PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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From the Oregon Times.

CITIZEN CIRCULAR.

"In the midst of Counsel there is safety."

CONTINUATION OF "AMERICAN POLICY"—VIEWS OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE REPUBLIC—THE TWO GREAT PARTIES, OR EQUALITY AND DEMOCRACY—INEQUALITY AND WHIGGERY—WOOD'S COLT—THE CANDIDATES—MEASURES OF INTEREST TO OREGON.

The American Revolution was the sole result of a violation of the principle of Man's Equality. The Aristocratic Oligarchy of Great Britain determined to Tax the Colonies without allowing them the Franchise of Representation, which they sought to wrest from them in violation of *Magna Charta*.

The Colonies resisted. They had fled from the mother countries. They had sought in a wilderness that Equality which was denied them at home. For more than an hundred years they had struggled against poverty, sickness, savage hostilities, and all the privations and dangers incident to the settlement of a new Continent—and when they had SUCCEEDED! and began to taste the fruits of their labor—had become three million strong in numbers and wealth—the Aristocratic Drones of England turned their blood-sucking mouths towards them and demanded the vital stream.

Like true know-nothings they did not come out openly and say, "you shall give such a share of your wealth and labor for the support of our idleness and ease." Oh no. They were too politic for that. They dare not thus face the light. But they sugar-coated the old mans bitter pill of "priviledged orders," that had first caused Emigration, and offered it as "stamp acts" and "tea imposts." Our forefathers saw through the coating and shut their teeth against the pill. They saw at a glance that if they opened the door once—if they admitted under whatever specious pretence, that the old Aristocracy could impose taxes upon them from the Mother Country, and they had no members there to guard their interests, every object for which they had endured so much, and struggled so manfully in the New World, was lost; and they would be no better off than if they had never fled. They could see no reason why they should toil and sweat for the Drones of England—and they took their stand.—They prefered death in war, to life in slavery and vassalage, in peace.

The Result, after seven years of incredible toil, and bravery, and endurance, was the triumph of the principles of Equality, and the erection of a Free Representative Government.

They were careful to prohibit the creation of titled Nobilities, and the building up of Religious Hierarchies.

They made all men equal before the Law, and the Constitution; and in the Worship of God; and decreed that the Confederation should only enlarge in a Republican form.

This was their will to their Descendants, *and they invited the oppressed from their old homes and countries to come over and share the inheritance with their own children.* They left as a Legacy, thirteen States, a large Territory, and three millions of people.—After 70 years, the heritage has grown to thirty-one States, seven Territories, and twenty-five million of people.

I have made this careful and truthful review that they may see who were Americans in those days, and what was *then* American Sentiment, (principles.) And then to trace by their measures, (for *words* cannot lie, though words often do,) who are *now* Americans, and what party now truly advocate American principles? We have seen that this Continent was peopled by Refugees from Europe—English, Dutch, Irish, Scotch, French, Spanish, Swiss, and a sprinkling of all the nations. The country was *tabula rasa*, a blank. They had a right to impress it as they pleased. Let us see. They had fled from Political Inequality and religious tyranny, from beggary and degredation, imposed by a Government of "Priviledged orders" and "established churches." No man can deny that. Then what do they want to get rid of? Was it not *Political Inequality* and *Religious Domineering?* What did they do when they got able in 1776? They founded a Government on the eqality of man, and declared the principle of EQUAL RIGHTS, "*inalienable*" and forbid political religion.

THEY WERE AMERICANS. No one will deny that. And EQUALITY and RELIGIOUS FREEDOM were *American Principles.*

But says the Know-nothing, we admit that they were Americans, and that such was then American sentiment. But times are changed, and such are not now Americans, and such are not American principles. Down into that den we dive after you, "Sam."

There is not, and there cannot be but two sets of principles amongst civilized, intelligent humanity. One is INEQUALITY, running out into Aristocracies, Monarchies, Despotisms, and Religious Intolerancies, as is now the case in Europe. The other is a Democracy of government of EQUALS, as is the case in America. *There is no middle ground.* When you leave Equality, you *per se* embrace Inequality.

WHICH IS THE PARTY OF INEQUALITY?

Judged by the true Standard, where has the Whig party always been, and where are you now Know-nothings? Its Blank Aspect.

It is not American Policy to distinguish between Producers; as by a high protective Tariff, making the farmer and mechanic pay a certain profit to the Factory Man, of Iron and Calico. Because it robs one "of the honest bread he has earned" and compels him to give it to the other; and besides it is a *government insurance* of the business of the one, not only against breakage, but also for a good profit; and all at the expense of the other. This is unequal legislation. Nor is it American Policy to give the responsibility and patronage of the Government of the U. S. Bank man, that his silk paper promises shall be worth more, or be made more available, than the silken rags of another. Nor is it American policy to make the people of Arkansas pay for the Internal Improvement of the people of Michigan and California. Because it is taking their money by legislation and giving it to benefit others. If the General Government were to assume and pay the debts of all other States. The people of Alabama, who perhaps owe nothing, would have to help pay (by indirect taxation on what they eat, and drink, and wear) the debts of reckless or profligate people of all the other States. This is Inequality These measures have been sprung, and advocated by Whiggery—but have so far been successfully opposed and beat down by the Democracy—the advocates of perfect Equality.

But *again* the Hydra of Inequality makes its appearance amongst us. It makes two demands. One is to proscribe Catholics from office and put down their Religion. The other to prohibit Naturalization to Foreigners, (for it amounts to that, you bury nearly every one of them in your canals, ditches, and railroad embankments before they have been here *twenty-one* years)

These measures are vauntingly claimed to be "American;" and their principals, aiders and abetters assume the cognomen of "true Americans." But the falsity was so apparent upon the face of the pretense, that concealment was resorted to, to prevent discussion and exposure. But they have been dragged to Light, though hidden away in night and darkness, and dungeon-barred by unlawful oaths, abjuring the obligations of Truth and Honor which belong to Social Intercourse, and are engendered in the Fraternal principle, being thus a part of the Equality of Man. They have been dragged before the tribunal of public judgment, and they must stand (however they may flinch) before the tests of analytical examination, the political practicability. Let me ask you a few questions touching your practices of concealment, and their bearing upon the liberties of your fellow citizens.

Do you suppose that this great Government is to be carried on in the Night?

Do you suppose that the people of this Confederacy will submit to have their Interests, their Domestic policy, legislated upon in stolen privacy of an outhouse, and they have no chance to discuss them openly amongst each other, to know whether they are politic and wise, or hurtful and unwise?

Do you suppose that the action of a majority who have heard only one side of a question of interest, could lawfully bind the minority, who have not been heard; and whose side of the question has been fraudulently concealed and kept from the hearing and consideration of the majority? As well you might be expected to submit to the verdict of a Jury who had heard only the side against you

Do you intend, *secretly*, to elect your members, and, obtaining a majority, pass laws over the "life, liberties, and pursuits of happiness" of your fellow citizens who have had no voice in choosing or rejecting you?—or knowing what your measures are? *Dare you levy taxes upon men whose Representation you have suppressed?* Then would all of the causes exist which brought on the Revolution, and they would promptly bring on another! It was not for such a state of things as this that WASHINGTON led the armies of the Revolution, or that JACKSON fought the Battle of New Orleans.

Honor scorns concealment—Truth does not dodge Light—Equality seeks not to rob a fellow citizen of his right to choose upon measures or upon men. Justice requires that joint partners in interest shall have an equal chance to decide upon the measures of the concern. How nobly did old General Cass come forward and stand between the piracy of these midnight Algerines and the *unheaded* minority in Michigan. A fraudulent majority requested him to carry out their *secretly* obtained will, or resign. He promptly told them that he would never prostitute the Conservative character of the United States Senate to the unholy machinations of a cabal whose opinions had not been heard and weighed by the minority, but had been concealed and suppressed.

The rights of a minority are as sacred as are the rights of a majority. And their *greatest right* is that they shall be heard before a decision is made upon their interests. It is at the ballot box that all Laws are first made. The man elected is but the agent of the people to go on and frame the principles upon which he was elected into statutes and laws. The measures are first agreed on by the people, who are the source of all law.

What did Jefferson say of the Rights of Minorities? "All, too, will bear in mind this sacred principle, that, though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable. That the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate would be oppression." And in speaking of the essential principles of the government he numbers among them "the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason." "The public judgment will correct all false reasonings and opinions, on a full hearing of all parties." [1st and 2d inaugurals.] "It is due in the first place to the reflective character of our citizens at large who by the weight of public opinion, influence and strengthen the public measures. It is due to the sound discretion with which they select from among themselves those to whom they confide the legislative duties."

Look, if you want to see the finger of God in these principles! Would He permit Jefferson to die on the 4th of July, if his teachings to this people had not corresponded with the truths of Jesus? What was the Declaration of Independence but a renewal of the great command that man should do unto man as he would be done by—in other words, "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political."

Oh, out-house haunting, night-legislating sons of darkness, secrecy, and office-hunting conspiracy! How little, how insignificant, must your conduct, your principle, your measures, look, even among yourselves, when contrasted with the noble sentiments, the open and manly issue presented by the great and noble Evangles of Human Liberty whose way-marks are laid down so plainly for the guidance of the generations that should come after them.

No honorable man, no just man, no truthful man, no man who wears a calm eye, and a clear brow, will ever envy you the feelings that possess your heats, when you answer, under oath, (though a false oath it be) any question that your neighbor may chance to ask you touching the measures or men in which you are all jointly interested, and you answer that you "know nothing," when, in truth, and before God, you do know more or less of the whole matter. And I say this, not to wound the feelings of any man, but to warn others from subjecting themselves to the self degradation which every conscientious man must inevitably feel who plunges himself into this whirlpool of deceit and wrong.

THE FOREIGN QUESTION.

In my former Circular, I fully depicted the injustice and wrong and inhumanity of proscribing Catholics from holding office, and the impolicy of stirring up a religious persecution against them. I also showed that the Democratic party originated in the Feeling of Equality and Fraternity which underlies our Republican Institution. I now propose to investigate the origin of the feeling of Whiggery, and trace its identities in Know-nothingism.

It is yet the uneradicated curse of man's soul that he is selfish. In the enjoyment of peace, liberty, and security, for a few years, or generations, he accumulates property, "his eyes roll in fatness" and he forgets his brother man. Trusting so long to his own exertions, and being successful, he forgets God. *He becomes utterly engrossed in self!* He wishes to build up a Dynasty of wealth, fashion, ease, and emolument, in his sons and daughters, and, to do this, *they must cease to labor.* But unless there be somewhere a condition of serfs and laborers, his broad acres would be valueless; his great factories would rot down, and his his bank promises turn to rags. Then it is that to *protect* and *perpetuate* these peace grown dynasties of wealth and rank, and family, from the handling and competition of the common people, that resorts is had to *Legislation*—and that is WHIGGERY.—And thus it is that every measure it has ever originated, or advocated, has been opposed to the principles of the Equality of Man.

The Democracy have never sympathized with these upstart offsprings of Avarice. Christ told them that they had as much chance to get to Heaven as a camel had to go through the eye of a needle—(which is considerably less than no chance at all.) And I speak for the masses of this Government, when I say they have just about the *same chance*, to get a Legislative bar of distinction, and privilege, placed permanently betwixt them and the people. Their tricks and devices may deceive "for a little season," but they are soon found out, and sent off howling before they can do any harm. The most pernicious Atheism on earth is the disbelief in God's contempt of riches. Men, instead of following the example of Jesus, leaving the morrow to take care of itself, greatly prefer the fortune of Dives, with all its perils. Yes, they forget God! and would not exchange even Ananias and Sapphira for Lazarus and Abraham's bosom. They must toil and fret, wear out their lives, wrong their fellow man by deception, and falsehood, and foul Legislation, to place their children above labor,—forgetting, or never seeing that God had spoken in that matter. He has provided for your dainty offspring, the same he has for all children, by giving them a good set of muscles; and you, nor yours, though chicken-livered and kid-fingered, are any too good to use them.

If you are: go over to Europe where the state of things you desire exists in full blast. There you can play the lordling and have your serfs, your farmers and mechanics who come in with their hats under their arm, bowing to the ground, and trembling, while his rich lordship, or Right Honorable Sir, or His Godly Reverence, or some upper-ten nabob, speaks to them.

Yes, we will gladly exchange for just such men as you are now denouncing and seeking to drive back to the shores of persecution and wrong, from whence they have fled with a far better knowledge (and the will to execute it) of the true principles of this God-created Government of Equal Rights than you, intuitive Whig, or Know-nothing, dare have.

It is for this very reason that the influx of foreigners from Europe, is so necessary for the salvation of this Republic. The growth of Families is the formation of Aristocricies; and this produces the state of things in Europe. The oppression of the Old World drive the lovers of liberty and haters of tyranny over to this country, and the *aristocratic tendency is kept down!* No wonder Foreigners, when they land upon our shores, join the ranks of the Democracy. Whigs may wonder, and say, "It is strange the ignorant creatures do not come to us." Know-nothings may descry and traduce and say "the foreigners are unfit for citizenship under twenty-one years," (which would be insufficient, for Time itself can never make whigs of them, though it may of their descendants.) But, sir, it is false. *They know what they fled for! and what they came here for! and they see where it exists, and they rush upon the broad Democratic Platform of* POLITICAL EQUALITY *and* TOLERATION *as to the Ark of safety from a drowning world!*

The "Know-nothings," (a sickly production of this soil who has rather run out, and needs transplanting,) tells us that "foreigners do not understand the genius of our Government." Ah, sir, it is you that do not understand it. It is POLITICAL EQUALITY AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM—and it is you, sir, that do neither understand nor practice it; but every measure of your midnight cabals is at war with it. Your feelings are European, and, lastly, your tactics prove it,—for they, too, are European! You borrow them from the Inquisition, the Jesuit, and the Council of Ten. You seek to usurp the liberties of your fellow men by forcing upon them your *concealed* measures and your *ambushed* candidates. The character of American Citizens is stabbed by their enemies in the dark. You lodge your complaints in the Lion's jaw of the Rialto, and you try them by the *knout* of the Rssian, and the bowstring of the Turk. You delude and deceive the ignorant and unsuspecting by false menaces of danger to the institution of the country they love, and then keep them from the enlightment of free citizens by swearing them to keep your accursed secrets. Yes, tried by your pretentious, you may appear to be patriots; but tried by your *measures*, you are a band of Catalines!

Whiggery claims birthrights—privileges by law—monopolies, aritocracies—the INEQUALITY of MAN—all of which have their origin in avarice and selfishness—the lowest and most earthly of all man's attributes.

Democracy forbids all Political Inequality—arrest the grasping and oppressive hand of monopolist, and lordling, and "secure to honest labor the bread it has earned"—"leaves error of opinion unchained, but keeps reason free to combat it"—Legislates "for the greatest good to the greatest number"—diffuses education by common school system—prevents the people of one portion of the Union from drawing upon the labor and industry of another to pay their debts, or to build up local improvements for their benefit and wealth—extends the boundaries of the Republic and ensures the *Political Freedom* of the new acquisitions; deciding that our citizens, wherever they are, on American domain, are competent, and shall have the right to Legislate for themselves—and continues the invitation of the Fathers of the Republic, to the oppressed and downtrodden of our Mother Continent: to come, and bask in the beams of that sun of Freedom towards whose radiant Light their yearning eyes have ever been turned. Come and let your wounds and wrongs be healed. Democracy is the good Samaritan who will pour in oil wine; whilst the "Priest and the Levite" (the persecuting religionist and the foreigner-hating Know-nothing) pass by on the other side. Our Continent is great and our Confederation, under the Banner of the Stars, and wings of the Eagle, can procure and protect soil enough for her own and the children of her adoption, for a thousand years to come, (which poor fearful Know-nothing, is quite far enough to be looking ahead.)

Democracy Distributes the Lands; that every man may become his own employer; and not be dependent upon some purse-proud lordling for service and daily bread, *and who is almost the robber of his vote!*—And lastly, but not less firmly, Democracy maintains neutrality amongst men in the worship of God. Believing that if God can bear with man, and uses no force, but leaves him free to serve him or not, or to serve in what manner he pleases. No *mere man* has a right to interfere and say, "though God leaves you free, I say you shall serve him; and you shall serve him too, as Deacon Primface, and preacher Shavetemple direct."

Oh, but says some owl-sighted Know-nothing, [who got his wisdom in the dark,] "Parties are breaking up, and we are going to form a new Dispensation." So you may think. But the Whig party has always been a party of Fragments. Like the Asteroids between Mars and Jupiter, there is space enough for a Planet, but it is filled with circling Opacities, containing too many principles of repulsion ever to combine—and as new ones are yearly being discovered in the prototype, it is but reasonable to infer that Know-nothingism is but a mere Fragment or two of the old bursted planet of Whiggery.

I would say to the Know-nothing who expects to see, or hopes to see, the Democratic party broken up, that he has not studied its composition. It is an Unit in its Nature. It is the consternation of the representatives of the feeling of Equality. It is the Constitution born in the human heart. It may sometimes be outnumbered, but it is self-existent, and the very men whom factions call away, will return to it the moment they discover the *In*-equality with which they have become associated.

I have full confidence in the God of Liberty. The masses, the farmers and mechanics, the men of toil and labor, of hard hands and sinewy arms; settled as they are all over this great country, will never suffer themselves to become the underlings, and dependents of little town and city nabobs and aristocrats who want all the offices—who want their money earned for them by the people, and secured and sent to them, by the Legislature. Who never go into the country to see the farmer, unless it be as a candidate, or to beg some *Inequality.* Farmers! did you get up Know-nothingism? No. You let it alone though. It was got up amongst "stove-pipe" hats and patent black leather shoes, and there, honest men of Oregon, let it die.

I have carefully delineated the features of Whiggery, and of its Blank Aspect, Know-nothinism. I have given a Test by which you may ever judge them. If the measure which they propose would operate unequally, upon the citizens of different Occupations, or Localities it is Whiggery. Let its *come si nombra* [what you call him] be what it may, if it succeds, it will be claimed as a Whig Measure, and Whig Administration.

You see Whigs and Know-nothings can vote together, but Democrats cannot unite with either, unless it be by deception, or in the night, [when foes are sometimes mistaken for friends.] But the Light will disclose them. Do the Democrats who have been drawn into this Coon shamble, see their Situation, and will they leave it, and rally around the Principles of Equality bequeathed to us by our Fathers and written in their hearts best blood? They are doing so all over the Union.

Every measure of the Democratic party can be traced to the principle of Equality; and now let me say that if parties are to break up, in God's name let Whiggery and Know-nothingism break up, root and branch, and come over to the great party of Equality, whose ceaseless vigilence and untiring labors in the case of Equal Rights, have thus far preserved our American Liberties from becoming European Vassalage.

The decisive moment, as to Oregon, is at hand. I do not depreciate agitation. It is the the tempest, which rousing up old Ocean, purifies the water that otherwise stagnate. It matters little whether a man has been with the tempest or the wave. *But Ocean must not be driven from its bed,* and the hour for the storm to begin to lull is near. We must all of us, whether wiglers or whales, "return to our property." Yes; we have schemed, planned, argued,—we must VOTE. Reality is taking the place of winds and bubbles. *Measures* are to be decided upon and the men selected, as agents, to carry them into execution.

The Interests of Domestic Legislation, should not be lost sight of, in the excitement of the one more National. Choose wisely—choose knowingly. It is saddening to a true lover of his country and of his fellow men, that there should be found any man, so lost to a sense of Justice, to his neighbor, that he would accept suffrage under such circumstances as would compel him to impose *Taxation without Representation!!*

Farmers and Mechanics, you are the great jury! You are the decisive Majority! The little "Know-nothing holes" of Oregon can furnish you plenty of candidates, but they cannot over rule your vote. You are honest. You desire, and God knows it, the best interest of your country. It is to you that I write. It is to assist you as you gather around your evening firesides, seeking in meditation and thought, how you shall best preserve and perpetuate our hallowed Liberties, that I have taken up and traced out analytically, not only such measures as are generally known, but also those which are attempted to be palmed off upon you, hidden. I have been careful to plant every position which I have taken, firmly in the base of Causation.—The *reasons why* are all given. What I have written does not depend upon my assertion, therefore no man's mere negation can knock it down. It is logic and sustains itself. It is addressed to your reason, not to passion or to prejudice, and you will read and consider.

G. W. LAWSON.

THE NEW FLYING MACHINE.—We find the following in the *Patrie:*

The Academy of Sciences is a good deal interested by the invention of a flying machine by Don Diego de Salamanca. With this machine Don Diego's daughter, Rosaura, rose in the air some time ago, at Madrid, to the great astonishment of the Spaniards, who are but little accustomed to this sort of miracle. Don Diego de Salamanca and his daughter are about to arrive at Paris to show the effects of his marvelous invention. The machine is very simple: It consists in a case of two feet long and one foot wide, adapted to a band of leather, round the waist buckled behind. The two iron rods fasten to the case support a small piece of wood on which the feet repose. The case contains a simple and ingenious mechanism, similar to that employed to set an automanon in motion. The mechanism is worked by means of a handle. It sets in work two large wings ten feet long, made of very thin caoutchouc, covered with feathers; and the wings may be so worked as to produce vertical, perpendicular, or horizontal flying. The number of turns given to the handle determines the height to which it is desired to go. The handle has to be turned every quarter of a league to regulate the distance; the operation of turning lasts a minute. Horizontal flying is the most difficult; the wings beat the air like the oars of a boat or rather as the feet of a swan when it swims.

By means of this curious machine, a man can go almost as rapidly as a carrier pigeon from the Hotel de Ville to the Arc de Triomphe de l'Tolle, in eight minutes, and in a half an hour to Versailles. The experiments, which will be made in Paris, will be on a small scale, and the flights of Don Diego will not extend beyond the department of the Seine; but at a later period he proposes to go to Lyons, to Bordeaux, Tonlouse, Marsailes, and Tours, to take the lines of railway. He pretends that he can travel quicker by rail. The price of each machine will not exceed 1,200f. for men, and 1,00f. for women. If the experiment succeeds, Don Diego will take out a patent, and will make the sale of the machine a branch of commerce.—Although greatly astonished at this new invention, several members of the academy have pointed out the inconvenience of bringing it into general use. In point of fact, there will be no security for any one, if by the aid of such machine all our usages and customs be overthrown, and if malefactors can fly on the roofs of houses, afterwards get into appartments and commit all sorts of depredations. It will be very curious to see policemen in France or England pursuing thieves in the air, in order to lock them up on earth. It appears that 1855 promises us all sorts of marvels.

THE YOUNG MEN OF VIRGINIA SHOWING THEIR HANDS.—We have been permitted to make the following extract of a letter from the University of Virginia, received by a gentleman in this city. The letter bears date of April 29:—*Wash. Union.*

"We had quite an exciting and interesting election here yesterday. For the last 15 or 20 years it has been the custom among the students of the university to hold an election just previous to those of the State, or for the presidency before the country. Accordingly, the polls were opened yesterday in the rotunda, at an appointed hour, after lectures were over, and then one of the most perfect imitations of an election day took place that I ever saw. Several hundred men were collected around the polls; columns, formed of rival parties, marching to the ballot-box and depositing their votes for the respective candidates; electioneering amongst the doubtful, who *ignored* know-nothing principles, but had a personal preference for the candidate of that *faction*, (a subterfuge which you know many timid men in real elections resort to in order to vote for know-nothing principles;) the occasional announcement of the judges that one or other of the candidates was ahead, and the hurrahing thereupon—everything combined to make it a complete miniature of a real election, saving only that there was neither drunken men nor any fighting. It lasted from 3 to 7 1-2 o'clock, and during its progress we had some excellent speeches by the advocates of both parties. But, though the know-nothings have some strong men and good debaters among them here, their threadbare and lame arguments in defence of their principles stood but little chance in a popular discussion, and they were handled roughly by several good democratic speakers. The result of the election was 33 majority for Wise; nearly 500 votes were polled. The university is usually whig in its tendency, and went for Scott at the last election; but it would not consent to swallow 'Sam,' with his two ideas."

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

Col. J. P. ANDERSON.

THURSTON COUNTY.

COUNCILMAN.—Col. WILLIAM COCK.
REPRESENTATIVES.—C. B. BAKER.
WM. RUTLEDGE, Jr.,
DAVID J. CHAMBERS,
CHAS. E. WEED,
RODOLPH M. WALKER,
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COUNTY SURVEYOR—JARED S. HURD.
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MAJOR—J. K. HURD.

In Union there is Strength.

It is a settled question—an acknowledged truth—a fixed fact, that in all free governments there must and will be organized political parties. Such organizations are "the most salient characteristics of a free country and its principal distinction from despotisms," or monarchies. In our government, where men are so free and so much accustomed to think and act for themselves, it is as natural that their opinions and political principles should differ as that their hair and eyes should differ in color. Our minds, our thoughts, our feelings *will* differ. No powers of reasoning—no system of teaching—no earthly influence can prevent it. The history of the past, the records of the present, our own lives, our very instincts, all teach us this truth. It is, then, the heighth of folly to talk or think of breaking up all party distinctions, or wiping out all party lines. The politician who talks so, presumes upon the ignorance, and insults the intelligence of his audience, or is woefully ignorant himself. Is it to be presumed that simply because we are three or five thousand miles from the places of our birth, our whole natures are changed? Not at all. The same reason—the same cause—the same necessity exists for the organization of parties here, in Washington territory, that exists in any of the states of the Union. A change of climate does not change our nature. A difference of situation does not work a revolution in our characters. Human nature is the same the world over. Principles are eternal. The weak, the silly, the foolish—those only who are pensioners upon the bounties of the public, conceive their principles may be used as the Californian did his coat—"laid aside in this country." Such men alone can be caught by the *no party* argument of demagogue politicians. In the present canvass, the opposition are attempting this subterfuge. To answer them, we would urge the democracy to be united; adhere strictly to our party vote; cast a straightout ticket, and look to the past, the present and the prospect before you for a justification of your course. It is with the utmost pride, and most perfect satisfaction that you can look to the past acts of every democratic administration from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Pierce. There has not been an important measure—not one general act—not one national principle conceived and consummated by either of those administrations which has not received the sanction and endorsement of the American people. Acting upon the broad principle of self-government, and believing firmly, sincerely and confidently that a free and independent people are entirely capable of governing themselves, these democratic administrations have never erred in one single important measure. The ruling principle of each and all those administrations was an opposition—a determined opposition to federalism—to consolidation—to a centralization of the powers of our government. This principle had its origin in the opposition of Mr. Jefferson and the democratic party, to the alien and sedition laws—those laws which, like a dead carcass, become more offensive the longer they existed on the statute book, gave a power to the federal government, which excited the jealousy and fear of the democrats of those days. It is well known with what triumph and exultation they were blotted from the record, after the principles and doctrines inculcated by them were exposed. This principle and these doctrines have characterized the federal party ever since, and an opposition to them has been the basis of democratic policy and democratic principles to this day.

We have not space, at this time, to refer to the particular facts to sustain these assertions, but we appeal to every candid and impartial man, who will read and examine the history to which we have referred, to say if we have not made a true statement.

Then, fellow democrats, with such facts before us, with such enactments of our party, should we not feel a consciousness of right, and adhere tenaciously to our party and its principles? Should we not sustain our present truly democratic administration in its opposition to the attempted violations of the constitution? Surely every true democrat gives an affirmative answer to these questions. Then let us remember that "in union there is strength." Division is the only enemy to be feared. Our principles are fixed in a majority of the minds and hearts of the people. Nothing but discord can prevent this fact being told and felt on the 9th of July next. Will you permit this? Will you not lay aside all personal differences, drop all private quarrels, and go to the polls together as democrats? On questions of national policy you are together—in principles you agree. Then there is—there can be no reason why you should not go together to the polls and cast a straight democratic ticket. Thus you will secure the triumph of our principles and enhance the best interests of our territory.

In view, then, fellow-democrats, of the extraordinary efforts of the opponents to the democracy, and of the unprincipled combinations which have been arrayed against us in the approaching election, we take the liberty to address this appeal to each individual member of the party in the county, and in the territory.

If the democratic party is worth preserving, by its policy in the past—then its usages, by which our candidates are presented are worth preserving. Every voter who has democratic blood in his veins, should forget all personal considerations, and give some portion of his time between this and the election, to arousing the democratic feeling, and directing what influence he may have, to secure a full turn out of democratic voters.

A great portion of the old whig party have joined the know-nothings and abolitionists, and the coalition has been rallied against the present administration and democratic party, under the empty clamor about negro slavery. What substantial good to freedom can result from such a "fusion?" Whatever can be *legally* and *constitutionally* done for freedom, consistent with the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people, the national democratic party are in favor of doing. HE WHO DARES DO MORE IS NOT A FRIEND OF THE CONSTITUTION. Our opponents, whatever be their name, propose to do more. For this purpose they have organized a *sectional* party, which wars upon a part of the country. Such political warfare is as repugnant to democratic principle, as that which wars on a part of the people in our own midst.

The history of our party is a guarantee that whatever is right and constitutional in regard to every disturbing question, will be accomplised as a part of that *progress* which is a distinguishing democratic feature. With HOPE and FAITH IN DEMOCRACY, amidst the chaos at present existing—all will be well!

For the welfare of the whole country—for the maintenance of the constitution, for the equal rights of every citizen under it, and for the success of the democracy over an unprincipled "*fusion*," which has success only as a motive, WE EARNESTLY URGE YOU, as a cordial friends of democracy, to give your energies to the defeat of this sectional and exclusive amalgamation, by electing Col. J. PATTON ANDERSON, as our next delegate to congress by a decided majority.

Treaties with the Indians.

By the arrival at this place, last week, of Mr. W. H. PIERSON, from the Wallawalla valley, we are informed of the ratification of treaties with four of the principal tribes in the vicinity of the Walla-walla valley, consisting of the Nes Perce, Wallawalla, Cayuse and Umatillas, by Gov. Stevens, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for this territory, and Gen. Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon. It was the determination of Gov Stevens to press forward towards Ft. Benton, in about ten days from the date that Mr. Pierson left the Council ground—(June 12th,) in order to reach that place by the middle of July. Entire success had thus far attended the action of the joint commission—all are sanguine as to the future—and no exertion will be spared by Gov. Stevens to terminate all things amicably, and return to this section of the territory in good season. Considerable difficulty was experienced for several days after the opening of the negotiations, in consequence of the backwardness of some of the tribes to receive presents of tobacco, provisions, &c., or enter freely into terms; but everything terminated satisfactorily.—The Nes Perce tribe have agreed to send a delegation of some one hundred men through to Ft. Benton, and the other tribes will probably send each a small delegation.

The first treaty concluded was with the Yakima nation—Kam-ai-a-kur, head chief. This nation includes the Pischouse, the Psharon-wap-pan, the Yakama people, and the Palouse tribes, and the bands on the banks of the Columbia and back to the mountains, from about opposite the mouth of the Umatilla, to below the white salmon river. The cession of land amounts to about 17,000 square miles. The land reserved is about 1,250 square miles.—About two thousand Indians are parties to the treaty, which was concluded June 9th, by Gov. Stevens, in behalf of the government.

On the same day the Walla-wallas signed a joint treaty, entered into by Gov. Stevens and Gen. Palmer, confederating the Wallawallas, the Cayuses and Umatillas on a single reservation at the head of the Umatilla river, and on the 11th day of June, the Cayuses and Umatillas gave their assent to the treaty. "Pa-pu-mux," is considered the head chief of the confederated bands. On the same day, the Nes Perces signed a joint treaty with Gov. Stevens and Gen. Palmer, placing them on a reservation on the Clearwater, Snake, and Salmon rivers. "Lawyer" is their head chief.

In the Walla-walla treaty about 6,100 square miles of country were ceded to the United States, and 750 square miles of country retained as a reservation.

In the Nes Perce treaty, about 33,000 square miles were ceded, and about 500 held in reservation. The confederated Walla-wallas, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes and bands, numbering about 1,500, and the Nes Perce tribe about 2,500. It will thus be seen that at a single gathering of the Indians, treaties were made with tribes numbering about six thousand souls, and a purchase made of about 45,000 square miles of territory.

By their treaties, the land ceded is now open for settlement, except that by a special provision the Indians are secured in the possession of their building, and improvements till removed to the reservation.

The whole scope of country watered by the Walla-walla river and its tributaries—by the Tukanon, by the Umatilla, except the reserve at its head; the beautiful country north of the Columbia river, from some forty miles west of Walla-walla, to the white Salmon river, presents great attractions to settlers, particularly to stock raisers, and no doubt need now be entertained but that settlements will be extensively made around the neucleus at Wallawalla, Clearwater, &c., and that the overstocked valley of the Willamette, will find in the ceded territory, a convenient and profitable pasture ground for the subsistence and increase of their stock.

By reference to the notices in the advertising columns of the present issue, a description of the country ceded, and of the reservations, will be found for the information of the public.

☞The question for the call of a convention to form a state constitution and government, has failed by a small majority against it, in the recent election in Oregon.

The Meeting on Bush's Prairie.

On Saturday last, the 23d inst., the people had an opportunity to hear the candidates of the democratic, fusion, and free-soil parties for delegate to Congress, at Bush's prairie. The assemblage was quite large, intelligent and orderly, and listened to the candidates with marked attention.

Judge Strong spoke first, and his tone and manner partook largely of the spirit of the *Oregonian*, one week before the election in that territory—plainly indicating that if he ever had a hope of being elected, the idea had become obsolete. If the external was any indication of the internal, Judge Strong evidently felt that he was *a used up man*.

After a few preliminaries, the Judge trotted out by assailing the character of the Convention that nominated Col. Anderson. As George the Third was puzzled to know how the apple found its way into the dumpling, on whose exterior no seam or opening was visible, so he was amazed how it was possible the Col. was nominated, not being the first choice of a very considerable number of delegates to the Convention at its first ballot. The "two third's rule" was very objectionable to the Judge; and well it might be; for if the fusionists had been wise enough to have adopted that measure he would never have been nominated, and we should have had a more formidable candidate to oppose—one who would have more thoroughly united the fusion party. But the judge forgets that the democracy do not desire any nominee who cannot unite the entire party in his support—that *each* member stands ready to make sacrifice of his peculiar choice that *all* may stand up boldly and heartily in support of the nominee. Such a candidate the democratic convention have presented, as the judge will find when the votes are counted.

His next drive was at the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the provisions of which gives to the people of those territories the right to determine the character of their domestic institutions. In speaking to this question, whilst he "bid" and begged for the free-soil vote, he acted in good faith with ancient federalism; for where is the member of his party that ever looked with favor on the granting of popular rights, or that tolerated the departure of power from the central government? He consumed his tedious hour in frothy gasconade about "federal officers," "the code commission," &c., and concluded by saying that if elected he would not agitate the repeal of the Nebraska-Kansas iniquity; that he would not seek to disturb the Independent Treasury system; that he would not advocate the establishment of a national bank, or would not want to make the tarriff protective, for protection's sake. What would have been the position of Judge Strong on most of these questions ten years ago?—We answer, it would have been exactly the reverse of what he now declares it to be. A revenue tariff and the Independent Treasury were measures which the whig party declared were ruinous and damnable, ten or fifteen years ago; but since the democratic party have caused them to become the settled policy of the government—since the country has prospered and flourished under them, the fusion candidate for Congress tells us they are all right now. All true, very luckily, but nevertheless so without the agency or assistance of Judge Strong or his party, and the *democracy* prefer trusting *democrats* to keep them *all right*. His unblushing desertion of former whig principles may have the effect to drive from his support the old line whigs, without securing him any support from any other quarter.

Judge Cushman followed. He spoke and acted, undoubtedly, just as he felt—*that he never had a hope*. He accused Judge Strong, or the convention which nominated him, with stealing one of his free-soil "planks"—of fraudulently acquiring free-soil thunder for the purpose of securing the vote of that party, and expatiated at length on the iniquities of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. *This* Judge is the candidate of the "one idea party," which, being out of place in this territory, we cannot waste our space in combatting a mere abstraction.

Col. Anderson followed in reply to Judge Strong on the composition of the democratic convention, in which he vindicated its straightforward course most thoroughly, and, per contra, gave a graphic sketch of how the Judge and his brother "*Jeemes*" managed to appear at the fusion convention with ten votes in their pocket as delegates thereto, by which means they obtained the control of that unfortunate body, and wielded it in their own favor. The exposure was complete, and even the political enemies of Judge Strong felt a commisseration for him. The Col. further gave a laughable account of how the Judge had been led, in the beginning of the canvass, to deny, before his audiences, that there was any clause in the fusion platform which refused the admission into the Union of any more slave states. It will doubtless be remembered that the first No. of the *Courier* that made its appearance, published the fusion platform with the omission of this particular resolve. The candidates started out with this first No. in their pockets, and in an address in the direction of the Columbia river, Col. Anderson alluded to the omission referred to, which he was certain had been passed by that convention. Judge Strong, finding the resolution in question left out in the *Courier*, made it convenient to deny the truth of Col. A.'s allegation, declaring that no such resolution had been passed. At their next speaking, the same charge was made by Col. Anderson, and the same protest entered by Judge Strong, who insisted that he was present and that no such resolution had been adopted; and to cap the climax of the joke, Strong, on that occasion, to give a quietus to the matter, discoursed as follows: "You say such a resolve was passed, I deny it. Now to settle the matter, I am willing to adopt the platform as it now reads, and without the resolve against slavery; and upon the platform as it now stands, I will plant myself." Of course, Col. A. was obliged to submit; but in a short time afterwards, the second No. of the *Courier* made its appearance, *with the missing resolved restored to the platform*, and the Judge was compelled to "crawfish." After such an exhibition and exposure, we would ask the whig free-soilers and abolitionists, how they can take the Judge into their embraces? What confidence can they have in his sincerity?

Another very humiliating exposure was made of the Judge in the matter of *sectionalism*. It was openly charged, and not denied by him, that on the Columbia river he had endeavored to arouse sectional feeling in his own behalf, and spoke there openly of Puget Sound and its interests as opposed to those of the Columbia river. We are gratified to know that our candidate has made no such invidious appeals to the prejudices of the people of the Sound. In the discharge of his duty as our representative in Congress, he will do justice to all parts of the territory alike—the coast—the Columbia river and the Sound.

The speech of Col. Anderson was a bold, frank and manly effort, and we congratulate our fellow democrats on the fact, that we have in him an able advocate and exponent of the principles of the democratic party—one fully equal to the bearing of our banner on to glorious victory. Let us then with united energy, roll up a majority for him, proportionately as large as that given by Oregon for Gen. Lane. Let Gaines and Strong, who came round the Horn in the same ship together, be shipped to the head waters of "Salt River." Let those who have been united in life, not be separated in death. The free-soil vote of this county *will not*, we have reason to believe, be given to Judge Strong; neither do we believe that party, in other counties, can be humbugged into his support. Col. Anderson left a most favorable impression on the audience, by his address, and no one, of any party, seriously doubts his election. The democracy have concluded that Col. Anderson will do to "tie up to" and "swear by," as our next delegate to Congress, and from their decision there is no appeal. The democracy of other counties may rest assured that Thurston is "right on the goose," and that "Sam" has "winked out" beautifully in this latitude. Set down Thurston county, 75 to 100 majority for Anderson.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—It will not be considered out of place at this time, to direct the attention of the voters of the territory to the fact, that they will be called upon, in the approaching election, to determine and express themselves for or against the prohibitory liquor law, passed by the last legislative assembly. The law, in the shape that it exists on the record, will be found to be a very stringent one, and the following section from the act, will serve to show when it will take effect, if carried, and the manner of expressing a preference for or against it:

"Sec. 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of November, 1855. *Provided*, That a majority of the voters voting at the next annual election, shall vote in favor thereof. Every person voting in favor of the adoption of this act, shall have written or printed on his ticket, "For the prohibitory liquor law," and those voting against the adoption of this act, shall have written or printed on his ticket, "Against the prohibitory liquor law."

FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT.—Secretary C. H. MASON, of this territory, has received from Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State, a letter in reply to an application for information, relative to the terms of the appropriation by congress, "to enable the Secretary of State to defray the expenses of releasing from captivity among the Indians of Queen Charlotte's Island, the crew and passengers of the sloop Georgianna," in which Mr. Marcy says, that it is evident that congress intended that the claims under it should be adjusted at the State Department at Washington. To enable that department to make such adjustment, Mr. Marcy says it will be necessary for the parties interested to transmit to it their claims, properly authenticated. On that having been done, the subject will receive immediate attention, and notice will be given of the result.

Our County Ticket—The end of it.

The Know-nothings in and around Olympia are, as far as the democratic portion of them is considered, pretty well if not entirely blown up, and the wigwam abandoned by them. We have known—have been familiar with their proceedings here for a month past. We knew there were some good democrats, as heretofore intimated, who had been led into the order by false representations, and for the use of the opposition. We knew, too, and we regretted extremely, that some of our democratic nominees were in the order. These we could not then support except as we are in duty bound to do, as democrats. We could not give them that hearty support that we felt like giving to the balance of the ticket, and we could not discriminate without an exhibition of flagrant yet just partiality on our part. We were cramped and crippled. Our awkward position would not permit us to do justice to that portion of the ticket, that had a right to expect from us an earnest and hearty support.—Of this, complaint was made, but not by those who were most entitled to make it. We felt then, and still feel a conciousness of right which would not allow us to give an inch. Now it is with the most unfeigned pleasure and gratification that we announce to the democracy and to the public, on what we believe to be unmistakable testimony, that the members of our ticket have withdrawn from that order with but two exceptions. In other words we would say, that the candidates for representatives, Messrs. Baker, Rutledge, Chambers, Weed, and Howe, are not at this time, if they ever have been, members of the order of Know-nothings, or any other secret or political oath-bound order or organization of any name whatever in this territory, and we urge upon the democracy to give them an earnest and hearty support.

Let the democratic party now unite to root out the Know-nothings, and to give that order, fused as it now is with whiggery, a Waterloo defeat in this county, at the approaching election. The baleful influence of the organization has been seen all over our country, and felt sorely in our midst. All who have observed this influence must have seen that the triumph of the order, secret and dark as it was, must have led to a total and utter destruction of all confidence between man and man.—Its tendency was to generate hypocrisy, to legalize deceit, and justify falsehood.—Morally, it was the darkest and most ruinous organization ever established in our country, for the depravation and degredation of mankind. Politically, it was a poison more deadly and destructive to the principles and life of our government, than all the standing armies of Europe, on our shores, under the command of a despot, controlling the destinies of the balance of the world.

It affords the highest gratification to witness how the people of the Pacific coast, generally, have crushed the demon in its infancy, and it is the surest evidence of their political integrity—their devotion to democratic principles—their attachment to our republican institutions, and their capacity for self-government; for the serpent never tempted Eve more alluringly than did this wonderful order, elegantly clothed in the purple robes of mystery, the honest aspiring and unsuspecting politicians throughout our land. Nor did Capt. Kidd ever tell a smoother tale to a brother pirate than did the wilful follower of "Sam" to his kindred outside. We all have seen and know these to be facts. Then we repeat, to see "Sam" crushed in his infancy here, is a high eulogium upon the fidelity, faithfulness and patriotism of our people. And we are proud, too, extremely proud, to see the gentleman, "the ubiquitous Sam," (as the New York *Herald* has it,) receive his death blow in our midst. This we are satisfied he has received. The democracy have withdrawn, and the old line whigs will, we believe, follow their example. All the candidates for representatives save one, (and we speak by the record,) have dissolved their connection with the order.—We will pay our respects to the "fusion" ticket next week.

EXPRESS FAVORS.—We are indebted to STUART, who arrived here on Wednesday evening last, 30 hours from Portland, Oregon, for Oregon dates to June 23d, California to June 16th, and from the Atlantic cities to May 22. A summary of the news received and prepared has been crowded out this week. We will give a full digest of the news next week.

Rumors are afloat in Portland, that good gold diggings have been discovered on the St. Mary's and Columbia rivers, some four hundred miles from the Dalles. There are various reports as to their extent and richness, but nothing definite has yet been as certained. Our advices from that quarter are silent on the subject.

☞The brig "Cyrus," Diggs, master, and brig "Geo. Emery," Trask, master, sailed from Steilacoom some two weeks since, with 30,000 feet of lumber.

"Brown."

Brown is the elegant and euphoneous *non de plume* of an Olympia correspondent to the 4th no. of the Puget Sound *Courier*. If Brown had not let us know his real name—if he had kept *sub rosa*, as far as others are concerned, we would have passed him by, and let him go to oblivion with his kin—"Snohomish," "Duwamish," "Citizen," "Rewts," and others. But he could not do this. He either looked at the printed copy of his letter through a medium so distorted as to think it a *smart* production, or he had not sense enough to see the discrepancy between his practice, and the preaching of his *name in the dark*. He could'nt "keep it." Every body must know who "Brown" is, and out it comes, before the *Courier* had been in town a day.—*Brown* is one ELWOOD EVANS, attorney and counsellor-at-law in Olympia. Well, who is Mr. Evans? We will not pretend to answer the question in full, *at this time*.—"In a few days," if we think it worth while, we will be more general and "*iligant*" in our attention to him. He is a "young man"—*young*—of some ability, and superficially speaking, many acquirements. (We speak of him as a public man or politician.) He has claimed to be a Clay, Webster, Fillmore, whig. All who have watched his course, will remember how earnestly, how studiously he has toiled and labored to become a leader of the party to which he claimed to belong. It has always been his habit to denounce, in the most unmeasured terms the abolition and free-soil parties. He has professed to co-operate with Judge Hays and *his* party, whose known opposition to free-soilism *until now*, has been a sort of endorsement of Mr. Evans as a whig. And Mr. Evans, too, has claimed to be an open, high-minded, honorable whig. This being the *professed* character of the man, how is it to be reconciled with that given in the *Brown* letter? That whole letter is a labored and sophistical argument, after an attempt to show Judge Cushman's inconsistency—to prove that the free-soil party should vote for Judge Strong. It is, as we said before, and as Mr. B. F. Brown, of this vicinity, whose name Evans took the liberty to appropriate to himself for the time being, declares it to be *a humiliating bid*, for that party's vote *for Judge Strong*. And to give force and effect to the argument, Brown—the sneaking *subroquet* of Evans, must assume, as he has the name, free-soil doctrines and principles. He must leave the reader to believe the letter was written by the gentleman above alludded to—a genuine free-soiler. The hypocrisy exhibited in this instance is humiliating—the imposition is disgraceful—the deception is degrading.—Under any circumstances, anonymous communications are bad enough; but when they are filled with such Iscariotic hypocrisy, they are despicable. We heartily despise it, and will leave the subject here.

As we have said before, we dislike to deal with persons and personal character; and we do not except when compelled. It is only, when men thrust themselves before the public that we will touch them.

☞"MR. C. C. TERRY, of King county, passed through this place, a few days since, *en route* for the states, on a visit to his friends. Mr. Terry is one of the first settlers of this territory, and by his enterprise and industry has laid the foundation of a handsome fortune, and by his gentlemanly deportment has established for himself a reputation, with all who know him, that is truly enviable; even his temporary absence is a source of regret to his friends, and they heartily wish him a pleasant and safe journey to the states and a speedy return.—*P. S. Courier*.

We heartily and cheerfully endorse the above complimentary notice of our old friend TERRY; yet his unrelenting attachment to the principles of the whig party would lead us to hope that if his "speedy return" would be likely to endanger the chances of his sterling democratic rival, MR. STRICKLER, from obtaining a seat in the next council, (between whom there is a contest), we would hope his stay might be somewhat protracted.

☞We would respectfully urge that every thinking democrat in the territory, into whose hands the present week's issue of the *Pioneer and Democrat* may fall, to peruse carefully the second "Citizen Circular," of Mr. LAWSON, of our neighboring territory, which we copy from the Oregon *Times*. It will be found to be a bold, straight-forward democratic document, and will richly repay the attention bestowed by a perusal of it.

☞Both the Oregon *Times* and *Statesman* have hoisted the name of Gen. JOSEPH LANE, as the democratic candidate for the next Presidency. We would certainly rather see STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, President, than any living man, and next to him Gen. Lane, would certainly not be very far from our first chice; nor does the Gen. stand any mean chance to receive the nomination.

☞The Oregon *Times* of 23d inst., says that the next House of Representatives will stand as follows: Democrats 28—opposition 2. Council—Democrats 7—opposition 2. Hardly enough to make politics interesting in the next legislative assembly.

THE PUGET SOUND COURIER.—The last *Courier* is very largely devoted to us, *personally*—about which the public can have no possible interest or curiosity. The object is apparent to all, and can but excite the pity or contempt of all honorable, right-thinking men. We defy the sneaking pack that do their harmless barking through its columns—the low, sensual, "flash" productions are duly appreciated, and rightly located—"the end of their existence is not mine—the aim of their ambition is not mine."—We have no desire to devote so large a share of our time and attention, as that paper has evidenced in our behalf, in bringing the *Courier* into further notice. Without argument, courtesy or common decency, the last number has played the game of the quirking, disreputable pettifogger so plainly towards us and the course our paper has pursued, that a formal reply would be an admission that such a reply was necessary, which no sensible person will assume to be the case. For the sake of convenience, for the future, we will drop the plural, and speak or reply to the "*editor*" of the *Courier*, as occasion may require; and for the purpose of being more fully understood, hereafter, as far as we can consistently do so, we will drop the name "*whig*," as applied to the party to which the editor of that paper professes to belong, and adopt the word "fusion," as more appropriate. The Paul Pry, "flash" articles of the last *Courier* display the gross sensuality of the author too plainly for their paternity to be mistaken. Whilst the morbid appetites of his kith and kin will be gratified, the intelligent and thinking masses will be disgusted. The *Courier* is an admirable echo of its parent.

NEIGHBORING COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—By reference to a communication in another column, and to the list of regular democratic nominations, it will be observed that the regular democratic convention in Pierce county nobly sustained itself, by placing in nomination an unalloyed democratic ticket, dispite the efforts of the fusion "pizzerinctums," to absorb their powers and influence, and present to the people of that county, a mongral ticket for their support. M. H. FROST, Esq., it will be perceived has been nominated for the Council, for Pierce and Sawamish counties, and we consider the selection an excellent one. Mr. F. is a staunch and reliable democrat, of ability and weight of character sufficient to make himself *heard* and *felt* in the council, and we trust the democracy of Sawamish will unite as a unit with the democracy of Pierce, and give their joint candidate for councilman, and joint military officers, such a majority as they are deserving of. With the candidates for representatives Messrs. Packard, Morrison and Burge, we have but slight acquaintance, but the endorsement of the convention which nominated them is sufficient evidence to us of the genuiness of the democracy of the nominees. We hope that the hard-fisted democracy of the "Muck," Puyalup, French Prairie, Nisqually, &c., will on the 9th day of July next, teach the Know-nothing fusionists such a lesson as will long be remembered by them, by electing the entire ticket, and giving to Col. Anderson a handsome majority in the county. There is a decided democratic majority in Pierce, and we hope the party will not suffer itself to be imposed upon in this election.

KING COUNTY.—The sterling democracy of this county held a convention some time since, and nominated a full straightout democratic ticket. The candidates of the party for representatives will be found under the appropriate head. Fortunately for the democracy of that county, we are told, their ranks are not infested with know-nothings, or factious, restless demagogues, as is the case elsewhere. The nominees are gentlemen of experience, ability and sound political integrity, and as the party is thoroughly united, it is to be expected that the entire ticket will be elected. The party have a right to expect clean work from the democracy of King, and it is due to the party there, that the whole ticket should balance up a majority something like equal to that which Col. Anderson is certain to receive.

LEWIS COUNTY.—We regret to learn that the democracy of this county are considerably divided up, (not politically, or through know-nothingism), but on sectional matters, pertaining to their county affairs.—This is a matter at all times and under all circumstances to be regretted. And although this state of things unhappily exists in Lewis county, we are gratified in the assurance that Col. Anderson will lose no votes in consequence, and that the fusion party is as unfortunately situated as the democratic party is. Of course the name of Col. Anderson will appear on all the tickets except that of regular know-nothing fusionists. The regular democratic nominees are—for the Council, John Moore; for Representatives, Jackson Barton and John Hogue—all democrats of the active, thinking, working school of politics.

Letter of Hon. Elisha Whittlesey.

The following letter from Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, 1st Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury, to Chief Justice LANDER of this Territory, will be found particularly important to the Clerks of the different Districts, and of the Supreme Court, in the making up of their quarterly accounts, &c.; for whose benefit we give place for it in our columns to-day:

Treasury Department, Comptroller's Office, April 3rd, 1855.

HON. EDWARD LANDER, Chief Justice of Washington Territory, Olympia, W. T.

SIR:—Your letter of the 21st February last was received on the 26th ultimo, and I have given to the question submitted by you a careful consideration.

Upon reviewing the organic act for Washington Territory, approved 2d March, 1853, I am not able to find a warrant for the appointment of more than three clerks, one for each of the District Courts, and one clerk for the Supreme Court of the Territory. The 9th Section of the act provides that the Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and that a district court shall be held in each by one of the justices of the Supreme Court. It is enacted that "each district court, or the Judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk."—Provision is also made for a Supreme Court, and that it shall appoint its clerk. It is quite clear to my mind that these clauses only authorize the appointment of four clerks, one for the supreme, and one for each district court. In case the clerk of a district court should leave his abode to attend court in another county, he would be entitled to mileage. But clerks for each county can only be appointed for local purposes, in reference to the local and territorial jurisdiction, and for their compensation can have no claim on the United States.

The three clerks of the district courts and the clerk of the supreme court are entitled to charge double the fees specified in the act of 26th Feb., 1853, and should make up their accounts for fees chargeable to the United States at the end of each term, or quarterly, or every six months, verify the same, giving time of services, &c., and send the same to the First Auditor for settlement, with a letter from the Judge certifying their appointment as clerk—unless the Judge shall have previously advised the Department. Whatever is found due to each clerk will be remitted.

At the expiration of June and December in each year, each of the above named clerks should make up a return of fees and emoluments, divided into the following heads:

Fees received paid by the United States.
Fees received from individuals.
Fees not received, but payable due by United States.
Do. by individuals.

This return should be duly verified, and if at the end of the year the clerk should not have received the sum of $1,000 per annum, he should make up his account, and send it with his return to the Secretary of the Interior. The word "compensation" has been so construed as to deduct office expenses from the gross fees received; but all allowances for office rent, &c., must be made by the Secretary of the Interior, or approved by him.

This compensation, or salary account, under the 3d section of the act approved 26th February, 1853, will then be stated separately from the ordinary account for fees. It has reference to the calendar year, and consequently if a clerk enter upon his office, say 15th of April, he should begin his return at that date and continue it to the 30th June, ensuing.

I am therefore of opinion that clerks appointed for the counties cannot be recognized, and have no claim upon the United States for compensation. Be pleased to advise me of the clerks appointed for the supreme court, and of the three clerks appointed for the districts courts.

I shall be obliged by your giving publicity to this letter, as the account of one of the clerks for a county of Washington Territory was passed by this office without my attention having been drawn to the validity of his appointment, and I fear that a general misapprehension exists among the clerks upon this subject.

Most sincerely yours,
ELISHA WHITTLESEY.
Comptroller.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

STEILACOOM, June 24th, 1855.

FRIEND WILEY:—I am happy to inform you that the Democratic cause is bound to be triumphant in this county. The party held their convention yesterday, and everything was done in a Democratic style, and I do not believe that there is a *true blue* in the whole county who is not perfectly satisfied with the decision of said convention. The *people's, alias, Know-nothing*, and whig meeting was held on the same day. I will not comment on the their ticket, but leave you and the good people to judge what kind of an article it is made up of, by testing the quality. I am truly sorry to see some good names on said ticket, but I presume it was done without their consent or knowledge. Sawamish county was properly represented in our convention by three of my old friends formerly of Thurston, Messrs Hall, Hancock, and Swindle, who, by the by, had great inducements held out to them to get them into the *dear people's convention*, but it was no go, they are of the right stamp, true blue to the back bone, and will do to bet on at any time. You will perceive from the action of the Democratic convention, that we intend, not alone, to stand by our candidate for Congress, but to use all honorable means to elect him.

Do the old "stand-byers" of Pierce and Thurston forget that Strong would not, whilst judge of the District Court for this portion of Oregon territory, go through the mud to attend the courts, but because he had the power, he either made the jurors come to him, wherever he might be, or a fine was demanded? And who is the man that the Hudson Bay Company's agents wish to go to Congress? Why he who has decided cases in their favor—and said decisions have been overruled by the proper department. I wonder where the Hudsons Bay Company's steamer "Beaver," and "Mary Dare" are, and if Judge Strong ever heard of two such vessels, and how they were disposed of?

Mr. Editor, for the world of me I cannot see how Judge Strong has the impudence to come over here and ask the people to support him. Does he think to gull us? or may be he thinks we are natural Know-nothings, as a majority of our citizens are from "Pike" and "Posey." One thing he can depend upon that if we know-nothing naturally, that we are not so politically. And as we deem it necessary for the good of our Territory, we have employed one medium sized Fort Simpson canoe which will be in readiness to transport Strong & Co. up Frazier's river, on the 10th of July next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.

A. BENTON MOSES.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

MR. EDITOR:—I observed in your last issue, allusion is made to a communication published in the Puget Sound *Courier*, signed "Brown," which, by some, has been attributed to myself. To any one at all familiar with my past course, the forgery is palpable. It is a fair sample of "Whig Policy," and will be viewed as such by the True Republicans it was intended to entrap.

That Anti-Slavery men can support either Anderson or Strong, is more than I can comprehend.

Col. Anderson's position is open and unequivocal. He is for the Nebraska Bill and every other pro-slavery measure of the Administration, and of course expects no "free-soil" support.

Judge Strong is opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise line, as thereby the "quiet and harmony of the country was disturbed," but as he avowed in his speech on Bush's prairie on the 23d inst., he is "in favor of the Compromise measures of 1850," which trod under foot the Wilmot proviso, guaranteed the admission of three more slave States out of Texas, and passed the odious Fugitive Act, either of which, is far worse than the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That is an outrage the people can rectify by the occupation of Kansas by free settlers, or rejecting its application for admission, as a slave State, in Congress.

BEJAMIN F. BROWN.

June 25th, 1855.

Democratic Meeting in King Co.

Agreeable to notice a democratic convention was held in Seattle, King county, on the 16th day of June, 1855. Thomas Mercer was unanimously chosen president, and Jno. Henning secretary. The president stated the object of the meeting. This being done they then proceeded to ballot, which resulted as follows:

Representatives—Cyrus C. Lewis, David Phillips, and Delos Waterman.
County Commissioner—Thos. Mercer.
County Auditor—Sam'l Bechtelheimer.
County Assessor—John Henning.
County Surveyor—W. A. Strickler.
Coroner—H. H. Tobin.
Colonel—Samuel W. Russell.
Lieut. Col.—H. L. Yesler.
Major—Joseph Foster.

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

THOMAS MERCER, *Pres't.*
JOHN HENNING, *Sec'y.*

☞ In speaking of the reported Indian difficulties in Southern Oregon, about which considerable speculation has recently been indulged in this quarter, the last Oregon *Times* says:—"The rumors of Indian difficulties in the Rogue river country do not amount to anything serious. From all the information we have, we are of opinion that there is nothing serious to be apprehended.

☞ The communication of B. F. BROWN, Esq., in another column, "does up" the "Strong" "Brown," "*brown*" and "*strong*."

☞ We are indebted to J. W. SULLIVAN, Esq., News Depot, San Francisco, Cal., for a supply of late papers, pictorials and magazines, received per Stuart's express, this week.

Celebration at Grand Mound.

The "Fourth" will be celebrated at Grand Mound. An oration will be delivered at 10 o'clock—after which the company will partake of a collation prepared for the occasion.

Citizens far and near invited to join in the festivities.

L. D. DURGIN,
J. W. GOODELL,
JAMES BILES,
Com. of Arrangements.

Fourth of July in Lewis.

The eightieth anniversary of our nation's birth day, will be appropriately celebrated by the people of Boisfoit Plains. An oration will be delivered by C. H. SPINNING, esq. Public invited to attend.

Marshal—Col. S. S. SAUNDERS.
Committee of Arrangements,

Maj. S. BUCHANAN, Mrs. H. HOGUE,
C. F. WHITE, Mrs. C. STILLMAN,
E. DAVIS, Mrs. M. CASTOR.

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.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR COUNCILMEN AND REPRESENTATIVES,
In the different Counties in Washington Ter.

CLARKE.

REPRESENTATIVES.—CHARLES C. STILES,
SAM'L D. SMITH,
JOHN D. BILES,
M. R. HATHAWAY.

LEWIS AND CHEHALIS.

COUNCILMAN—C. W. STEWART.
REPRESENTATIVE—Chehalis—JAS. R. JOHNSON.

SAWAMISH.

REPRESENTATIVE.—WILLIAM M. MORROW.

ISLAND COUNTY.

REPRESENTATIVE—J. S. SMITH.

WHATCOM.

REPRESENTATIVE—EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

KING.

REPRESENTATIVES—CYRUS C. LEWIS,
DAVID PHILLIPS,
DELOS WATERMAN.

PIERCE.

JOINT COUNCILMAN FOR PIERCE AND SAWAMISH,
MORRIS H. FROST.

REPRESENTATIVES—JOHN A. PACKARD,
ABIAL MORRISON,
ANDREW J. BURGE.

FOR BOTH PARTIES.

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

At county seat of Lewis county on the last day of the District Court.
At Pacific City on Monday 4th of June.
At Bruceville, in Chehalis County on the 6th of June.
At Chinook city on the 7th of June.
" Cathlamet on 8th of June.
" Oak Point on 9th of June.
" Cathlapootle, Clark Co., on 11th June.
" Fort Vancouver, Clark Co., on 13th June.
" Washoogle " " " 14th June.
" Cascades on 16th June.
" Monticillo on 18th June.
" Cowlitz Landing 20th June.
" Goodell's on 22nd June.
" Whatcom on 28th June.
" Coveland on 30th June.
" Port Townsend 2nd July.
" Port Gamble on 3d July.
" Seattle on 5th July.
" Steilacoom on 7th July.
" Olympia, 9th July.

N. B. The friends of the respective candidates are requested to give notice of the time of meeting, and also appoint a place for said meeting in their respective precincts.

Dissolution Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Reuben L. Doyle, James W. Wiley and George B. Goudy, under the name and style of Doyle & Co., in the publication of the Pioneer and Democrat, was dissolved by mutual consent on the fourth day of June, 1855. The business will hereafter be conducted by Geo. B. Goudy, to whom all communications on business, for the future, will be addressed. Until further notice, the paper will be conducted editorially, as heretofore.

REUBEN L. DOYLE.
JAMES W. WILEY.
GEORGE B. GOUDY.

Olympia, June 15, 1855. 40-3t

Removal.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

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

Settle Up! Pay Up!!

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of CLARK & PATTON, either by note or book account, for work done in the line of blacksmithing, are requested to settle the same to save further trouble, within two months from this date, with J. C. Patton, who will at all times be found at the blacksmith shop, to attend to the same.

J. C. PATTON.

Olympia, June 9th, 1825. 39.

Complaint for Divorce.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
County of Cowlitz.

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

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

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

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

A. J. BORLAND,
Clerk of said Court in and for said County.
Monticello, April 11th, A. D., 1855. 39-3m

IRON CASTINGS AND MACHINERY.

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

EIGHT CENTS PER POUND.

MACHINERY, Engines and Boilers, at a corresponding reduction.

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

Stoves! Stoves!

THE SUBSCRIBER has established himself on Main street, one door north of J. Williams' store, where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

COOK, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES, TIN, COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND JAPANNED WARE, &C.

N. B. Job work and repairing done with neatness and despatch, upon the shortest notice.

W. N. AYERS.

Olympia, April 21, '55. 32tf

Tobacco.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED—TOBACCO AG'CY! GREEN, HEATH & ALLEN, corner of Washington and Battery streets, San Francisco, would inform the trade of California and Oregon, that they have established a house in this city for the sale of VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, which they are received direct from, and selling directly on account of, the manufacturers; consequently, they can sell at prices that must be satisfactory. The invoice value of our present stock is considerably over $200,000, comprising an assortment as to style and quality, greatly superior to any thing ever offered on the Pacific coast, and equal to that of any house in the Atlantic States. Among the brands are the following:

Crumpton's FOUR ACE; do SOV. OF THE SEAS;
Crumpton's BRIDE OF THE PACIFIC, do MEDAL,
Halsey's FOUR A's; Boyd's GOLD LEAF,
Saunder's HARRY OF THE WEST;
Ferguson's STAR OF THE WEST;
Miller & Crenshaw's BLUFF CITY;
Royster's CANTELOPE;
Dickenson's OCEAN and WITCHES' EYE;
Crosby & Wootten's METROPOLITAN.

Also, Smoking and Leaf Tobacco, and 200 packages ordinary bands. may 19,—3m.

Strained Honey.

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

Olympia, Nov. 21, 1854. 11tf

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 Oakalmakane tribe of Indians;—thence in a true south course to the forty-seventh parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the main Palouse river—which two latter lines of boundary separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Spokans; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Moh-hah-ne-she or southern tributary of the same;—thence in a southeasterly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucannon river, separating the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence down the Snake river to its junction with the Columbia river; thence up the Columbia river to the "White Banks" below Priest's Rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-mah-luke; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Columbia river at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between the mouth of the Umatilla river and Butter creek—all which latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians;—thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.

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

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

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

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

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't Ind'n Affairs, W. T.
June 29, '55. 42-6m
. Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.

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

By the Nez Perces—Commencing at the source of the Wo-na-me-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 Wol-low-how and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river at the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river, fifty miles above the place known as the "crossing of the Salmon river;" thence due north to the summit of the Bitter Root mountains; thence along the crest of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This notice is published for the information of the public.

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

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

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

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Take notice that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Stephen Lewis, deceased, late of Thurston county. Persons having claims against the said decedent, and those owing will at once call upon the undersigned and settle the same.

DAVID F. BYLES,
Grand Mound Prairie.
June 8, 1855. 39-4t

E. H. WILSON,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

At Deshutes, W. T.

A good assortment of the above merchandise will be kept constantly on hand, and offered for sale at prices to suit the times.

E. H. WILSON.

Deshutes, April 21, '54. 32tf

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
126, Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

July 23, 1853—46ly.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

GEORGE GIBBS, Brigadier Gen.
Steilacoom, March 18, 1855. n28tf.

May Flower, El Sacramento,

E. T. HUDSON LINDEN, AND OUR GENERAL BRANDS OF TOBACCOS OF JONES & HUDSON'S MANUFACTURE.

THE "May Flower" is put up expressly for retail trade, 12 plugs to the pound, and it is admitted by all who have tried it, to be the best they have ever tasted. For sale by

SAM. H. PRICAARD,
Up stairs, corner Battery and Sacramento Sts.,
San Francisco.

Goods bought on commission and forwarded to any part of the mines.

March 31, 1855. 1m29

MOUNT VERNON.

THE subscriber having located twenty miles above the Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, on what was formerly known as the Clicatat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C. C. Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.

3w48 J. L. MITCHELL.

Advertising Agency.

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

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

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

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

June 8, 1855. 39-1y

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice to Farmers.

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

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

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS,

IN Township 14 North of Range 3 West,
" 15 " " 3 "
" 16 " " 3 "

The above Townships having been surveyed, and the plats thereof approved on the 15th day of May, 1855, all settlers who have claims or parts of claims therein before the date of such approval, are requested to appear at the office of the Register and Receiver of the land district of Washington Territory, at Olympia, within thirty days from and after the first day of July next, or previous to that time if convenient, when and where we shall be prepared to enter upon the adjustment and settlement of their claims according to law, and of all conflicts of boundary lines that may be found to exist among them.

And every person who has settled or shall settle within such townships after the date of approval aforesaid, is required by law to file at this office the notification of his claim, specifying the precise tract or tracts claimed by him, within three months from the date of his settlement, and he hereby is requested so to do at any convenient time within such term.

Given under our hands at Olympia, this 15th day of June, 1855.

H. C. MOSELEY, Register,
E. YULEE, Receiver.
June 15, 1855. 40-6w

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY

THE LATE EMPLOYEES OF
ADAMS & CO.,

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

Express and Forwarding Business,

...IN ALL ITS BRANCHES...

Throughout the
UNITED STATES—
CALIFORNIA—and
OREGON.

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

☞ Collections of all kinds promptly attended to. ☜

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

Indian Reservations.

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

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pure Refined Calcined and Extra Carbonated Saleratus.

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

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.,
Sole agent for the sale of this Saleratus in Washington Territory.
March 29, 1855. 29tj

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

SPECIAL NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address all communications to
JOHN LIVINGSTON,
157 Broadway, New York.

REFERENCES.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.
Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War,
Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy,
Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury,
Hon. ROBERT McCAELLAND, Secretary of Interior,
Hon. CALEB CUSHING, Attorney General,
Col. JOHN J. ABERT, Topographical Engineer U.S.A.
Lt. Col. S. H. LONG, " "
Col. F. S. BELTON, Third Artillery "
And public officers generally.
march5–34tf

Boot and Shoe shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Olympia and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop on Main street, where he will manufacture

BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES AND HARNESS;

All of which will be made after the latest fashion, and in a good workmanlike manner.

Please give us a call and examine our stock, which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

J. B. ROBERTS.
☞ Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
Olympia, Nov. 11, 1854. 9ly

STUART'S EXPRESS!

From Olympia, W. T., to Portland, O. T.,
CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC CO'S EXPRESS,
FOR THE
ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!

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

Bills of exchange procured on the Atlantic States and Europe.

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

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.

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

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

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

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes &c.
J. K. HURD.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

HAVE an excellent engine lathe, of 22 in. swing in operation, under charge of an experienced machinist and engineer, who will execute orders in his line, in a superior style and finish, with dispatch.

—ALSO—

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

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

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of WILSON & HURD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. H. Wilson will settle the business of the late firm.

E. H. WILSON,
J. K. HURD.
Dec. 15, 1854.--18tf

W. T. SAYWARD,

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

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, AND DRY GOODS

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

New Goods!

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

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

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.

Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants.

Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests, Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

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

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

All of which will be sold very low.
W. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, June 9,–'54. -tf.

DISSOLUTION.

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

F. W. Pettygrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up.

L. B. HASTINGS,
F. W. PETTYG OVE,
A. A. PLUMME.
Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 2stf

Fruit Trees for the Million
At the Washington Nursery!

THE UNDERSIGNED has established a Nursery in connection with the well known fruit growers, H. & S. Lewelling & Co., Milwaukie, O. T., on his claim six miles east of Steilacoom, W. T., for the cultivation and sale of ROOT GRAFTED fruit trees, consisting of

APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, CHERRY, PLUMB, QUINCE, CURRANTS, GRAPE, GOOSBERRY, &c.

Many of said trees will be fit for transplanting this season. Purchasers will be accommodated upon the same terms as at the "Milwaukie Nursery." All orders accompanied by the CASH will be promptly attended to, and the trees delivered free of charge at Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTERSON.
Washington Plains, Sept. 20, 1854. 6m2

Noisey Carrier's

BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 77 Long Wharf, San Francisco, California. Books, Stationery, Pocket Cutlery, Blank Books, Cheap Publications, Books of History, Romance, Religion, and all of the latest varieties, and at the cheapest rates. Type for marking clothing, at wholesale and retail.

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.
June 8, 1855. 39-ly

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

Wm. J. Wills is vested with full powers as agent of John A. Wills, to settle up the business of the firm of Wills & Co.

WM. J. WILLS, Agent.
Olympia, May 6th, 1855. 39-tf

Notice to Sheep Graziers.

25 OF THE FINEST RAMS IN THE WORLD, of the South Down and Cheviot breed, may be procured on reasonable terms by persons engaged in the rearing of sheep, by application to

ED. C. FITZHUGH,
Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, W. T.
Whatcom, April 21st, '55. 32tf

MEDICAL.

Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House.

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

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.
G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-ly

PEOPLE'S EMPORIUM!
Goldman & Rosenblatt,

KEEP constantly on hand, and receive by every arrival—

Dry Goods, Clothing,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARD-WARE, STATIONARY,
SADDLERY, &c., &c.,

Which are sold at Wholesale and Retail.

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

Orders promptly attended to.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT,
Corner of Main and Second Streets.
Olympia, 1854. 12tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A GOOD Blacksmith shop with a dwelling house adjoining. Said buildings are in one of the best locations in the Territory, and can be bought at a bargain. Apply to

JAS. BARRON.
Upper Steilacoom, Sept. 9, 1854. 1tf

FRUIT TREES.
MILWAUKIE NURSERY.

H. & S. LUELLING, Proprietors.

WE have had a number of our varieties bear fruit, and we find the size and flavor to exceed any in the United States. We have greatly extended our Nursery by the introduction of many new varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c., &c.—also a variety of Flowers and ornamental Trees, many of which we shall be able to furnish this fall. We have farther extended our nursery business by establishing three Branch Nurseries in the upper country; one at Alfred Stanton's Marion county, four miles north-east of Salem; one at Mr. Knoxe's, Knoxe's Bute, Linn county; and one at Joseph Kelsey's near Starr's Point, Benton county.

March 11, 1813.

FOR SALE.

12 YOKE of Steers, large and in fine condition.—Apply to G. F. Whitworth, Olympia, or Judge Yantis on Gravelly Prairie.
Olympia, June 10, 1854.–n10

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.
Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,
DENTAL SURGEON.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Porcelain Gum Teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answering every end of the natural teeth.

Particular attention paid to the plugging of decayed teeth with gold or tin foil, thereby preventing further decay. Teeth extracted with improved forceps, giving the least possible pain.

☞ All operations warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no charge made. Ladies visited at their residence if requested.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

Fresh Arrival!
AT
JOHNSON'S NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED by the bark "Mary Melville," a large stock of goods, consisting partly of

Sugar,	Flour and Corn Meal,
Tea,	Beans,
Coffee,	Mustard,
Butter,	Spices,
Bacon,	Pickles,
Tobacco,	Powder,
Soap,	Shot,
Starch,	White Lead,
Lamp Wick,	Crockeryware,
Boots and Shoes,	Dried Apples,
Rice,	Baking Powders,
Indigo,	Saleratus,
White Lead,	Smoking Tobacco,

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hard-ware,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's boots and shoes, for sale at the lowest possible prices, and superior qurlity.

T. JOHNSTON.
Olympia, February 21, 1855. 1tf

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark "Carib," invoice Dry Goods, Groceries and Indian trade, which we offer low for cash.

GEORGE & CO.
Alki, Dewampsh Day, April 13, 1854. 32tf

SALT! SALT!!

ON hand and for sale at the store of Samuel C. Allen, next door to G. A. Barnes' store, 100 tons Hawaiian salt, manufactured at Puloe Salt Works, to be disposed of at wholesale or otherwise, at moderate rates. The attention of those engaged in the Salmon fishery is invited to an inspection of the article.

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.
Olympia, July 29, 1854. 47tf

Claims for Damages by Indians.

NOTICE is hereby given, that claims for damages, done by Indians of this Territory to citizens, must be put in under the regulations of the Department, in the following manner:

1. It must be shown either that the property has been taken by force, or with intent to steal, or that it has been maliciously destroyed, and that the person to whom it belonged was lawfully within the Indian country.

2. Application for remuneration must be made by the owner, his representative, attorney, or agent, to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, within three years after the commission of the injury.

3. The necessary documents and proofs must accompany the application.

4. Oaths may be administered and depositions taken by the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent. Whenever the Indian can make out a presumption of title in himself, from the fact of previous possession or ownership, the burden of proof will rest on the white person.

5. The application, documents, and proof, must then be transmitted by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, to the Department of the Interior, for the direction of the President.

6. Whenever directed by him, a demand will be made by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, upon the nation or tribe to which the Indian or Indians committing the injury belonged, for satisfaction.

7. From the making of such demand of satisfaction, the "reasonable time," not exceeding twelve months, will be computed.

8. If within that time the Indian nation or tribe shall refuse or neglect to make satisfaction, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make return of his doings to the Department of the Interior, accompanied by the papers connected with the case, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury.

9. Every person making application to the agent for indemnification for injuries committed by Indians upon his property, will be required to make affidavit, that neither himself, his representative, attorney, or agent, has violated the provisions of this law, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge. Evidence of such "seeking or attempting," if communicated to the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make a part of the return of his doings herein before required.

Claims may accordingly be filed either at the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs, at Olympia, or delivered to the agent for the Paget Sound District, Col. M. T. Simmons, or the sub-agent for the Columbia River, W. H. Tappan, who will attend the various courts during term time for the purpose.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. & Sup't. Indian Aff's.
Olympia, March 18, 1855. n28-tf.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

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

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

ALLEN & CO.

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

Sandwich Island Store, at Tumwater,

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

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

Jan. 12, 1855. n18tf.

Cabinet Shop.

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

A variety of work made of beautiful curled maple now in readiness. The citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.

A. J. LINVILL.
Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

THE TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,
THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!!

Taafee, McCahill & Co.,

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

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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

We would also invite the attention of purchasers for the Oregon and Sandwich Island Markets, to our stock, believing that we can supply them with articles, in our line, suited to their trade, on terms quite as reasonable as any house on the Pacific coast.

TAAFEE, McCAHILL & CO.,
Front, corner Sacramento streets,
San Francisco, California.
June 15, 1855. 40-tf

Thomas Tenant's
SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION WAREHOUSE.

SIGN OF THE WOODEN SAILOR,
Fire Proof Block,
CORNER OF LONG WHARF AND FRONT STREET.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

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

AT GOVERNMENT PRICES.

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

Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.

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

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

General and Coast Charts of all parts of the world.

Wilkes' charts of Islands in the Pacific.

Admiralty charts in great variety.

Ringgold's charts of San Francisco Bay and Rivers.

Nautical Almanacs and Books.

Log Slates, Stationery, Pocket Spy Glasses.

Compound Microscopes, Stereoscopes.

Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Magnets.

Drawing and Tracing Paper.

Hydrometers for Liquors, Salts, Syrups, Acids, Milk, &c.

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

☞ Being a practical workman, (having learned my business in the manufactory of the celebrated Wm. J. Young, of Philadelphia,) all work entrusted to me will be properly done.

San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.
PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.
WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

130 Clay St., are the exclusive agents for the sale of the STODART'S PIANO FORTES AND PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the Manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making a personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation. Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire.

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

Scott's Republications.
BRITISH PERIODICALS.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (CONSERVATIVE.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (WHIG.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (FREE CHURCH.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (LIBERAL.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (TORY.)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily journal, and the ponderous tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt of early sheets from the British publishers, by which we are enabled to place all our re-prints in the hands of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this involves a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, viz:

For any one of the four Reviews, per annum	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews, do	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews, do	7 00
For any four of the Reviews, do	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, do	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, do	9 00
For Blackwood and four Reviews, do	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the state where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above price will be allowed to clubs ordering direct from Scott & Co., for four or more copies of any one or more of the above. Thus four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

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

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

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold street, New York.
June 15, 1854. 40-tf

Strained Honey.

A NEW supply of fine strained Honey just received and for sale at PARKER'S.
Olympia, Nov. 24, 1854. 11tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 5tf

C. C. HEWITT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
AND
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W.T.
March 24, 1855. n28-ly.

C. H. MASON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,
French Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE—PORTLAND HOSPITAL, FRONT STREET,
Portland, Oregon.

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

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

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

Evans & Ebey,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Offices—Olympia and Port Townsend, W. T.
I. N. EBEY, Port Townsend, W. T. } { ELWOOD EVANS, Olympia, W. T.
Aug. 12, 1854. 49tf

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

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Allan, McKinlay & Co.. Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.
June 25, 1853. 6m42

J. S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.

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

M. P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

LICENTIATE of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada.

Having had the experience of fourteen years in the profession and practice of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

in all its various branches in England, India and the United States, and now a resident of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.

N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand.
Terms moderate.
Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

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

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.

☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.
Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

REMOVAL.

A. B. STUART, of Stuart's Express, will hereafter be found at the Store of Messrs. J. & C. E. Williams.
A. B. STUART.

HOLMAN HOUSE,
DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,
NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

Ex "Sarah Warren,"
Groceries & Provisions.

A FULL and general assortment, just received and for sale by JOHN G. PARKER, JR.
Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52tf

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,
SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDL IS
STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

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

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th. 1853.—ly 48.

J. W. Sullivan,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, Post-office building, San Francisco, California, would call the attention of all booksellers, expressmen and news agents to a large list of newspapers and magazines which he will furnish with despatch, together with books, stationery, and all the cheap publications of the day, at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed. As this list can never be perfect, he will send a specimen copy of all new publications, if desired. Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to have all their orders packed in this establishment, as they can be supplied in advance of any other house. All orders will be answered promptly.
June 8, '55. 39-tf

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware,—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.
San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

WASHINGTO 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 "ON THE House for the weary."

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

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

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

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

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

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

WM. COOK.
Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.
NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!

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

50,000 Trees two years growth from the bud, of large size; 20,000 one year's growth, comprising 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,
	New Town Pippen,
Golden Sweet,	Northern Spy,
Porter Apple,	Roxbury Russett,
Tolpehocking,	Ralls Jenating,
Maiden's Blush,	Michael Henry Pippen,
Rambo,	McCarver Premium,
Fall Pippen,	McCarver Winter Seedling
Yellow Bellflower,	Sweet June,
Belmont or Gate Apple,	Dutch Mignon.
Rhode Island Greening,	

PEARS.

Butlett,	Marich Louisa,
White Dojenne,	Juliene,
Dearborn Seedling,	Jargonelle,
Madelene,	Pound, Monts Large,
Nadoleon,	Bize Blanca,
Fondau,	Seckel,
Dr Awtum,	

CHERRIES.

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

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

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

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

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

E. D. WARBASS.
Eden Farm, Cowlitz Landing, Aug. 22, 1854. 1tf

The Ladies' Wreath,
AND PARLOR ANNUAL.

Two volumes a year, commencing May and November

UNPARALLELLED ATTRACTIONS.

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

BEAUTIFUL FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS

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

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

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

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

The Ladies' Keepsake
AND HOME LIBRARY.

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

SAFE, PLEASING, AND PROFITABLE FIRE-SIDE VISITOR.

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

BEST WRITERS IN THE COUNTRY.

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

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

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

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

All communications in any way connected with the Wreath or Keepsake must be directed postpaid,

BURDICK & SCOVILL,
No. 8 Spruce st., New York.
May 8, 1855. 34-tf

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN
Produce and Merchandise,
COWLITZ FARMS, W. T.
September 6, 1852. 3-tf