PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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AGENTS.

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English Proscriptions the Model of American Proscriptions.

It is the boast of many who have written of English history, that after the revolution of 1688, and down to the commencement of the revolutionary troubles in the American colonies, the freest constitution, and the most perfect liberty, and the most general content, in the whole range of civilized nations, were those enjoyed by the English people. Our great historian, Bancroft, says of their condition in 1763:

"They were happy in their form of government, and were justly proud of it, for they enjoyed more perfect freedom than the world, up to that time, had known."

If we turn, however, to that portion of history which discloses the condition of Ireland, then as now an English dependency, we shall find that England, when so generally tolerant, happy, and comparatively free, extended none of the blessings which fell so unsparingly to her lot to the people of Ireland. God, in His inscrutable wisdom, seems to have ordained that, while England was preparing to lay the strong and the iron hand upon our forefathers in this hemisphere, she should also raise up for us sympathizers and friends by the persecutions and the afflictions which she heaped during a course of long and weary years upon the people of Ireland; for in proportion as both suffered at the hands of the same power, both became finally knitted together as allies and as brothers; and when the one went to war to protect her political institutions against a rapacious and a blood-thirsty ministry, the other, ronsed by her sufferings for her religion, furnished forth large numbers of men for the long and dubious conflict.

It is by no means a gratifying or a profitable subject for contemplation that after the lapse of nearly one hundred years, and when the people of the United States are enjoying the utmost perfection of political equality, individual comfort, religious toleration, and general improvement, a large portion of those people should conceive it to be their duty to imitate the disgraceful proscriptions and almost the fatal excesses which dishonored England in her heartless war upon the people of Ireland. As if to complete the shameful coincidence which, as it has been commenced, is also sought to be completed, by a reckless secret conspiracy in our midst, the American people are now called to select their victims more particularly from the ranks of the Irish citizens. The Irish had served England faithfully, as well before as after the revolution of 1688, as truly and as bravely as they are serving her now. But this did not rescue them from the scandalous and persistent exactions, penalties, and sufferings imposed by their English masters for religion's sake. And have not these same Irish also served the American people gallantly and well? The scourge and the scaffold of England drove thousands to these shores before and during our revolutionary war. They stood by us through that seven-years conflict; thousands have fought and died for our flag from that day to the present; they have proved themselves no less admirable and useful in peace than they were steady and trustful in war. And now, as if to show how submissively we worship the English example, the American people are invited to fall upon and disfranchise these citizens because Catholicity is the creed of the majority!

The class of men in this country who declare that "Americans must rule America" do not know, we presume, how faithfully their present creed of persecution is copied from a foreign example. In order to show them the truth of this observation, it may be well to point out some of the means resorted to by the British prototypes to extirpate and destroy the independence of the Irish Catholics. The reader has already seen how close the resemblance is between the intolerants and malignants of the present day and their English know-nothing originals more than a hundred years ago. This is made still more striking by the following summary and comparison:

Irish Roman Catholics were excluded from seats in both branches of the legislature, and finally excluded from voting for members to serve in Parliament.

We are told by Edmund Burke (an Irish friend of America), that the Catholic Irish being disfranchised, one enactment pursued them after another, till they suffered under a universal, unmitigated, indispensable, exceptionless disqualification.

In the courts of law they could not gain a place on the bench, nor act as a barrister, attorney, or solicitor, nor be employed even as a hired clerk, nor sit on a grand jury, or as justice of the peace, nor hold even the lowest civil office of trust and profit, nor have a privilege in a town corporate, nor be a freeman of such corporation, nor vote at a vestry.

A Catholic could not marry a Protestant—the priest who should celebrate such a marriage was to be hanged; nor could a Catholic be a guardian to any child, nor educate his own child if the mother declared herself a Protestant, or even if his own child, however young, should be a Protestant!

No Protestant in Ireland could instruct a Papist.

No Papists could be admitted to the universities or colleges without taking various test-oaths.

Papists could not have schools, academies, or colleges of their own.

For a Catholic to teach a Protestant was a felony, punishable by imprisonment, exile, *or death*.

They could not send their children abroad to be educated; for, by a statute of King William, to be educated in any foreign Catholic school "was an unalterable and perpetual outlawry."

The child sent abroad for education, no matter how young and innocent, forfeited all his goods and chattels, and all his lands. Those who sent him abroad incurred the same penalties.

The Irish Catholics could not worship according to their own creed, except by connivance.

Their clergy, taken from the humbler classes, could not be taught at home, nor sent abroad for education, nor could learned ecclesiastics be invited from abroad.

Such clergy as were permitted to remain in Ireland were kept like prisoners at large, within certain limits.

All those priests not registered, or not in limits, were banished from Ireland, on pain of being hanged, drawn, and quartered, if they returned.

The Catholic Irish have been plundered of six-sevenths of their land by iniquitous confiscations, and every acre of the remaining seventh was grudged them by the Protestants.

No non-conforming Catholic could buy land, or retain it by descent, demise, or settlement, or lend money as the security, or hold an interest in it through a Protestant trustee, or take a lease of ground for more than thirty years. If, under such a lease, he made his farm produce more than one-third beyond the rent, the first Protestant discoverer might sue for such a lease, so that the Catholic could not drain his fields, nor enclose them, nor build solid houses on them.

Even if a Catholic owned a horse worth more than five pounds, any Protestant might take it away.

Nor was natural affection or parental authority respected. The son of a Catholic land-holder, however dissolute or young, if he would but join the English church, could revolt against his father, and turn his father's estate in fee simple into a tenantcy for life, becoming himself the owner, and annulling every agreement made by the father, even before his son's conversion.

The Catholic father could not in any degree disinherit his apostatizing son; but the child, in declaring himself a Protestant, might compel his father to confess, upon oath, the value of his substance, real and personal, on which the Protestant court might out of it award the son immediate maintenance, and, after the father's death, any establishment it pleased.

It will be said, in reply to this reproduction of know-nothingism after the revolution of 1688, that the present intolerants and bigots do not go so far out of the way as their British prototypes. Throwing out of the case death punishments and other bodily sufferings for opinion's sake, we ask wherein does the creed of the latter, so far as we know it, and so far as we may judge by existing manifestations and recent outrages, so greatly differ from the model of the English bigots and law-givers?

If the patriots who say only "Americans shall rule America" do not by law keep adopted citizens and Catholics out of office, they do it against the spirit of the law by base and dishonest combinations.

Like the English oppressors, however, they would prohibit an Irish Catholic, if born abroad, from voting; and if not born abroad they would so oppress him as to render his right of suffrage of no value to him.

Like the English oppressors, our know-nothings would push every foreigner out of a jury-box, and, as late experience has shown, would deny to a Catholic his rights before our courts if one of their own sworn adherents were his adversary.

Who cannot say that the proscription of the know-nothings will enter into social and into private life? Who does not know that in many cases it has done so already, and that in a country where a particular religion is made by a base party a stain and a curse, those who oppose such religion could not, if they would, unite with those who believe in it? It requires no law, as it did in England, to bring about this result.

Nor would it require, as in England, a law to prevent a Catholic in this country from sending his children to a Protestant school or college; for here, thank God! no power has yet dared to interfere with their right to have schools of their own.

As to the legal influences, in our country of law, depriving Catholics of their property, enforced in England, were we not told by a very prominent proscriptionist, in the last Congress, that the know-nothings intended to control not only the juries, but the judges, too? and recent proof shows that they had no scruples about taking care that the witness-stand was *secured*.

We will not, however, continue the parallel.

The London Times did not give us *these* reasons for its argument in favor of the secret party. Had it done so, it would have lost a point. Its frankness, however, in confessing that it approved that party, in the hope that it might set off and destroy the democracy of the United States, is in happy accordance with the designs of the leaders of the know-nothings in this country. It was more: it was consistent with the motive that influenced England to proscribe Ireland—the motive of hostility to all parties or people who look upon tyranny of any species as an offence in the sight of God and man.

But did those persecutions extinguish the Catholic church in Ireland? On the contrary, it grew strong, and gained upon the Protestant worship. "*So attractive*," says Bancroft, "*is sincerity when ennobled by persecution, even though the laws did not presume a Papist to exist there, and did not allow them to breathe but by the concurrence of the government.*" But this is a lesson taught from the beginning of the earth down to the present hour. Do these miserable know-nothing demagogues expect that they are to go on in their career of shame and outrage without building up those they would destroy? Do frantic unchurched priests expect that the hunted and the persecuted of this day will be any less resolute in adhering to their creed? If they do, they exhibit as much ignorance of mankind as of the holy principles which they weaken by their follies and their excesses.

But the similarity between the know-nothings of the present day and their prototypes of the English government does not stop with the failure of their plans of proscription. A great political good resulted from the afflictions visited upon Ireland; and the first to reap the fruit were American people. We quote again from Bancroft. He says, referring to the period previous to our revolution, about the year 1763: "Ireland and America, in so far as both were opposed by the commercial monopoly of England, *had a common cause; and while the penal laws against the Catholics did not affect the Anglo-Irish, they suffered equally with the native Irish from the restrictive system.*" The consequence was a vast emigration to the American colonies.

What the result of the present movement will be it is easy to predict. It is simply a question of time. That our happy country will be lowered in the eyes of the civilized world—will be held accountable in the hearts of the suffering and the down-trodden, who look hitherward for hope in their deep misery—it would be madness to deny even to ourselves. But the ordeal must be endured—the disgrace and the dishonor must go into history. The truly American people will not have long to wait for the issue. These inhuman proscriptions, these ignorant prejudices, these reckless riots, these assaults upon opinion, these blasphemies of God by those who oppress their fellow-beings in the wild belief that they are serving Him, will only conspire to make truth, toleration, and equality more dear to a free people, because of the dangers they have passed and the enemies they have survived.—*Wash. Union.*

CABINET MOVEMENT.—A portion of the Cabinet is rusticating. Guthrie has just arrived at Louisville somewhat indisposed by the fatigue of his late journey homeward. Dobbin is still in Fayettville, N. C., and probably will remain there until his health, which has been very infirm, but is now improveing, shall be fully restored. The residue of the Cabinet are here in good health. The President is in excellent health and spirits, and looks fifty pert cent. better since Congress has left him to his usual summer quiet.

TRIAL OF COL. KINNEY AND CONSUL FABENS.—Col. Kinney and Consul Fabens were brought before the U. S. Court, at New York, on the charge of an alleged design to violate the neutrality laws of the United States. The counsel for the Government moved a postponement of the trial, which motion was opposed by the counsel for the accused. The judge finally ruled that the case should go on, when the district Attorney said that as the law left it to his disposal to call up a case, he should not call up the case in question now. The judge then released the sureties, and required Col. Kinney and Consel Fabens to enter their own recognizance in the sum of $1000 each.

MORE ABOUT SANTA ANNA.—A letter from Vera Cruz says that Santa Anna has bought the steamer *Ben Franklin*, and the bark *Catherine Augusta*, for $400,000, to receive them on the Mexican Pacific coast. Sania Anna wants them to blockade Acapulco.

Another report says that Santa Anna has gone South, with a body of troops.

It was reported that a large number of soldiers, in Sonoma, had revolted, and issued a pronunciamento.

NEWS BY EXPRESS.

For the following details of news from the States and Europe, we are indebted to STUART'S Express, and the U. S. mail of last week.

From Oregon there is no news of importance. A distructive fire occured in San Francisco on the morning of the 16th inst., by which nearly a whole block of buildings were consumed—estimated loss, about $35,000.

The quickest trip on record was recently made by the Nicaragua steamer "Uncle Sam," by which passengers arrived, and news was received in San Francisco from New Orleans in nineteen and a half days.

POLITICAL.—The eleceion in Virginia took place on the 24th ult., but no returns have been received indicating the recult. Members of Congress are to be elected with the Governor and State officers.—Henry A. Wise, the democratic candidate for Governor, was in Washington a short time since, and in a speech stated that he had spoken 148 hours in the canvass, and expressed the conviction that he would be elected by 12,000 majority. The Know-nothings claim that Wise will be defeated by a majority of 30,000. Mr. Flournoy, the Know-nothing candidate for Governor, makes no speeches.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—By a recent census the Territory has 8,500 inhabitants. Much excitement was prevailing on the Missouri border, aggravated by the homicide committed by Clark, who was in custody of the United States troops at Fort Leavenworth. There has probably been some exaggeration regarding the extent or gravity of the troubles in the new Territory of Kansas. The Washington *Union* states, that Governor Reeder, was about to return to Kansas and make his home in the Territory, and that this course had been and would continue to be, impartial in the administration of the Territory. A letter from the western part of the Territory, dated the evening of the 2d, states that cholera had appeared in a malignant form, 13 deaths having occured in 24 hours. It is also represented to be as bad or worse in Kansas City.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—The *Republican* has advices of the arrival of Mackinac Boat at Kansas, from the Rocky Mountains, consigned to the American Far Company. Reports the Indians very troublesome, and determined to wage war upon the whites. The company was detained by them for ten days. The ground was covered with snow from three to six inches deep.

The public meeting at Leavenworth adjourned without any remarkable proceedings. The leading resolutions were favorable to the law taking its course.

INDIANA.—Madison, Indianapolis, Evansville, Aurora and Fort Wayne elected anti-Know-nothing officers throughout. New-Albany, South Bend, Jeffersonville, Terra-Haute and Lafayette elected Nnow-nothing officers, there being no opposition in the former city. In Lawranceburg, Logansport and Laporte portions of each ticket were elected. At the October election all the above placess except Fort Wayne went Know-nothing by decided majorities.

GEORGIA.—Hon. A. H. Stephens declines a re-election to Congress. Hon. Robert Toombs is about to visit Europe. Judge Lumpkin still holds his seat on the on the Supreme Bench of Georgia, and it it is said will decline the U. S Court of Claims Judgeship.

TEXAS.—The Democratic State Convention, recently held at Huntsville, made no nominations, but passed resolutions of approval of the course of the present Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and recommending their re-election. Eleven counties only were represented.

ALABAMA.—Mobile has just elected a Know-nothing Judge by 1100 majority over the Democratic candidate.

☞Our northern Atlantic States are about enforceing prohibitory liquor laws, and intense excitement prevails in New York and Boston upon the subject.

☞In Massachusetts, Mr. Hiss has been expelled from the House of Representatives, and Gov. Gardner has refused to comply with the Address of the Legislature of that State, by which he was required to remove Judge Loring from office.

BOSTON, May 10.—Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, has refused to remove Hon. E. G. Loring from office of Judge of Probate, for his action in the Burns slave case.

☞The Government has directed a civil suit to be commenced in New York against T. Butler King, late Collector of the Customs at San Francisco, Cal., for a balance of about $40,000 claimed by the accounting officers of the Treasury to be due the United States from Mr. King.

☞The Hon. John C. Spencer, one of the most eminent lawyers in the State and Secretary of War during the administration of President Tyler, died at Albany on the 17th inst. of consumption.

From the San Francisco Herald.

Later from the Sandwich Islands.

By the arrival of the British schooner Harriet, Capt. Cleveland, we have Honolulu papers to May 24th. They do not, however, contain anything of importance. We subjoin the letter of our attentive correspondent:

HONOLULU, May 24, 1855.

The French schooner Rob Roy, from Tahiti last, sails to-day, at noon, for your port, and I embrace the opportunity to jot you down a few items, which may possibly be of interest to some of your readers.

The Hawaiian Legislature is still in session, but has fixed the 2d proximo for its adjournment. Among the most important acts passed at this session, I may mention the new Tariff bill, (which becomes a law on the 1st of May, 1856,) the bill to remodel the Department of Public Instruction, (abolishing its former sectional character,) the bill to establish Hospitals for the indigent sick among the natives, and the bill to permit the manufacture of wine from native grapes. This last is a great advance on the old tee-total blue law system of legislating, which has been so long an incubus hanging over the enterprise of this people. A finer wine growing country, naturally, never came from the hands of the Creator than these Islands. I have frequently seen bunches of grapes here, raised with but very little culture, weighing from four to five pounds each. A gentleman from Lower California is now on the Islands, having brought with him a large number of grape slips, which he designs planting as soon as he can locate himself I hear, also, of quite a number who contemplate going into the wine raising in different parts of the Islands, and I hope it will not be long ere we shall be able to offer in your market "Hawaiian pure juice of the grape." Speed the time, say I, when the villanous compounds now so freely used, are superceded by the "wine that maketh the heart glad."

On the 9th, arrived the French frigate La Forte, Admiral Fournichon, from Callao, and the English frigate Amphytrite, Capt. Fredericks, both from Callao. Both vessels sailed again for the northward, the Amphytrite on the 12th, and the Forte on the 15th.

On the 11th, arrived the Obligado brig, and on the 19th, the Eurydice, frigate, both French, and after two or three days delay for fresh provisions, they also took their departure for the north, perchance to be food for Russian powder.

We have now in harbor only the U. S. sloop of war Decatur, Commander Stewart, and the British storeship Rattlesnake.

The British line of battleship Monarch, is said to be looked for here shortly, also *en route* for the north, so there is likely to be some hard knocks given and taken at Petropaulowski this summer. The allies, very naturally, are anxious to retrieve the losses of last year.

Yours, &c. HAWAII.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

We have intelligence from Sydney, Australia, to March 3d, and from Hobart Town, Tasmania, to Feb. 27th.

Sir Charles Hotham, Governor in Tasmania, seems to be in bad odor with a portion of the press. The following paragragh from the Courier, Hobart Town, may possess interest to our American readers:

He has brought the administration of the law into contempt, and while it would appear that in his own capacity he has abused the prerogative of the Crown in granting pardons to rebels, (Americans), whereas he insists on prosecuting the Queen's subjects for the same offence, he has nevertheless given his sanction to an infamous enactment of the colonial Legislature, nullifying the Queen's prerogative altogether, and declaring that no man who has not held a pardon for three years shall be capable of landing in Victoria—nay, if they do so, they shall be subject to two years' hard labor in irons upon the roads. As soon as he gave this enactment his sanction, it was quite clear that the reins of authority had dropped from his hands, and since that date he has gone on from one expedient to another, until at last he has earned the contempt and opprobrium of every class.

Other colonies have their complaints of the government. The following paragraph professes to picture the condition of New Zeland:

The most recent intelligence from New Zealand is of a character to create alarm and anxiety in the minds of all interested in the future of one of the most interesting, the most beautiful, and the most important of British colonies. The sport of official incapacity, and the victim of imperial misrule—no possession of the British Crown has been so favored by nature—so cruelly abused by human government. From the date of its earliest occupation down to the present period, the history of New Zealand has been a perpetual and consistent succession of crimes and blunders—a record of folly and iniquity almost without parallel in the annals of European colonization.

The latest aspect of New Zealand affairs, as indicated by our Auckland correspondent, is such that a second insurrection of the natives may justly be apprehended.

RHODE ISLAND.—Providence, has just elected a Know-nothing Mayor, by 821 majority.

From Salt Lake.

THE DESERET NEWS.—We are indebted to Mr. S. W. Sullivan, for files of the *Deseret News* for April.

The Mormons held a General Conference on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of May. The *News* describes the meeting as large and harmonious.

The names of one hundred and fifty-six persons are given of those who will go on missions this year.

The statistics presented are given below:

By compiling the late reports from the several Bishops, there are now in this Territory, First Presidency, 3; Apostles, 7; Seventies, 2086; High Priests, 715; Elders, 994; Teachers, 471; Deacons, 227; besides the usual ratio of persons not yet ordained to the ministry.

Missionaries now sent, and already in the field, from Utah Territory, to different portions of the earth, 331.

During the last six months there have been born in Utah Territory, 965; died, 268; baptized, 478; excommunicated, 85.

From all accounts the missionaries of the Mormons are proselyting vigorously in Europe just now. We are informed that more than five hundred Latter Day Saints arrived at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, on Saturday 5th inst., in the ship Juventa; and four hundred and twenty-four other zealots reached the same port a few days previous, all bound direct for Salt Lake City.

Democratic Convention.

Pursuant to the call previously published, the democratic representatives of Sawamish and Pierce counties met in district convention at Steilacoom, and organized by appointing Lee Hancock to the chair, and R. B. Fennell, secretary.

On motion the following gentleman were appointed a committee on credentials: R. B. Moore, John Rigney, and Samuel McCaw.

The committee on credentials having reported, the following gentlemen were duly installed as members of the convention: Lee Hancock, C. W. Swindle, A. Holt, L. F. Thompson, John Packhard, (two votes,) S. McCaw, J. M. Chapman, W. Gove, John Walker, F. Gravail, H. Murry, (2 votes) W. H. Savage, (2 votes,) George Dean, R. A. Fennell, A. Morrison, R. S. Moore, John Carson, and Wm. F. McCrarey.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the political views of this convention: C. W. Swindle, John Carson, L. F. Thompson, Abile Morrison, R. S. Moore, John M. Chapman and Henry Murry, which committee after retiring, reported the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby re-affirm our devotion to the cardinal principles of democracy, as illustrated and carried out by Jefferson, Jackson and Polk; and that in our opinion, the only hope for the continued union, the prosperity and glory of the country, is to be found in a faithful adherence to these principles.

Resolved, That we hold the principles of the present democratic party to be a continuance of the doctrine laid down as a guide for our future prosperity, by the immortal Washington and more recently adopted by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and thus far through the administration of Franklin Pierce, believing it to be the only safeguard from all corruption, monopoly and disunion of this our noble republic.

Resolved, That we most decidedly approve of the course of the present national administration, and look upon Franklin Pierce as the worthy successor of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all political associations and parties to proclaim the principles and measures upon which they rely for success, and that all good citizens of every political complexion deprecate any and every effort to promote the success of individuals by the introduction of temporary expedients, sectional jealousies, and religious prejudices.

Resloved, That we cordially approve of the course pursued by our late delegates to the territorial convention in the selection of J. Patton Anderson for delegate to congress.

Resolved, That the system of delegated conventions is purely democratic and the safest mode of selecting candidates for the suffrage of the people.

Resolved, That we adhere to the 4th resolution passed at the late democratic territorial convention.

On motion, the majority rule was adopted and the vote by ballot.

The question being fairly presented by various nominations, the choice of the convention resulted as follows: For council, M. H. Frost; colonel, A. B. Moses; lieut. colonel, John Forbes; major, Jonh Rigney.

L. F. Thompson offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we as true and faithful democrats give our individual support for the nominees of this convention.

On motion, the editors of the *Puget Sound Courier* and *Pioneer and Democrat* are requested to publish these proceedings.

On motion, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

LEE HANCOCK, Chair'n.
R. B. FENNEL, Sec'y.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JULY 6, 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.
JOHN N. LOW.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—JARED S. HURD.
COUNTY ASSESSOR—W. B. D. NEWMAN.
CO. COMMISSIONER—JOSEPH S. BROSHEARS.
COLONEL—B. F. SHAW.
LIEUT. COL.—JOSEPH MILES.
MAJOR—J. K. HURD.

The Candidates--How Stands the Question?

The candidates of the democratic and fusion parties are prominently before the people—one of whom must inevitably represent the interests of our territory in the next congress. The fusion party ask the people to support a candidate whose antecedents have seriously embroiled him in the political affairs of our neighboring territory, and in the discharge of his official duty, he has exhibited a tyrannical and unjust assumption of authority, in some instances unwarranted and illegal—whose mode of advent into the territory shows a decided devotion to being supported at the public crib. For seven long months, whilst coming round the Horn, in a government vessel, free of charge, he was drawing his pay for services he was not rendering, and he continued to draw the same, long after his arrival in the territory, whilst his duties were being performed by others. The party to whom he is indebted for his nomination, adopted a platform for him to stand upon, which, should he be elected, will place him in antagonism with the administration—with the departments—with the senate and a large minority, if not a majority—composed of old-line whigs and democrats, in the house of representatives. The antagonism of the principles on which his election is asked, added to the judge's tendency to embroilments, will make him, if elected, a most unfit public agent in the transaction of our business at Washington. We have made the charge, and an attempt at a denial has not been undertaken, that his election is sought to be procured on *sectional* grounds. The prejudices of the people from the north have been appealed to for their support, and it is expected of judge Strong, should he be elected to congress, that he will make a similar appeal in that body, in behalf of our interests. The fusionists are "bidding" and begging for the free-soil vote, and their organ and all the outsiders are on their knees, praying for the whole Know Nothing vote, for that "worthy brother," and devotee of "Sam," judge Strong. No resort has been too base, no infamy has been to black to be availed of in order to secure his election, and no scandal or detraction has been found too low to be suffered to pass by unused, in order to defeat the nominee of the democratic party.

On the other hand, the democratic party has for its candidate a gentleman who reached our territory, and made a home amongst us, at his own expense, although that expense was more than two years of his pay would reimburse. The difference between the two candidates, in this particular, being simply this: Judge Strong came to Oregon with a salary of $2000 per annum, and had his expenses paid, and Col. Anderson arrived here with a salary of $200, and paid his own expenses. He designs to know no other permanent home but Washington territory. He has everywhere, by his urbanity of manners and straight-forward, manly course, acquired, where his acquaintance has extended, hosts of friends. No man of any party, but that accords to him honesty, strict integrity, and a gentlemanly urbanity of deportment. He is geographically familiar with the territory—with its wants, and the character of legislation required for the promotion of its interests. As a democrat, and as our representative, he will represent the *whole territory* to the *whole congress*—national in all things—sectional in no one feeling or interest to the injury of another. As he has been fairly nominated by a democratic convention, he asks that party now to vote for and elect him, which they are certain to do. He no doubt thinks that the abolitionists would give evidence of their consistency by supporting their own nominee, (Judge Cushman), and, as a matter of course, expect the know nothings to support their own candidate, Judge Strong. His position is "on the square" and unequivocal, and he employs no underhanded means to secure his election. In going to Washington, he will carry with him all the habitudes and qualities which have marked his course amongst us, and it is reasonable to suppose he will make as many friends for himself, and hence for the territory he would represent, as he has made here in public and private life. Besides all this, he has the confidence of the administration, the cabinet, and many warm friends in both houses of congress.

Now, fellow-citizens, let us propound this question to you, which we request you to answer faithfully, and unbiased by prejudice: Were you about to dispatch an agent to the states to transact business for you—business that required faithfulness, integrity, prudence, devotion to your interests, and suavity in its discharge, and you were compelled to choose between the two candidates now before you, whom would you select, Judge Strong or Col. Anderson? Let each voter answer the question for himself. Aside from political considerations, on whomsoever your choice would fall, he is the man for you to vote for. You should certainly act as prudently towards your country in making a selection of so important a character as you would for yourself, were you choosing an agent to transact your own private business.

"Give the Devil his due."

The editors of the *Courier* claims and are entitled to all the credit of having "told all" about that *awful Olympia clique*. Well we will grant *all* the credit to the *Senior* editor of that paper. Sound the trumpet—blow the horn—let it be proclaimed from the house-tops and highways—from Dan to Bersheba that AFFLECK has "*blabbed*" on that "Olympia clique," and let Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and the Sandwich Islands look out! *That clique* will certainly upset the whole of them. Then there will be "a pretty kittle of fish." The Guyascutus *must* be caught. But seriously, Affleck *is* entitled to the credit of having first named *that clique*.—We have frequently heard, through town gossip, numbered three or four, of that awful monster, but never before heard them named. We are under many obligations to Mr. AFFLECK. Allow us, sir, to tender to you the renewed assurances, &c.,&c.,&c.

The public can now see where the idea of a clique originated—in the disordered imagination of those who are controlled only by cliques; and how supremely ridiculous the idea of that clique really is. Drunken men always think those around them drunk.

☞ We have received a communication from J. H. C. MUDD, Esq., by the last mail, who is one of the contractors for carrying the mail by an Ocean steamer, between Olympia and Astoria. We will publish the communication next week, and would now observe that there is no immediate prospect that a mail by sea will be supplied us, in the direction of San Francisco.

☞ "The bird that can sing and wont sing, shall be made to sing."—*Courier*.

What is to be done with the bird that tries to sing and can't sing? This is now the *vexed question* with the owners of the *Courier*. The *wigwam* can't settle it. We would suggest the propriety of employing a ventriloquist.

☞ Why is the Puget Sound *Courier* like cannel-coal? Because *gas* is its principal ingredient. "Little Jaky" says it is *werry* much like the comet of '43—a light vaprous body, composed of nebulous matter, *with a tail to it*."

DON'T BELIEVE IT.—"*Old Skookum*" is the veritable Yankee who had the celebrated talking match with a Frenchman for a wager. They were locked up together in a room, at sun-set; and on the following morning, the Frenchman was found *dead*, and the devoted (?) Yankee *whispering in his ear.—Courier*.

We don't believe this; for "*Old Skookum's* gaseous quality would kill a dozen polite Frenchmen in that time. We believe the Frenchman was dead in an hour, and "*Old Skookum*" slept along side to keep the ghosts off.

MARINE.—Arrived at Seattle, June 26th, Bark *Brontes*, from San Francisco; to load with lumber for San Francisco.

Clipper Ship *Race Hound*, Capt. Henry McDonough, arrived at Seattle on Sunday last, 12 days from San Francisco. She will load with lumber at North Olympia for Hong Kong.

SAILED.—June 24th, from Port Ludlow, Bark *Sarah Warreu*, Gove, Master, for San Francisco.

June 22nd, Bark *Carib*, for San Francisco, with lumber.

June 25th, Brig *Glencoe*, from Port Gamble, with lumber.

United States Surveying Brig, *Fauntleroy*, Capt. Allen, from Port Townsend.

June 26th, Schobner *Willamantic*, Capt. Boyling, from Seattle, with lumber, to Sandwich Island.

THE POOL MURDER.—NEW YORK, May 16.—The clipper bark Grapeshot has returned from the coast of Africa with Lewis Baker, the murderer of Bill Pool.

To the Democracy of Thurston County—A Plain Statement—The Unvarnished Truth.

It is a fact which has been known to the editor of this paper for some time past that some of the nominees for the Legislature on our county ticket have been members of the order of know-nothings. It was a fact, too, made known to us at the same time that those men were dissatisfied and we were made to believe they would all, except one, withdraw from the order. Soon after these facts were made known we learned that Messrs. Weed and Rutledge had withdrawn from that order—we mention names so as not to be misunderstood. We then thought we had good reason to believe Col. Cock would withdraw. We were anxious to know this as a fact. We immediately published these facts, but we heard and still believe the charge of know-nothingism was operating against Messrs. Weed, Rutledge, Walker and Col. Cock, throughout the county. We thought the innocent were suffering with the guilty. We, as the organ of the Democratic party here, were at a loss to know what to do. It was too late to make a proper defence through our columns for those who had withdrawn, and we deemed it unfair to make the charge against those who remained in the association at so late a day—they could not have an opportunity of vindicating themselves through the same columns. Under these circumstances, we were advised and thought it a proper occasion, a good reason and a sufficient cause to request the democracy to assemble together to hear from those men themselves. With this object, and with no other under heaven, we circulated a paper making a call upon the democracy to assemble in Olympia on Thursday. This paper was signed by several good, honest and true democrats. The short space of time allowed, is the only reason why it was not signed more numerously. *To assert that any personal feeling or ill-will towards any man living, prompted that call, is as false as false can be.* Those who make this assertion innocently are mistaken, grossly mistaken, and those who make it for a purpose are corrupt and slanderous. Well, the call was made. The handbills were as generally circulated as it was in the power of those who felt interested to circulate them. The consequence was, a meeting of from forty to sixty members of the democratic party, *some* from every portion of the county.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Stephen Guthrie to the chair, and appointing Mr. Geo. B. Goudy, Secretary.

The editor of this paper not having signed the call, from inadvertence, waited to hear some one who had signed it, state the object of the meeting. Those persons, from modesty or some other cause, did not state the object of the meeting. The object, however, was so plainly seen and *felt* by every one present that the chairman stated it to be to take steps to heal the dissension existing in our party. This was then unanimously voted to be the object of the meeting.

A committee was then appointed to wait upon the candidates and invite them to attend the meeting. Col. Cock came forward and made a short speech, the substance of which was, that he believed this meeting was called by a clique and had no right to question any candidate upon his principles and therefore he refused to define his position. Messrs. Weed, Low and Rutledge were then severally called out. Each of these gentlemen made a plain declaration that they were not members of the order of know-nothings or of any other secret political association, and said they had nothing more to say.

Mr. Wiley then addressed the meeting. He said he would at once charge the matter home to the members of the ticket. He declared there were know-nothings on the ticket ten days ago, and appealed to those who stood accused to deny the charge.—He said he had the proof.

Mr. Hurd followed Mr. Wiley with some very pertinent remarks, and asked for the proof. Mr. Wiley said he had the proof, and if the candidates accused wished to have it they could get it. He requested the chairman to state what he had seen and heard of know-nothingism.

Mr. Guthrie then stated plainly and concisely that he had gone to a meeting which was represented to be a know nothing meeting—that he had gone in until he came to the oath and there stoped and returned.—His statement was truthful and interesting.

Judge Monroe was then loudly called for. He spoke sometime on the present condition of our party here, and said he would unite with Mr. Hurd in calling for such proof as Mr. Wiley had of there being know-nothings on our ticket.

Mr. Wiley then called upon Mr. Hicks to state what he knew of the order. Mr. Hicks came forward and said he would make an honest confession. He had been a know-nothing and had left them. He made a full and satisfactory exposition of the doings of the know-nothings in Olympia, accompanied with plain, practical remarks. He closed by saying he could assure the audience that Messrs. Baker, Chambers, Low, Rutledge and Weed were not now members of the order of know-nothings, and that a more full exposition of the association would be made by him after the election.

After remarks from several gentlemen the meeting adjourned till 7 o'clock, P. M.

When that hour arrived, the meeting again assembled—some few persons from the country had left. Mr. Kirtley filled the position of chairman instead of Mr. Guthrie, who had gone home.

On motion of Mr. Durgin, Messrs Hurd, Mosely and Hawk were appointed a committee to wait on Col. Cock and Mr. Walker, and request them to state to this meeting whether or not they belong to any secret political society. After a few moments absence the committee returned and reported through their chairman that they had called upon Mr. Walker—that he stated if Mr. Hicks was in town he would appear and explain his position. But in Mr. H's. absence he did not recognize any right this meeting had to catechize him on the subject—that he was ready and willing to answer such a request made by the Democracy of the county but *would not* answer this request. The committee reported also that Col. Cock said he believed that this meeting had no right to call upon him—that he would answer the democracy of the county, but would not be catechized by this meeting. On motion of Mr. Kendall, it was ordered that this report, with the statement of the two gentlemen, be published in the *Pioneer and Democrat*. Mr. Durgin then moved that Mr. Sidney S. Ford, Sen., be declared, by the acclamation of this meeting, the anti-Know-nothing Democratic candidate for the Council. On this motion, a division being had, the vote was a tie, the reputed Know-nothings in Olympia voting in the negative.—This question elicited much interesting discussion which our limited time and space will not permit us to notice. During this discussion a motion was made by Mr. Anderson to adjourn this meeting until ten o'clock Saturday, in order to give these candidates an opportunity to be heard by the *Democracy of the County*. When this motion was about to be put, Col. Cock appeared and said he did not wish the meeting to put themselves to that trouble. He was going out to see the people of the county, and did not wish any such opportunity to define his position. The motion was then withdrawn by the mover.—Mr. Mosely then moved that those Democrats who were opposed to Know-nothings in the next Legislature walk to the further end of the hall. The crowd then walked to that end of the hall, followed by Col. Cock. We mean the Democratic portion of the crowd. The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

These are the facts. We have not stated the proceedings as fully as we would have done, but for time and space. We ask the Democracy of this county to read carefully this statement. When that is done you will draw your own conclusions. Our course has been and will continue to be to advance the interests of the party. To do that we deem it our duty at this time to say we heard good democrats from the country say they would vote for Sidney S. Ford, Sen., for the council, and James Longmire, for the House, instead of Col. Cock and Mr. Walker, and Samuel Colter for Colonel, instead of Joseph Miles, as Mr. Miles requested. We state this that there may be a concert of action on the part of those who are not satisfied with the suicidal course pursued by Col. Cock and Mr. Walker. And we do this, too, because we know and feel there is a universal feeling with democrats against Know-nothingism which must be respected by every man who claims to belong to our party.

A FACT LATELY DEVELOPED.—Judge STRONG, the whig nominee for Delegate to Congress, is a know-nothing. This we state as a fact that we believe, and are ready and willing to give our authority and proof whenever called upon, to satisfy the uninitiated.

☞ The Probate court in and for the county of Thurston will hold its regular July term, at the town of Olympia, on Monday the 9th day of July, (that being the 2d Monday), 1855.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—Cuban matters seem to be all quiet. Gen. Quitman and his officers all resigned their commissions to the Cuban Junta, the other day, in New Orleans. Dr. Feck has returned to New York, and was congratulated by his friends.

There is no news of any sort. Cuba is perfectly quiet in his political relations with this country, and the recent breaking out of the yellow fever there, has caused the only excitement which exists at Havana.

The three Indians convicted of manslaughter, in the murder of Capt. Gunnison and seven others, and sentenced to three years imprisonment were allowed to escape within a week after sentence.

In a Pickle.

The *Courier* is in a quandary about know-nothingism. Since their overthrow in Oregon, the editor of that sheet evidently is at a loss to know what to do. He is completely non-plussed. A foreigner by birth, he could not, legitimately, belong to them; but as a member of the party who embraced, nursed, nurtured and sustained them, he was compelled to *keep in* with them. Now the question with him is, will it pay to *cohogle* with these owls any longer? Will we not lose more old line whigs, by such affiliations, than we will gain of recreant democrats? What shall we do?—In this dilemma he calls to his aid the assembled wisdom (?) of the whig party, and their determination is soon fixed, to

"Wriggle in and wriggle out,
And leave the people still in doubt,
Whether the snake that made the track
Was going in or coming back."

After this determination, the editor of the *Courier* gives us his article in last week's issue on know-nothingism. In that article he starts out with the declaration that he is not a member of the order. This was superfluous and unnecessary. We all know a foreigner by birth, according to the ritual, is prohibited from joining that order.—Then follows a declaration that he knows nothing at all about the know-nothings!—That wise and knowing editor, who talks of *reforming* (!) the *Pioneer*, should be ashamed of himself, to make such a confession. We have not read a political paper, whose editor or editors were not know-nothings for the past six months, from which we did not obtain *some* information *about* this order. Twelve months ago, the New York *Herald*, published an expose of their object and policy, and numerous expositions have been made since that time. Members of the New York Legislature made open and public confessions of their doings and transactions. In California, they have been *blowed*. In Oregon, even now, their very constitution, ritual and bye-laws are being published. Yet the *Courier* knows nothing about them! Does the editor of that paper really think that there is an intelligent citizen of this territory who will believe his declaration? To what amount of confidence should our cotemporary be entitled?

But the best part of the *Courier's* first article on this subject, is that making allusion to the action of the two territorial conventions. It says of the whig convention: "Their conduct was open, frank and manly." They, "*by a close vote*, (our italics), decided not to attack or dvocate an institution of the character of which they were ignorant." How pusillanimous—how contemptably ridiculous! How "*open, frank and manly*" it was for the fusion convention to let alone a political organization, because they were afraid of it! "*Open, frank and manly*" for a body of men, in convention assembled, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for political preference, and declaring his principles and policy, to refuse to express their opinion on the character of a political institution, bearing directly upon the canvass for which their candidates were nominated! Shame upon such openness—such frankness—such manliness. Could the spirit of the bold, frank and manly sage of Ashland speak to this question, how withering would be the rebuke it would give to this humiliating conduct of his erring and misguided disciples? His rebuke would crimson with shame the cheek of every Clay-whig who occupied a seat in that convention, and fire with indignation the eye of every "open, frank and manly" old-line partisan outside of that convention.

About the *Democratic convention*, the *Courier* then, as it is wont to do, throws out some innuendoes which are supremely ridiculous. It is known to the editor of the *Courier*, as it is known to all, that our convention did, as all other democratic conventions in the United States have done on this subject. It denounced that secret order and made an open declaration of its principles. It "bid" for no votes outside the ranks of the democracy. It asked no favors—it bowed to no man. It made a democratic declaration of the principles of our party, without fear, favor or affection. The resolutions passed by that convention will not discord with the principles in the bosom of a single patriot in America.—Like the moral principles and unbending integrity of the man who introduced them, they are pure, fixed and impregnable.—Our party throughout the territory, can and will give them a sincere, earnest and hearty support, and the unbiased, impartial, national whigs who read, must prefer them to that motly mass of incongruous inconsistencies adopted by the whig convention. We ask no more than a fair, candid and attentive perusal of the two platforms, by all national men. This, only, is sufficient to secure their triumph. Let our friends read and appeal to those resolutions on all occasions.

GOLD MINES.—From persons who have just arrived from Fort Colville, we learn that rich mines have been discovered in that vicinity. There is nothing definite or reliable, however, in the information yet received.

A Foul Slander.

The following article, from the Kentucky *Yeoman*, is so entirely applicable in this vicinity at the present time, that we cannot forbear giving it a place in our columns, and would bespeak for it an attentive perusal. The territorial convention of this territory also denounced know-nothingism in the strongest terms. Are democrats under any obligation to support men who first accept a nomination from a democratic convention, and then, secretly, connive and receive another nomination from a midnight order? Is it right that such a fraud should be countenanced? Shall we support a a bargain and sale with an order so utterly opposed to the democatic party? We say, most emphatically, no.

It has been insinuated by the Louisville Courier, and Frankfort Commonwealth, and other Buntlinite, emancipation, Know-Nothing papers in Kentucky, that some three or more of the gentlemen who were nominated by the Democratic Convention are Know-Nothings. The insinuation is a foul slander upon all the gentlemen whose names compose the Democratic ticket, and should be promptly met by them all, as all such slanders usually are. If there is a Know-Nothing in the Democratic Nominations, there has been an infamous and black-hearted fraud perpetrated upon the Democratic party of Kentucky. Either, the man or men, who are Know-Nothings, and have been nominated by the Democratic Conventions, (if there be any such), have perpetrated a damnable fraud upon their friends who put them before the Convention—or those friends themselves have committed a fraud upon the Democratic party, of a character and infamy, darker and more damnable, in the estimation of all honorable men, than any crime that blackens the Newgate calendar.

The resolutions offered in Convention, in its preliminary organization, were designed to place the brand of infamy upon the brow of any man, who being bound to any secret political party or order, would dare to come into and act in that Convention as a Democrat. These resolutions were passed by acclamation by the whole Convention; not one single man voting against them. This step was taken to prevent the imposition upon the party of corrupt and base men—it was the key, with which the doors of the Convention were locked against any who might attempt to practice a fraud upon it. Whether a burglary was committed by some Know-Nothing, who reckless to every principle of honor, stole into the Convention, and put a brother Know-Nothing in nomination for office—or whether some honest Democrats were imposed upon and most infamously deceived by a friend in whom he had confidence and so highly esteemed as to place him in nomination for an office of distinction—or whether the imputation of the presses above mentioned is a gross and infamous libel and slander upon a portion of the gentlemen who were put into nomination by the Convention, remains to be seen and known. That this whole thing will be cleared up very soon there is no doubt, and the brand of infamy will then be placed upon the brow of the guilty, that all men may know him or them.

As for ourself, we have no doubts on the subject. We believe it is a gross and infamous slander upon a portion of the gentlemen who compose the Democratic State ticket; and we shall not change our opinion until the contrary is clearly proven.

The imputation involves, more or less, every man upon the ticket; as did the declaration of Jesus Christ to his Apostles, that "one of you shall betray me," the whole twelve were implicated!—until after the Saviour's declaration that "he that dippeth his hand with me in the dish, the same shall betray me," and it was not until Judas did dip his hand in the dish with his Lord's that the imputation was removed from the other Apostles. So it is the case—the charge that there are one, two or three, or more, secret, oath-bound, conclave men upon the Democratic ticket involves them all, to a certain degree, until all come out, and vindicate, each one, his own honor and reputation, or that of his friends who put him in nomination.

If men choose to join secret political organizations—if men, by nature, are proscriptive, intolerant and bigoted, we can not help it. They have to answer to their own consciences, and are responsible to their God and their fellow-men for the consequences of their conduct. But when men, regardless of every principle of moral and political honesty, deceive and defraud the people, by imposing upon them and swindling them out of their votes, the thing is different, and we hold that no denunciation is too strong and no infamy is too deep for such, if a man by falsehood and deception, procures the votes of the people—if a man declares he *does not belong* to, or hold the sentiments of a secret political organization, known to exist in the land, when he *does*, and by this declaration induces those to vote for him who are opposed to such secret political organizations, and to the principles they hold, that men is base enough to commit perjury.

Who ever heard of a whig or democrat attempting to palm himself off on the opposing party, in order to obtain office?—No one. And yet in these days of Buntlinism it is a common thing to hear men boast that some fellow has "seen Sam," or is "Right on the Goose," (meaning that he is a know-nothing), is the nominee of the Democratic party. A man that steals your money steals trash—but a man that steals your vote by bare-faced falsehood and deception is more base—more infamous—more deeply died in villiany than he who steals your money.

Therefore, it is a serious charge to make against a man that he belongs to the secret political organization known as know-nothings, and especially after he has been nominated by a political party which repudiates and condemns know-nothingism. It is a slander of the most debasing character.—

It is charging the nominee with having practiced falsehood and deception upon his friends, in order to secure the nomination, and such a charge should be promptly met, and the slanderer exposed to the public gaze. This we are daily expecting to see done by the nominees of the Frankfort Convention; and the Democracy of the country are becoming impatient at the already apparent delay.

It is high time that the State Central Committee had corresponded with the nominees and published their replies. If it should turn out that the Convention was deceived by any one of the nominees, the State Central Committee are authorized to fill his place on the ticket. Of one thing there is no doubt, viz:—If any know-nothing has been so base as to palm himself upon the Democratic party, and accepted a nomination for office, he will be placed by the united acclamation of all honorable men far beneath the convicts of our State prison in moral honesty and political integrity."

News from the Seat of War in Europe.

The Emperor and Empress of France have returned to Paris, intoxicated with the royal honors and the popular applause which had been showered on them during their week's sojourn at the British capital. Was there not more than the romance of history in what transpired on that occasion? There was the sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and the prince-consort—the civic rulers of the greatest city in the world,—the proud English aristocracy, the free press of England, and the merchant princes of London, paying the most obsequious court and offering the most fulsome adulation to him who but a few short years since was an unknown exile in that same London, and to his plebeian wife! We believe history has no parallel to this.

It is now no longer doubted that Louis Napoleon will go out to the Crimea, and that when he goes there, he will take command of the allied army. This will be another step in the downward march of humiliation which the English government has taken.

By the steamer Asia we have the details of the six days active siege of Sebastopol; from the 8th to the 14th of April.—Though the fire was kept up all this time on the part of the Allies, with the greatest vigor, it resulted in no marked success, and the time for taking Sebastopol seemed to be as indefinite, if not as far off as ever.

The diplomatic representation had again met at Vienna, but at their conferences Russia merely reiterated her non acceptance of the terms proposed by the Allies. Russian accounts from Sebastopol, were to the 22nd ult., at which time Gortschakoff reported that the fire of the Allies had weakened. The bombardment had continued uninterupedly, diversified by occasional sorties, one of which against the French, is described as a second only to the battle of Inkerman. Twelve days the cannonading had proceeded, with results rather more favorable to the Allies. Menschikoff is not dead—his conduct in the war had met the approval of the Czar.—Persia it was said had declared for Russia.

COMPLETION OF THE TELEGRAPH LINE.—The Telegraph line between London and the Crimea, had been completed. The wire cable was carried from Varna to the Crimea, on the bottom of the Black Sea, for the distance of over 300 miles, and news from Lord Raglan had been received in 24 hours, at the war office in Downing street, and as soon as the wire was laid from Balaklava to the Trenchese, the daily operations of the Allies before Sebastopol would be known in London and Paris on the day of their occurrence. The Allies have now pressed into their service both the Railroad and the Telegraph, from which they must derive important aid. The Crimean Telegraph was controlled by the Government, and a dispatch received by Lord Palmerston from Lord Raglan, was kept privated, as his Lordship (Lord P.) stated in a reply to an enquiry in the House, and its intelligence contained nothing important regarding the operations of the war.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.—From the London accounts, it appeared that the Allies had gained ground. The ambuscades in front of the Central Tower it is said, had been occupied by their troops after some desperate fighting, and now from part of their line of works. The advance thus made is described as being most important, as the ground occupied by the Russians in front of the Mamelon tower, sparated the two divisions of the English left, and enable them to enfilade both. It is added that the French guns had completely crushed the Flagstaff battery, and that the front of the Quarantine tower had been entirely destroyed. The French had succeeded in tracing and digging the trench of their fourth parallel, which brings them close up to the Russian works. These statements, however, conflict with the contents of Prince Gortschakoff's last despatch, which covers most of these operations.—We have no further details of the sanguinary conflicts of which they are said to be the result.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF NAPOLEON.—The French Emperor, Louis Napoleon, narrowly escaped assassination on the evening of the 28th April, while out on horseback. An Italian fired two pistols at him, but fortunately missed his aim. The only object of the intended murder is said to have been personal revenge.

THE CONFERENCE.—Lord John Russel had reached London, and M. Drouen de L'Huys had arrived at Paris from Vienna.

RETURN OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.—The French Emperor and his Consort, returned to Paris on the evening of the 22d. The briliant reception which they had met with in England, had made a marked impression on the French people and press.

LOUIS NAPOLEON GOES TO THE CRIMEA.—It is stated that Louis Napoleon proceeds to the Crimea, to take command, and that England had approved of the measure.—By the Imperial decree of the Emperor, dated at Windsor Palace, Admiral Hamlin had been appointed Minister of Marine in place of M. Ducas. The former had formerly been out of favor with the Emperor.

FALIURE OF THE VIENNA CONGRESS.—The Congress of Vienna finally adjourned *sine die*. In the House of Commons on the 24th, Lord Palmerston made a statement to that effect, in reply to a question put to him by Mr. Bright. From the explanation of the English Premier on that occasion, it would appear that the conditions broke off, were that Russia should either reduce the amount of her naval force in the Black Sea, or that that sea should be declared neutral, and all ships of war be excluded from it. No counter proposition was made by Russia. Lord John Russel and M. Drouen de L'Huys had left Vienna on their return home.

The Rev. Dr. Lang had been tried, at Melbourne for libel on the government, and acquitted. The Sidney *Empire* says:

The conduct of the authorities at Melbourne has often been distinguished by childish and imbecile petulance, by indiscretion and thorough want of judgment; but we doubt whether a more signal exemplification of these faults has ever been exhibited by them than Dr. Lang's trial for libel on the administration of justice. Will they be wiser in future?

The government alluded to, is in the hands of Thos. A. Beckett.

The trials for treason of the persons engaged in the affair at Ballaarat, a sort of rebellion, several months ago, were in progress at Melbourne. As yet there were no convictions.

A great interest is manifested among the people to secure the lands in fee. The land question is as perplexing and exciting as in California. There are only two main questions discussed among the candidates at the approaching election in the colonies; the land question, and internal improvement or railroads.

THE MARKETS.—Haxall and Gallego flour are quoted in the Sidney *Empire* at £3 10s. to £3 15s. per bbl. Other brands at £2 10s. to £3 5s. Chili, per 100 lbs., £1 10s.

The Settlers' Wholesale *Prices Current* quotes wheat at 13s. to 14s. per bushel, supply moderate.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
April 18th, 1855.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, relative to the stationing of a man of War on the North Western Coast of the United States, which was enclosed with your letter of the 20th of February last.

Appreciating very fully the importance of affording the countinance and protection asked for in the memorial and desiring to meet the views of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, I have this day instructed the commander of our Squadron in the Pacific Ocean to send a vessel of that Squadron to the Straits of Fuca and along the adjoining Coast.

The limited force in the Pacific will probably prevent the stationing a vessel permanently upon that coast, but it is hoped that an occasional visit of a vessel of war, may effect all the desirable objects set forth in the memorial.

I am sir,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't. se'v't.
J. C. DOBBIN.

C. H. MASON, Esq.
Secretary of Washington Territory,
OLYMPIA, Thurston county, Washington Territory.

MESSRS. AFFLECK & GUNN:

Gentlemen—For your better information, allow me to correct a statement made by you in the "Puget Sound Courier" of June 28th, headed "*The Olympia Clique.*" In that article you say the "clique sustained another defeat when Geo. Gallaher lost the clerkship of the District court of Thurston county." I am at a loss to know where or from whence you received your information; perhaps it is through your medium, Mr. *Brown*. Be that as it may, you are wrongly informed, let the information come from where it will. On the 14th day of May, I informed his Honor, Judge Lander, that I intended to resign the clerkship after the adjournment of the court; to which notice he replied by saying that I might do as I pleased about it. I named it again on the 17th day of May. On this occasion the Judge asked me when I wished my resignation to take effect? I named the last day of May. My resignation was entersd on the journal accordingly, and I believe remains there for the curious to examine when they wish to be satisfied of the fact. Now as to the existence of any clique or party of men, I deny having any interest or connection with any, except those interests I have in common with the democratic party. If there has been any sympathy felt for me on account of my resignation by any of those gentlemen you named, I can assure you and them it was entirely uncalled for.

Messrs. Editors, if all your statements about Col. Anderson and his Mississippi propensities and predelictions are equally true as this about the clerkship, it will, no doubt, affect Judge Strong very materially, but that the Judge will like the affect produced, I will not be bound to say.

Very respectfully yours,
GEO. GALLAGHER.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Democratic Voters of Pierce County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The time is close at hand when you will be called upon to cast your votes in support of those principles which you profess to love—the time-honored principles of Democracy.

We are told by the whigs, that the people of Pierce county want union. They are weary of this party spirit. They want the best men for their representatives and public servants.

Let us examine this question for a moment, and see how their actions correspond with their words. Look at their nominations for the next legislative assembly—all located in the city of Steilacoom. Have the people in the country no right? Have they no interests to be attended too? Have they no one competent to represent them? Will they be dictated to by a political clique of *Know-Nothings*, bound together by oaths of secresy; sworn to deny all knowledge of the order or of its members—whose principles are based upon the following platform, laid down in the Know-Nothing and American *Crusader*, published by Edw. W. Hinks & Co., Boston, to-wit:

"Such modification of the naturalization laws as shall prevent the naturalization of any alien until he shall have become *thoroughly Americanized*, and then only by special act of Congress.

"None but native born Americans for office.

"War to the hilt on Political Romanism.

"The disbanding of all military companies composed of foreigners.

"More stringent and effective emigration laws.

"The formation of societies to protect all American interests.

"In short, the cultivation of an *intense American nationality.*"

Answer the above questions for yourselves. Contrast their narrow minded policy with the broad and liberal principles pursued by the Democracy—every part of the county is represented—each precinct has its proper nominees, and if elected, all will be satisfied.

But let us return to the subject. They have a union already, composed of Know-Nothingism, and what there is left of whigism, and now they wish to form an alliance with a portion of the democracy and then array the protestants against the Catholics, the native Americans against the foreigners, and if success should crown their efforts at the polls, they will boast of having achieved a Know-Nothing victory.

We have a subtle enemy to contend with. They are thoroughly organized, and under oaths of secresy—at the dark hour of night when honest people are asleep—assemble in their know-nothing councils and there plan and plot and pledge themselves to the execution of schemes which an honest man would never dare proclaim to the world or avow in the light of day.

Democrats to the rescue! your principles are at stake. Suffer them not to triumph in their unholy schemes. Let every one come up to the polls, leave none behind. Let there be no division on sectional questions. No splitting of tickets. Vote the clean straight-out ticket, and on the ninth day of July next, with J. Patton Anderson for our standard bearer, we will roll up a democratic majority, such as Pierce county alone is able to give.

DEMOCRAT.

STEILACOOM, June 29th, 1855.

OLYMPIA, July 6th, 1855.

MR. WILEY.—

Sir:—I have been credibly informed that Mr. Walker assigned as a reason for not appearing before the Democratic meeting held in this place on last evening, and define his position relative to know-nothingism, was from the fact that *I was not present.*

This, Sir, is the first time in my life that I have heard that the absence of *one* individual should prevent a *democratic candidate* from stating his *democratic* principles to a *democratic* audience. I must ask pardon for my non-attendance, as no doubt, the meeting has lost a very *sound* democratic speech, and might have been fully convinced as to *where* he stood.

Query:—Wonder if Mr. Walker wishes my presence at the polls when he *expects* to get democratic votes for the Legislature.

Resp't Yours,
URBAN E. HICKS.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

MR. WILEY:—By your permission I will intrude on the patience of your columns, by giving f in an humble way, my acquaintance with the *mid-night howlers*, known by the name of Know-nothings. I have been a member of this order, and I have met with them in their secret places of meeting, heard them discuss the different questions brought before the Wigwam, watched their manœvers, became satisfied of their objects, and three weeks last Tuesday I went before the Wigwam and asked for a card of withdrawal, and told them to their teeth that I believed it to be a Whig *trap.*—Let me say just here to one gentleman, who is a member of this order, and who was present on this occasion, that I thank him very kindly for the compliment he gave me, when he said that he "thought that I showed what I was composed of, in coming there and facing the music." At the time I withdrew from that order, I intended to say nothing about it, for the Democratic portion of that order had an understanding among themselves, and come to the same conclusion that I did, that it was a Whig trap, and agreed to leave them, and it affords me considerable pleasure to say that nearly all have left them. Since my withdrawel from that order, my veracity has been questioned, I appeal to the members of the order on this subject, and now stand ready to contradict the false accusation made by the gentlemen. Here let me say, Mr. Wiley, for the benefit of a few individuals, that you never solicited of me any information concerning this order, and further more that I never talked to any person on the subject, until after the exposition made by Mr. Hicks. But now I will talk. But in so doing I will mention but one name. On the evening I visited the Wigwam, for the purpose of withdrawing from the order, the nomination of the delegate to Congress was spoken of, and there and then, Sir, was I grossly insulted, when I was asked if I could vote for Judge Strong. This, Mr. Wiley, I took as an insult, and declared, that moment, from the bottom of my soul, not to support any such an institution. In conclusion, I have but to say, let them go in, and if they make anything out of this, well and good—if they do, I miss my guess.

Respectfully Yours,
THOMAS HUGHES.

Pierce Co. Democratic Convention.

Immediately on the adjournment of the district democratic convention, the democratic delegates of Pierce county covened and organized to nominate county offices, by appointing J. M. Chapman to the chair, and R. A. Fennell, secretary.

The county convention adopted the same rules of order as prevailed in the district convention.

On motion, it was agreed to allow one representative to each precinct, and the nominations were accordingly made for the precincts as follows: For Steilacoom precinct, John A. Packard; Tallentire, Andrew Birge; Puyallup, Abile Morrison.

The ballots for the remaining county officers resulted as follows:

Commissioners—Wm. N. Savage, John Carson;
County Surveyor—R. A. Fennell;
County Auditor—Jacob B. Leach;
Coroner—John P. Lackey.

J. L. Thompson offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we as true and faithful democrats give our individual support for the nomination of this convention.

On motion, that the editors of the *Puget Sound Courier* and *Pioneer and Democrat* are requested to publish the proceedings of this convention.

On motion, the convention adjourned *sine die.*

JOHN M. CHAPMAN, Chair'n.
F. A. FENNEL, Sec'y.

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.

LEWIS.

COUNCIL.—JOHN MOORE.
REPRESENTATIVES—JACSON BARTON,
JOHN HOGUE.

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:

"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.

POSTPONEMET.

Religious services for Sunday, 8th inst, in Olympia, will be postponed until Sunday, 15th inst., a past 10 o'clock A. M. at which time the ordinance of the Lord's supper will be administered. The preparatory services of the communion will be had on Saturday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

LOOK AT THIS!

ALL YE PEOPLE WHO WANT TO BUILD!

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

WELLS & CO.,
North Olympia Mills.

June 29, 1855.—43tf.

WELLS & PROVOST,
PICKLE AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE,
NO. 10 FRONT STREET,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
3m43 D. R. PROVOST, Agent.

Removal.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

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

Complaint for Divorce.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
County of Cowlitz.

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

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

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

Notice.

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

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

Commencing at Mt. Ranier; thence northerly along the main ridge of the Cascade mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Chelan and the southern tributaries of the Methew river have their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Chelan and the Methew river to the Columbia river; thence crossing the Columbia, on a true east course, to a point whose longitude is one hundred and nineteen degrees and ten minutes—which two latter lines separate the above confederated tribes and bands of Indians from the Oakainakane tribe of Indians;—thence in a true south course to the forty-seventh parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the main Palouse river—which two latter lines of boundary separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Spokans; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Mok-hah-ne-she or southern tributary of the same;—thence in a south-easterly 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 southwe-terly direction to the Columbia river at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between the mouth of the Umatilla river and Butter creek—all which latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians;—thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

For the Nez Perce tribe, viz:—Commencing where the Mok-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-mah-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 Wollow-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, '55. 32tf

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

July 23, 1853—46ly.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

May Flower, El Sacramento,

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

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

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

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

March 31, 1855. 1m29

Advertising Agency.

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

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

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

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

June 8, 1855. 39-1y

Tobacco.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED—TOBACCO AG'CY!

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

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

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

Notice to Farmers.

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

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

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS,

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

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

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

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

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

IRON CASTINGS AND MACHINERY.

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

EIGHT CENTS PER POUND.

MACHINERY, Engines and Boilers, at a corresponding reduction.

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

Stoves! Stoves!

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

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

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

W. N. AYERS.
Olympia, April 21, '55. 32tf

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 soon materially reduce their value. Persons entitled to Warrants are requested to apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, *No. 157 Broadway*, New York, who has made arrangements with the Department as enables him to procure Warrants with the least possible delay.

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

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

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

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

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

REFERENCES.

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

march5-34tf

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 machineist 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. PETTYGROVE,
A. A. PLUMME.

Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28tf

Fruit Trees for the Million

At the Washington Nursery!

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

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

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

HUGH PATTERSON.

Washington Plains, Sept. 20, 1854. 6m2

Noisey Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

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

WM. J. WILLS, Agent.

Olympia, May 6th, 1855. 39-tf

Notice to Sheep Graziers.

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

ED. C. FITZHUGH,
Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, W. T.

Whatcom, April 21st, '55. 32tf

MEDICAL.

Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House.

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

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-ly

PEOPLE'S EMPORIUM!

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

KEEP constantly on hand, and receive by every arrival—

Dry Goods, Clothing,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARD-WARE, STATIONARY,

SADDLERY, &c., &c.,

Which are sold at Wholesale and Retail.

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

Orders promptly attended to.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT,
Corner of Main and Second Streets.

Olympia, 1854. 12tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

JAS. BARRON.

Upper Steilacoom, Sept. 9, 1854. 1tf

FRUIT TREES.

MILWAUKIE NURSERY.

H. & S. LUELLING, Proprietors.

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

March 11, 1843.

FOR SALE,

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

Olympia, June 10, 1854.-n40

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 quality.

T. JOHNSTON.

Olympia, February 24, 1855. 1tf

JUST RECEIVED

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

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, Dewampsh Day, April 13, 1854. 32tf

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 Puget Sound District, Col. M. T. Simmons, or the sub-agent for the Columbia River, W. H. Tappan, who will attend the various courts during term time for the purpose.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. & Sup't. Indian Aff's.

Olympia, March 18, 1855. n28-tf.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

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

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

Sept. 10, 1853.

ALLEN & CO.

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

Sandwich Island Store, at Tumwater,

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

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

Jan. 12, 1855. n18tf.

Cabinet Shop.

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

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

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

THE TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

All orders promptly attended to by

J. P. KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco, California.

Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!!

Taafee, McCahill & Co.,

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

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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

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

TAAFEE, McCAHILL & CO.,
Front, corner Sacramento streets,
San Francisco, California.

June 15, 1855. 40-tf

Thomas Tenant's

SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION WAREHOUSE.

SIGN OF THE WOODEN SAILOR,

Fire Proof Block,

CORNER OF LONG WHARF AND FRONT STREET.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

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

AT GOVERNMENT PRICES.

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

Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.

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

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

General and Coast Charts of all parts of the world.

Wilkes' charts of Islands in the Pacific.

Admiralty charts in great variety.

Ringgold's charts of San Francisco Bay and Rivers.

Nautical Almanacs and Books.

Log Slates, Stationery, Pocket Spy Glasses.

Compound Microscopes, Stereoscopes.

Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Magnets.

Drawing and Tracing Paper.

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

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

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

San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

Scott's Republications.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold street, New York.

June 15, 1854. 40-tf

Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

C. C. HEWITT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

AND

PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T.

March 24, 1855. n28-ly.

C. H. MASON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon.

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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

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 CHANDLERS

STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

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

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th. 1853.—ly 48.

J. W. Sullivan,

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

June 8, '55. 39-tf

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

OLYMPIA, W. T.

CORLISS & ENSIGN, Proprietors.

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

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

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

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

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

Olympia, Dec. 9 1854. 13tf

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

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

WM. COCK.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.

NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!

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

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

PEARS.

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

CHERRIES.

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

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

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

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

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

E. D. WARBASS.

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

The Ladies' Wreath,

AND PARLOR ANNUAL.

Two volumes a year, commencing May and November.

UNPARALLELLED ATTRACTIONS.

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

BEAUTIFUL FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS

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

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

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

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

The Ladies' Keepsake

AND HOME LIBRARY.

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

SAFE, PLEASING, AND PROFITABLE FIRE-SIDE VISITOR.

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

BEST WRITERS IN THE COUNTRY.

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

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

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

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

May 8, 1855. 34-tf

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN

Produce and Merchandise,

COWLITS FARMS, W. T.

September 6, 1852. 1-tf