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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ORATION,

DELIVERED BY ELWOOD EVANS, ESQ., ON THE OCCASION OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE BY THE CITIZENS OF THURSTON COUNTY.

OLYMPIA, July 5th, 1855.

ELWOOD EVANS, Esq:—The undersigned committee of arrangements having invited you to deliver the Oration on the Eightieth Anniversary of American Independence, deem it their duty to request of you a copy of the same for publication. Being satisfied with its manner and style, and thinking that the public will peruse it with pleasure and advantage. We remain your most obedient servents.

E. GIDDINGS,
B. P. ANDERSON,
JOSEPH MILES.

OLYMPIA, W. T., July 5, 1855.

ELWOOD EVANS, Esq.—Dear Sir:—We take the liberty of requesting of you, a copy of the Oration, pronounced by you on the occasion of commemorating the eightieth Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

We had the pleasure to hear your effort on that occasion, and the views expressed by you so forcibly we conceive to be well-timed and appropriate to the present condition of affairs in our county, and that their publication might prove of interest as well as advantage to our territory.

H. C. MOSELY, JOSEPH MILES,
EDWARD LANDER, VICTOR MONRE,
ELIAS YULEE, B. P. ANDERSON,
S. W. PERCIVAL, SIMPSON P. MOSES,
WM. E. MILES, J. J. WEYBROOK.
N. B. COFFEY, WM. COCK.

OLYMPIA, W. T., July 6, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been honored with your exceedingly kind note, requesting a copy of the Oration delivered by me upon the commemoration of the eightieth Anniversary of the Declaration of our National Independence.

A request of that character, it would be hard to refuse, when acceeding to it is but the acknowledgment of gratitude for a high compliment, I can hardly hope for, fully merited by my humble labors.

Thanking you, with a full heart, for your kind encomiums upon my effort, and tendering to you and your associates individually, my heartiest wishes for your continued health and success, belive me to be

Most greatfully and Respectfully
Your obedient servant.
ELWOOD EVANS.

To Messrs. MOSELEY, ANDERSON, MILES and others.

Mr. President,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

I should have preferred a more humble position in the celebration of the anniversary, than the indulgence and kindly feeling of your committee of arrangements has assigned. In response to their invitation, I appear to-day, not to pronounce an oration, as their note to me requests, but to go through that part of your ceremonials, and supply that article by an apology. I cannot hope to say anything new, after so many orations have been delivered, regarding the day, the return of which, each successive year, we take much pleasure in commemorating—nor can I hope to interest you, but my address shall have one merit—a merit I know that will please my audience—*It shall be brief.*

The day we celebrate is the Eightieth Anniversary of the Natal day of Freedom. Seventy-nine years ago, in my own native Philadelphia, pealed forth the glad tidings of a national disenthrallment. From the steeple of old Independance Hall, my beloved city, the deep tones of our State House Bell proclaimed liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof, and here are we to-day, near four score year thereafter, giving neutral joy together for the triumph of Free Institutions, commemorating that natal day of Independency, thanking God, not only for the joys, we have, but with true democracy of hope, ardently anticipating that great political millenium when all nations shall be as we are, and one holy bond of liberty and free institutions shall encircle them. To an intelligent audience it is needless to trace the history of the events forming the struggle for the Independence of the United Colonies of Great Britain, which on the 4th of July 1776, annexed themselves into an offensive and defensive alliance, declared themselves free and independent States, and boldly invited the world to bear witness to the justice of their cause. The spartan 'fifty-six,' whose names are appended to the immortal charter of our nation's liberties have often been commended to the admiration of American youth as examples of what American men should be. Where in the annals of the world will you find more patriotism, more devotion, more moral courage evinced, than in the integrity with which that great obligation was kept—that unviolated pledge of lives and fortunes and of sacred honor. Never yet has the fair fame of any one of that Congres been sullied by a blemish. These facts are too well known, to tax your patience with.—We may draw this lesson, however, from this bright example we may emblaze it on all our hearts; we may talk it among ourselves; we should teach it to our children, that success against such odds as that with which our fore-fathers contended only could follow because so well deserved, and would their posterity succeed, let them as well deserve it.

To an American audience, the history of our Revolutionary times must be and is as familiar as household words. There are none within hearing of my voice who have not engraved upon their hearts the names of the patriots and sires, to who we are indebted for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, declared in that instrument signed and proclaimed "the day we celebrate," to be the inalienable right of all men.

With the striking events of the eight years war which succeeded its consummation, you are all acquainted. And now follows right apace that great era, the forming of the Federal Union, the adoption of the Federal Constitution whose preamble asserts its objects to be, to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. The inalienable rights of man had been proclaimed in 1776. A long and fearful contest had decided in favor of Independence and the right of self-government, and those ardent men, those apostles of liberty, those preachers of the doctrine of human rights, they who had stood shoulder to shoulder in the strife, still clung together with the holy hope of perpetuating civil and religious liberty—of forming a government to carry out the objects declared as the impelling motives of the war from which they had emerged. And thus on the principles promulgated in the great charter of '76, the constitution was framed, and went into effect with the immortal Washington as First President of the "Old Thirteen," at this time named the United States of America. Here is not the place, nor have I the room allotted me in this task to pay a notice to the triumphant auspices which marks the commencement of the new era in the history of nations. Pages might be filled in discanting upon this, the great ark of our national safety—this great desideratum of sound government, of which it might be said in the language of one of New England's most brilliant orators—it will "subserve the wants and satisfy the requirements of these increasing States, and the multiplying millions of this great nation, until the American Eagle shall, with one wing borne on the breezes of the Atlantic, and with the other hover over the quiet waters of the Pacific, until the colossal power of the republic, standing on the lofty mountains of this continent, shall with one hand, extend the olive branch to the peaceful nations of the Earth, and with the other wave the sword of justice over the satisfied and tranquil citizens of these widely extended region." Under this holy compact we have lived some sixty-five years—but little over the usual age allotted to man. And to what have we grown—can the human mind realize the change? A growth from thirteen States, to thirty-one, to say nothing of the Territories, some of which now impatiently seek to enrol themselves among the great sisterhood of States. The national Domain largely extended, embracing a surface of country many times greater than the "Old Thirteen," and comprising a population now nearly twenty-five millions. And yet the tide of emigration seeks to embrace within our national borders still wider fields. American institutions, the right of self-government, and our constitutional liberties are being planted in new lands, soon to be assimilated to our own. The sound of the axe, as it falls the forest before it, is heard around us, the plough is working in the praries about us, carrying the blessings of tillage to the very peaks of your mountain ranges. Saw mills, work shops, and warehouses are being erected, and the music of prosperity is sounded in ears by the tones of the hammer, the anvil and the saw, worked by the arm of labor, and all these guaranteed by your Declaration of Independence in the inalienable right to enjoy the "pursuit of happiness," and perpetuated by your glorious constitution in its promotion of the general welfare, in the blessing of liberty which it has secured to its framers, and to us, their posterity, for whom, so beneficially designed. Under its happy rule we are now first among the history of the Earth.

From this period in our national history down to the present time, the experiment of free government has been successful, and the bright exemplar we have held up to the world has been seen by nations afar off, and the people of other countries have risen in their majesty at times, and hurled from power those who would invade their rights or trample upon their privileges. South America has experienced the struggles of liberty, the love of which is planted in every manly bosom. Despotisms have tottered, and on their ruins have been upreared republics. 'Tis true these have not so well succeeded as our own, but enough has been displayed to know that man was made for freedom, and that the Declaration of Independence is a great truth in regard to the inalienable rights of all. In Europe, too, monarchies have crumbled into dust, and popular sovereignty has struggled with varied success against the one man power, and that still greater engine of oppression, the Oligarchy of the Nobility, a pampered aristocracy, with false notions of the quality of blood, and still worse as to what wealth entitles its votaries. With these two principles have the people of the oppressed nations of Europe contended, and the day is not far distant when liberal principles must prevail. Already have popular doctrines engrafted themselves upon monarchical institutions. Step by step is the doctrine of popular sovereignty marching onward, and we may yet live to see the day when constitutional privileges and popular rights shall be enjoyed by the masses of civilization. Steady has been the progress of freedom and popular sovereignty since the great day, whose anniversary we are now celebrating. Every victory achieved has been held on to, and not one instance has occurred where there has been a retrogade movement. In some countries, it would appear that though striking for emancipation from monarchy and aristocracy, they have not, though with the best of will, been able to accomplish the effect desired. It would seem that hardly were the masses ready to fall into a state of self-government, and designing men have been able to triumph again for awhile, and bring about quiet, without the accomplishment of the end of revolution. But name the instance where revolution has not been beneficial. In every case the people have gained upon the despots; and though failing in the ultimate object, one more link is broken in the chain that bound them, and they are one step nearer free government—one step nearer to governing themselves. But suppose every other effort had failed—suppose we had no other instance but "America" to refer to, as illustrative of the policy and benefit of free institutions, need we go farther to assert their success, their advantage to the people, morally, mentally, intellectually, physically and socially? Go through every walk of life—religion, politics, education and society—take every sphere in which we move, and does it not force itself upon your conviction that where all are sovereign, where all are part of the government, where the people make their own rules, there is a high responsibility created, teaching them to love order, abide by law, do rightly by their neighbor, and be good citizens?

Where every man can worship God after the dictates of his own conscience, must not morals be improved? religion be disseminated? Guaranteed in this right, he who would adopt a belief from choice because a devout professor, whereas did you force him to believe as he could not heartily, you make a hypocrite; and can a hypocrite be a moral man or good citizen?

Free institutions benefit the mental standard of the people. Is this not axiomatic? Render it necessary for a man to think before exercising the duties of a citizen, and does that not increase his mental energies? But liberty also enlarges the mind—it creates expansive ideas—it opens the avenues to the soul, and gives the opportunity for a man to display what he is—"a little lower than the angels, and crowned with glory and honor."

The very force of circumstances must prove that free institutions cannot fail to advance a people educationally. Where every man is one of the governed—where he is periodically called upon to express who shall be his rulers, the humblest not exempted from serving his fellow-citizens should occasion require it, he must be informed, or hide his ignorance. Rather than do that, will he not prefer to inform himself, where the opportunity occurs? And does not this information acquired, in turn become useful to his fellow-citizens? Such are then the blessings of liberal institutions—such the triumph of the principles of that Declaration made on the day, the anniversary of which we now so happily commemorate.

Let us look now at the happy state of our beloved country, while boasting such privileges as religious toleration, and so many civil rights. Does not the nineteenth century approach to the realization of the high hopes of political reformers?

Religious liberty looms up as one of the characteristics of the age we live in. Now, can each man worship God "*under his own vine and fig tree.*" Now, indeed, have we advanced in our march. The *auto da fe* and inquisition have been supplanted, and their place is assumed by the power of argument, by the appeal to the sentiment of the people. No longer do the ashes of the martyred victims enrich the soil. Fanaticism and persecution for opinion's sake no longer curdle the blood with their horrid recitals. The humble believer in a Saviour's grace now throws himself under the ægis of his rights, and worships his maker without "fear and trembling."

No longer does the ghastly inquisitorial officer walk your streets, dressed in the insignia of his satanic calling, seeking whom he may devour. That day has gone by. Religion is not now forced down men's throats by the appeal to the sword, nor the fear of fire. From the pulpit, now, charity is being taught. At the fireside, from infancy up, each good mother is inculcating moral lessons, and conscience is the potent spell, holding the sceptre; and such the instrumentalities now relied on to accomplish great moral changes. But glorious as is our triumph in securing the blessings of religious freedom, equally bright is the advancement made in civil rights. Now indeed do we approach a subject which creates the belief that in politics we have almost attained perfection. Look at the assemblage gathered here to-day, and read the commentary on our happy institutions. We are on the eve of a sharply contested election—wide differences of opinion exist. The people are about to select their principal officers, and yet, to-day, all are here together—like one brotherhood forgetting all the their dissentions, meeting on one common heath—grateful to God for the prizes enjoyed, and renewing fealty to our common country. The time was when just such an issue would have been settled by an appeal to battle—when "war to the knife" would have been the precept, calling the hosts of rival candidates into the field, where *might*, not right, *force*, not *majorities*, settled the question who were to be the rulers. Then could *death* stalk about at noon-day—then was the hand of the assassin needed to remove a wise and gifted man who was in the way of the unscrupulous and ambitious. When I look at these facts, my thanks to kind Providence are sincere that I was born in this age, and still more proudly do I boast an American birth-right. Here in this happy land, where the tree of liberty is planted, striking its roots deeply into the soil, and shading with its lofty foliage all who will come under its favoring boughs. Here in a land where the dearest hopes of the patriot are far more than realized—where every man can place his hand upon his breast in conscious independence, and feel himself a Lord, a sovereign of the soil, a part of the government—where he can feel conscious that his vote counts as many, and expresses as much as that of the mightiest in the land; that if the poorest artisan, the humblest laborer, he may go to the democratic palace of the national capital, and with the ungloved hand of labor, may greet your and his chief magistrate, and be received cordially as one of the sovereigns of the great confederacy. Here *no divine rights of kings* mars the free and unbiased choice of the best and humblest citizen to your high places in the State. No distinction in the quality of blood gives your offices to the chosen few. But all who do well shall be rewarded, and he who deserves best, shall be promoted. To the humblest the road to preferment is open; and such follows from the triumph of those principles promulgated on the great day we celebrate.

In view of all these things, we have high and important duties. To the great Ruler of the universe, for these blessings, we owe a gratitude we cannot pay, should we accomplish nothing but good in the short span of our existence. But let us try to prove that gratitude by being worthy of the blessings we enjoy. And next as patriots, comes our duty to our native land. Blessed by Heaven with all the advantages of soil, of climate, of people and of government—blessed by a class of mankind endowed with all the qualities necessary to preserve its institutions, protect it from danger, and to secure to their fellow-beings the blessings of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. A land not only loved by every American' heart, but by every friend of humanity and progress throughout the world; a land feared by man's oppressors, who, though he may now revel in his evil doings, yet feels that a day of reckoning may come, and that our bright example will be the guide star to successful revolution. To such a country do we not owe everything, life, fortune, (aye, with the Congress who made our charter of liberties), even our sacred honor? Our law of duty should be—and this day let us remind each other of it—to God first, and next, our country. Remember, then, your National Banner—lock that it remain untarnished—made as it is of Heaven's own choice of colors, the *Red, White and Blue;* the red denoting the pure rich current of life, circling through your manly bosoms, and sent by your American hearts through the whole man; white, the pure vestal color of spotless purity, a fitting emblem of the disinterested democracy of liberty, knowing no rich or poor, but open to the enjoyment of all; the blue, calling us to the star-decked sky with holy hope, and pointing to that happiness which never dies, that goal beyond the grave. Remember that national emblem of your country's glory—never let it be tarnished or sullied—bloody fields have been fought to establish its supremacy—the dead of the revolution, and of two wars for its defence, enrich your soil, speaking from their unmade graves in tones of warning, "Let it not be disgraced—forbid it Heaven."

And next to protecting your national emblem from tarnish, standing by its honor when assailed, is that nearer home duty, the maintenance of the integrity of the Union of these States. The times may justify an allusion to the matter on the present occasion, and it would seem a fitting place in this Territory, belonging to the whole nation, a part of the domain of our common country, under the legislative control of the Congress of the whole nation, that we should express our sentiment in favor of the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but a Union. From this frontier section of our country, let the word go forth that we this day renewed our fealty to that Union our fathers formed, that we still appreciate its blessings, and to that Union we believe we owe our country's greatness. It is meto that this aniversary should occur—it is good that other occasions present themselves, reminding Americans of their duty to the Union. To-day will be paid the tribute of loyal hearts to that Union, in every city, town and village in our country. To-day will that devotion be renewed, and the aspirations of the American heart, like sweet incense, be wafted on every breeze, filling the atmosphere of the whole country, from the Aristook to the Del Norte, and belted by two oceans, invigorating all of us, and tightening the bonds of our nationality. The Union cannot be dissolved. God forbid! We are all Americans. To-day let us resolve no more to know a North or South. Such distinctions, if appealed to, are fraught with danger. Do we not alike pay the tribute of memory to those sires who secured the blessings we now enjoy?—Think of it. What, give up that Declaration? Give up our national claim to the tomb of Washington? Shall the honor of Bunker Hill or Yorktown be claimed by a North or South? Abandon that Constitution, and what becomes of us? You, Mr. President, are a Kentuckian, and I am from the Quaker land of Pennsylvania—and here are we to-day, surrounded by the representatives of many of the States, and all collected together on the same impulse—citizens of a common country—alike proud of our common nationality,—alike rejoiced at our nation's greatness—will you consent to lay down what it took so much blood and treasure to achieve? Will you suffer fanaticism or sectional prejudice to sever your allegiance from that Constitution and that Union which has been the harbinger of your past success—your sure refuge in trials to come? No! you will not. Rather will you this day exclaim, in the language of one of America's purest Patriots, "*The Union, it must and shall be preserved.*"

Turning Clay into Coin.

That clay can be turned into coin has, within a few months, been satisfactorily proved by M. Deville, an ingenious Frenchman, who has carried his experiments into clay further than had before been done.—Wohler, a well-known German chemist, had taken a step beyond Davy, actually made a lump of clay give up its silver, or aluminum, as the metal was called; but it was only in tiny globules, somewhat resembling seed pearls in appearance. The result was in no ways equal to the cost and labor of the experiment; still, a fact was demonstrated. M. Deville, however, produces the metal in such quantities, as to make grave philosophers hold up their hands in amasement. At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, he laid before the learned assemblage long strips of sheet aluminum, ingots of the same metal, and medals of some inches in diameter, which had been struck at the Imperial Mint—all of which had been got out of clay by his newly discovered process. M. Deville says that this metal is as white as silver, and malleable and ductile to the highest degree. He finds, however, on working it, that it offers a greater resistance, from which we may suppose its tenacity to approach that of iron. Cold hammering hardens it, but its former condition may be restored by remelting. Its melting point differs but slightly from that of silver; it conducts heat well; and may be exposed to the air without any sensible oxidation.

We learn further that aluminum is perfectly unalterable by dry or damp air; it may be handled and carried in the pocket without becoming tarnished, and it remains brilliant where fresh cut tin or zinc loses its luster. Neither cold or boiling waters impairs its brightness; even sulphuretted hydrogen, that terrible blackner of plate, finds it altogether insensible; nor does nitric acid, weak or concentrated, act upon it. The only solvent yet known for this apparently indestructible metal is chlorhydric acid, which, by disengaging hydrogen, forms a sesquichloride of aluminum. "Any one," says M. Deville, "will comprehend how a metal white and unalterable as silver, which does not tarnish, which is fusible, maleable, ductil, and tenacious, and which has the singular property of being lighter than glass—how highly serviceable such a metal would become were it possible to obtain it easily. If we consider, moreover, that this metal exists naturally in considerable proportions, that its ore is clay, we can but wish for its being brought into use. I have reasons to hope that this will be accomplished, for chloride of aluminum is decomposed with remarkable facility at an elevated temperature by common metals; and a reaction of this nature, which I am now trying to realize on a greater scale than simple laboratory experiment, will resolve the question in a political point of view."

For these interesting facts, we are indebted to an article in Chambers Edinburgh Journal of which the above is a condensation.

☞The Mormons have established a settlement about thirty miles from Council Bluffs. It is composed exclusively of families from the Western Reserve of Ohio.

☞An Indian at Grand Rapids, Michigan, recently ran a distance of three thousand feet, nearly three quarters of a mile, in three minutes ten seconds.

☞The estimated population of England and Wales in 1854, was 18,617,000; the number of births, 634,506; of deaths, 438,239; and of marriages, 159,000.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

THE RESULT—ITS CAUSE AND EFFECT.

By the news given in another column, it will be seen that we have good grounds to believe our party have been successful. As far as heard from down the Sound, our candidate is far ahead of the vote cast in '53, while in Lewis county he is ahead of the most sanguine, so we are warranted in saying he is elected by from 150 to 250 majority.

For such a majority our candidate is indebted to the true, real, genuine democracy. The opposition deserve much credit for their activity and industry in working for their candidate—not a stone was left unturned. Every whig, who had ever expressed or even thought of voting against his party's nominee, was taken into hands by the leaders, and drilled until he marked time with them: and these leaders let no such disaffected whig pass. With the faithfulness of a canine shepherd, they searched out the whole flock, and drove them to the fold. Nor did they stop here. They bid for and bought the disheartened free soilers. With much plausibility it was argued that free soilers should vote for Judge Strong, if they wished their agitating principles to be represented in Washington at all. There was evidently no hope for their candidate. The only real difference, politically, between the two, at any rate, was that if there was no free soil party, Judge Strong would be a whig, and Judge Cushman a democrat. The questions on which they agreed were paramount to all others. Such arguments had their effect. Whether there is not some *real* truth in them, we doubt much.

Nor did the leaders of the opposition stop with the free soilers. They appealed to the personal feelings and private prejudices of such democrats as were thought to be faltering. To such, Judge Strong was represented to be a *no party man*—a sort of a young American whig, and an old settler, wedded and bound by all kinds of ties to this territory, and her interests. Col. Anderson was represented as a young, hot-blooded, hard-headed, red-mouthed democrat, a perfect fire-eater, and a real bird of passage, entirely migrating in his habits, and no more settled in this country, than the swallow is in Maine during the summer months. Such gross misrepresentations were made by whig leaders, with the hope of securing a few votes from our party.—Thanks to the unflinching nerve of the democracy, they met with but very little success. In our county, the democracy faced the music well. Notwithstanding a most unpleasant dissension arose with regard to a portion of our ticket in this county, the vote does not vary more than ten or fifteen from our real majority. Nothing could coax or deter our democracy from a support of their principles. It is the most gratifying reflection of the canvass. Then what is to be the effect? The cause we all have seen—the effect is yet to come. Will that effect not be to increase our affection for our principles? Does it not prove satisfactorily to all, that in order to secure the success of those principles for which we have just fought so bravely, we must be united in our support of them? Surely it does. And it proves, too, that those principles are the real life and spirit of the institutions of our country. No ism, no faction, no prejudice, should ever lead us to desert them. As we have often said before, they are strongly planted in the bosoms of a large majority of the American people. To guard against our enemies, it is only necessary that this majority should vote unbiased, unprejudiced, and knowingly. In order to do this, we must never wander from the road blazed by our forefathers. Examine, carefully, all the new fangled isms as they come into existence, and they will be found to have but one end in view. That end is to wrest from the hands of the democracy, the control of the affairs of our nation. Such ends can only be attained by drawing from the ranks of our party the unwary. Hence the necessity of adhering in future, as we have done in the past, to the exponents of our principles.

☞ We learn the celebration of the *fourth* on the Grand Mound prairie, was attended by a large crowd and passed off most pleasantly. Of course—it could not be otherwise, on that beautiful prairie and with that good people.

☞ The bark *Luika*, Wolfong, master, with lumber from Olympia for the Sandwich Islands, went ashore on San Juan Island on the night of the 4th inst. and will be a total loss. The revenue cutter *Jeff Davis* has gone to her assistance, to save what may be of cargo and materials.

The 4th at Mr. Wood's.

"Election times" is our only apology for not having noticed this celebration in our last week's issue. The proceedings in another column will show that the celebration was had in good style. Mr. Wood had prepared tables, seats, &c., in a beautiful place under the shade of several magnificent furs near his house. After the company had all assembled they repaired from Mr. Wood's house to the place prepared to hear the oration. Mr. H. C. Mosely read the Declaration of Independence in a clear, distinct and appropriately emphatic tone of voice. Mr. Evans, the orator of the day, then followed in a very neat, patriotic and polished address. The audience were attracted and evidently much delighted. Mr. E.'s delivery was distinct and effective. We publish the oration in to-day's paper. After the party had listened to this part of the ceremony, they returned to the tables for the dinner. They were spread most bountifully with the good things of this territory. In their arrangement and order, the good taste and skill of the host and hostess were displayed much to their credit. After this *bounteous spread* had received its proper attention, toasts were given and *good things* said in response by those who were severally called out. And to crown the climax of pleasure and enjoyment, the kind and hospitable host had engaged good music, took down the petition between the two rooms, *decreed away* the furniture and told the party to "pitch in" for a dance. It is useless to say they *did* "pitch in." The consequence was, the *whole* party returned to their homes the next day declaring they had never spent a *fourth* more pleasantly.

"Brown" Again--A Record.

Mr. Elwood Evans is out in a column and more of the last number of the *Courier* in defence of his "Brown" business. We would notice this weak and useless letter, written in defence of a deceitful electioneering scheme, no further, but that we wish to make a matter of record of some truths in relation thereto. Mr. Evans intimates that he has never pretended to be strongly opposed to free-soilism. Now we say, and it is a fact, that he has often denounced that party. He has said repeatedly that he would "rather be called a locofoco than a free-soiler." Perhaps Mr. Evans will, before twelve months more, deny that he has ever said he would never vote for a foreigner for office. He said in in a public place within ten days past, that the fact of a man being a foreigner incapacitated him, in his esteem, from holding office in our country. It will doubtless be very convenient for Mr. E. to deny this within the next twelve months. But he will not deny it now.

We have no objection to Mr. E., or any one else, holding such views as he may wish, on this or any other subject, but we do object, we do protest, against any man having two sets of opinions on political questions—one black, the other white. Mr. E. cannot play pig and opossum both. He may be a free-soiler, an abolitionist, a fourierite, a mormon, or a know-nothing, or he may be all of these, but he cannot and must not attempt to palm himself off in this community for a good Clay whig while holding to any of the above isms. He will be exposed if he attempts it.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The time at which it took place, the principle involved, and the parties opposed, made the election in Virginia almost, if not quite, a national one. Never before has the whole union felt so deep an interest in the result of a state election. Know-nothingism, with its dark lantern principles, and mysterious policy, had swept the polls from east to west. Like the temple to the unknown God, it was worshipped and supported just because it was unknown. A great political revolution seemed to be at hand, and the know nothings were the proud leaders of the revolutionists. Those who opposed the order, shook with fear: those who supported it, were almost frantic with delight. At such a time, an election was to come off in Virginia. The democracy boldly took grounds against these triumphant rebellionists.—With the sword of democracy, and supported by the strong arm of principle, they were put to flight—a death-blow has thus been given to knownothingism. Let the whole nation rejoice. Let the democracy of Virginia, the proud and venerated Old Dominion, know and feel that their example will not be profitless to their brethren elsewhere.

☞ We are under obligations to J. W. Sullivan, Newspaper and Periodical Depot, San Francisco, for files of late papers, &c., received by Stuart's express.

☞ The indisposition of the editor, is the only apology we offer for the amount of editorial matter this week.

About 8371 persons have left San Francisco, in the steamer, for the Eastern States since January 1st.

News by Stuart's Express.

Virginia all Right!!!

Wise Elected by 10,059 Majority.

The papers received by this express are crowded with the proceedings of meetings of the democracy, glorifying over the result of the Virginia election. In Philadelphia, New York, Washington City, Cleaveland, and other cities, the democracy were uniting in their shouts over the victory.—One hundred and thirty-seven counties out of one hundred and forty-four, give Wise 10,159 majority. The official returns from the whole state will probably vary but little from these figures.

Two days after the election in Virginia, Mr. Wise was in Washington City. The news of his victory was pouring into the city, when he was called upon for a speech, by a large assembly in front of Brown's Hotel. His speech is reported as follows by the New York *Tribune*:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON:—I never regretted more in my life than now, that I have not got more strength. It is not generous to trample on a prostrate foe [Cries of "good," "good," and "hear," accompanied by groans and other "demonstrations,"]—but if ever allowed to put my heel on the neck of a fallen enemy, I might be pardoned to-night [Renewed interruptions here occurred]. If there was ever an opponent domineering and dictatorial, it is that illiberal party which assumes now to rule America. He has boasted that he was invincible. I have met the black knight with his vizor down, and his shield and lances are broken [More interruptions from the "know nothings"]. He had crossed the north stamping his foot, so that the nation might feel the quaking of the earth. But he travelled in the night, with dark lantern in hand, and just before day, to do his boasting; men became appalled, and their blood curdled in their veins—their muscles crowded on their bones—and fears came over the minds of the people. I had proclaimed he was easily conquered. I knew the rock of defense—and that rock was the indomitable democracy. [Tremendous cheers by the friends of Mr. Wise, and a renewal of interruptions by his foes]. Mr. Wise then briefly gave an account of the travel he had performed, and of the oratorical toils he had endured during the canvass, and said:—Notwithstanding Sam had achieved victories in the north, I knew he could not meet the masses of the people, in primary assemblages, in Virginia. I knew he could not stand before the pibroch and trump of liberty. He might live in the land of secret ballot, but he could not survive the viva voce of the people [Applause and cries of "Huzza for Sam"]. Aye, that voice had overwhelmingly conquered in the Old Dominion [Renewed applause]. I was told by my friends, and I now tell you—[here the confusion was so great that the remainder of what Mr. Wise said was lost]. Is the ear of the people not to be allowed to listen to the language of liberty? Not only are those "Sams" hurraing for the destruction of religious liberty, but they would trample on the freedom of the pen and press [Applause and disapprobation]. I tell you you have found your master in a purified majority, which consists of the conscientious and conservative men of both the old parties [Renewed interruptions and various cries, mingled with applause]. My friends, I would, if I were one of the Lord's anointed, give you a little of the holy water you ask for; you need it [Laughter, applause, and groans]. You who are crying out there for holy water, are hypocrites [A voice—"That's a lie; you want it"—. You have joined in the war of the Abolitionists on the institutions of Virginia. If you want holy water, go to your high priests [Applause, mingled with cries of "Hurrah for Sam"]. I think I have made converts of you, judging by your cheering [Renewed laughter by the friends of Mr Wise, and cheering by his foes]. I thank you from my heart, he ironically said, for your decent, orderly conduct and behavior. You have demonstrated you are worthy to be masters of this great country. What laws will guard us if such men as you rule the country. Discussion, it would appear, is not tolerated. [Mr. Wise was here silenced by the groans from the know nothings, and the hurrahs for "Sam."] He continued:—My lungs are too weak for me to contend with a rabble like you. A mob of know nothings has seized on the capital of the country. I leave to conservative whigs and indomitable democrats to say whether this disgrace shall abide here [Cries of "no," "no," "no," and renewal of interruptions by the know nothings]. I must thank you, my friends, for the compliment you expected to pay me. [Cries of "go on, go on."] No, I shall not go on. My lungs will not permit it. [Renewed invitations to go on.] I will conclude by saying, here in Washington, freedom of speech was not allowed by the tyrant and dictator, and dark-lantern oligarchy, which ever seeks to oppress.

Mr. Wise then withdrew amid the applause of his friends.

The know nothing national convention is said to have assembled at Philadelphia, on the 5th June, but no one knew certainly whether they were then actually in session or not.

The New York *Herald* says every state and territory would be represented. (Wonder who represents Washington territory?) Their proceedings were to be secret for the first day, and open afterwards.

Returns of the election in Virginia show the re-election of the following members of congress, all democrats:—John S. Caskie, John S. Millson, Thomas H. Bayly, Chas. J. Faulkner, Paulus Powell, William O. Goode, Thomas S. Bocock, H. A. Edmundson, John Letcher, Zedekiah Kidwell, Fayette McMullen, and William Smith.

In Massachusetts, the Maine Law is meeting a strong opposition. A meeting in Faneuil Hall, said to be six thousand strong, passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the recently enacted so-called Maine Liquor Law is a compound of fanaticism, folly, and political corruption.

Resolved, That we will protect the property, the reputation, and the freedom of the citizens of this Commonwealth, which are guaranteed to them by the Bill of Rights.

The amendments to the state constitution of Massachusetts, establishing the plurality system in all elections by the people; changing the day of election to the Tuesday following the first Monday in November; making certain state officers elective by the people; authorizing the election of county officers, and prohibiting school money from being used for sectarian education, have been adopted by a vote of the people.

The canvass for members of congress in North Carolina waxes warm. There are a few know nothing candidates in the field. The election takes place, we believe, in August.

In Tennessee, George W. Jones has been re-nominated in the Moury district. Col. W. H. Polk has announced himself as an independent candidate in the same district. Col. Walter Coleman, whig, announces himself as a candidate in the western district. N. G. Taylor and A. S. Watkins are the opposing candidates in the first district.

Sam is poking his nose into the canvass in that state also.

In Kentucky the K. N.'s have nominated Dr. C. K. Marshal for Congress. The Doctor is a democrat of versatile politics. S. F. J. Trabue is the native independent candidate in the same district. The democrats have not made a nomination. C. G. Wintersmith (K. N.) and J. H. Jewett (Dem.) of Hardin county, are the candidates in the 5th district. Capt. Leander M. Cox is the whig candidate in the 9th district. The Know Nothings of the Louisville district, have nominated Humphrey Marshal, the late Commissioner to China, a candidate for congress.

In Alabama the democratic convention in the 1st district nominated Col. P. Phillips, the present member, who declined.—Col. James A. Stalworth was then unanimously nominated. This convention, as usual, passed strong anti-K. N. resolutions.

In California the democratic State convention assembled on the 27th ult. We are unable to learn from our files of papers who was nominated for Governor. On the 1st ballot, Gov. Bigler received 128 votes, Mr. Latham 115, Jas. Walch 39, and scattering 3. Whole number of vote cast, 285; necessary for a choice, 143. The convention then adjourned, and we have not the paper containing the report of the proceedings on the day following.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have passed the personal liberty bill over the veto of Gov. Gardner.

The Kansas troubles seem to be *in statu quo*. Gov. Reeder has returned, with what powers or motive seems to be a question. Some papers say he goes to settle his land speculations; others, that he goes to assume the reigns of government and the *responsibility*; and others say he goes with private instructions. The N. O. *True Delta* has the following:

"A FEDERAL APPOINTMENT.—We understood last evening, that a dispatch had been received here from Washington, announcing the appointment of one of the editorial fraternity of this city as Governor of Kansas. The appointment, we learn, was not made by the President as a reward for political services, but solely on the ground of the purity of character, and chivalrous antecedents of the appointee. Governor Reeder, it is well known, showed the white feather in abandoning the territory, at the approach of danger, and it became necessary that one of the true grit should take his place, and hence the preference."

Who that "one of the editorial fraternity" can be, we do not know. We hope to learn something more by the mail. This is a matter of much importance.

It is said there is a secret organization in the allied army; and that Mr. Atchison, of Mo., has organized a secret society for the purpose of securing his ends in Kansas. Secret societies seem to be the order of the day.

The Supreme Judgeship in Louisianna goes begging. So says the N. O. True Delta.

The Arctic expedition ordered out by the Government to the relief of Dr. Kane, sailed on the first day of June, under command of Capt. H. J. Hartstiene of the Navy.

The cholera is raging as an epidemic in New Orleans, and the Board of Health of the city has made public declaration of the melancholy fact.

The Connecticut House of Representatives recently defeated, by a majority of twenty votes, the bill extending the right of suffrage to negroes. The Know Nothings of that State are not yet completely abolitionized.

The fanaticism of the advocates of the prohibitory liquor law at Portland, Me., has found vent in riot and bloodshed. It appears that Neil Dow, Mayor of Portland, and author of the Maine law, purchased a quantity of liquor, expecting to sell it at a profit to the town agency. The agency, however, did not purchase, and complaint was made against Dow for violation of the statute. While the complaint was pending, the Mayor induced the city authorities to purchase his stock. Incensed at these proceedings, a mob collected about the building where the liquor was stored, and threatened its destruction. The military were ordered out, and, as the rioters persisted in their application of the search and seizure principle, fired upon the mob, killing one man and wounding several others.

THE CRIMEA.—Accounts from the Crimea present no change of importance in the condition of affairs.

The siege was being carried on as usual.

The appointment of General Pelessier to the command of the French army is said to be very popular.

The announcement is made that he contemplates an attack upon the Russians in the field. Desperate engagements occurred almost nightly befor Sebastopol, heavy losses having occurred on both sides.

The Allies have now over two hundred thousand men in the field.

It is reported that Omar Pasha promises to take and hold Sebastopol, if the French will protect his advance.

It was reported that the bombardment would re-commence on Monday, the 28th May.

THE CONFERENCE.—It is now positively stated that the Vienna conferences are to be re-opened.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS.—It is stated that the project of Austria leaves Russia and Turkey to settle between themselves the number of ships each shall have in the Black Sea. France and England are to have two each.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Disraeli's motion of want of confidence in the Ministry on the subject of the war, was, after a spicy debate in Parliament, lost by a majority of 100 for the government.

It was expected that by the 20th of June every available soldier in Great Britain will have been embarked for the Crimea.

Parliament had taken a recess until June 4th.

A revolution it is reported has broken out on the Rio Grande, Mexico, and fifteen hundred men headed by Caravajal and others had crossed the river.

Advices from the Plains state that everything is in a very unsettled condition—in fact, that the Indians have declared war and are preparing for a fight.

The Indian murderers of Capt. Gunnison and his party, have been tried and convicted of manslaughter.

Much excitement prevails in California among the settlers. They are organizing a squatter party whose object seems to be to assert and protect the right of the possessor.

Ex-Gov. Foote, Hon. Bailey Peyton, and Hon. Ed. Marshal have taken the stump in California for Know Nothingism. These are three shelved stump speakers of much ability. Their last hope doubtless is this dark lantern association.

U. S. TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—A detachment of U. S. troops, numbering one hundred and ninety-three privates and officers, all told, sailed yesterday on board the steamer America for Puget Sound, *en route* for Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory. The steamer proceeded from this city to Benecia where the soldiers were embarked. The troops are under the command of Major Prince, who arrived on the Sonora.—[*S. F. Herald.*

The new board of Aldermen and assistants of the city of San Francisco can't come to terms. Four democrats and four know nothings in each board. They can't organize. What is to be done, make a compromise or fight it out? *We will see.*

The U. S. District Court of California have decreed the ten square miles of land to Col. Fremont. This is in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. The land is to be in one entire tract.

A temperance convention, composed of 100 delegates met at Sacramento city on the 27th ult., to decide upon what course they will take in the coming canvass.—They passed resolutions, but made no nominations.

Flour and wheat are being exported from San Francisco to New York and Liverpool.

Eighty five shares in the Bellingham Bay coal Co. were sold in San Francisco, on the 23d ult.

The grasshoppers are destroying much vegitation in California.

The result—Anderson 46 ahead as far as heard from.

Below is a statement of the majorities for the two candidates for congress, in seven counties entire, and partially in two. Skamania, Chehalis, Island, Jefferson, Clalam and Whatcom, are yet to be heard from. These counties will increase Col. Andersons majority, to from 100 to 150 votes. At any rate there is no longer any room to doubt but what Col. A. is elected. Ander the circumstances his election is a great triumph for the Democracy. It is the harbinger, too, of better success the next time. We give the statement as reliable, so far as it goes.

ANDERSON.		STRONG.	
Thurston, (off.) maj.	9	King Co. maj.	34
Lewis (except Bol-fort)	12	Pierce	4
Sawamish	6	Waukiakum	17
Cowlitz	6		55
Clar'k	58		
Pacific (excep 1 pre.)	9		101
	101	Anderson's maj.	46

P. S. Since the above was in type, we received the following news from Island, Clalam, and partially from Jefferson:

In Island county Anderson received 56 votes, Strong 28. Clalam county, Anderson recieved 21, Strong 6; Port Townsend Anderson 11, Strong 13; Port Ludlow, Anderson 15, Strong 6.

Election News.

THURSTON COUNTY.—Wm. Cock, (dem.) is elected to the Council over Yantis, (whig) by 58 votes.

Messrs. Walker, Baker, and Chambers, (democrats,) and Messrs. Hale, Ward, and McElroy, (whigs,) to the House.

Broshears, is elected county commissioner; Newman, assessor; Shaw, Colonel; Miles, Lieut. Colonel; Hurd, Major;—all democrats. Mr. Berry was elected surveyor.

There was a majority of 15 in favor of the prohibitory law. Official vote next week.

LEWIS.—Dr. Pagett, (dem.) received a large majority in this county for joint councilman.—Chehalis not heard from. Mr. Anderson, (whig) is elected as one of the representatives.

PIERCE.—Col. WM. H. Wallace, is elected joint councilman from Pierce and Sawamish; Messrs. Berge, Morrison, and Packard, representatives.

KING.—Messrs. Denny and Webster, (whigs,) and Mr. Phillips, (dem.) are elected representatives.

ISLAND.—Mr. Howe, (whig,) is elected to the House over J. S. Smith, (dem.)

JEFFERSON.—Mr. Robinson, (dem.,) is elected representative, and Mr. Jones, is supposed to be elected joint representative from Jefferson and Clalm.

☞ S. J. McCormack, Franklin Book Store, Portland, Oregon, through Stuart's express, placed upon our table a bountiful supply of the latest dates, for which he will please accept our thanks.

☞ Steamer "America," bound for Steilacoom, with 132 troops, under Maj. Prince, was destroyed by fire. No insurance, supposed loss $140,000. Passengers and crew all saved.

☞ The official vote upon the question of a convention to form a state constitution, in Oregon, was—for convention, 4,420—against convention, 4,835. Majority against convention, 415.

The official majority of Gen. Lane for delegate, in Oregon, is 2,149.

Interesting Discovery.

A very interesting historical discovery has just been made in the Museum of Arms, in the Palace of Hohenzollern-Sigmarigen. The marshal of the Court, M. De Mayenfish, remarked in the museum what appeared to be a door covered with plaster. He had the plaster removed, and found a wooden door, and behind that door was one of iron, fastened with enormous locks. M. De Mayenfish had the locks opened, an operation of great difficulty.—The door being then flung open, a subterranean passage was discovered. This passage, between three and four hundred yards in length, was blocked up at the end with rubbish. The rubbish was removed, and a large chamber was exposed.

On the walls, at certain intervals, were crucifixes, and figures of the virgin and St. John the Baptist, all in wood, clumsily executed; also, iron caps with spikes in the interior, heavy chains, pincers and other instruments of fortune. In the centre of the room was a huge stone table and ten seats surrounding it. On the table were a hammer, a plate with (in bas relief at the bottom) figures of the Virgin and St. John the Baptist, five wooden balls, quite black with age, and an iron seals of the famous Vehmic tribunals. This seal, with the other things, makes it clear that the cavern was employed for the sittings of one of those secret courts of justice, whose mysterious and terrible proceedings created profound terror in the middle ages, but served to keep in check the brutality of the oppressors of the people. Singular to relate, no other actual remains of any Vehmic tribunal have yet been discovered in Germany, though savans have spent many weary years in making all manner of researches respecting them.

Fourth of July 1855—Celebration of the Eightieth Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

In recordance with previous arrangements made by the committee in charge, Messrs. E. Giddings, Butler P. Anderson and Joseph Miles, a numerous assemblage, composed of the ladies and gentlemen of Thurston county, met at the farm of Mr. Isaac Wood, to commemorate our national holiday.

The day was sufficiently cloudy to make the ride from town and the neighboring prairies pleasant, and quite early the parties began to collect. Arriving at the place, the company found every arrangement made to secure comfort and enjoyment, and every necessity provided to guarantee entertainment to both "man and beast." From the top of a big tree in front of Mr. Wood's mansion, the American national standard proudly floated over the seat at the table, designed for the President of the day. In the beautiful grove so aptly termed "woodlawn," in honor of its hospitable Patron, were arranged the dining tables, capable of seating one hundred and fifty persons. And northward of the grove, was tastily planted a row of young trees, fencing in our "nature's dining room." To much credit cannot be given the committee for the choice of a place, and the performance of this portion of their duty.

The speaker's stand was at a distance from the dining tables on the other side of the grove, in a beautiful little clearing, and backed against a noble tree, the rostrum was erected. At mid-day the party being generally assembled, the procession was formed at the house of Mr. Wood, Maj. Perkins being selected as marshal, and moved to the place of speaking in the following order:

Band.

The President—Hon. Victor Monroe, escorted by the committee of arrangements.

The reader of the Declaration, and the Orator of the day.

The Hon. Chief Justice and the Receiver of Washington Territory.

Members of the late Legislative Assembly, followed by the company assembled.

About 12½ o'clock P. M. the President announced the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Hon. H. C. Mosely.

An oration by Elwood Evans, Esq., followed the reading of the Declaration, which was applauded in its delivery, and at its conclusion, the orator was greeted with three cheers. The company in the same order now marched to the table. We shall not early forget the appearance of this very important feature in this ceremonial. The table literally groaned with the weight of provender, and every thing looked as though, on this happy occasion, all were free to eat till sickening. The committee must have thought the people of Thurston County had waited for days to get ready for this celebration, for they supplied our wants with a copiousness that would almost insult the character of their guests as to their capacity to feed. Beef, mutton, roast pig, turkey, chicken, venison, and every vegetable in season was there to supply the dantiest appetite, and give cheer to all. After all had been fully satisfied, the cloth was removed, and the President announced the reading, by the toast master, Col. Simpson P. Moses, of the

Regular Toasts.

1. The day we celebrate—The Eightieth Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

Music—Yankee Doodle.

2. The memory of the men who made the day glorious.

Drank in silence, standing.

3. George Washington.

In silence standing.

4. The President of the United States.

Music—President's March.

5. The Union—may it endure till time shall be no more.

Music—Hail Columbia.

After the band had ceased, loud calls were made for the Hon. Elias Yulee, who made an eloquent and appropriate speech.

6. The Constitution of the United States, expounded by an honest judiciary.

The Marseilles Hymn.

The audience here called upon Judge Lander, who responded in a patriotic and happy manner.

7. The Army and Navy of the United States.

Music—The Star Spangled Banner.

8. American Diplomacy and Commerce, intercourse with Japan being established, our circle of friendly relations is complete.

Music—"Columbia, the Gem of Ocean."

Col. Moses was here called upon, and responded to this sentiment, closing his remarks with a volunteer toast to "*Old Kentucky*—her gifted sons boast their origin, and in return give increased lustre to her brilliant escutcheon."

This sentiment was received with loud applause, and loud cries were made for the President of the day, who made a very neat apostrophe to his native State "Old Kentucky."

9. American Education—the *cause* of *all* and *all* are for the *cause*.

10. Washington Territory—Its past, present, and future, its Puget Sound, the Medeterranian of the north west, and the important part which destiny has allotted to her to perform in the great drama of Empire.

Music—"Home, Sweet Home."

Col. Wm. Cock being called upon, responded to this sentiment.

11. The Agricultural resources of Washington Territory, their developement by the enterprises and industry of her people will contribute largely to the permanent establishment of our power on the Pacific.

Music.

This sentiment was briefly responded to by J. N. Low, Esq.

12. The Free Press—the oppressors foe and the friend of the oppressed.

Music.

Loud calls were made for Urban E. Hicks, Esq., who responded in a neat and witty speech. We could not catch the sentiment which dropped at his conclusion, but it had something to do with a *press* of the *ladies*, and was of course *mournfully* applauded.

13. The Women of America, worthy descendants of the Mothers of the Revolution.

"Here's a health to all good Lasses."

The Hon. Victor Monroe was here called upon to respond to this toast, and closed his speech, with the following sentiment:

The *Ladies of Washington Territory*—Choice and beautiful plants, culled from the richest gardens of the Atlantic States, and transplanted into the improving soil of our own adopted home.

The President having announced volunteer sentiments as in order.

Col. Moses offered the following:

"The beneficial liberality of our national government, in giving *without price*, to all who will have, a farm to cultivate, and of our national administration, in securing to our Territory so good a registry of our titles."

Loud calls was made for Hon. H. C. Mosely, who briefly and happily pictured our territorial growth, our many advantages, the happy auspices under which we live, and our happy future. He concluded with the following sentiment:

"The orator of the day—If such things can be done in the *green* tree, what can be done in the *dry*."

To this toast, Mr. Evans was called upon to respond. The speaker congratulated those assembled on the presence of the inimitable John H. Scranton, that illustration of the doctrine of perpetual motion, who had furnished such amusement to us all. What more suggesting influence to the sentiment he would offer than such a man. The speaker then concluded with

"*The age of Steam*—to be fully realized, a Pacific Rail Road must be completed, and Washington Territory included in direct steam mail communication with the Atlantic States."

Loud cries for Scranton, brought him to his feet, and he made just such a speech as John H. Scranton can only make, and which no body can report with justice to him, and concluded with.

Our host and hostess—Isaac Wood and lady, and a great big cheer for their big daughter.

By Edward Giddings, Jr.

The three Pioneers—The Pioneer Press, the Pioneer steam enterprise and the Pioneer Express.

A. B. Stuart, Esq., responded to the toast, and offered a sentiment to the Pioneers in the navigation of Puget Sound, and those who facilitated it by their enterprise.

Loud calls were made for Giddings, who concluded a neat speech by toasting

"The Pioneer Settlers of Washington Territory."

Capt. George Washington Tyrell was called up in reply, and made some feeling remarks in regard to the privations to which the first settlers of Washington and Oregon were subject.

The Captain was the last speaker, but the following, among other sentiments, were offered on the occasion, by Hon. H. C. Mosley:

"*The Ladies of Washington Territory*—unsurpassed for beauty or intelligence—whenever their hearts are beseiged by worthy benedicts, may they immediately present the flag of truce and gracefully *surrender*."

By Elwood Evans:

"Our childhood homes—The hearthstone of youthful days, where memory builds her holy altar"

By a guest.

"Woman—from the cradle to the grave, man's stay and solace in joy or sorrow, in calm or storm."

By E. H. Wilson. "Washington Territor."

Land of the west, in passing briefly the record of thy age.
Thou hast a name, that shadows all on history's wide page.
Let the blast of fame peal out, thine be the loudest far,
Let others boast their sattelites, thine be the planet star.
Thou hast a name, whose character of light shall near depart;
'Tis stamped upon the brain, it warms the coldest heart.
Land of the west, it stands alone.
It is *our* Washington.

The assemblage then adjourned to the hall, and soon all were enjoying themselves in the way of a dance. We cannot close this notice of the day without again noticing the successful manner in which the committee of arrangements discharged their duties.

To Mr. John C. Head much is due his indefatigable labors to make every thing go off well—to the Cornell brothers for our music on the occasion, and last not least, to our host and his good family for their liberality and truly hospitable welcome, the assemblage is much indebted.—Till 3 o'clock the next morning "the ball went on," and those present will long remember the Eightieth anniversary of Independence day.

MARRIED.

On the 24 inst., by Rev. Mr. Whitworth, Mr. James K. Hurd and Miss Eliza A. Woodward, all of Thurston county.

*** Compliments of the parties received

DIED.

On the 18th of June, 1855, at her residence near Vancouver, Rachel Henrietta, wife of John D. Biles, aged 19 years, 10 months and 18 days.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

Religious Notices.

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

Rev. G. F. Whitworth (Presbyterian Church) will preach regularly on the second and fourth Sabbaths of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND PILOT BY.

Olympia, W. T., June 8, 1855.

Provisions—		**Groceries—**	
Beef, fresh, ℔ lb.	10@12	Sugar, brn, ℔ lb.	12½@15
Mutton, " " "	12@15	Sugar, white crush. per lb.	6@25
Pork, fresh and salt, ℔ lb.	10@15	Coffee, ℔ lb.	18@25
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.	35	Tea, " "	75c 81
Clear Pork, ℔ "	32	Rice, Caro., ℔ lb.	6@10
Bacon, clear, ℔ lb.	18@20	Dried Apples, ℔ lb	6@18
Hams, ℔ lb.	22	Dried Peaches " "	none
Shoulders, ℔ lb.	6@16	Chili Peaches, " "	none
Salmon, ℔ lb.	6@10	Soap, ℔ lb.	10@12½
Codfish, ℔ lb.	6@8	Starch, ℔ lb.	37½
Mackerel, ℔ bbl.	none	Candles, mld, ℔ lb	37½
Butter, ℔ lb.	40	do Adm. " "	62½
Lard, " "	22	do Sperm, " "	75
Cheese, " "	20	Tobacco, ℔ lb.	40@75
Flour, ℔ 100 lbs.	6@65	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn Meal, ℔ lb.	4	Pepper, grain, ℔ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	6@5	Molasses, ℔ gal.	50@62½
Salt, coarse, ℔ ℔.	6@3	Syrup, " "	62@1
Potatoes, ℔ bush.	50	Vinegar, cider, ℔ gallon	75
Onions, " "	2.00	Lamp oil, ℔ gal.	62@2.25
Beets, " "	2.00	**Liquor—**	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ℔ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Beans, Calif, ℔ lb.	7@8	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Beans, white, ℔ lb.	none	Gin, ℔ gal	62@50
Eggs, ℔ doz.	50	Port Wine, ℔ gal.	1.00@2
Dry Goods—		Cherry Brandy, ℔ gallon	$1.50@2
Sheetings, brn. 4-4 per yard	15	**Hardware—**	
Shirtings, brn. 3-4 per yard	none	Nails, ℔ keg	6@10
Drillings, brn. ℔ yd	16½	Window glass, ℔ box	8@6½
Prints, ℔ yard	12½@20	Sash, ℔ light	6@25
Blankets, ℔ pr.	$5@8	Axes	$1.50@2
Hosiery, wool hlf, per doz	$30@36	Buckets, 3 hoop	50@75
do cotton, ℔ doz.	2.50	Brooms	50
Paints, &c.—		**Lumber—**	
Lead, white, ℔ lb.	20@22	Sawed dr, ℔ M	$100@15
do colors, " "	25@37½	" cedar, "	$125@16
Linseed oil, ℔ gal	$3.50	Shingles, ℔ M	$5@5
Turpentine, " "	3.50	Square timber, ℔ foot	8@10
		Piles, ℔ foot	3@4

NOTICE is hereby given that I will continue to "*dispense rapid to the multitude*" until "*the Crane*," A. B. Moses, Master, starts for Sauk River.

j13-4tf CHAS. E. WEED.

NOTICE.

THE TAX PAYERS of Thurston county, are hereby informed that all taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of November next, will be collected by the Sheriff, and that ten per cent. will be added according to law.

The undersigned will be found at his new store on Main street, where he will receive taxes.

WM. RUTLEDGE,
Treasurer Thurston County.

Olympia, July 13, 1855. 41-3t

Ready-Made Clothing Warehouse,

WILLIAM G. BADGER,

NO. 93 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

My stock amounts to over two hundred thousand dollars.

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

Persons buying my clothing will find large and saleable sizes.

Purchasers may rely upon finding every article they wish in my stock. My prices will be as low, if not lower, than they can be found elsewhere in the market. I guarantee each article I sell. Please call and examine my stock. j13-44-3m

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-office at Olympia, June 30, 1855.

Henry Anderson, M. Brown, Ole Bishrem, R. N. Brown 2, John Bobart, Wm. Benton, Jesse Branch, R. P. Cooper, Joshua Conkle, Jacob Casida 2, Wm. S. Camp, Henry A. Dow, Robert or John Flett, James A. Frisby, James Frisby, James Fuller, Newel Garish, Orland's George, G. W. Gypson, Mason T. Green, S. H. How, Jacob Harsbarger, Ebenezer Hall, Jacob S. Hinbaugh, J. E. Jewett, Noah Kritzer, Jeremiah Mabie, A. L. McCorkle, Wm. R. Price, John Perry, Benjamin Perry, Moses Parker, E. C. Purdy, Joseph Ridle, Wm. Rowland, A. H. South 2, F. Simons, George Shade, Robert Stodart 2, Gabriel Stevens, Samuel Waynire 2.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised. WM. RUTLEDGE, P. M.

Olympia, July 16, 1855.

LOOK AT THIS!

ALL YE PEOPLE WHO WANT TO BUILD!

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

WILLS & CO.,
North Olympia Mills.

June 29, 1855.—12tf.

WELLS & PROVOST,

PRUEYN AND PRESCOTT'S WAREHOUSE,

NO. 43 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 Curran, vs. Edward Curran. } Complaint for Divorce.

And now comes the Plaintiff by her attorney, 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

Settle Up! Pay Up!!

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

J. C. PATTON.

Olympia, June 9th, 1855. n33.

MOUNT VERNON.

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

3w48 J. L. MITCHELL.

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.

May 29, 1855. 29tf

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 Methow river have their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Chelan and the Methow 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 Okinakane 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 Mokshaksh-she or southern tributary of the same;—thence in a southeasterly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucannon river, separating the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence down the Snake river to its junction with the Columbia river; thence up the Columbia river to the "White Banks" below Priest's Rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakima river called Tohmahkake; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Columbia river at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between the mouths 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 Attahnum river; thence westerly along said Attahnum 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 Klickatat 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 subagent A. J. Bolon.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Supt 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 Wenaschechee 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 Wel-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Wel-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 Takanon 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 Tohmahkake; 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 Mokshaksh-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 Wel-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Wel-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 subagent 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 deceased, and those owing will at once call upon the undersigned and settle the same.

DAVID F. BYLES,
Grand Mound Prairie.

June 8, 1855. 39-4t

E. H. WILSON,

—DEALER IN—

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

At Deshutes, W. T.

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

E. H. WILSON.

Deshutes, April 21, '54. 37tf

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

120, 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 enrolment 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 organize as speedily as possible, and that notice be forwarded to him of the kind of arms desired by each, that the requisition may be founded thereon.

GEORGE GIBBS, Brigadier Gen.

Steilacoom, March 18, 1855. n28tf.

May Flower, El Sacramento,

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

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

SAM'L H. PRICAARD,
Upstairs, 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 invoice value of our present stock is considerably over $200,000, comprising an assortment as to style and quality, greatly superior to any thing ever offered on the Pacific coast, and equal to that of any house in the Atlantic States. Among the brands are the following:

Crampton's FOUR ACE; do SOV. OF THE SEAS;
Crampton'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 brands. 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. 37tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address all communications to

JOHN LIVINGSTON,
157 Broadway, New York.

References.

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.
Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War,
Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy,
Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury,
Hon. Robert McClelland, Secretary of Interior,
Hon. Caleb Cushing, Attorney General,
Col. John J. Abert, Topographical Engineer U.S.A.
Lt. Col. S. H. Long, " " "
Col. F. S. Belton, Third Artillery "
And public officers generally.

march5-34tf

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 Shi-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. L., 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-quibl; 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

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 term; whether he has ever received any Warrants, and if so, for how many acres, and what has become of such Warrant. If the claimant served in the navy, his statement must be varied according to the facts of the case.

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

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

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

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

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

march5–34tf

Boot and Shoe shop.

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

BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES AND HARNESS;

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

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

J. B. ROBERTS.

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

STUART'S EXPRESS!

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

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

Bills of exchange procured on the Atlantic States and Europe.

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

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.

Office at J. E. Williams' store.

A. B. STUART.

Olympia, May 19, 1855.

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

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

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

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

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

—ALSO—

Blacksmithing and Ship-smithing, 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, ever 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. PLUMMER.

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

Noisy 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 Bute, Linn county; and one at Joseph Keisey'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 Force Lift 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. 21tf

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 Luka, 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,

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

Scott's Republications.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

June 15, 1854. 40-tf

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

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

A good Stable is attached to the premises, and all may rest assured that animals left in our care will 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,	Falls 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 Dejeune,	Juliene,
Dearborn Seedling,	Jargonelle,
Madeleine,	Pound. Monts Large,
Nadsleon,	Bise Blanca,
Fondan,	Seckel.
Dr Awtum,	

CHERRIES.

Real Ann,	Dawnton,
Red Carnation,	Black Menells,
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.

UNPARALLALLED 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,

COWLITZ FARMS, W. T.

September 6, 1852. 3-tf