PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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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.
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Terms moderate.
Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

[From the Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.]

THE DEAD CZAR.

Lay him beneath his snows,
The great Norse-giant, who in these last days
Troubled the nations. Gather decently
His emperor's robes about him. 'Tis lest a man—
This demi-god. Or rather it seas man.
It is a—little dust; that will corrupt
As fast as any nameless dust that lies
'Neath Alma's grass or Balaklava's vines.

No vineyard grave for him! No quiet bones
By river margin laid, where o'er far seas
Do children's prayers and women's memories come,
Like angels, and sit by the sepulchre,
Saying: "All these were men who knew to count,
Front-faced, the cost of Honor, nor did shrink
From it- full payment; knowing how to die,
They died—as men."

But this man? Ah! for him
To that fierce howl which rolls from land to land
Exulting: "Art thou fallen, Lucifer,
Son of the morning?" Or condemning: "Thus
Perish the wicked." Or blaspheming: "Here
Lies our Belshazzar, our Sennacherib,
Our Pharaoh—he whose heart God hardened,
So that he would not let the people go."

Self-gloryfying sinners! Why, this man
Was but as other men; you Levite small,
Who shut your sainted ears and prate of hell,
When, out-side church doors, congregations poor
Praise Heaven in their own way; you, Autocrat
Of all the hamlet, who add field to field,
And house to house, whose slavish children cower
Before your tyrant foot-tep; or you, fierce
Fanatic, and ambitious egotist,
Who think God stoops from his great universe
To lay his finger on your puny head
And crown it, that you henceforth load parade
Your maggotship through all the wondering world:
"I am the Lord's annointed!"

Fools and blind!
This Czar—this Emperor—this dethroned corpse,
Lying so straightly in an icy calm
Grander than sovereignty, was but as ye;
No better, and no worse—Heaven mend us all!

Carry him forth and bury him—Death's peace
Be on his memory! Mercy by his bier
Sits silent; or say only in meek words:
"Let him who is without sin 'mongst you all.
Cast the first stone."

A CALCULATION.—The German journals have given some tables which prove that the distance between the earth and the sun is increasing annually by one thousandth part of that distance, and they argue from it that the increasing humidity of our summers and loss of fertility of the earth, is to be attributed solely to this circumstance.

In the course of 6000 years from the present time, they assume the distance will be so great that only an eighth part of the warmth we now enjoy from the sun will be communicated to the earth, and it will then be covered with eternal ice, in the same manner as we now see the plains of the north, where the elephant formerly lived, and have neither spring nor autumn.

No credit has hitherto been given to a tradition of the ancient Egyptians and Chinese, according to which these people formerly saw the sun's disc almost four times as large as we now see it; for they estimated the apparent diameter of the sun at the double of what it seems in our days. If, however, we pay attention to the continued diminution of the apparent diameter of the sun, according to the best observation of several centuries we must suppose that the ancients were not mistaken in the estimates they have transmitted to us.

FROM KANSAS TERRITORY.—Governor Reeder's message to the legislature of Kansas is published. He contends for the right of the people to settle their own affairs, uninfluenced by other states. He says the territorial legislature may act on the question of slavery, to a limited and partial extent, and temporarily regulate it in the territory; shows what laws are now in force; directs attention to a definition of the boundaries of counties and districts, and the qualification of voters; recommends a stingent liquor law, on account of the Indians; thinks that a light tax only is required; contends that pre-emptions may be taxed; recommends the immediate establishment of a seat of government, and announces that the population of the territory was 3,383 females, and 5,133 males.

The legislature fixed on Shawnee mission as the temporary seat of government. The Governor vetoed the same, when the legislature passed it over the veto, and adjourned to meet at Shawnee mission.

D. S. DICKINSON.—It having been hinted in several papers that the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, is a Know-Nothing, the New York National Democrat says:

"Daniel S. Dickinson, we are authorized to say, is not and never has been, and never will be a member of the Know-Nothing order. Those who make such an assertion either do not know the man or are hired to misrepresent him. Man and boy he has been a democrat, and even his enemies will admit his tenacious, bitter, and unyielding hostility to every anti-democratic fanaticalism which he has encountered throughout his political career. Mr. Dickinson is now in the retirement to which he has been driven by the violence of tnose same abolitionist agitators who are everywhere uniting with the broken cohorts of Nativism in hostility to the national democracy. He has no desire to leave his retirement; the occupations of his farm and his profession fill up the measure of his ambition. But detraction and misrepresentation continue to follow him, and it is the pleasing duty of his friends and political admirers to ward off such blows as malignity and partisan apprehension dictate.

The Attitude of the Question.

Congressional restrictions never kept slavery out of any State. Whether such restrictions exist or not, the problem of slavery will always be worked out by every people, for themselves, in their own way. Illinois is a free State, but the ordinance of 1787, which was spread over her, did not make her free. When a territory, her legislature authorized slavery. Her first constitution, under which she was admitted into the Union, recognized slavery. From 1822 until 1824 a fierce local contest—as fierce a struggle as has ever been known—raged to determine whether slavery should exist or not. The people determined the matter for themselves. It was the people of Illinois who alone decided it, not the ordinance of 1787, nor the Congress of the United States. Neither one nor the other had power over the question.

Just so it must be with Kansas. Whatever may be the opinions of a class of politicians as to the power of Congress over the Territories in their inchoate condition, there are few who question the right of a people, in forming a State constitution, to regulate every domestic question. There is no doubt about the right. Any other doctrine is absurd. A State, after admission, may change her constitution in any and all respects, without reference to Congress. How ridiculous, then, the pretence that Congress may impose restrictions upon the admission of a State.

Now, respecting slavery in Kansas. If all the accounts as to fraud in the late election are true—if the legislature about to meet is not the choice of the actual settlers of the territory, but of an armed mob from Missouri—we should be inclined to the opinion that its acts, whatever they may be, ought to be treated as nugatory. It is immaterial whether it legalize slavery or prohibit it—abolition can no more be imposed upon a people against their will than slavery. But when the ACTUAL SETTLERS of Kansas act—the pioneer population—the men who live and have cast their fortunes on its soil—who are subduing its forests, and planting civilization in its borders—when these men take up the question of slavery and decide it, their decision will be conclusive, and without appeal to any other tribunal. No other principle can be tolerated—no other principle can stand.

We hope Kansas will determine that her interests do not require negro slavery, chiefly for the reason that we believe her interests will be immensely enhanced by prohibiting it. If we viewed the question simply with the eye of a philanthropist, we might wish that slavery could be diffused, not only over Kansas and Nebraska, but the whole country. If slavery be an evil, we suppose there are none who question that diffusion will mitigate it. If it was spread over the whole continent, the black race would labor under less rigorous bondage than if confined within a narrow area. In this light, we say, if we viewed the question simply with the eye of a philanthropist, we should exert ourselves for the extension of negro servitude rather than for contraction. But, after all, would not this be exclusive negro philanthropy?—Would it not be seeking the paramount happiness of the black man at the expense of the white? Does not a higher consideration than philanthropy urge that the inquiry should be, in the case of Kansas, and of every other new territory, whether the interests of the white population will be subserved by the introduction of slavery? We think so; and in this light we hope Kansas will determine to become a free State.

But the higher consideration than philanthropy is the one upon which we must steadily look. The questions of philanthropy, expediency and interest in this case belong exclusively to the people—the *bona fide* people—of Kansas. The North, no more than the South, has nothing to do with them. The higher consideration is, "that when the territories are erected into States by their own action, that, in the formation of their constitutions, under which they ask admission, the people of the territories have the most perfect right to give their own form to their own institutions and in their own way."

A more beautiful, a more republican, a more democratic doctrine was never enunciated than this. It is the doctrine Mr. Calhoun was willing to stand upon in 1847. It is the doctrine Gen. Cass proclaimed in 1848. It is the doctrine two democratic national conventions have abided by. It is the doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska act, for therein it is declared. "It is the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, *but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.*"

CASHMERE CLOTH IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—South Carolina moves. The cotton planters are actually breeding the Cashmere Goat—not for the table only, but for fabrics. The ordinary plantation looms are used in making cloth, and such very ordinary labor as that of Southern negroes is all that is employed in the business. The cloth is said to be beautiful. The goat multiplies rapidly. The fourth cross of the cashmere upon the native is said to be fully as good as the pure cashmere. The making of herds of these goats is now a regularly installed business in some districts of Carolina, Georgia and Virginia.

Utah.

Matters are beginning to wear a very gloomy aspect in Utah, says the San Francisco *Herald*. According to the accounts received from there the crops have nearly all been destroyed by the grasshoppers, crickets, and the bugs. The damage done by the grasshoppers on their first visit was promptly repaired by re-sowing, but no sooner did the new crops begin to wear a promising appearance than the grasshoppers again destroyed everything. In some instances, three different crops have been eaten up by these pestilential insects. A very great scarcity during the coming winter is therefore apprehended. Already the effects of the visitation of the grasshoppers are beginning to be felt, and although the Latter-Day Saints profess to such an enlarged philanthropy, particularly in relation to the members of their own persuasion, we find the dealers in bread-stuffs pursuing a course with "an eye single" to their own individual advancement. The speculation in breadstuffs, judging from the tone of sundry articles in the *News*, has caused much dissatisfaction among the Saints. If there should be a scarcity in Utah during the coming winter, the first question that arises is, from what point they can draw supplies to make up the deficiency caused by the destruction of their own crops? It is said that the crops in Carson valley have almost altogether escaped; but if there should be a scarcity in Utah to any considerable extent, it is not probable that the sum total yield of the valley would be sufficient to meet the wants of the people of Utah, from the fact that the population of the former place is very sparse, and a large amount of wheat could not therefore be raised. Salt Lake can either be supplied from Missouri or California, but as the Indians of late have become very troublesome, it is probable that the trade will fall into our hands. We have already a direct trade with Utah. If we should be fortunate enough to have an abundant yield this harvest, the prospects of the former will be light indeed.

DEMOCRATIC DESTINY.—Senator DOUGLAS was lately invited to attend a celebration of the democratic victory in Virginia. He was not able to attend, but sent a characteristic letter, from which we take a paragraph:

"Let us not be deceived by their repeated changes of name. It matters not whether they call themselves 'know-nothings,' or 'know-somethings,' or the 'sons of the sires of '76,' or the 'children of *Sam*,' or the 'sons of *Jonathan*,' or by any other name they may assume when they have disgraced the previous one—their secret organization and clandestine proceedings, their intolerant and proscriptive spirit, their unlawful and horrid oaths, their unconstitutional and unholy purposes, remain unchanged. It is the duty, and, I firmly believe, the destiny, of the democratic party, under the guidance of Divine Providence, to confound, overwhelm, and utterly annihilate this secret, insidious, and dangerous organization."

The democracy do not lack the disposition to fulfil this destiny. The know-nothings themselves can attest that, from the first moment the proscriptive order reared its ugly head, its brains have been in momentary danger from the upraised democratic battle-axe.

COLONEL KINNEY RUN AGROUND.—The most persevering, and of late the most unfortunate Anglo-Saxon colony builder of the present generation is Colonel Kinney. After all his efforts, and expenditures of time, patience, and money to get up a "peaceful" armed expedition for Nicaragua, which would sweep the country from stem to stern, and take possession of it, including the Nicaragua Transit line, he was compelled to leave his flag ship under blockade in this port by the United States home squadron, and compelled to put to sea *en route* for Nicaragua in a small schooner, with seventeen followers. Doubtless this was a necessity of his arrangement with Colonel Walker, of California. He expected Walker to be in Nicaragua at a certain time, and it was necessary at all hazards to meet him there, with such resources as could be commanded. Col. Walker, sure enough, has invaded Nicaragua, and has met with a warm reception, while Colonel Kinney, instead of being on hand to second his colleague, is grounded among the reefs of the Turks Islands. But he is off again for Nicaragua in a British vessel. Will he be in time? *Quien sabe.*

CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.—The State Department at Washington, has received information that the Viceroy of Egypt has adopted the project to cut through the Isthmus of Suez, and to constitute a universal company for the performance of their work, in which capitalists of all nations may take part. The proposed canal will shorten the commercial highway from New York to the Indian Ocean 2,439 leagues.

☞ The North-west Exploring Expedition is expected to winter at San Francisco. It has made correct surveys of the Formosa group, and performed other services useful to commerce. It started for Bhering's Straits, and the seas beyond, some two years since, but was deflected from that destination by the contingencies of the service in China, Japan, and elsewhere.

The End of the World.

The sublunary sphere of ours is very soon to come to an end, according to the Advent brethren, who have the Seven Beasts under their keeping, and who state the reason for their belief, in the following facts:

1st. The carrying away of the ten tribes of Israel took place B. C. 666, according to scripture testimony; and they are to remain scattered until Christ comes, and "Restores the kingdom to Israel." This is the chronology of "seven times." (Lev. xvi, 28) a period of 2420 years.

2d. Christ was born at the Passover, A. D. 1, from which point to the Passover this spring makes 1854 full years; add 666, and 2520 are finished; then "the Deliverer will come to Zion."

3d. The 2300 years of Daniel viii: 14, reach to the end of the world. 483 years of this 2300 are completed in A. D. 38, at the Passover, when Jesus was crusified: from the spring of A. D. 38, to the spring of 1855 are 1817 years, which, added to 383, make the 2300: "Then shall the sanctuary be cleansed," Mat. 3: 2.

4th. The 1335 years of Dan. xii, date from the spring of A. D. 430, end in May 1855, when the resurrection will take place.

5th. The 19th of May is the utmost boundary for our calculations on time; but the Passover, which occurs this spring, (according to the reckoning of the Caraite Jews,) about the first of May, is a point looked to with great expectation by those who are declaring this solemn message.

Everybody will probably be convinced that something is in the wind when the graves do begin to give up their dead, and the Sun, Moon and Stars are put out. Until that time it is purposed that all sane persons will stick to their work and try and make up for these awful hard times by redoubling their industry.

IS IT DESIRABLE?—It is worth the consideration of the more conservative advocates of the Maine law (we have nothing to say to the fanatical advocates of it) whether the high interests of temperance would really be subserved by the total abolition of vinous beverages, were such a result possible. It may not be widely known, but it is nevertheless true that the use of opium, as a stimulant, is alarmingly increasing in this country, and this increase is the most rapid in those localities where the more natural stimulant—the product of the vine—the drink which has always and everywhere constituted a legitimate and useful portion of the diet of mankind—is difficult to be obtained. It is a fact that the importation of opium has nearly doubled within the last decade; and it is a further fact that orders have recently been sent out by far-seeing merchants, in consequence of prohibitory liquor laws in so many States, for the shipment of large amounts of the drug, as a substitute for the proscribed vinous drinks.

No more terrible calamity could befall this country than the adoption of the use of opium as a stimulant. The history of its employment in China, the people of which country "possess elements of perpetuity which no other race has exhibited," tells the tale of its enervating, paralyzing, deadly effects. The nation is in a state of torpor—a torpor which creeps through every limb, and blunts every sense—a torpor which will creep over our own country if fanaticism shall be permitted to have its way.

We repeat, it is worth the consideration of conservative temperance men, whether the total abolition of vinous drinks is desirable.—*Detroit Free Press.*

PRO-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN MISSOURI.—The slaveholders in Western Missouri are taking measures to get up a State Convention for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in regard to their interests at this time. The St. Louis Intelligencer favors the project; but it desires that the convention should be composed exclusively of slaveholders. It says it will in that "case be conservative." We subjoin an extract from its remarks:

"After a life-time residence in the South, we can say this with truth, that we never yet knew a mob composed of slaveholders. Public outrages have been committed in the South—mobs have been raised—presses destroyed—persons outraged and life taken, and all in the name of slavery, but we have never known an instance in which slaveholders themselves have been the members of the mob. The actors have always been 'lewd fellows of the baser sort'—panderers to position and wealth that they could never aspire to—who thought that by thus acting they might gain favor from slaveholders, men of wealth whom they were willing to serve as masters. But we have never known slaveholders who did not spurn and dispise the truckling rowdies and law-breakers thus acting in their name."

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—While some workmen were digging in a field on Richmond's Island, in Casco Bay, a day or two since, they turned up a jar containing gold and silver coins. There were seventeen of the gold coins, of the denomination of £1 each, bearing the dates of James I, and Charles I. The *State of Maine* supposes that they were buried by some of the early inhabitants during some of the French or Indian difficulties, at the commencement of the settlement—that being one of the first spots settled in the vicinity.

The Reaction.

We have never for a moment yielded to the impression, entertained by great numbers of people, that Maine lawism would finally prevail in this country. We have never for an instant believed that temperance or any other moral reform could be accomplished by legal coercive measures. We have felt the most confident assurance that any purely sumptuary law, whether relating to the drinks, the food, or the clothing of the people, however speciously it might be sustained for a while, would at no distant day be popularly repudiated as a dangerous innovation. If the legislative authority may prescribe what shall be the beverages of the people, it may prescribe rules to govern the whole economy of their households. There is no limit. It is a preposterous supposition that American citizens will submit to despotism so degrading as this. We have, therefore, indulged in no doubts as to what would be the event of the Maine law furor.

The reaction has obviously commenced. The vote of the people of Illinois at the election just held to determine whether the prohibitory liquor act of the late legislature of the State shall take effect, is significant of an approaching revolution in public opinion every where. The sober second thought of the people is generally right—almost always right. But the second thought is sometimes long in coming. When it does come it is efficient. It corrects the errors into which it has been led. It has no pride of opinion. If it has been deceived it punishes the deceiver. If it has committed wrongs it hastens to repair them. It is just and generous, but *very impulsive.* It is likely to leap from one extreme to another.

And here is the danger most to be apprehended from the ensuing reaction on the temperance question. Until the constitution of this State forbade the regulation of the liquor traffic, the people of every city, village and town could determine for themselves the extent of the traffic in their own localities. That was a judicious and safe investment of power. The constitutional provision destroyed this power, and imposed the alternative of *total prohibition* or *unrestrained traffic.* No middle ground was left that could be occupied. Therefore it is that when the people shall behold the impotency of Maine lawism, all the dangers of unlimited and unrestrained traffic will be upon us. The reaction will not be immediately wholesome. There will be no bars that conservatism can put up—no floodgates that it can close. One alternative having failed, the other is a stormy ocean indeed.

But a calm will ensue, and then public sentiment will seek the safe port which it in an evil day abandoned for an unknown sea. The people will be content to return to a system of legislation that experience approves and common sense commends.—[*Detroit Free Press.*

THE SEA AND ITS LAWS.—Lieut. Maury, in his recent work on the Physical Geography of the Sea, published by the Harpers, thus beautifully refers to the laws of the sea:

"Harmonious in their action, the air and sea are obedient to law and subject to order in all their movements; when we consult them in the performance of ther offices, they teach us lessons concerning the wonders of the deep, the mysteries of the sky, the greatness and the goodness of the Creator. The investigation into the broad spreading circle of phenomena, connected with the winds of heaven and the waves of the sea, are second to none for the good which they do and the lessons which they teach. The astronomer is said to see the hand of God in the sky; but does not the right-minded mariner, who looks aloft as he ponders over these things, hear his voice in every wave of the sea that 'claps its hands,' and feel his presence in every breeze that blows?"

☞ The Saut St. Marie Canal is now finished, and in order for navigation. It is a splendid specimen of canal engineering, unequalled by anything in the country, everything appertaining to it being constructed on the most thorough and durable style. There are two locks of cut stone, each 350 feet in length by 70 feet wide, and 25 feet deep. A large portion of the work is excavated through solid rock, and where the cutting was through earth the banks are faced with dressed stone.

☞ People will hardly set down Brigham Young as a fool, when he is capable of enunciating so pregnant a position as the following: "There is more salvation and security in wheat, than in all the political schemes of the world; and also more in it than in all the contending armies of the nations. Raise wheat, and lay it up in store until it will bring a good price—not dollars and cents—but kingdoms, countries, people, tribes and tongues. They have sold themselves for naught and must be redeemed without money."

ELECTIONS.—Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas hold their elections on the first Monday in August; Tennessee on the first Thursday, and North Carolina on the second Thursday of the same month. On the second Monday in September the election in Maine occurs, and that of Vermont on the first Tusday of the same month.

Pioneer and Democart.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

The Ft. Colville Gold Mines---The Snoqualmie Pass, &c.

Both in this territory and in Oregon, the excitement seems to be unabated with regard to the reported gold discoveries on the Pen d'Orielle river, and its tributaries, east of the Cascade mountains, in this territory. Anxiety seems to be on tip-toe—large parties are hurrying forward in order to test their reality—all would seem to be life and bustle along the Columbia river—large stock of goods, and miners' supplies, pack animals, &c., have been lodged at the Dalles, and elsewhere along that river, where buildings are being rapidly constructed—new town sites are being laid off, and from all accounts, everything would seem to bear somewhat the semblance of California in the memorable year of '49; but whether utter disappointment, or like results will follow, remains to be seen.

From the Oregon *Statesmen* we learn that the Willamette valley is, in consequence of the gold *furor*, being depopulated with a rapidity and completeness no one would have believed possible; that the price of horses and mules had increased not less than one hundred per cent., and that most articles required for an outfit had advanced enormously.

By a late number of the *Standard* we are informed that the farmers of Oregon found much difficulty in procuring harvest hands, save at enormous wages—many of them having determined to harvest their grain single handed, assisted only by their families—participated in, in many instances, by the "mothers and daughters." Does all the reports from the gold fields, thus far, justify the desertion of so large a portion of the population of these territories from their former fields and workshops? Does it require 1000 or 3000 men to *prospect* a country, in order to ascertain the extent or richness of diggings in a given locality? or is it necessary that *that* number of persons should be enlisted to ascertain the *reality* of its existence in the Ft. Colville country?

The only positive evidence that has yet reached us at all, as to the *extent* of gold in that direction, is, that two small bars on the Pen d'Orielle, yielded compensatory returns for the time and labor devoted in their "panning out;" and rumor, with its thousand tongues, has been busily employed ever since this fact was made known to the public, with Indian, and other stories, which *may* and may *not* prove true. True, many gentlemen of Oregon and this territory, of means and acknowledged sagacity, have taken their departure for the reported mines, prepared for a protracted and satisfactory exploration. This, nevertheless, does not establish the *fact* of extensive gold fields in that region. In a short time, however, the *truth* will be made manifest, and then we think it will be ample time for all our citizens having the "gold fever," and who "tarry yet in the wilderness," to gird their mining armor on, and strike out on the nearest and best route for the field of their future *golden* operations.

Of the fact of the existence of gold in the direction referred to, in given quantities, all doubt would now seem to have given place to a settled conviction; and should further development give evidence of its existence in paying quantities, the natural question with our citizens is, how are we to reach the fields by the nearest and most practicable route? This is a question that concerns not only the people of our own territory, but those, also, of California and elsewhere, who may have determined to direct their course towards them.

With a view of arriving at a conclusion on that question, a party of fifteen or twenty, one of whom was Chief Justice LANDER of this place, left Seattle a few weeks since with a view of exploring the Snoqualmie pass, of the Cascades, and decide upon its adoption for a wagon road or pack trail.—That party has returned, and although we have been unable to obtain the data relative to the examination, the report is very favorable. It is stated not to exceed sixty-five miles, by way of the road cut from Seattle, to the head waters of the Yakima, beyond the mountains; and a wagon road, it is reported, can be easily made through the pass to that valley. It should be remembered that from the Yakima to the Pen d'Orielle river, it is said to be a plain open country, *besides, the route from the Sound, through the Nah Ches pass is said to be about* 150 *miles nearer the Colville country, than by way of the Columbia river.* We learn that a party has started out over this new route the present week for the mines.

Should this prove to be a *good route* to the mines, as that through the Nah Chez pass has already proven, we doubt not but that not only our own, but much of the foreign travel to the Colville mines must leave the waters of the Sound. The superior advantages of entrance into, and navigation of the Sound, will attract much of the travel from the sea, if good practicable roads are opened from its waters or neighborhood across the mountains. Let our neighbors at Seattle and Steilacoom keep the ball in motion, and compete for the most practicable road for egress and ingress, and they will have accomplished much for the territory.

Our towns, lands, and products, are as good and bountiful as we could wish.—Thousands of acres of uncultivated land lies bordering our waters, and wheat, vegetables, fish, and all other articles of food in abundance can be had without difficulty all along our shores. We repeat, then, we want nothing but a good wagon road across the mountains, in the event of the gold fields being productive, to put life and mettle into all business in our territory.

Mr. JARED HURD, of this place, has kindly furnished us the data of his exploration, (in which he was accompanied by Mr. E. D. Warbass of Cowlitz Landing, and B. F. Kendall esq.,) of a route south of Mt. Rainier, from which the party returned last week. Mr. Hurd reports the route impracticable for a wagon road, and not desirable for a trail.

MAIL CONTRACT.—By the last States' mail we are apprised of the fact, that to Mr. HENRY WINSOR, of Cowlitz Landing, has been awarded the contract for carrying the mail between Olympia and Seattle, (semi-weekly) at a rate not to exceed $1000 per annum—the service to be performed by horse or sail boat. The service was to have been commenced on the 1st of this month. This, we believe, is the only contract awarded under the published proposals from the department, which appeared in this paper last spring, although we are quite certain that bids were forwarded *by the same mail* that conveyed that of Mr. WINSOR'S, not only for every contract advertised on the Sound, but also extending throughout the overland routes of the territory, as well as through to Ft. Benton on the Missouri! Why is this so? *Echo* might wear itself *hoarse* in its reverberations against a "stock" or "stone," such as the Postmaster General, JAMES CAMPBELL, would seem to be, without the *hope* of hearing a satisfactory response. From the people of this territory, that functionary has already forfeited the confidence and respect due to the position which he holds. He has *ostracised* this territory—cut it off from its rights—disregarded its petitions through its legislators, and virtually declared its citizens "outside barbarians."

The mail facilities of this territory, *at this day* are in no better condition than when we were an integral portion of Oregon. Three years ago we had a regular mail to Seattle once a week. At present we have none, unless Mr. Winsor takes the pittance of a $1000 *reward!*

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—Although many of our citizens may consider themselves aggrieved in consequence of the amount of school tax they will be called upon to pay this season, yet we cannot think they can feel otherwise than justly proud in a knowledge that their taxes have been the means of the erection of a good substantial school house, entirely adequate, in point of dimensions, to the education of the youth of not only this, but of the surrounding counties. The house is two stories high—presents a neat and handsome finish—is indeed an ornament to the place, and, as we are informed, gives full satisfaction to the contracting parties.

THE "BANNER" COUNTY.—We have heretofore suggested Chehalis as the banner county of the territory, in the late election for delegate; and although that county was a warm and deserving competitor—worthy of emulation by others, which made more loud pretentions, yet she will be compelled to "strike her colors" to Walla Walla, which county, according to Secretary MASON'S returns, voted thus:—For Col. ANDERSON, 48; for Judge STRONG, 000,000!!! Or in the language of another—"*nary.*" What state or territory can produce the counterpart, according to population? Walla Walla—the "Berks" of Washington. "Skookum" *was not* "about."

WHERE IS THE FAULT?—We received a letter from ED. C. FIZHUGH, Esq., Bellingham Bay, a few weeks ago, informing us that for months at a time the *Pioneer and Democrat* had not been received at that place, whereas the *Courier* was received regularly. Now we have heretofore sent the packages for that place regularly every week, by the "Water Lilly," and are informed that they have been as regularly deposited with the postmaster at Port Townsend—the depot which supplies Bellingham Bay with all its mail matter. Have we any good friend in Port Townsend that purposely withholds or destroys those packages?

"To the People."

The last two issues of the *Courier* contain, each, a leading article under this head. In point of style, diction and logic, they seem to be "built by the mile and cut off"—to fill a column. This is the only purpose they can serve, except to expose the ignorance and impudence of their author. We do not remember ever to have seen in print a greater display of ignorance than that contained in the first article in question, nor a more unwarrantable, uncalled for mass of misrepresentations than are piled together in the latter.

The first article starts out to show that the democratic party have not the interests of the people at heart. The fact is attempted to be shown, by an incongruous mixture of unintelligible assumptions, one of which we give as follows:

"A victorious commander in the southern army, after having beaten and dictated terms of peace, to a tribe of Indians, also forbid them to worship God as was their wont. For this act congress spoke a just condemnation to such high-handed tyranny in a resolution which stood recorded on their journals. But when this 'great I am' stood in power and demanded that the resolution should be expunged, the democratic party, ready to lick the hand that would feed them, threw the journals on the floor of the hall and there committed the most damning outrage that ever a tyrant demanded or his menials perpetrated."

To whom, in the name of God, does the boy refer? "A victorious General of a southern army?" Can it be that reference is made here to Gen. Jackson? Surely it cannot, for we are satisfied there is not a school boy, twelve years of age in the territory, who does not know that the resolutions which were expunged, censured Gen. Jackson for the removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank. Then to whom does it refer? The writer must have been thinking about Santa Anna and a Mexican congress—bungling and irrelavent as might be the application. The whole article is simply an attack upon democratic rule, and aimed more particularly at the officials of this territory, which it represents as "brawling supporters of the administration." This is notoriously untrue, as far as the word "brawling" is concerned. There never was a set of men who have been more studious of attendance on the duties of their offices and less inclined to interfere with the local politics of the country. It is true that like all democrats they believe that the doctrines of the democratic party are the right ones to secure to all their constitutional rights, and will, therefore, on all proper occasions, defend and advance those doctrines. But it is *false* that they have been "brawlers," or that they have used any other means than such as all good citizens should use, in support of the principles of the party to which they are attached; and we fearlessly appeal to an honest public opinion in support of what we here affirm.

The next article addressed to "the people" which follows in the *Courier* of last week, is an uncalled for assault upon Governor STEVENS. The whole article, from beginning to end is an evidence of either melancholy ignorance, or otherwise, a tissue of false, ungrounded statements, charges and insinuations concerning the treaties made with the Indians of our territory. A perusal of the published treaties, which the writer of that article has probably never made, will contradict all the gossiping assertions made by him. It is universally conceded throughout our territory that our governor, in his capacity as superintendent of Indian affairs, has labored with the most untiring energy—has used the most sound discretion in the formation of the treaties—has exercised the most rigid economy in all things pertaining to the discharge of his duties, and within a brief period accomplished an almost incalculable amount of labor in the way of treaties and settlements with the Indians. He has not ceased, day or night, to strive for the completion of treaties and the adjustment of claims with the Indians, and this is the first murmur of complaint we have yet heard against that functionary, relative to his official operations. The article has thrown itself wide open for attack; and did we think the public would require it at our hands, we would show it up in a light that ridicule itself would despise to laugh at it. Come, my dear boy, inform yourself *somewhat* about that which you under take to write.

WHO DID IT?—We have been credibly informed that the judges of the election at the Cowlitz Landing, threw out eight or nine votes that were placed in the box for Col. ANDERSON, because the name was written "James Patton," instead of "J. Patton Anderson." This was wrong. The law only requires the voter to have the *name* or *initials* of the given *name* or *names* on his ticket, sufficiently plain to let the judges understand for whom it is his intention to vote. That recognition was fully complied with, by having Col. ANDERSON'S name, *in full*, written on those tickets.—We would like to hear from some one at the Landing on this subject.

Know-Nothingism—Mr. Hicks' Exposition.

In our last number, Mr. U. E. HICKS closed his promised exposition of the doings of know-nothingism, previous to the election, in Olympia. It has been suggested, that the exposition would have been better, and more satisfactory, had it been made in a different manner—that he should have made known—briefly and concisely, the times and places of their meetings, and the names of the men who were in alliance against the democracy of the county and territory. This, however, was a matter of judgment with Mr. H., and his judgment differed from many others. But whatever may be the different opinions on the course he has taken, no one can read his exposition, from beginning to end, partially or impartially, and not come to the conclusion that there was the most shameful deceit practiced, or thus attempted upon the people of Thurston county, and the democracy of the territory, by the organization referred to, during the canvass which has just transpired. The whole proceeding was a fraud from beginning to end, and as we have always contended, was a strategy of the whig party to secure the election of a member of congress; and a more base, hypocritical and *ruinous* strategy was never before conceived. Good men were blinded—base men were used, and honest men, inside and out, were deceived—all to accomplish that one end.

Now that prejudice and excitement are supplanted in our minds by reason and candor and sober judgment, we appeal to those who participated in these midnight transactions, to look back and decide coolly if our declaration that it was a *fraud*, is not true. And we appeal to all good citizens, inside and out, to say if the existence of a secret oath-bound political assosiation, composed of an incongruous political mass of unscrupulous aspirants and unsuspecting honesty in our county, during the last canvass, is not now made sufficiently manifest to be set down as a fact? and if that fact is not revolting to the freedom, the independence, the integrity, the honor and the spirit of our institutions? And we appeal to all who love order and good society, to look around in our heretofore pleasant and agreeable community, and say—will you ever again give countenance or sanction to a resussitation of that blighting organization? Let us blot out the very memory of its existence, and henceforth, politically, socially, morally and religiously, pursue an independent course of frank, friendly, open heartedness.

STATUTES.—The statutes of the first session of the legislative assembly of this territory have been issued, and are now ready for distribution. It should be borne in mind that the public printer has nothing to do with the distribution of laws, journals, or other work ordered by the legislature.—The law designates the Secretary of the territory as the proper person to whom application should be made, and whose duty it is to distribute the same. We hope this will be borne in mind. County auditors by making application to the Secretary, will receive the quota to which each county is by law entitled.

☞ A few weeks since we commenced the publication of the laws of the United States, which will occupy considerable space in our paper for some months to come.—Although we dislike to burthen our columns with matter which we know will be read with little or no interest, yet it is expected and required that the U. S. laws should be published in some paper in every state and territory, and authority having been given to this paper, for that purpose, we cannot do otherwise than comply, although at the expense of our readers, and to the exclusion of other interesting matter.

☞ J. W. SULLIVAN, of the newspaper and literary depot, San Francisco, has our thanks for a supply of late papers, magazines, &c., received through Stuart's express.

☞ We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, for a file of the San Francisco Daily *Herald* up to August 19th, delivered by Stuart's Express on Tuesday evening last.

A SPLIT.—The know-nothings of Massachusetts are a divided house. The Wilsonites comprise one branch, and the natives another. Both have held meetings in Boston since the adjournment of the grand council at Philadelphia, and manufactured platforms. That of the former is intensely abolition—that of the latter conservative on the slavery question, but intolerant in nearly every other respect. A distinguishing feature of the latter branch is that it is not secret, but simply a native American political organization. We are not advised where the redoubtable Hiss has cast his fortunes.

☞ Gen. Quitman has declared his intention to stand by the democratic party in Mississippi, notwithstanding his difference with the national administration on Cuban question. Hon. Jas. J. B. White, another prominent politician of that State, has published a card announcing his withdrawal from the know-nothing order.

NEWS BY EXPRESS.

STUART arrived here on Tuesday evening last, from Portland, to whom we are indebted for files of Atlantic City papers up to July 20th, and late dates from California and Oregon. The news is not important.

From the Oregon *Times* of August 25th, we learn that Maj. Haller had met the Snake Indians, some two hundred in number, and had succeeded in getting four of the Snake river murderers. That three of them were taken to the place of massacre and hung over the graves of their victims, while the fourth one, in attempting to escape, was shot dead. The Indians say that it was their squaws who perpetrated the horrid cruelties and tortures on the families of Ward's train; and one of the Indians on the gallows confessed that he killed two white men of the party.

The *Times* also informs us of the arrival in Portland of six or seven immigrant waggons who report that very few people will cross this season, probably some seven hundred wagons all told, of which nearly all are headed for California.

The unceremonious execution of an Indian took place in Yamhill county, Oregon, on the 10th inst., the citizens there being fully satisfied that he was one of the murderers of Mrs. Clark and son, of that county.

The Indians in Southern Oregon have again commenced the butchery of miners. Twenty-five persons are said to have been killed on the Klamath river in July last.

We learn from the *Statesmen* that Lieut. DERBY, topographical enginer, and GEO. GIBBS Esq., assistant, and party, had arrived in Oregon, and were about to enter upon the survey and location of the military road from Astoria to Salem.

The California papers are filled with accounts of murders, robberies, arsons, &c., &c. We observe that know-nothingism is again raising its deformed head in that State.

The news from Europe is marked with its usual interests. Lord Raglan expired at his headquarters before Sevastopol, on the 28th June, and General Simpson takes the command of the British forces until Lord Raglan's successor is appointed.

We learn from Washington that the government has received information of the kind reception of Major Mordecai and Capt. McClelland by the Russian government, and says they have not been refused the liberty of visiting Sebastopol.

The allies have attempted to take the Malakoff and Redan towers, and have failed. This failure has necessitated a return to the old plan of engineering approaches, the tedious progress of which, and the knowledge derived from a long experience of their comparative inefficiency in bringing affairs to a speedy crisis, can hardly fail to have a discouraging influence.—While the allies are proceeding with their approaches and erecting new batteries, the garrison are repairing the damages inflicted upon their works, the astonishing strength of which has already been fully tested, and are placing them in a state of the highest efficiency. The success of the 18th have probably inspirited the Russians as much or more than they have disheartened the allies.

But while the allies are renewing their tedious and laborious approaches, guarding their trenches from the attacks of the enemy, and making uncertain progress towards the walls of Sebastopol, an enemy has fallen upon them in the rear, whose assaults will be even more dreaded than those of the Russians. Notwithstanding the assurances of the published dispatches, there is abundant reason to believe that cholera and other diseases incident to a camp life, are committing sad havoc in the ranks of the allies.

THE OHIO ANTI-SLAVERY FUSION TICKET.—The Ohio republican state convention, or in other words, the grand anti-slavery fusion convention of said state, has nominated the ticket of the party for state officers to be elected in October, and it is supposed to be a very powerful as well as a most extraordinary mixture. Whigs, democrats, free soilers and know nothings are as comfortably huddled up together as Barnum's happy family of monsters smothering in the same cage. Take for example, a small slice of this self-styled republican state ticket:—

For Governor....Hon. Salmon P. Chase.
Lieut. Governor...Col. T. W. Ford.
Supreme Judge...Jacob Brinkerhoff.
Auditor of State..F. M. Wright.

☞ Massachusetts has passed two acts: one excludes all native-born Catholics from holding any office of trust, honor or emolument in that State; and the other extends the same disability to all persons of foreign birth. Massachusetts has two other acts: one permitting negroes to vote and hold office, and the other mingles white and colored children in the same public school.—So Massachusetts proclaims boldly to the world that she considers the African a superior being to either a native-born Catholic or an European.—*Cin. Enq.*

☞ Snooks was advised to get his life insured. "Wont do it," said he, "it would be my luck to live forever if I should."

China and Australia.

Our commercial relations with Australia and China, says the San Francisco *Herald*, are daily becoming more intimate, and the want of a proper and safe method for the transmission of letters is beginning to be seriously felt in the commercial community. It is stated that captains of vessels arriving from the ports of those countries frequently destroy the letters confided to their charge, and in other cases refuse to deliver them up for two or three weeks, when the commercial intelligence which they convey is not of the slightest use. It is evident that in the absence of a secure method by which a constant and regular communication with the Chinese and Australian ports can be kept up, an opportunity is given to the unscrupulous speculator to monopolize occasionally the news, and by suppressing its publication turn all the advantages that could be derived from it to his own benefit. It is to be hoped that our representatives at the next session of Congress will use every exertion to procure the establishment of a line of steamers between this coast and the Chinese and Australian ports. The necessity of such a line is now apparent to every one. In connection with this subject we may also state that we were informed by Captain Crosby, of the bark Louisiana, an interesting account of whose visit to the island of Formosa was published in the HERALD a few days ago, that the route between Canton or Amoy and San Francisco might be considerably shortened. In sailing from Canton, captains of vessels bound for this port generally sail around the southern extremity of the island of Formosa and then steer in a northwesterly direction toward San Francisco. Capt. Crosby is of the opinion that by steering up the Channel of Formosa, lying between the island of that name and the coast of China, and from thence through the Straits of Corea into the Japan sea, and through that sea to the Straits of Matsmia, from whence it is only necessary to sail due east for the port of San Francisco, as Cape Mendocino and the last mentioned Straits lie upon the same parallel of latitude. The advantages of this route are many.

We are informed that it is the intention of Capt. Crosby to load the bark "Louisiana" at some port on the Sound, with spars, lumber, &c., for the China market, on her arrival here.

GOLD.—The following letter, relative to the Fort Colville gold mines, we extract from the Oregon *Times* of August 25th. The Oregon press is teeming with reports and speculations relative to those mines, but we have not yet heard of any considerable quantity of *dust* having reached the settlements—the only evidence of its existence and extent being entirely confined to specimens.

"SNAKE RIVER, 11TH August, 1855.

"JUDGE WATERMAN—Dear Sir: We are now camped on Snake River, at the crossing on the Hudson Bay road. Mr. Henry Marlin has been here twenty-five days, and has all the information respecting the mines that can be obtained, and we take this occasion to say that the report of Mr Wilson with regard to the hostility of the Indians, is altogether unfounded, and that nothing but peace and harmony exists between the white and red men at Collville; and that the Indians are anxious that the Americans should come to their country; as to the mines, there is no doubt but they are rich. Tell your friends to keep the old pack trail up the Columbia to Fort Walla-Walla, and there they will get correct information.

G. W. COFFENBURY,
HENRY MARLIN,
JOHN S. HUNT,
N. A. EBERMAN."

☞ Whatever may be the party which rises in the place of know-nothingism, there is one most excellent reason for rejoicing over the prostration of that pernicious concern. It will knock on the head several unwholesome and mischievous individuals among us, who have been using it to make themselves notorious, with a view to office and political position. This *scum* which, during the process, has risen to the top, will now sink to its natural place at the bottom. Dregs it is, and refuse it shall be.

POOR BOY'S COLLEGE.—The Printing Office has indeed proved a better college to many a poor boy, has graduated more useful and conspicuous members of society, has brought more intellect and turned it into practical, useful channels, awakened more mind, generated more active and elevated thought than many of the literary colleges of the country. How many a dunce has passed through these colleges with no tangible proof of fitness other than his inanimate piece of parchment; himself, if possible, more inanimate than his leather diploma. There is something in the very atmosphere of a printing office calculated to awaken the mind and inspire a thirst for knowledge. A boy who commences in such a school, will have his talents and ideas brought out, if he has no mind to draw out, the boy himself will be driven out.

PROTECTION FOR THE SLAVE.—In New Orleans, lately, a man named Hunter has been sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, undergo an imprisonment of six months, and forfeit certain slaves whom he illegally sold in such a manner as to separate the mother from her children, contrary to the Louisiana laws. A most salutary example.

☞ The Boston Post says the reason the members of the Massachusetts Legislature voted themselves two almanacs a piece, last winter, was that they wanted one for next year.

MEXICO.—Late accounts from Northern Mexico represent that the revolutionist had captured Saltillo, were besieging Camargo, from whence they contemplated marching upon Matamoras, where General Woll was preparing to give them a warm reception.

☞ The damages awarded in the suit of N. P. Willis against Edwin Forrest, for an assault whilst walking in Washington Parade Ground, New York, has been confirmed on an appeal.

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

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, according to the official returns of the general election, held according to law, in the territory of Washington on the ninth day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the whole number of votes cast for delegate to congress, were fifteen hundred and eighty-two: and whereas, J. Patton Anderson received eight hundred and fifty-seven votes, William Strong six hundred and eighty-two votes, Joseph Cushman forty-one votes, Columbia Lancaster one vote, and John Ross one vote: and whereas, J. Patton Anderson has received the highest number of votes cast.

Now therefore, I, Charles H. Mason, acting governor of the territory of Washington, do publish and declare J. Patton Anderson to be duly elected delegate to congress for the term of two years.

Given under my hand at Olympia, this twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

C. H. MASON,
Acting Governor Wash. Ter.

Olympia, Aug. 31. 1855–n51.

Notice.

ALL persons in Washington or Oregon territories having claims against the undersigned, are requested to present the same within six months from date, or they will be null and void.

We are at this time amply able to pay all demands against us.

DAVID KINDRED,
TALLITHY KINDRED.

Aug. 31. 1855–n51-3w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me, are hereby informed that William Wright is my authorized agent, upon whom they will please call and settle their accounts without further trouble.

J. B. ROBERTS.

Olympia, Aug. 29, 1855–n51-3w

Official Vote,

FOR and against the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

	FOR.	AGAINST.
Walla-walla,	1	27
Skamania,		9
Clarke,	54	132
Cowlitz,	55	19
Wahkiakum,	4	10
Pacific,	18	14
Chehalis,	8	14
Lewis,	39	65
Thurston,	175	159
Sawamish,	1	12
Pierce,	54	64
King,	81	44
Island,	22	40
Jefferson,	46	5
Clalam,	5	14
Whatcom,	1	22
	564	650
		564
Majority at present against,		86

No returns have as yet been received from Walla-Walla county.

C. H. MASON,
Sec'y Wash. Ter.

Aug. 24. 50-1t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, by note or book account, are respectfully requested to come forward and make immediate payment. All accounts not settled before the 1st day of September next, will be left in the hands of the proper officer for collection. This timely notice is given, inasmuch as I am about to close business. All persons having claims against me are requested to present the same for payment.

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

August 17, 1855.–n49.

LOOK AT THIS!

ALL YE PEOPLE WHO WANT TO BUILD!

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

WILLS & CO.,
North Olympia Mills.

June 29, 1855.—43tf.

MEDICAL.

Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House.

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

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-1y

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock on hand, of C. C. Terry, together with recent arrivals per Success and Merchantman, have on hand an assortment of general merchandise for the trade, which they offer wholesale and retail at a small advance on cost.

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, July 24. 1854. 47tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Allan, McKinlay & Co.. Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.

June 25, 1853. 6m42

A Lumber Wagon

FOR SALE, exceedingly cheap, by PARKER.

Olympia, July 20. 45-tf

J. W. Sullivan,

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

June 8, '55. 39-tf

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

Notice.

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

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

Commencing at Mt. Ranier; thence northerly along the main ridge of the Cascade mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Chelan and the southern tributaries of the Methew river have their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Chelan and the Methew river to the Columbia river; thence crossing the Columbia, on a true east course, to a point whose longitude is one hundred and nineteen degrees and ten minutes—which two latter lines separate the above confederated tribes and bands of Indians from the Oakainakane tribe of Indians;—thence in a true south course to the forty-seventh parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the main Palouse river—which two latter lines of boundary separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Spokans; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Moh-hah-ne-she or southern tributary of the same;—thence in a south-easterly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucannon river, separating the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence down the Snake river to its junction with the Columbia river; thence up the Columbia river to the "White Banks" below Priest's Rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-mah-luke; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Columbia river at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between the mouth of the Umatilla river and Butter creek—all which latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Uumatiila tribes and bands of Indians;—thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.

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

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

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

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

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

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

June 29, '55. 42-6m

*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This notice is published for the information of the public.

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

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

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

June 29, '55. 42-6m

*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Stoves! Stoves!

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

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

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

W. N. AYERS.

Olympia, April 21, '55 32tf

Removal.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE,

Corner Main and Fourth Streets, Olympia, W. T.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

May Flower, El Sacramento,

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

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

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

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

March 31, 1855. 1m29

Advertising Agency.

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

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

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

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

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

Tobacco.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED—TOBACCO AG'CY!

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

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

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

Notice to Farmers.

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

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

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

IRON CASTINGS AND MACHINERY.

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

EIGHT CENTS PER POUND.

MACHINERY, Engines and Boilers, at a corresponding reduction.

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

May 26, 1855–n37-3m

Notice.

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

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

The reservations are as follows, viz:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aug. 10, '55. 6m48

To Country Merchants.

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

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

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

aug10–18–3m

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

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

The applicant is required to state his name, age and residence, including town, county, and State; the company, regiment and war he served in, and the captain of his company; whether the applicant enlisted or volunteered, and on what day and year, and for what 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 McCAELLAND, Secretary of Interior,
Hon. CALEB CUSHING, Attorney General,
Col. JOHN J. ABERT, Topographical Engineer U.S.A.
Lt. Col. S. H. LONG, " "
Col. F. S. BELTON, Third Artillery "
And public officers generally.

march5–34tf

Complaint for Divorce.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
County of Cowlitz.

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

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

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

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

A. J. BORLAND,
Clerk of said Court in and for said County.

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

Ready-Made Clothing Warehouse.

WILLIAM G. BADGER,

NO. 99 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

WOULD invite country Merchants who are visiting San Francisco to call and end 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. jy13–44–3m

MOUNT VERNON.

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

J. L. MITCHELL.

3w48

Complaint for Divorce.

Territory of Washington,
County of Lewis.

In the District Court at the April term, 1855.

Harriet Bercie,
vs.
Lewis Bercie.
Complaint for Divorce.

AND now comes the plaintiff by her attorney, and shows the court that the defendant is a non-resident of this Territory, whereupon the court orders that notice of the pendendy and prayer of said complaint be published in a weekly newspaper called the Pioneer and Democrat, once a week continuously for three months.

The above named defendant will take notice that the plaintiff filed in the clerk's office of the District Court of Lewis county to the April term, 1855, thereof, her complaint against the said defendant, the object and prayer of which is to procure a divorce on the grounds of abandonment, neglect and destitution. Said petition will come on to be heard at the next term of said court to be held at the county seat of Lewis county on the 4th Monday in November next.

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

Lewis county, July 23, 1855. 3m46

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING been appointed administrator of the estate of James Craik, by the Hon. Probate Court for the county of Whatcom, all persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against, will present them to the undersigned for settlement.

JOEL CLAYTON.

Bellingham Bay, June 1, 1855. 4w47.

Indian Reservations.

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

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

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

1st. The northern half of section 26—the north eastern quarter of section 27—fractional section 23, and the eastern half of section 22; all in range one (1) west, township nineteen (19) north, situated on the south side of Puget Sound, near the mouth of She-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.

Claims for Damages by Indians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Olympia, March 18, 1855. n28-tf.

NOTICE

OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADDITIONAL LAND DISTRICT IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the survey of the public lands in California," &c., the President of the United States is authorized, at such time or times as in his judgment the public interest may so imperatively require, * * * to divide the State of California into two or three separate land districts, two of which districts were established under said act by public notice, dated 21st March, 1853; and whereas the surveys and settlements have extended in California so far that the convenience of the settlers and the public interest require the establishment of the three districts authorized by the act of the 3d March, 1853, aforesaid—

Now, therefore, be it known, that under and by authority of the said act of Congress of 3d March, 1853, the President of the United States has directed that the State of California shall be divided into three separate land districts, the boundaries of which are as follows, viz:

All that part of the State, commencing on the Pacific coast, lying north of the line between townships seven and eight (7 and 8) north of Mount Diablo base line, thence running east on said line to the meridian, thence south on the meridian line to the line dividing townships three and four (3 and 4) north of said base line, thence east on said line between townships three and four to the eastern boundary of the State, will form the "Upper District," the land office for which has been established at Marysville.

All that part of the state lying south of the above described limits and north of the line dividing townships twenty and twenty-one south, (or fifth standard south,) will form the "Middle District," the office for which is at Benica; and all that part of the State lying south of the fifth standard parallel, the "Lower District," as heretofore organized, the office for which is established at Los Angeles; and in view of the said direction of the President of the United States, under the act of Congress aforesaid, the boundaries above mentioned shall in future be regarded as the limits of the said land districts respectively.

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

By order of the President:

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

jy20–45–6w

NOTICE

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

IN PURSUANCE of the act of Congress, approved February 17, 1855, entitled "An act to establish an additional land district in the Territory of Oregon," to be called the Umpqua district, embracing all the land lying south of the fourth standard parallel, it is hereby declared and made known, that the Land Office for said district has been located, by the President of the United States, at the town of Winchester, in said Territory, until otherwise ordered.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 17th day of May, A. D. 1855.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

jy20–45–6w

Pure Refined Calcined and Extra Carbonated Saleratus.

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

JOHN G. PARKER, JR..

Sole agent for the sale of this Saleratus in Washington Territory.

March 29, 1855. 29tj

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.

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

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

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

—ALSO—

Blacksmithing and Shipsmithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to

J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet, W. T.

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

March 14, 1854. 32tf

PEOPLE'S EMPORIUM!

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

KEEP constantly on hand, and receive by every arrival—

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

Which are sold at Wholesale and Retail.

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

Orders promptly attended to.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT,
Corner of Main and Second Streets.

Olympia, 1854. 12tf

New Goods!

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

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

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

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

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

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

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

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, June 9,–'54. -tf.

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

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

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

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

Fruit Trees for the Million

At the Washington Nursery!

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

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

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

HUGH PATTERSON.

Washington Plains, Sept. 20, 1854. 6m2

W. T. SAYWARD,

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

ROVISIONS, GROCERIES, DDRYGOODS

to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.–47ly.

Noisey Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act to provide for the accommodation of the Courts of the United States for the District of Maryland, and for a Post Office at Baltimore City, Maryland.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to procure, or cause to be procured, a suitable site or sites for a building or buildings for a court-house and post-office in the city of Baltimore; and that he prepare and submit to Congress, at as early a day as practicable, plans and estimates for the construction of a building or buildings on such site or sites, together with the estimates for fitting up or furnishing the same for the purpose indicated. And if a building or buildings should be on such site or sites which can be remoddled or changed so as to answer the purposes indicated in the title of this bill, he shall submit to Congress plans and estimates for such alterations; and also estimates for fitting up or furnishing such building or buildings: *Provided*, That any contract or contracts he may make for any such site or sites shall be conditional and made subject to the approval of Congress.

APPROVED, February 17, 1855.

An act authorizing the construction of a Line of Telegraph from the Mississippi or Missouri Rivers to the Pacific Ocean.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Hiram O. Alden and James Eddy, their associates and assigns, are hereby authorized and empowered to construct, at their own expense, a line of telegraph, from such point on the Mississippi or Missouri river as they may hereafter select, through the public lands belonging to the United States, over which lands the right of way two hundred feet in width, for that purpose, is hereby granted, to San Francisco, in California, in as direct a line as practicable.

SEC 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all voluntary or intentional injuries to said line of telegraph, or to any property thereto belonging, within the territories of the United States, shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be wilful and malicious trespasses, and shall be punished as such; and all laws of the United States now in force in any territory thereof, or which may hereafter be enacted for the better security and protection of property, and applicable to such offences, shall be, and they are hereby, extended, for the protection of said line of telegraph, into and over all the territory belonging to, and under the jurisdiction of, the United States, through which the same may be constructed; and all legal process and proceedings for the detection and punishment of the aforesaid offences shall be within the jurisdiction of the courts, and shall be issued and executed by the proper law officers in the States or organized territories.

APPROVED, February 17, 1855.

An act to establish the Office of Surveyor-General of Utah, and to grant Land for School and University Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a surveyor-general for Utah, whose annual salary shall be three thousand dollars, and whose power, authority, and duties, shall be the same as those provided by law for the surveyor-general of Oregon, prior to the act of July seventeen, eighteen hundred and fifty-four: and he shall locate his office from time to time at such places as may be directed by the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in said territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said territory, and in the States and territories hereafter to be created out of the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in said territory shall be surveyed as aforesaid, a quantity of land equal to two townships shall be, and the same is hereby, reserved for the establishment of a university in said territory, and in the State hereafter to be created out of the same, to be selected under the direction of the legislature, in legal subdivisions of not less than one half section, and to be disposed of as said legislature may direct.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That full power and authority are given to the Secretary of the Interior to issue all needful rules and regulations for fully carrying into effect the several provisions of this act.

APPROVED, February 21, 1855.

An act to provide for holding an additional term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, and for holding Special Terms of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the district judge of the United States for the district of Missouri, to hold, at the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday in October, in every year, a term of the circuit court of the United States for said district, at which term any business may be transacted which might be transacted at the April term of said court.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States circuit court for said district shall have power, at any time, to order an adjourned term of said court to be held at any other time, at which adjourned term any business may be transacted which could be transacted at any regular term. A copy of said order shall be posted on the door of the court-room, and advertised in some newspaper printed in the city of St. Louis, twenty days at least, before said adjourned term shall be holden.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the district judge for said district may order a special term or terms of said circuit court, to be holden at St. Louis, on any day mentioned in said order, at which special term any business may be transacted which might be transacted at any regular term of said court, and shall cause the copy of said order to be posted up and published as aforesaid. He may also rescind any such order, made either in term time or vacation, or fix a different day for said term or terms, giving notice thereof as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be held at the city of Cleveland, in the state of Ohio, on the third Tuesday in March, this year, a special term of the district court of the United States for the northern district of Ohio, and also a special term of the circuit court of the United States for said district, at which terms respectively any business may be transacted, which might, under existing laws, be transacted at any regular term.

APPROVED, February 21, 1855.

An act to establish a Court for the Investigation of Claims against the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a court shall be established to be called a Court of Claims, to consist of three judges, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold their offices during good behaviour; and the said court shall hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the government of the United States, which may be suggested to it by a petition filed therein; and also all claims which may be referred to said court by either house of Congress. It shall be the duty of the claimant in all cases to set forth a full statement of the claim, and of the action thereon in Congress, or by any of the departments, if such action has been had; specifying also what person or persons are owners thereof or interested therein, and when and upon what consideration such person or persons became so interested. Each of the said judges shall receive a compensation of four thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, from the treasury of the United States, and shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and discharge faithfully the duties of his office.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a solicitor for the United States, to represent the government before said court, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It shall be the duty of said solicitor to prepare all cases on the part of the government for hearing before said court, and to argue the same when prepared; to cause testimony to be taken, when necessary to secure the interest of the United States; to prepare forms, file interrogatories, and superintend the taking of testimony, in the manner prescribed by said court, and generally to render such services as may be required of him from time to time, in the discharge of the duties of his office. Said solicitor shall be sworn to faithful discharge of the duties of his office, in the manner prescribed for the qualification of the judges in the first section of this act; and he shall receive a compensation of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum for his services, to be paid quarterly from the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said court shall have authority to establish rules and regulations for its government; to appoint commissioners to take testimony to be used in the investigation of claims that may come before it; to prescribe the fees they shall receive for their services, and to issue commissions for the taking of such testimony, whether the same shall be taken at the instance of the claimant, or of the United States, and also to issue subpœnas to require the attendance of witnesses in order to be examined before such commissioners; which subpœnas shall have the same force, as if issued from a district court of the United States, and compliance therewith shall be compelled under such rules and orders as the court hereby created shall establish. When testimony is taken for the claimant, the fees of the commissioner before whom it is taken, and the cost of the commission and notice, shall be paid by such claimant; and when taken at the instance of the government, such fees, together with all postage incurred by the solicitor aforesaid in his official capacity, shall be paid out of the contingent fund provided for said court. In all cases, when it can be conveniently done, the testimony shall be taken in the county where the deponent resides; and the commissioner taking the same is hereby authorized and required to administer an oath or affirmation to the witnesses brought before him for examination.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where it shall appear to the court that the facts set forth in the petition of the claimant do not furnish any ground for relief, it shall not be the duty of the court to authorize the taking of any testimony in the case, until the same shall have been reported by them to Congress, as is hereinafter provided: *Provided, however*, That if Congress shall, in such case, fail to confirm the opinion of said board, they shall proceed to take the testimony in such case.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in taking testimony to be used in support of any claim before said court, opportunity shall be given to the United States to file interrogatories, or by attorney to examine witnesses, under such regulations as said court shall prescribe, and like opportunity shall be afforded the claimant in cases where testimony is taken on behalf of the United States under like regulations.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall knowingly and wilfully swear falsely before said court, or before any person or persons commissioned by them, or authorized by this act to take testimony in a case pending before said court at the time of taking said oath, or in a case thereafter to be submitted to said court, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof, shall be subjected to the same pains, penalties, and disabilities which now are, or shall be hereafter, by law prescribed for wilful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That said court shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall, at the commencement of each session of Congress, and at the commencement of each month during the session of Congress, report to Congress the cases upon which they shall have finally acted, stating in each the material facts which they find established by the evidence, with their opinion in the case, and the reasons upon which such opinion is founded. Any judge who may dissent from the opinion of the majority shall append his reasons for such dissent to the report; and such report, together with the briefs of the solicitor and of the claimant, which shall accompany the report, upon being made to either house of Congress, shall be printed in the same manner as other public documents. And said court shall prepare a bill or bills in those cases which shall have received the favorable decision thereof, in such form as, if enacted, will carry the same into effect. And two or more cases may be embraced in the same bill, where the separate amount proposed to be allowed in each case shall be less than one thousand dollars. And the said court shall transmit with said reports the testimony in each case, whether the same shall receive the favorable or adverse action of said court.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That said reports, and the bills reported as aforesaid, shall, if not finally acted upon during the session of Congress to which the said reports are made, be continued from session to session, and from Congress to Congress, until the same shall be finally acted upon, and the consideration of said reports and bills shall, at the subsequent session of Congress, be resumed, and the said reports and bills be proceeded with in the same manner as though finally acted upon at the session when presented.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the claims reported upon adversely shall be placed upon the calendar when reported, and if the decision of said court shall be confirmed by Congress, said decision shall be conclusive; and the said court shall not, at any subsequent period, consider said claims unless such reasons shall be presented to said court as, by the rules of common law or chancery in suits between individuals, would furnish sufficient ground for granting a new trial.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, within a reasonable time after the passage of this act, to appropriate such rooms in the Capitol at Washington, for the use of said court, as may be necessary for their accommodation, unless it shall appear to the Speaker that such rooms cannot be appropriated without interfering with the business of Congress; and, in that event, the said court shall procure, at the city of Washington, such rooms as may be necessary for the convenient transaction of their business.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That said court shall have power to call upon any of the departments for any information or papers it may deem necessary, and have the use of all recorded and printed reports made by the committees of each house, when deemed to be necessary in the prosecution of the duties assigned by this act. Said court shall appoint a chief clerk, whose salary shall be two thousand dollars per annum, and an assistant clerk, if deemed necessary, whose salary shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and a messenger, whose salary shall be eight hundred dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly at the treasury. The said clerks shall be under the direction of said court in the performance of their duties, and for misconduct or incapacity may be removed from office by it; but, when so removed, said board shall make report thereof, with the cause of such removal, to Congress, if in session, or at the next session of Congress. Said clerk and assistant clerk shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties: *Provided*, That the head of no department shall answer any call for information or papers if, in his opinion, it would be injurious to the public interest.

Approved, February 24, 1855.

An act concerning the Apprehension and Delivery of Deserters from Foreign Vessels in the ports of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the commissioners who now are, or hereafter may be, appointed by the circuit courts of the United States, to take acknowledgments of bail, and for other purposes, may and shall exercise all the powers conferred on any court, judge, or other magistrate by the act approved the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, entitled "An act to provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters from certain foreign vessels in the ports of the United States."

APPROVED, February 24, 1855.

An act to establish an Additional Land District in the State of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the present Willow River land district, in the State of Wisconsin, lying north of the line dividing townships forty and forty one, (or fourth correction line), be, and the same is hereby, created a land district, to be called the Fond du Lac District; the office for which shall be located at such place therein as the President may, from time to time, direct.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver for said district, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of the office, be subject to the same laws, and entitled to the same compensation, as is, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law in relation to other land offices of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sales shall continue at the Willow River district till the land officers for that district are notified that the officers for the district created by this act are prepared to enter on their duties; and in all cases hereafter the salaries of land officers shall commence only from the time they enter on the discharge of their duties.

APPROVED, February 24, 1855.

An act to provide for holding the United States Courts in the Northern and Southern District of Florida in case of the sickness or disability of either of the Judges of those districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the provisions of the act of Congress approved twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An act to provide for holding the courts of the United States in case of sickness or other disability of the judges of the district courts," shall be, and are hereby declared to be applicable to the two judicial districts of the State of Florida and the judges thereof, so far forth as the same can be applied to the said districts and judges; and that the designation and appointment of either of the said judges to hold the courts in the district of the other, in consequence of the sickness or disability of such other judge, may be made either by the chief justice of the United States or by the circuit judge of an adjoining circuit, on such certificate as is required by the act aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That a written certificate of the judge of either of said districts, certifying that he is unable, from sickness or physical inability, to hold any regular term, or adjourned or extra term, of the courts appointed to be holden in his district, and requesting the judge of the other district to hold the same, shall, when filed in the clerk's office of the place where such term of the court is to be holden, be sufficient to authorize the said judge of the other district to hold said courts, and shall confer upon him all the powers and privileges granted by the aforesaid act to judges designated and appointed by a circuit judge or the chief justice of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of said act.

APPROVED, February 24, 1855.

THE CABINS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken, refitted and improved the Cabins belonging to Col. Ebey on Whidby's Island with a view of catering to the wants and pleasures of the public, a share of their patronage is solicited.

The steamer touches at this point each trip, so that parties wishing to rest and enjoy themselves on the Island for a season, or be forwarded to Port Townsend, Bellingham Bay, Port Discovery, New Dungineas, Victoria, V. I., or elsewhere, can be readily accommodated. A fine lot of ladies' and gentlemen's riding and buggy horses, as well as good and safe boats for the accommodation of pleasure seeking parties.

GEORGE W. EBEY.

July 20, 1855. 46tf

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

Fresh Arrival!

AT

JOHNSON'S NEW STORE.

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

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

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hard-ware,

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

T. JOHNSTON.

Olympia, February 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

HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUSON & 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.—1y 48.

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.

ALLEN & CO.

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

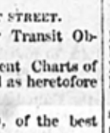
Sandwich Island Store, at Tumwater,

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

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

Jan. 12, 1855. n18tf.

Cabinet Shop.



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

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

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

THE TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

All orders promptly attended to by

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

Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!!

Taafee, McCahill & Co.,

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

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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

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

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

June 15, 1855. 40-tf

Thomas Tenants

SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION WAREHOUSE.

SIGN OF THE WOODEN SAILOR,

Fire Proof Block,

CORNER OF LONG WHARF AND FRONT STREET.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

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

AT GOVERNMENT PRICES.

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

Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.

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

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

General and Coast Charts of all parts of the world.

Wilkes' charts of Islands in the Pacific.

Admiralty charts in great variety.

Ringgold's charts of San Francisco Bay and Rivers.

Nautical Almanacs and Books.

Log Slates, Stationery, Pocket Spy Glasses.

Compound Microscopes, Stereoscopes.

Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Magnets.

Drawing and Tracing Paper.

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

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

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

San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

Scott's Republications.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

June 15, 1854. 40-tf

Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

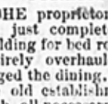
WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

OLYMPIA, W. T.

CORLISS & ENSIGN, Proprietors.



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

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, which the market affords. A good Stable is attached to the premises, and all may rest assured that animals left in our care shall fare as well as themselves.

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

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

Olympia, Dec. 9 1854. 13tf

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

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

WM. COOK.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.

NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!

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

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

APPLES.

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

PEARS.

Butlett,	Marich Louise,
White Dojenne,	Julienc,
Dearborn Seedling,	Jargonelle,
Madelene,	Pound, Monts Large,
Nadoleon,	Bize Blanca,
Fondau,	Seckel.
Dr Awtum,	

CHERRIES.

Real Ann,	Dawnton,
Red Camation,	Black Monella,
May Duke,	Kehtish Bigeedrow,
Late Duke,	

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

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

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

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

E. D. WARBASS.

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

The Ladies' Wreath,

AND PARLOR ANNUAL.

Two volumes a year, commencing May and November.

UNPARALLELLED ATTRACTIONS.

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

BEAUTIFUL FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS

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

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

If these should meet with favor, although very expensive, they will be followed by others of a similar character, as they are determined that the Wreath and Annual shall continue to be not only the cheapest, but the Best Dollar Magazine in the World! The contents will be entirely original, from the pens of the truest 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 beautifully 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, "	6 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. 2-tf