militia of the District of Columbia, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President, and for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to supply deficiences in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year, ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:—

For additional to the appropriations by the act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for the contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For binding, thirty thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the House of Representatives, viz:—

For twenty-four copies of the "Globe" for each member and delegate of the second session of the thirty-third Congress, seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For binding twenty-four copies of Globe for each member and delegate of the second session of the thirty-third Congress, six thousand nine hundred and forty dollars and eighty cents.

For reporting the debates of the second session of the thirty-third Congress, six thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable John C. Rives to pay the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe, viz: William W. Curran, Williams, Francis Hincks, Francis H. Smith, John J. McElhone, Theodore F. Andrews, Cuaries B. Collar, and Henry G. Hays, the same amount of additional compensation for reporting the debotes of the House for the present session of Congress, as has been heretofore paid them, eight hundred dollars each, five thousand six hundred dollars: And for the payment of a like sum to each of the reporters of the Senate, namely: Richard Sutton, D. F. Murray, (D. F. Murphy,) R. M. Patterson, Henry Pardon, James J. Murphy and David W. Brown, four thousand eight thousand dollars.

To pay for twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix of the first session of the present Congress, for each of the delegates from Nebraska and Kansas, being forty-eight copies, at six dollars per copy, two hundred and eight dollars; and for binding the same, one hundred and ninety-two volumes at sixty cents a volume, one hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty cents.

For additional amount required for engraving and lithographing, thirty thousand dollars.

For the payment of salares and other expenses of the Census Bureau, until the completion of the mortality statistics, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

For supplying a defiency in the appropriation for the printing of the executive departments, thirty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the completion of the printing of the Senate, ordered at the present session, and paper for the same, thirty thousand dollars.

For the completion of the printing of the House, ordered at the present session, and paper for the same, sixty thousand dollars.

To Norman R. Hashell, of Michigan, the sum of three hundred dollars and fifty-six cents, in full of charges as custodian of public propery.

To pay the draughtsman and clerk employed upon the maps of the public lands for the House of Representatives and the committee of public lands, for the balance of the present fiscal year, four thousand dollars.

And the draughtsmen employed on the maps of the public lands under the charge of the clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be paid to same compensation as if paid to the draughtsmen similarly employed under the direction of the Senate.

For amount equal to drafts, checks, and deposits, awaiting decisions in certain applications for approval of sales of Indian reserves, including eight hundred dollars collected by, and deposited with, the late firm of Selden, Withers, and Company, by a former disbursing officer of government, four thousand four hundred dollars: *Provided*, That such portion of this sum as may be recovered from said firm and disbursing officer, shall be reimbursed to the treasury of the United States.

Contingent Expenses of Department of States.—For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in the newspapers in the States and Territories, and in the District may remain of former appropriations, twenty-one thousand three hunared and ninety-six dollars.

Territory of Oregon.—For compensation of chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, five thousand dollars.

For amount ascertained to be due to Governor Joseph Lane, for and on account of his disbursements in eighteen hundred and forty-nine and fifty, for the necessary contingent expenses of his office, one thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and twenty-five cents.

Territory of Washington.—For compensation of one chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, three thousand five hundred dollars and eleven cents.

Territory of Minnesota.—For compensation of chief justice, and two associate judges, six hundred dollars.

Territory of Utah.—For compensation of chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, two thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory of Utah, one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, to discharge such sums as the accounting officers, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may deem to have been necessarily expended by the executive of said Territory, during the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, fifty-three, and fifty-four.

Territory of New Mexico.—For compensation of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Support of the Army.—For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, one hundred and twenty-five thousand and sixty-nine dollars and three cents.

Mint at Philadelphia.—For increased compensation of clerks, by the thirteenth section of act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For supplying deficiency in the appropriation, in the current fiscal year, made for the mint in Philadelphia, thirty-seven thousand dollars, if so much be necessary.

For supplying deficiency in the appropriation, in the current fiscal year, for the branch mint in San Francisco, sixty-six thousand dollars, if so much be necessary.

For increased compensation of the chief clerk of the branch mint at New Orleans, by the thirteenth section of the act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred dollars.

For construction of new roof to branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, eight thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Independent Treasury.—For additional compensation of the assistant treasurer at New York, two thousand dollars.

For additional compensation of clerk to treasurer of mint at Philadelphia, as depositary, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five hundred dollars.

Custom Houses.—For furnishing the custom house, post office, and United States court room, at Bangor, Maine, one thousand five hundred dollars for each, making four thousand five hundred dollars; the appropriation for the custom house, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; that for the post office, under the Postmaster General; and that for the court room, under the Secretary of the Interior.

For the completion of the custom house at San Francisco, California, one hundred and forty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-one dollars and nine cents.

Miscellaneous.—To complete the penitentiary in Utah Territory, twelve thousand dollars.

For lighting and ventilating the upper story of the treasury building, and for giving additional security to treasury vault, twenty-four thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

To render the mint at Philadelphia fire-proof, and to give additional security to the funds deposited in its vaults, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to pay to Messrs. Little, Brown and Company, for one hundred and ninety-seven pages of additional post office routes in the pamphlet volume of the United States Statutes at Large, first session of the thirty-third Congress, four thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To defray expenses incurred, and to be incurred, in complying with the resolution of the House of Representatives, twenty-sixth December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to pay Blythe and Company, of Port Louis, in the Island of Mauritius, the amount of two bills of exchange drawn upon the Department of State, by George M. Farnum, commercial agent, in payment of the expenses incurred in relieving destitute American citizens, which drafts were cashed by said Blythe and Company, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty cents.

For professional services, additional to his regular and ordinary official duties, rendered by the United States attorney for the northern district of California, on behalf of the United States, in the disirict court of San Francisco, in appeals from the land commissioner, to ascertain and settle the private land claims in California, from the first of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to first of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to pay the amount due George R. Herrick, for arrears of pay for services from first of April, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the eighteenth of July, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties, as provided for, one clerk, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum, by the act of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An act providing for the salaries of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes," eleven hundred and nine dollars and seventy-nine cents.

For payment of clerks temporarily employed in the office of the Postmaster General, from first July to tenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirty-eight cents.

For compensation and expenses of the commissioner and the agent of the United States under the convention for the adjustment of claims between the United States and Great Britain, at twelve thousand dollars each for the entire service, twenty-four thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this sum shall include what has already been paid to either of them under the said convention.

That the Secretary of State cause the accounts of Joseph Eve, deceased, late charge d'affaires of the United States to the late Republic of Texas, to be audited and adjusted by the proper accounting officers of the government, and that the amount found due thereon be paid to Betsey W. Eve, widow of said Joseph Eve, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For salaries of the three judges of the court of claims, twelve thousand dollars.

For salary of solicitor of said court, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the two clerks, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said court, two thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the judges, solicitor, and clerks of said court, and for other expenses thereof, prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, or so much thereof as may be required, five thousand dollars.

For outfit of minister of the United States to Spain, nine thousand dollars.

For outfit of charges des affairs, or minister resident to New Grenada, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of depositing public moneys by receivers of public moneys, forty-one thousand dollars.

For salaries and commissions of registers of land offices, and receivers of public moneys, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of the several land offices, eleven thousand dollars.

To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to purchase for the new members from Virginia, Kentucky, and New York, and the delegates from Kansas and Nebraska, the same books as have been furnished the other members of the present House of Representatives, seven thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives:—

For stationery for members, four thousand nine hundred and ten dollars; and that the allowance to members of the House, for the present session, shall be thirty-five dollars, instead of twenty-five, as heretofore.

For miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

For oil for light houses, being the difference between the estimated and the actual cost of that article, eighty-two thousand and thirty-four dollars and seventeen cents.

For compensation of commissioner provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, two thousand dollars.

For boats and other incidental expenses connected with the duties of the commissioner provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, three thousand dollars.

For completing the publications of the works of the exploring expedition, twenty-nino thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

To enable the committee on the library to pay to William H. Powell two thousand dollars, in full for the picture painted by him for the United States, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated by law.

And the accounting officers of the treasury are hereby directed to settle and pay the account of C. W. Hinman, third assistant librarian, from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

For the erection of a suitable house for the plants recently brought from Japan for the United States, fifteen hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of Public Buildings.

For the support of the public greenhouses, including the pay of horticulturalist and assistants, three thousand dollars.

To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to provide additional furnaces for the library of Congress, one thousand dollars.

To construct suitable iron railings in front of the alcoves of the library, and other repairs, in addition to the balance of appropriations unexpended for the repairs of the Congressional Library, under the direction of the architect, three thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the salaries to which envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary shall be entitled on the first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, may be allowed to such as may be in office on that day without reappointment, nor shall such envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary be required to take with them secretaries of legation, unless they should be allowed by the President of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause the examination, classification, and distribution, of the clerks in the Department of State, in the same manner as directed in other executive departments by the provisions contained in the third section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government," approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, who shall be paid annual salaries according to the act amendatory thereof, approved twenty-second April, eighteen hundred and fifty-four. And the whole permanent clerical force in said department shall consist of three clerks of class one, two of class two, eight of class three, eight of class four, and one chief clerk, in lieu of those now authorized by law; and one of the said clerks of class four shall give bonds as required by the independent treasury act, and make the disbursements for the department, and superintend the northeast executive building, and shall receive therefor two hundred dollars per annum, in addition to his salary as clerk of class four; *Provided*, That the increased salary hereby allowed the chief clerk, shall be construed to take effect from the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and be paid accordingly.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

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

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 moleskin Pants.

Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,

Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

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

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

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, June 9, '54. -tf.

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, consing 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 Rossett,
Maiden's Blush,	Ralls Jenating,
Rambo,	Michael Henry Pippen,
Fall Pippen,	McCarver Premium,
Yellow Bellflower,	McCarver Winter Seedling
Belmont or Gate Apple,	Sweet June,
Rhode Island Greening,	Dutch Mignon.

PEARS.

Batlett,	Marich Louisa,
White Dojenne,	Juliene,
Dearborn Seedling,	Jargonelle,
Madelene,	Pound. Monts Large,
Nadoleon,	Bize Blanca,
Fondan,	Seckel.
Dr Awtum,	

CHERRIES.

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

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

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

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

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

E. D. WARBASS.

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

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, 1851. 28tf

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!!

Tafee, 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, Horsburg's China Seas, Eastern Passages, Strait 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 chart 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 reprints 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

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.—ly 48.

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 Oakainakane tribe of Indians;—thence in a true south course to the forty-seventh parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the main Palouse river—which two latter lines of boundary separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the 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 diriction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucannon river, separating the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence down the Snake river to its junction with the Columbia river; thence up the Columbia river to the "White Banks" below Priest's Rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-mah-luke; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Columbia river at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between the mouth of the Umatilla river and Butter creek—all which latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Uumatilla 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 mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river above the crossing; thence by the spurs of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.

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

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

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

This notice is published for the information of the public.

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

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

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

June 29, '55. 42-6m

⁂ Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

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 Dungeness, 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

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 deslination under their charge. I shall dispatch a regular Express from Olympia semi-monthly in time to connect with the P. M. S. S. Co's steamers, touching at Cowlitz Landing, Monticello, Rainier and St. Helens. Returning will leave Portland for Olympia immediately on the arrival of the Express from California.

Bills of exchange procured on the Atlantic States and Europe.

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

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.

Office at J. E. Williams' store.

A. B. STUART.

Olympia, May 19, 1855.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY

THE LATE EMPLOYEES OF

ADAMS & CO.,

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

Express and Forwarding Business,

...IN ALL ITS BRANCHES...

Throughout the

UNITED STATES—
CALIFORNIA—and
OREGON.

A regular Express for

FREIGHT, VALUABLE PACKAGES, LETTERS, &c., &c., &c.,

Will be dispatched to and from the

ATLANTIC STATES

By every Mail Steamer.

☞ Collections of all kinds promptly attended to.

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

June 8, 1855. 40-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. 31tf

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 ornement for the Centre table.

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

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

May 8, 1855. 34-tf