PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. IV. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1855. NO. 1.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

By GEO. B. GOUDY.

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For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, $5.00; for 6 months $3.00. Single copies, 25 cts.
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From the Lexington (Ky.) Statesman.

Opinions of the Old Fathers of the Republic.

The know-nothing press and stump-speakers are in the habit of referring to the opinions of the old fathers of the republic touching the policy of encouraging immigrants to this country. We have reason to believe, and do believe, that they have ascribed to some of them—particularly to Jefferson and Washington—opinions they never expressed and never entertained. For the purpose of correcting false impressions thus made, and also for the purpose of showing what were the real sentiments of those old sages on this subject, we have been at the pains to hunt up authentic documents, containing their opinions, expressed in authentic forms, and under circumstances which necessarily called forth their opinions while engaged in official action. Their opinions, expressed under such circumstances, are entitled to great weight and consideration, and silence any fugitive paragraph, torn from its proper connection, garbled and disjointed, and made to enunciate an opinion which was never entertained. That the know-nothings are guilty of such garbling and fraud has been already abundantly proved; that they seek to prop up their bad cause by such means is certainly true. They have thus misrepresented both Jefferson and Washington, and probably others of the old revolutionary fathers.

Below we give Mr. Jefferson's opinion, as officially expressed. It may be necessary to remark, by way of explanation, that when Mr. Jefferson came into the presidency, in 1801, the then existing naturalization laws required a foreigner to reside in the country *fourteen years* before he could be admitted to the rights of citizenship. This law had been enacted by the old federalist party, who had also passed the odious alien and sedition laws. All these measures were a part of the policy of the old feneralist party, and were overthrown by the democratic republicans of that day, under the leadership of Mr. Jefferson and his republican brethren. It was in view of this *fourteen year law* that Mr. Jefferson, in his first annual message to Congress, on the 9th of December, 1801, made the following recommendation:

"I cannot omit recommending a revisal of the laws on the subject of naturalization. Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it, and controls a policy pursued from their first settlement by many of these States, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse the unhappy fugitives from distress that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe? The constitution, indeed, has wisely provided that, for admission to certain offices of important trust, a residence shall be required sufficient to develop character and design; but might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely communicated to every one manifesting a *bona fide* purpose of embarking his life and fortunes permanently with us? with restrictions, perhaps, to guard against the fraudulent usurpation of our flag—an abuse which brings so much embarrassment and loss on the genuine citizen, and so much danger to the nation of being involved in war, that no endeavor should be spared to detect and suppress it."—*Statesman's Manual, vol.* 1, *p.* 157.

In accordance with Mr. Jefferson's recommendation, the law was changed. The time of residence required of an immigrant before naturalization was reduced to *five years*, and the law in this respect has so remained ever since; Mr. Jefferson signing the bill and approving it as President.

In the convention which framed the constitution of the United States the subject of the naturalization of foreigners was also discussed. That convention, which met in 1787, was composed of our old revolutionary fathers, and was presided over by Washington. The following speeches were made while the question pending was how long a foreigner shall reside in this country before he shall be eligible to the office of United States representative or United States senator:

"Doctor Franklin was not against a reasonable time, but should be very sorry to see anything like illiberality inserted in the constitution. The people in Europe are friendly to this country. Even in the country with which we have been lately at war we have not, and had during the war, a great many friends, not only among the people at large, but in both houses of Parliament. In every other country in Europe all the people are our friends. We found, in the course of the revolution, that many strangers served us faithfully, and that many natives took part against their country. When foreigners, after looking about for some other country in which they can obtain more happiness, give a preference to ours, it is a proof of attachment which ought to excite our confidence and affection."—*Madison Papers, vol.* 3, *pp.* 1275-'6.

Doctor Franklin, it should be noted, had resided a great deal abroad. He had been agent of the colonies in Great Britain, minister to France, and had been a great deal among the people on the continent of Europe; and he was consequently better acquainted with the sentiments of the people of Europe touching this country than any other man in America.

The next is the speech of Mr. Madison, afterwards President of the United States, who is regarded as peculiarly the father of the constitution:

"Mr. Madison was not averse to some restrictions on the subject, but could never agree to the proposed amendment. He thought any restriction, however, in the *constitution* unnecessary and improper—unnecessary, because the national legislature is to have the right of regulating naturalization, and can, by virtue thereof, fix different periods of residence, as conditions of enjoying different privileges of citizenship; improper, because it will give a tincture of illiberality to the constitution, because it will put it out of the power of the national legislature, even by special acts of naturalization, to confer the full rank of citizens on meritorious strangers, and because it will discourage the most desirable class of people from emigrating to the United States Should the proposed constitution have the intended effect of giving stability and reputation to our government, great numbers of respectable Europeans, men who love liberty, and wish to partake its blessings, will be ready to transfer their fortunes hither. All such would feel the mortification of being marked with suspicious incapacitations, though they should not covet the public honors. He was not apprehensive that any dangerous number of strangers would be appointed by the State legislatures, if they were left at liberty to do so; nor that foreign powers would make use of strangers as instruments for their purposes. Their bribes would be expended on men whose circumstances would rather stifle than excite jealousy and watchfulness in the public."—*Madison Papers, vol.* 3, *p.* 1274.

Mr. Madison, on a subsequent occasion, the same subject being up, made the following speech:

"Mr. Madison seconded the motion. He wished to maintain the character of liberality which had been professed in all the constitutions and publications of America. He wished to invite foreigners of merit and republican principles among us. America was indebted to emigration for her settlement and prosperity. That part of America which had encouraged them most had advanced most rapidly in population, agriculture, and the arts. There was a possible danger, he admitted, that men with foreign predilections might obtain appointments; but it was by no means probable that it would happen in any dangerous degree. For the same reason that they would be attached to their native country, our own people would prefer natives of this country to them. Experience proved this to be the case. Instances were rare of a foreigner being elected by the people within any short space after his coming among us. If bribery was to be practiced by foreign powers, it would not be attempted among the electors, but among the elected, and among natives having full confidence of the people, not among strangers who would be regarded with a jealous eye."—*Madison Papers, vol.* 3, *p.* 1300.

Mr. Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, gave expression to his opinions on the subject in the following language:

"Mr. Randolph did not know but it might be problematical whether emigrations to this country were on the whole useful or not; but he could never agree to the motion for disabling them for fourteen years to participate in the public honors. He reminded the convention of the language held by our patriots during the revolution, and the principles laid down in all our American constitutions. Many foreigners may have fixed their fortunes among us under the faith of these invitations. All persons under this description, with all others who would be affected by such a regulation, would enlist themselves under the banner of hostility to the proposed system. He would go as far as seven years, but no farther."—*Madison Papers, vol.* 3 *p.* 1276.

Alexander Hamilton, the intimate friend and confidential agent of Washington all through the war of the revolution, the man whom Washington kept constantly by his side and in his military family, spoke as follows:

"Colonel Hamilton was, in general, against embarrassing the government with minute restrictions. There was, on one side, the possible danger that had been suggested. On the other side, the advantage of encouraging foreigners was obvious and admitted. Persons in Europe of moderate fortunes will be fond of coming here, where they will be on a level with the first citizens. He moved that the section be so altered as to require merely 'citizenship and inhabitancy.' The right of determining the rule of naturalization will then leave a discretion to the legislature on this subject, which will answer every purpose."—*Madison Papers, vol.* 3, *pp.* 1299-1300.

We next give the speech of Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, on the same subject:

"Mr. Wilson said he rose with feelings which were, perhaps, peculiar—mentioning the circumstances of his not being a native, and the possibility, if the ideas of some gentlemen should be pursued, of his being incapacitated from holding a place under the very constitution which he had shared in the trust of making. He remarked the illiberal complexion which the motion would give to the system, and the effect which a good system would have in inviting meritorious foreigners among us, and the discouragement and mortification they must feel from the degrading discrimination now proposed. He had himself experienced this mortification. On his removal into Maryland, he found himself, from defect of residence, under certain legal incapacities, which never ceased to produce chagrin, though he assuredly did not desire, and would not have accepted, the offices to which they related. To be appointed to a place may be matter of indifference. To be incapable of being appointed is a circumstance grating and mortifying."—*Madison Papers, vol.* 3, *p.* 1276-'7.

On a subsequent occasion, the same subject being under consideration, Mr. Wilson spoke as follows:

"Mr. Wilson cited Pennsylvania as a proof of the advantage of encouraging emigrations. It was, perhaps, the youngest settlement (except Georgia) on the Atlantic; yet it was at least among the foremost in population and prosperity. He remarked that almost all the general officers of the Pennsylvania line of the late army were foreigners; and no complaint had ever been made against their fidelity or merit. Three of her deputies to the convention (Mr. R. Morris, Mr. Fitzsimons, and himself) were also not natives. He had no objection to Col. Hamilton's motion, and would withdraw the one made by himself."—*Madison Papers, vol.* 3, *p.* 1300.

But the constitution of the United States may be regarded as the aggregate or compromise opinions of all the old fathers of the republic. That constitution was signed by Washington as president of the convention and delegate from Virginia. It makes foreigners of suitable age eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives after a citizenship of *seven years;* and the same class of persons, of suitable ages, are eligible to a seat in the Senate of the United States after a citizenship of *nine years.* The naturalization law should certainly correspond in spirit with these provisions of the constitution; and to extend the time of residence before naturalization to *twenty-one years*, or to prohibit naturalization altogether, as proposed by the know-nothings, would certainly be at war with the spirit of the constitution, if not violate of its very letter. The law of naturalization should be consistent with the requirements of the constitution to which we have referred, and should run parallel with those requirements. To require a foreign-born person to reside *twenty-one years* in the country before voting, while the constitution makes him eligible to a seat in Congress after a residence of *seven years*, is an inconsistency which no sensible people will perpetrate. But know-nothingism seems alike regardless of sound policy, abstract justice, and the constitution. It is bigotry and fanaticism run mad; and to those who are engaged in this unholy crusade we may inquire, as the Latin poet did of the distracted lover,

"Quæ te, dementia Cepit?"

What madness hath seized thee?

☞ GEN. PELISSIER, who has now the chief command of the French in the Crimea, is said to possess great military capacity, and uncommon energy and valor. The recent change in the plan of attack is attributed to his suggestion, and certainly is the most promising movement yet made by the allies, if it has not been too long postponed to be successful. It is said of Pelissier, that on one occasion, he attacked a mud fortress occupied by the Arabs. His men in vain attempted to get over the wall. The Arabs kept a good look-out, and repulsed every assault. Pelissier at length said to three or four men about him, "Throw me over; I am sure the company will follow me". His orders were executed. For two or three minutes he was alone in the enemy's position, and in that space of time he received three or four wounds. But he had judged rightly the effect of his hardihood. The men followed him, and the place was taken.—The other act attributed to him, of suffocating five or six hundred Arabs, including women and children, in a cave, to which they had fled before his troops, is a dark shade upon his character, and shows how unscrupulous he is in the means employed to effect an object.

POETRY.

☞ These touching lines, from the pen of our attentive and welcome correspondent, William Roderick Lawrence, were written after a recent visit to that beautiful burial spot, Spring Grove Cemetery, where the woods and lakes received Mrs. Sigourney's "Faded Hope," in her only son, who reposes there:—*Home Journal.*

The wind goes murmuring through the boughs above,
And whispers softly to each leaflet fair—
Which, shrinking from the zephyr's airy touch,
Is dancing gayly in the summer air.

Upon the bosom of the crystal lake,
There sleeps reflected many a tree and flower—
The blue-eyed violet, sweet fern and brake,
With beauty radiant at this golden hour.

The azure hills are stretching far away,
Enwrapped in mist as with a feathery veil;
Compared with objects nearer to the eye,
Faint in their outline, shadowy and pale.

Dark trunks of elms and maples proudly stand,
Swayed by the breeze; creak like a fragile mast,
O'er which the sea has dashed with fury wild,
Or raging tempest thundering hath past.

Long shadows sweep the soft green velvet turf,
Blending with other shadows, cool and gray—
Which gather in the deeply wooded dells
And sweep the purple hills, far, far away.

A thousand voices mid the scene arise
From feathered songsters ever on the wing;
The crystal lake, the sky, and leafy wood
Echo the joyous tribute which they bring.

Alone with nature! how the heart doth beat
In unison with everything around,
While drinking in the beauty lavished here,
Oh! what a scene of calm, sweet rest is found!

HENRY A. WISE.—The following extract from the New York *Evening Post*, meets our views exactly in regard to the political course of this gentleman. The writer after speaking of the eccentricity of Mr. W's past political conduct, says;

But whilst all this is true, it is also true that Wise is a man of fine talents, wonderful energy, and dexterity, and that of late he has given all his talents and energies to the right cause. He has contended nobly against know nothingism.

He fought the good fight against the rottenborough system and nullification, which is identified with it in Virginia, in the late convention to form a new constitution; and he is now opposed to the doings of Atchinson in Kansas. There is a great deal of the feeling in your article among the old Jackson Democrats in Virginia towards him; but his efficiency in the fight, his squareness in the present questions, and the excitement existing on those questions, made them support him, and will continue to give him the ascendency there over those who suffer themselves to be dragged along by Atchinson, in his Kansas schemes of disunion.

I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Wise. I have always had too vivid a recollection of his war upon old Hickory and Mr. Van Buren to fancy him. But antipathies are bad counsellors when the interests of the country are at stake; and when we find a man fighting evidently and efficiently, on the side of the constitution and the Union, it is time, I think, to let bygones be by-gones. General Jackson himself was a good hater, but he never sacrificed his principles to his enmities, or failed to recognise the public service of his personal adversaries, or to co-operate with them for the public good.

Those models of political consistency Fusion-know nothing papers, prate much of Mr. Wise's inconsistency, the *Minnesotian* for instance.

☞ James Brewer, of Richmond, Me., while firing a cannon on the fourth, by a premature explosion had both legs badly injured, two fingers of his left hand blown off, a piece of the ramrod driven into his right arm near the shoulder, the same arm broken twice between the wrist and elbow, and his eyes probably destroyed.

☞ It is stated that nearly all the branches of the Bonaparte family will in a very short time be assembled in Paris, round the emperor, who desires that the several persons bearing his name should form a *faisceau* near him. All the children of the prince of Canino have already arrived and taken up their residence in a hotel purchased and fitted up for them by order of the emperor, at the end of the rue de Grenelle St. Germain. This branch of the family is composed of four brothers, the princes Charles, Louis, Lucien, Pierre, and Antoine.

FROM WASHINGTON.—President Pierce, on Monday, gave a dinner to the officers of the new regiments. Among the guests were Secretary Davis, General Cushing and General Isaac E. Morse of La.

Secretary Dobbin has left for Virginia. After spending a few days at the Springs he will join the frigate Potomac, at Norfolk, and proceed in her to New York.

Judge Gilchrist, of the court of claims, arrived on Monday, and that court is now ready to proceed with business.

☞ A young man in Hampton falls, N. H., named Samuel Fogg, about twenty years old, shot himself dead on the evening of the 4th, under the influence of a tremendous delirium.

Washington's Style of Living.

Washington, by his marriage, had added above $100,000 to his already considerable fortune, and was enabled to live in ample and dignified style. His intimacy with the Fairfaxes, and his intercourse with brother officers of rank, had perhaps had their influence on his mode of living. He had his chariot and four, with black postillions in livery, for the use of Mrs. Washington and her lady visitors. As for himself, he always appeared on horseback. His stable was well filled, and admirably regulated. His stud was thorough bred and in excellent order. His household books contain registers of the names, ages and marks of his favorite horses—such as *Ajax, Blueskin, Valiant, Magnolia,* (an Arab), &c. Also his dogs, chiefly fox hounds—*Vulcan, Singer, Ringwood, Sweetlips, Forester, Music, Rockwood, Truelove,* &c.

He was an early riser, often before day break in the winter, when the nights were long. On such occasions he lit his own fire, and wrote or read by candle-light. He breakfasted at seven in summer, and at eight in winter. Two small cups of tea and three or four cakes of Indian meal (called hoe cakes), formed his frugal repast. Immediately after breakfast, he mounted his horse and visited those parts of the estate where any work was going on, seeing to everything with his own eyes, and often aiding with his own hands.

Dinner was served at two o'clock. He ate heartily, but was no epicure, nor critical about his food. His beverage was small beer or cider, and two glasses of old Maderia. He took tea, of which he was very fond, early in the evening, and retired for the night about nine oclock.

If confined to the house by bad weather, he took occasion to arrange his papers, post up arcounts, or write letters—passing part of the time in reading, and occasionally reading aloud to the family.

He treated his negroes with kindness, attended to their comforts, was particularly careful of them in sickness, but never tolerated idleness, and exacted a faithful performance of all their allotted tasks.

Washington delighted in the chase. In the hunting season, when he rode out early in the morning to visit distant parts of his estate, where work was going on, he often took some of the dogs with him for the chance of starting a fox, which he often did, though he was not always successful in killing them. He was a bold rider and an admirable horseman, though he never claimed the merit of being an accomplished fox-hunter.—*Irving's Life of Washington.*

TAMARIND IN VIRGINIA.—Wm. G. Singleton, Esq., of Worcester, Virginia, communicates the following to the Commissioner of Patents:

"Of all the ornamental trees propagated among us, either foreign or native, there is none, in my judgment, more desirable than the tamarind. Its growth is rapid, its form symmetrical, its foliage beautifully delicate, and is altogether highly ornamental; besides, it is perfectly free from blight, as well as the depredations of insects. If cultivated on our western prairies, it would, doubtless form a valuable acquisition.

"From the growth of some tamarind seeds which I obtained at a confectioner's shop some eight years since, I have a tree standing in my yard eighteen inches in circumference. The past season it perfected its fruit, which, in quality, was equally as good as that imported. The seed may be sown in drills about four inches apart, and covered from two to three inches deep with light rich soil. They may be sown either in the fall or spring. If in the latter, they should be exposed to the weather during the winter previous, in order that their hull or coverings may be acted upon by the frost. When grown to a height of three or four feet, young trees may be transplanted in the sites where they are permanently to remain."

INSTRUMENTS OF WAR.—The Liverpool *Times* says that the first gun for the English steamer Horatio is nearly finished, and will be ready for trial in a few days. It will weigh with its carriage fifty tuns. According to the estimates which have been made of its capabilities, it will throw a shot of half a tun weight a distance of four miles. Two and a quarter barrels of gunpowder, or two hundred and twenty-five pounds will be required for a single charge. If such guns as these are ever brought into practical and successful operation they will make little of the walls and fortresses of engineering skill.

A correspondent of the New York *Mirror*, writing from Washington, says that the great twelve inch gun with which Lieutenant Dahlgreen has been experimenting, burst after nineteen hundred shots were fired, falling into three pieces; the breech dividing into two equal halves, and the chase or forward part of the gun remaining entire. The same correspondent states that the ordnance department have decided on adopting a uniform gague or calibre for all their small arms—the musket, rifle and pistol, viz: fifty-eight one hundredths of an inch. This will simplify the supplying of ammunition.

☞ A train of fifty wagons left Corpus Christi, Texas, a few days since for Kansas territory. It will take the train six months to make the trip.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Our Present Situation.

The condition of affairs, pecuniarily, morally, and politically, in our Territory, at this time, approaches near to stagnation. We are at a perfect stand still almost, in all matters wherein we have heretofore advanced. Our business transactions, now, are but the works of necessity. Our moral improvement is no more than the effect of natural causes, or out side influences; and our political progress is nothing.

When we inquire into the cause of this state of affairs, the very inquiry suggests an answer. It is "hard times," and the prospect ahead, which has caused this result.—Within two years past, we have been checked in a career of unparalelled prosperity, and taught to feel that, to grow rich, we must labor. Speculative visions of sudden fortunes, must give way to close calculations of gradual increase. Our strides to wealth must be gradual. We can no longer "go by jumps."

This change has naturally caused a restlessness of disposition in the minds of our most energetic citizens, which is much more readily felt, or imagined, than described. In this state of mind, all eyes have been suddenly turned to rich discoveries of gold in the Colville country. A fine prospect is opened, and, on the spur of the moment, many of our best men have gone *prospecting*. They have gone out upon mere reports or rumors. Before they left, the glowing descriptions, and perhaps exagerated accounts, we had of the yield of these mines, caused much anxiety in our midst, to hear the facts. Now, since our people have been gone sufficiently long to begin to return, and during all the intervening time, rumors have been coming in, our anxiety to hear the result of their explorations, has become intense.—Thus, the times and the prospect, have caused the present motionless state of affairs.—Such causes will produce such effects. But there is not sufficient cause to produce total stagnation, and we should all strive to resist the tendency that way. Let us bear in mind the fact that our territory possesses advantages, which will insure our steady onward progress, though the reported mines should prove a failure. We have an extent of farming country sufficient to supply the whole Pacific coast with provisions, and a forest of timber, extensive enough to furnish the world with lumber. Our fisheries are sufficiently bountiful to supply the entire continent with the animal that swims; and our coal fields, when developed, will doubtless prove of an extent, capable of supplying with fuel the steamers which are to ply between the eastern and western worlds.

Then let business be done in a steady, permanent, and legitimate manner. Let trades, transactions, and investments be made with a view of arriving at a fixed, settled plan of doing business, and our pretent situation will soon be changed into a progressive, moving state. We will feel the effects of such a change throughout our whole social organization, for in a country just being settled, more than any where else, every thing depends upon the progress made in pecuniary affairs. We cannot stand still in business, and progress in morals. So in politics.—Men will not look to the affairs of government, or the improvement of their minds, when they are doing nothing in business.—Our territory is an instance to verify this assertion. Our distant and isolated position, and insufficient and imperfect organization of a territorial government, would, under almost any other circumstances, excite us to ask a change, and seek improvement. More particularly should this be done, when we consider that the prospect is fair—unless the mines prove rich—for our remaining under the present organization for four, five, and perhaps for ten years.

There is much room for improvement in our condition politically. We should be allowed the privilege of electing our own officers. The present system of official accountability should be changed, and the control of affairs be placed more directly in the hands of our people. The people, who are to bear the burdens or reap the benefits of the conduct of our officers, should alone hold them responsible, or give them their reward. We ask this upon principle, and not to disparage the character of any officer in our territory, for it must be admitted by all, that from the organization of our territory to the present time, we have been blessed with an active, energetic, and a faithful corps of officers.—We do not believe there is one amongst them who would not heartily approve any system which would allow the people to choose their own officers. Besides this, Congress should be reminded of our wants, through petitions, public expressions of opinion, and otherwise, on the subject of a Pacific rail road, direct steam communication with San Francisco, light houses, arsenals, and appropriations for public improvements generally. True, we have an able an active Delegate to represent these wants to Congress, and he will use his best endeavors to have all our wants attended to in Congress. But he cannot do all.—He needs all the assistance our people can give him. Our aid will effect more than all the assistance he will get from other quarters. Yet the present stagnant state of affairs in business, has so pervaded our whole system, that we do not hear of a single move to attract the attention of Congress to our many wants.

Let us think upon this subject, and go to work.

At another time we will present our views more fully.

"Now, it appears to us that the above is a small vote, or rather indicates a small population to assume the 'pomp and circumstance of a sovereignty.' Only think of it—1490 voters have a governor, secretary of state, U. S. marshal, a chief justice, two associate justices, U. S. district attorney, superintendent of Indian affairs, agents and subs, surveyor general, receiver, and register of a general land office, a delegate in congress, a council and house of representatives, besides all their local, city, county and precinct civil organizations. Who says Washington territory is not pre-eminently blessed with public patronage?"—*Oregonian.*

"It appears to us" that the above is real genuine old federal doctrine, and that the sentiment expressed, by inference, in this extract, is despicable. It has ever been the tendency of whig principles to wrest from the hands of the people as much power as possible. A consolidated, centralized government would be the result of whig rule, for three successive administrations. We all well remember the efforts made by the leaders of that party thirty years ago to cramp and hold in check the giant west, and we all see the inefficiency of those efforts. This same spirit moves the *Oregonian* to express that sentiment. We ask, in the name of American citizens, why should not fourteen hundred and ninety free and independent voters be as well provided for, as far as their government is concerned, as fourteen thousand? The object, the end, the solemnly declared design of our goverement is to "promote the *general* welfare of all American citizens." That welfare can only be promoted by granting all the privileges of government to *all* citizens equally. Those privileges are *not* granted by a territorial organization. All persons who know anything of governments, know that territorial governments are not sovereignties. Then why should we, of Washington, think ourselves "pre-eminently blessed?" As American freemen, we are entitled to much more than we can receive under the present organization, even though our vote cast should be but *one* hundred and ninety. If the *Oregonian* editor will examine, he will find that the first vote cast in Oregon did not reach fourteen hundred and ninety, and yet there was a good organized government there four years before the establishment of a territorial government. But we ought not to have noticed this article. We should have considered the source. Beg pardon.

"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE."—The next two States' mails will bring us news of the result of the elections in six States of our Union. We are not a prophet or the son of a prophet, yet we believe our prediction will be true, when we say the democracy will carry all those six States, notwithstanding three of them have always been whig. The prospect for a *huge* democratic victory was never brighter. The upheaving of all the factions which have been clinging around whiggery as a nucleus for the past 30 years, by an unholy oath-bound organization, is destined to bring the purity of our principles before the American people in such a light as to secure their triumphant success. It is amid the ruins of such discordant factions that our principles can and will always shine the brighter. So it was in 1828—so in 1840, and *so mote it be* in 1856.

☞ Since the above was written, we hear the news of democratic triumphs in North Carolina and Tennessee. In the former State we will have six congressmen out of eight, certain, and probably eight. In the latter the result is very similar. This is but the beginning of the verification of our prophecy above. Kentucky, Texas, Louisiana, &c., will fall into line. We will hear from them by the next mail.

"By the way, we should like to know how the removal of the 'deposits' had anything to do with prescribing a certain religion to a tribe of Indians? We *would* like to hear this explained."—*Courier.*

The removal of the deposits had nothing to do with "prescribing a certain religion to a tribe of Indians," nor did we ever intimate anything of the kind. Now tell us, will you, WHEN "Congress spoke a just condemnation to" "a victorious commander in the southern army, who forbid them (a tribe of Indians,) to worship God as was their wont?"

☞ Capt. SLATER, of the Sloop *Sarah Stone*, was at this port last week, and is now on a cruise on the Sound and Straits.

Late News from the Colville Gold Mines.

We extract the following news relative to the Fort Colville gold mines, from the *Oregonian* of September 8th. It is the latest that has been received here, and persons who have had considerable experience in mining inform us that the report is decidedly favorable—that when a prospect is found which will yield from 50 cents to $3 per day, by pan washing, from $10 to $30 can be obtained by the use of a "tom," or a sluice. As far as we can learn, no appliances were taken to the mines by those who went out, thus far, for thorough prospecting; perhaps a few readily constructed rockers, only, are in operation. Not a single person has yet returned, that we can hear of, who left for the mines from this portion of the territory—although Col. ANDERSON fixed the limit of his absence at six weeks, near eight weeks have now elapsed since he took his departure. Our community is all anxiety for the return of some of its citizens, in order that something more definite may be ascertained relative to the reported new El Dorada, and we do not think that any more of our citizens will venture to direct their steps in that direction until favorably assured, verbally, by some of those who have already repaired thither:

From the Oregonian of Sept. 8th.

"J. F. Beales, Esq., who resides on Baker's Prairie, Clackamas county, has just called at our office on his way home direct from the Colville mines. Mr. Beales is a candid, truthful man, whose judgment and veracity is undoubted by all who know him, and who has had considerable experience in mining, both in California and in Southern Oregon.

Mr. Beales informs us that gold does exist over a large extent of country; that, so far as he prospected, he found gold every where, from the tops of the mountains to the lowest valleys. This fully corroborates the statement of Messrs. Bennett, Wilber and others. Mr. Beales said that those who had taken claims on the Pen d'Oreille river and had gone to work were making from $5 to $8 per day with a common rocker, many of them rudely constructed, and without quicksilver. He says that higher up the river the gold is coarser, and he thinks better mining; that the country is not prospected to any extent; that the waters are still too high, and will remain so until, probably, the middle of October; that the further he ascended the river, the more slate rock he found, and better appearances of a good mining country.

Mr. Beales thinks the best and nearest route to the richest mining region, would be to leave the road leading to Fort Colville, about thirty-five miles this side of the Fort, and strike the Pen d' Oreille river about sixty miles above the mouth. Mr. Beales informs us that he went out to satisfy himself in regard to these mines without any fixed intention whether he would return or remain; that he is fully satisfied that gold exists over a large extent of country, extending north as well as south, and that rich gold fields will yet be found; that he should not be surprised if the richest sort of "deposits" were discovered as soon as the country is thoroughly prospected, that will astonish the people of Oregon, and nearer home than Fort Colville."

In addition, and in confirmation of the above, the *Oregonian* has intelligence that the Frenchmen who first discovered the gold near Fort Colville were at work on Flat Head river, northeast of Colville, and were making from $10 to $15 per day, to the man, and that the gold was much coarser than that obtained near the Fort.

Another letter received at the Dalles, stated that the dirt, where the writer was at work, yielded 25 cents to the pan—the bearer of which, stated that in a few days he had washed out $180. We give these reports for what they are worth.

☞ The Oregon papers have all, we believe, fallen into an error, in stating the result of our late election. The error was caused by the publication of the official returns in this paper, before they had all been received. The vote was—J. P. Anderson, (dem.) 857; Wm. Strong, (w. & k. n.) 681; Jos. Cushman, (f. s.) 41. Anderson's majority, 176.

GEMS OF POLITICAL LITERATURE—Extracted from last week's Puget Sound *Courier*:

"Did mortal man ever work with human ingenuity to such an unparalelled extent, as has done the leaders of this patent political organization, to gain an ascendency for the *honor* the *office* and the *spoils*, at the price of the liberties and happiness of their fellow man?"

"Spots which would bring the joyful tears of thousands, were they never on the fair fame of our country."

"They would girdle the earth with chains and manacle its inhabitants, for such a reward."

"Again, we behold this same spirit of unjustness actuating them to deeds of atrocious wickedness."

"Gov. Reeder was to be dismissed, and so was it proclaimed abroad, but luckily for the welfare of liberty, he was not; and after his long sojourn at Washington city, during which time, the matter was well discussed in President Pierce's cabinet, he was returned back to the wilds of Kansas."

"They do those which justice weeps over, which horror bleeds for and happiness forsakes."

☞ The sloop *Col. I. N. Ebey*, Capt. CAINS, arrived here this week, from Port Townsend, to the captain of which, we are under obligations for kind and gentlemanly advices from our friends in that direction.

The *Col. I. N. Ebey*, has returned to Port Townsend, with freight and passengers.

"Scorpion."

Anonymous communications on any, and all subjects, are seldom right or justifiable. Writing over an unknown signature will savor much of dishonor and cowardice, look at it as you will. An honest man is not often either ashamed or afraid to give expression, openly, to his convictions. It may sometimes occur that it is right and proper to conceal the name of one who advocates a public measure, advances a new and important idea, or wishes to create innocent sport and amusement. But when an attack is to be made upon the character, conduct, or principles of an individual—when charges are to be preferred against a man to the prejudice of his reputation—when an "assault with intent to kill" is to be made upon the honor and integrity of a public servant, anonymous writing is in no wise justifiable. It is base, cowardly, and despicably mean, to make such an attack, or begin such an assault from behind the ambuscade of a name irresponsible and unknown; and the meanness is aggravated, when this is done upon the authority of idle rumors, or prejudiced gossip. Such is the character of a letter in the last week's *Courier*, over the signature which heads this article. Governor STEVENS is the object of the writer's imagined venom. It affects him about as much as it does the man in the moon, and we have only noticed this article to give an expression of our views upon the subject of anonymous communications, generally, and by way of giving a good reason for not having noticed many of a similar character to that of "Scorpion's," which have appeared, heretofore, in the *Courier*. The system of anonymous letter writing which has been practiced through the columns of the *Courier*, is about on a par with the policy and principles of knownothingism, and very like our system of ballot voting—all in the dark—all behind the curtain—all secret—a system which has always met the approbation of the whig party.

STATUTES OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The statutes of Washington territory, for the first session of the legislative assembly, begun and held at Olympia, February 28, 1854, are now printed—bound—in accordance with the act of the last legislative assembly, authorizing the same, and the full number of copies ordered by that body—(six hundred,)—have been delivered to the Secretary C. H. MASON, Esq.—fully assured that they will be properly appropriated to the use of every county in the territory.

Again, be it understood, that the Public Printer has nothing at all to do with the *distribution* of the laws and journals. The legislative assembly fixes the *price* and the *number* of copies required by the territory, for public officers, &c., and beyond that the public printer has naught to do. The obligation of the printer with the Secretary of the territory has been complied with—he has been furnished with the number of copies required by law and let county auditors but look at *their* duty in the premises.

Without the hope of reward, or a pecuniary speculation staring him in the face, the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the binding of the laws referred to, Mr. ISAAC LIGHTNER, informed us that should public demand require it, with a re-print of several forms of the laws, he could furnish some 40 or 50 copies—extra. The re-print will cost him more than any profit he may derive. The laws are printed according to order. The public printer has no more control over their distribution than has one of the members of the legislature. Let county auditors apply directly to the Secretary of the Territory.

☞ The Brig *Cyrus*, DIGGS, master, arrived at GIEDINGS' wharf, Olympia, on Tuesday evening last, from San Francisco, with merchandize, and two lady passengers for this place. She left here yesterday, to load at Skookum Bay, with lumber, &c., for San Francisco.

Several schooners, scows, skiffs, "canus," and the like, have arrived and taken their departure during the past week—, amongst which we might make mention of the "tidy" little craft the *Emilie Parker*.

A FRATERNAL FIGHT.—In the Ashland district, in Kentucky, Thos. F. Marshall, the gifted, talented and elegant Tom Marshall, has declared himself a candidate for congress against his brother, Dr. A. K. Marshall, the regular know-nothing nominee, and James O. Harrison the Democratic nominee. Tom is said to be the best stump speaker in that state, so prolific of stump orators, while the Doctor is famous for telling witty facetious and pointed anecdotes. The canvas will be an amusing and instructing one. The Doctor has heretofore been a democrat. Tom was a Harrison whig, a Polk democrat, a Taylor whig, and a Pierce democrat, we believe. He says he always thought Jack (the Dr.) was a federalist in disguise—sailing under false colors—but he never expected to see him leading know-nothingism.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Through JOHN G. PARKER, esq., merchant of this place, who was a passenger on the last mail steamer for Oregon, we are indebted for the delivery of sundry packages of papers, etc., yesterday. from that well-known and deservedly popular express company of WELLS, FARGO & Co. The San Francisco *Herald*, of Sept. 5th, amongst other favors, has been forwarded to us, from which number, interesting news may be found in this issue, from Central America, Mexico, &c.

We are also indebted to the Pacific Express Co., for like favors.

AN OMEN OF WHIG DECAY.—James B. Clay, Esq., the son of the sage of Ashland, and the owner of Ashland has taken the stump to defend his party from the inroads and encroachments of know-nothingism.—In his first speech, made at Lexington Ky., on the 9th July, he said:

"That this was his first effort at a public speech, and nothing less than the profound interest which he felt in the great questions at issue, could induce him to appear on this occasion.—Never before had such extraordinary, such alarming, such novel questions been presented for the political consideration of the American people. His apprehensions were aroused in view of them, and he sometimes trembled for the fate of his country. The idea that this government was to be taken into the keeping of a secret, political, oath-bound organization, which set up unconstitutional test-oaths, and the members of which was bound to each other by the most terrible obligations, was to him most alarming, and should, in his judgement, arouse the apprehensions of every patriotic man in the whole country.—*Lex. Statesman.*

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Mr. Editor:—Will you allow me through your columns to correct an erroneous impression, which I learn to be current, in reference to certain alleged official actions of mine as county Superintendent, in connexion with the Olympia School District.

It is not true that I have divided the district, and formed a new one out of a portion of its territory. The district, in which I live, was originally a part of the Olympia School District, but it will be found by reference to the records of the county in the auditor's office, that it was laid off by the county commissioners at their April term in 1854, which was prior to my becoming an actual resident in the territory. The act of the commissioners was recognised by my predecessor, hence the district, known as the north Olympia district, was in existence prior to my election.

There has been nothing done by me materially affecting the boundaries of the Olympia School District, except the better defining of its lines, some of which were imaginary; causing thereby difficulty on the part of the directors, in knowing certainly who might and who might not be residents therein. At the request of the directors, I examined all the documents in my possession to ascertain who were properly included in the district, and made the boundary lines definite, by taking the nearest sectional or sub-division line,—but in so doing Iam not aware that a single individual has been left out of its bounds, who has been deemed a resident therein for the last twelve months. It will therefore be seen, that it is wholly untrue, that "I have cut myself out of the Olympia School District, for the purpose of avoiding taxation, to meet the expenses incurred in the erection of the new school house." I have never been a resident within the bounds of said district.

As to a further complaint on the part of some, that my influence had much to do in securing the erection of the house, I have simply to say, it is giving me more credit than I claim. I deem such a charge a compliment rather than a crime. I sought to exert an influence, because I consider my official oath binds me to do so, in whatever may tend to advance the cause of education, in any portion of Thurston county. I may add, too, that I felt it important that every influence, that could properly be brought to bear in the matter, should be exerted, as I deemed it a reproach to the capital of the territory, that it should be without a school house, especially, when other districts in the county, who were less able, had erected good houses.

That reproach is now wiped away, and I trust the temporary soreness, arising from the tax which has necessarily been imposed, will yield to the feeling of a just and proper pride.

GEORGE F. WHITWORTH.

Olympia Sept. 11, 1855.

☞ It is said that a party of Hollanders, who bring with them from their fatherland great experience in dyking and draining, have set about reclaiming the body of salt marsh lying between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., and devoting its thousands of acres to the cultivation of vegetables and fruits.

We are permitted to publish the following extract from a private letter from Mexico, addressed to a commercial house in San Francisco, and received by the steamer Pacific:

"General Comonfort has possession of the intermediate towns and cities between Manzanilla and the City of Mexico. He had eight thousand men at Colima, and it was supposed the City of Mexico was in the hands of the revolutionists. It is a fact that Santa Ana has fled from the country—that the revolutionists were the most liberal party, and opened the ports of Manzanilla and Acapulco, and would revise the duties, and everything was to be on a more liberal footing than before. It is thought that Commonfort would be the next President. Commonfort is said to be a man of intelligence and liberal principles. J. H. C."

Express Favors.

We are indebted to Mr. S. WILLIAMS, merchant of this place, who arrived here on Tuesday evening last, for a bundle of late papers from Mr. J. W. SULLIVAN, San Francisco, and for papers from the Atlantic states, as late as August 5th. The news from the states, Europe, and elsewhere, is not important. For the result of the elections in the states of North Carolina and Tennessee, see another column.

Gov. READER, of Kansas, has been removed, and Mr. JOHN L. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed in his place.

The following is the latest from the seat of war in Europe:—

The War.

The general prospects of the war, at home and abroad, were not very encouraging. Partial successes before Sevastopol have, however, revived the drooping spirits of the army, although the small reported losses of the allies show that the successes were not of importance.

Pelissier, whose character suffered much after the repulse of the 18th of June, was regaining confidence, and from the strength of the French works, now close advanced towards the Malakoff, there is a probability of its early capture.

The following are the latest despatches:

Under date of July 16th, 11 P. M., General Pelissier telegraphs:—

The enemy, who had for some days endeavored in vain to stop our left approaches in front of the Malakoff tower, attempted last night to drive us back, but they were repulsed by the first division of the second corps. Three times the Russians threw themselves upon our trenches [with their usual shouting, but after each attempt were compelled to retreat, by the steady fire and calm attitude of our soldiers, leaving behind them many of their slain.

July 17th. Gen. Simpson telegraphs;—Nothing of importance has occurred.—The army is in good health.

July 18th he telegraphs:—

A sortie made on the left attack was repulsed, with only three casualties on the British side.

The Paris *Patrie* of July 19th, says:—

According to the news received this morning, the Russians attempted another sortie last night, about ten o'clock, against the batteries of Careening Bay, and were vigorously repulsed. Letters say that the Russian ships begin to suffer from the mortar battery erected by the French, on the side of Quarantine Bay, and deserters say that the rations of the shipping are reduced one-half.

The French have cleared Kameisch of all suspicious persons, and have established a municipality.

The Sardinian and Turkish forces have again withdrawn from the valley of Baidar to Balaklava. This may indicate either another modification in the plan of the campaign, or that field operations against the Russians have been abandoned.

The report is confirmed that the Russians have received reinforcements. Gortschakoff has written to St. Petersburg acknowledging their arrival.

A despatch from General Simpson is published, giving an account of the embarkation of the body of Lord Raglan, for England. Pelissier placed a garland of immortelles on the coffin, and the French troops formed an avenue of men, six miles long, from the camp to the sea.

The British General Eyre has had a leg amputated. General Sir John Campbell died within Sevastopol, and under a flag of truce his sword was returned.

Important from Central America and Mexico.

Editor S. F. Herald:—The latest news from Central America, up to the sailing of the Pacific, 21st Aug., politically speaking, is quite interesting and exciting. The whole of the five states are more or less in revolution. Gen. Lopez, at the head of five hundred soldiers from Guatemala, marched upon the department of Gracias, in Honduras, on the 16th of July, and attacked and defeated General Cabanas, the latter retreating to Comoyagua. General Guardiola has been placed in the command of one thousand men, and on the 10th of August, left Granada *en route* for Segova, it is supposed, to march into Honduras, to aid Gen. Lopez in routing Cabanas; and the troops of the government party, in Granada, were thinned off from twelve hundred to some three hundred men, nine hundred of them died with the cholera. On the 8th or 10th ultimo, Col. Walker left Leon for Realejo, to join his brig Vesta, and no doubt went up the Gulf of Fonsaca, to take on some troops from the State of Honduras, as it is known General Cabanas sent an express to Realejo for this purpose. The government of Costa Rica sent a commissioner on the 5th instant to Granada, in Nicaragua, to demand satisfaction of the Nicaraguan government for the breach of their international laws, by invading the territory of Costa Rica, and taking some five prisoners of Walker's runaway greaser party from Rivas, and shooting them. Costa Rica demands satisfaction, and has ordered on the frontier four thousand men, and Nicaragua refuses her demands. The State of Nicaragua is in a horrible condition—no business in the country—no money. Col. Kinney is quartered at present in San Juan del Norte, and no doubt will find recruits in abundance at that point, as the government of Nicaragua will never dare to descend that river to attack him, particularly as he is not violating any of their territorial laws, the "Clayton and Bulwer" treaty protecting him completely. The Americans in Nicaragua, and particularly on the Transit Route, are disappointed in the Hon J. R. Wheeler, as that gentleman has gone to the States with some *quasi* treaty made with the supposed government of Nicaragua, and has left them to the insults of the people of the country; and the last news they had from him was by the Daniel

Webster, to the effect that he was in Philadelphia attending to a slave case, of a woman he intended bringing out to Granada. The cholera killed of the government troops in Nicaragua at least twelve hundred men, and the present force, composed of old grey headed men and boys stationed at Rivas and Granada, are about six hundred strong. Parker H. French, who come to San Juan, was ordered to report himself in Granada, and on the 1st of August left for that town. On his arrival at Rivas, the officer in command detained him until he sent his man to San Juan to get letters of recommendation from the Transit Company, which I believe were granted, and then proceeded on his way and arrived safely. There were a great many surmises in San Juan as to what his mission was. From Manzanillo we have Colima papers up to the 18th August. Colima is in the hands of Alvarez's party, and he has six hundred men under arms in the city. They expected to march on Guadalajara in a few days.

Yours, J. M. B.

MEXICO.—By the hands of Mr. Owen, says the *Herald*, who arrived yesterday by the Pacific, we have received the following interesting dispatch from a gentleman at Manzanillo. The news it contains is confirmed by letters from other sources:

MANZANILLO, Aug. 27, 1855.

General Commonfort attacked Zapatlan, which was defended by 500 government troops under command of General Cabrera. In two hours the place was taken by Commonfort's men, who proceeded to sack the town, leaving nothing standing. At last they burst into the drug store, and left nothing they did not break.

Three days afterwards they attacked Colima, which was defended by General Sandrez. In a few minutes the town was surrendered.

Two hundred were killed, and many were wounded on both sides in the taking of Zapatlan.

Another letter is as follows:

General Commonfort met within two miles of Guadalujara 12,000 men who had gone to Colima from Acapulco for the purpose of joining him.

The people of Guadalajara are ripe for revolution, and have doubtless already pronounced.

Seven thousand men, commanded by Ceballos, have marced from Mexico. Alvarez, with five thousand troops, has advanced to attack Santa Ana.

The whole State of Michoacan has pronounced.

Alvarez has taken the towns of Colima and Guadalajara. Generals Ceballos, Caravajal, and Monte Negro have taken San Luis. Generals Comonfort, Degallado, and Pueblitor, have taken Colima. They are now marching on the City of Mexico.

Puget Sound Shipping Report.

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND—ARRIVED.

August 22—French ship "St. Joseph," Cazalis, San Francisco.
" 26—Brig "Hodgden," Wade, Steilacoom.
" 27—Sloop "Sarah Stone," Bellingham Bay, Slater.
" 28—"Col. Ebey," Caines, Olympia.
" 29—Brig "Swiss Boy," Knipe, San Francisco.
" 30—Brig "Cyrus," Diggs, San Francisco.
" 30—Bark "Louisana," Williams, San Francisco.
" 30—Brig "Glencoe," Carlton, Port Ludlow.

SAILED.

August 22—French ship "St. Sosoph," Carzalis, Teekalet.
" 27—Sloop "Sarah Stone," Slater, Olympia.
" 29—Brig "Swiss Boy," Knipe, Steilacoom.
" 30—Brig "Hodgden," Wade, San Francisco.
" 21—Brig "Glencoe," Carlton, San Francisco.
" 31—Brig "Cyrus," Diggs, Steilacoom.
" 31—Bark "Louisana," Williams, Steilacoom.
" 31—Sloop "Col. Ebey," Caines, Olympia.

Empire Stove Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and offers for sale,

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Cook, Box, and Parlor Stoves

Ever brought to this Market.

ALSO,

Cauldron Kettles—ass't'd sizes, from 10 to 30 gallons; Bake-Kettles; Bake-Spiders; Iron Tea Kettles; Brass Kettles; Fry Pans; Scotch Bake Pans; Nails; Glass; Shovels; Scoop Shovels; Shovels and Tongs; Iron Wedges; Sad Irons; Picks; Rat Traps; Curry Combs; Scrub Brushes; Hatchets; Hammers; Files; Table Spoons; Basting Spoons; Iron and Brass Candlesticks; Butcher Knives; Knives and Forks; Spring Balances; Brass Padlocks; Pewter Cork-stops; Axes; Tacks; Coffee Mills; Mincing knives; Zinc Washbowls; Japanned Wash-bowls and Pitchers; Spittoons; Trunks; Cannisters; Lamps; Sugar-bowls, &c.

A General Assortment of

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WARE

Constantly on hand and made to order.

W. N. AYERS.

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

Statutes of W. T., Passed at the First Session of the Legislative Assembly.

HAVING been at the expense of a re-print of a number of forms of the laws passed at the first session of the legislative assembly of territory of Washington, the undersigned has for sale a limited number of copies. The work is bound in accordance to the direction of the last Legislature—contains 488 pages, with a copious index. The legal profession and others desiring it, and not entitled to a copy by law, would do well to make immediate application to

ISAAC LIGHTNER,
At the store of Louisson & Co., Olympia.

Price $5.
Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855–n1-tf

GRAND MOUND NURSERY.

THE subscriber will be prepared to furnish the public the coming fall, with the best leading varieties of fruit trees. Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Currents, Gooseberries, &c., which have been selected with care from the States and Oregon nurseries.

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855–n1

B. P. ANDERSON.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TER'RY.

Sept. 7, 1855. n52-tf.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

Religious Notices.

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

Rev. G. F. WHITWORTH (Presbyterian Church) will preach regularly on the second and fourth Sabbaths of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

TO SURVEYORS.

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

A FEW more of the above instruments just received per steamer "Sonora," and will be sold at the reduced price of $125, complete—with Burt's new book of instructions, tables, &c.

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

Sep. 14, 1855-n1-4w.

FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY DWELLING, situated in Seattle, King county, designed either as a store or tavern, well finished inside and out, being clothed and papered inside, and advantageously situated, may be purchased on reasonable terms by application being made to the undersigned.

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

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

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

A Lumber Wagon

FOR SALE, exceedingly cheap, by

PARKER.

Olympia, July 20. 45-tf

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 Danginess, 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

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,	Mastard,
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

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.

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

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 southwesterly diriction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucannon river, separating the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence down the Snake river to its junction with the Columbia river; thence up the Columbia river to the "White Banks" below Priest's Rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-mah-luke; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Columbia river at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between the mouth of the Umatilla river and Butter creek—all which latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians;—thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.

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

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

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

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

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

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

June 29, '55. 42-6m

⁂ Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This notice is published for the information of the public.

The attention of the citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory is especially called to the provisions protecting the Indians in the possession of their improvements, and for further information in reference to the Walla Wallas, 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

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

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

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

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

July 23, 1853—46ly.

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:

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

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

Notice to Farmers.

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

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

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

IRON CASTINGS AND MACHINERY.

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

EIGHT CENTS PER POUND.

MACHINERY, Engines and Boilers, at a corresponding reduction.

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

May 23, 1855–n37-3m Mechanical Manager,

Notice.

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

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

The reservations are as follows, viz:

1. That portion of the valley of the Bitter Root river which is situated above Loo-lo Fork, or Traveler'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 farther particulars application should be made to the Agent in the Bitter Root Valley, R. H. Lansdale.

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

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

Aug. 10, '55. 6m48

To Country Merchants.

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

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

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

aug10–48–3m

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address all communications to

JOHN LIVINGSTON,
157 Broadway, New York.

REFERENCES.

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

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 and examine my large stock of Clothing, &c.

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

My stock amounts to over two hundrad 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.

3w48 J. L. MITCHELL.

Complaint for Divorce.

Territory of Washington, County of Lewis.

In the District Court at the April term, 1855.

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

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

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

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

Lewis county, July 23, 1855. 3m46

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

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

By order of the President:

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

jy20–45–6w

NOTICE

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

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

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act making appropriations for the payment of Invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and for other purposes.

(Continued from last week.)

Portugal.—Macca, one thousand dollars. Mozambique, seven hundred and fifty dollars. Fayal, seven hundred and fifty dollars. St. Jago Cape Verd, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Mecklenberg-Schwerin and Mecklenberg-Strelitz.—Schwerin, five hundred dollars.

Oldenburg.—Oldenburg, five hundred dollars.

Danish Dominions.—Santa Cruz, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Sweden and Norway.—Gottenburg, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Austria.—Venice, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Sardinia.—Spezzia, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Greece.—Athens, one thousand dollars.

Turkey.—Candia, one thousand dollars. Cyprus, one thousand dollars.

Ionion Islands.—Zante, one thousand dollars.

Africa.—Monrovia, one thousand dollars. Zanzibar, one thousand dollars.

New Zealand.—Bay Islands, one thousand dollars.

Hayti.—Cape Haytien, one thousand dollars. Aux Cayes, five hundred dollars.

Mexico.—Mexico, one thousand dollars. Paso del Norte, five hundred dollars. Tampico one thousand dollars. Matamoros, one thousand dollars. Tabasco, five hundred dollars. Tehuantepec, one thousand dollars. Manatitlan, one thousand dollars

Central America.—Omoa and Truxillo, one thousand dollars. San Jose, five hundred dollars.

New Granada.—Cartagena, five hundred dollars. Sabanillo, five hundred dollars.

Venezuela.—Ciudad Bolivar, seven hundred and fifty dollars. Puerto Cabello, seven hundred and fifty dollars. Maracaibo, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Ecuador.—Guayaquil, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Brazil.—Maranham Island, seven hundred and fifty dollars. Rio Grande, one thousand dollars. Bahai, one thousand dollars. Para, one thousand dollars.

Uruguay.—Montevideo, one thousand dollars.

Chili.—Talcahuano, one thousand dollars.

Peru.—Paita, five hundred dollars.—Tuubez, five hundred dollars.

Sandwich Islands.—Lahaina, one thousand dollars. Hilo, one thousand dollars.

Navigator's Islands.—Apia, one thousand dollars.

Society Islands.—Tahiti, one thousand dollars.

Fejee Islands.—Lanthala, one thousand dollars.

Holland.—Batavia, one thousand dollars. (Commercial agent.) Paramaribo, five hundred dollars. (Commercial agent.)—Padang, five hundred dollars. (Commercial agent.) St. Martin, five hundred dollars. (Commercial agent.)

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, commissioner, secretary of legation, dragoman, interpreter, consul, or commercial agent, who shall after the thirtieth day of June next be appointed to any of the countries or places herein named, be entitled to compensation until he shall have reached his post and entered upon his official duties.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of every envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, commissioner, secretary of legation, dragoman, interpreter, consul, and commercial agent, who shall after the thirtieth day of June next, be appointed to any of the countries, or places herein named, shall cease on the day that his successor shall enter upon the duties of his office.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, commissioner, secretary of legation, dragoman, interpreter, consul or commercial agent, shall absent himself from the country to which he is accredited, or from his consular district, for a longer period than ten days without having previously obtained leave from the President of the United States, and that during his absence for any period longer than that, either with or without leave, his salary shall not be allowed him.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall appoint no other than citizens of the United States, who are residents thereof, or who may be abroad in the employment of the government at the time of their appointment, as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, commissioners, secretaries of legation, dragomans, interpreters, consuls, or commercial agents, nor shall other than citizens of the United States be employed either as vice-consuls or consular agents, or as clerks in the offices of either, and have access to the archives therein deposited.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, and consuls, shall be required to locate their legations and consulates, in in the places in which they are established, in as central a position as can be conveniently procured, and keep them open daily from ten o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon; Sundays, other holidays, and anniversaries excepted.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as a consul or commercial agent shall be officially notified of his appointment, he shall execute a bond with two sureties, in a sum of not less than one thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of every duty relating to his office; which bond shall be satisfactory to the United States district attorney for the district in which the appointed consul resides, and pe transmitted to the Secretary of State for his approval. If the consul is not in the United States at the time he is commissioned, as soon as he is apprised of the fact he shall sign, and transmit by the most expeditious conveyance, a bond like the aforesaid, which shall afterwards be undersigned by two sureties who are permanent residents of the United States, and approved by the State Department. Where there is a United States legation in a country to which a consul shall be appointed, application shall be made through it to the government for an exequatur; but where there is none, the application shall be made direct to the proper department.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of consuls and commercial agents to charge the following fees for performing the services specified, for which, under the penalty of being removed from office, they shall account to the government at the expiration of every three months, and hold the proceeds subject to its drafts:

For reciving and delivering ships' papers, half cent on every ton, registered measurement, of the vessel for which the service is performed.

For every seaman who may be discharged or shipped at the consulate or commercial agency, or in the port in which they are located, one dollar; which shall be paid by the master of the vessel.

For every other certificate, except passports—the signing and verification of which shall be free—two dollars.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That in capitals where a legation of the United States is established, consuls and commercial agents shall only be permitted to grant and verify passports in the absence of the United States diplomatic representative.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no commission shall in future be charged by consuls or commercial agents for receiving or disbursing the wages or extra wages to which seamen may be entitled who are discharged by the masters of vessels in foreign countries, or for moneys advanced to such as may be found in distress, seeking relief from the consulate or commercial agency; nor shall any consul or commercial agent be directly or indirectly interested in any profits derived from boarding, clothing, or sending home such seamen.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That no consul or commercial agent of the United States shall discharge any mariner, being a citizen of the United States, in a foreign port, without requiring the payment of the two months' wages to which said mariner is entitled under the provisions of the act of February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, unless, upon due investigation into the circumstances under which the master and mariner have jointly applied for such discharge, and on a private examination of such mariner by the consul or commercial agent, seperate and apart from all officers of the vessel, the consul or commercial agent shall be satisfied that it is for the interest and welfare of such mariner to be discharged; nor shall any commercial agent discharge any mariner as aforsaid without requiring the full amount of three months' wages, as provided by the above-named act, unless under such circumstances as will, in his judgment, secure the United States from all liability to expense on account of such mariner: *Provided*, That in the cases of stranded vessels, or vessels condemned as unfit for service, no payment of extra wages shall be required; and where any mariner, after his discharge, shall have incurred expense at the port of discharge before shipping again, such expense shall be paid out of the two months' wager aforesaid, and the balance only delivered to him.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That every cousul and commercial agent of the United States shall keep a detailed list of all mariners discharged by them, respectively, specifying their names and the names of the vessels from which they were discharged, and the payments, if any, afterwards made on account of each, and shall make official returns of said lists half-yearly to the Treasury Department.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That every consul and commercial agent of the United States shall make an official entry of every discharge which they may grant, respectively, on the list of the crew and shipping articles of the vessel from which such discharge shall be made, specifying the payment, if any, which has been required in each case; and if they shall have remitted the payment, of the two months' wages to which the mariner is entitled, they shall also certify on said shipping list and articles that they have allowed the remission, upon the joint application of the master and mariner therefor, a seperate examinatfon of the mariner, after a due investigation of all the circumstances, and after being satisfied that the discharge so allowed, without said payment, is for the interest and welfare of the mariner; and if they shall have remitted the payment of the one months' wages to which the United States is entitled, they shall certify that they have allowed the remission, after a due investigation of all the circumstances, and after being satisfied that they are such as will, in their judgment, secure the United States from all liability to expense on account of such mariner; and a copy of all such entries and certificates shall be annually transmitted to the Treasury Department by the proper officers of the customs in the several ports of the United States.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That if any consul or commercial agent of the United States, upon discharging a mariner without requiring the payment of one month's wages to which the United States is entitled shall neglect to certify in the manner required in such case by the preceding section of this act, he shall be accountable to the Treasury Department for the sum so remitted. And in any action brought by a mariner to recover the extra wages to which he is entitled under the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and three, the defence that the payment of such wages was duly remitted shall not be sustained without the producduction of a certified copy thereof; and the truth of the facts certified to, and the propriety of the remission, shall be open to investigation.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if, upon the application of any mariner, it shall appear to the consul or commercial agent that he is entitled to his discharge under any act of Congress, or according to the general principles of the maritime law as recognized in the United States, he shall discharge such mariner, and shall require of the master the payment of three months' wages, as provided in the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and three, and shall not remit the same, or any part thereof, except in the cases mentioned in the proviso of the ninth clause of the first section of the act of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty, to the following effect: "If the consul or other commercial agent shall be satisfied the contract has expired, or the voyage been protracted by circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without any design on his part to violate the articles of shipment, then he may if he deems it just, discharge the mariner without exacting the three months' additional pay."

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That every consul and commercial agent, for any neglect to perform the duties enjoined upon him by this act, shall be liable to any injured person for all damages occasioned thereby; and for violation of the provisions of the fifteenth and nineteenth sections of this act, shall also be liable to indictment, and to a penalty in the manner provided by the eighteenth clause of the first section of the act of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the act of April fourteenth, seventeen hundred and and ninety-two, concerning consuls, &c, &c., is hereby so amended that if any American citizen dying abroad shall, by will or any other writing, leave special directions for the management and settlement by the consul of the personal or other property which he may die possessed of in the country where he may die, it shall be the duty of the consul, where the laws of the country permit, strictly to observe the directions so given by the deceased. Or, if such citizen so dying shall, by will or any other writing, have appointed any other person than the consul to take charge of and settle his affairs, in that case it shall be the duty of the consul, when, and so often as required by the so-appointed agent or trustee of the deceased, to give his official aid in whatever way may be necessary to facilitate the operations of such trustee or agent, and, where the laws of the country permit, to protect the property of the deceased from any interference of the local authorities of the country in which he may have died; and to this end it shall also be the duty of the consul to place his official seal on all or any portions of the property of the deceased as may be required by the said agent or trustee, and to break and remove the same seal when required by the agent or trustee, and not otherwise; he, the said consul or commercial agent, receiving therefor two dollars for each seal, which, like all other fees for consular service, including all charges for extension of protest, as also such commissions as are allowed by existing laws on settlement of estates of American citizens by consuls and commercial agents, shall be reported to the Treasury Department, and held subject to its order.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the following record-books shall be provided for and kept in each consulate and commercial agency: A letter-book, into which shall be copied, in the English language, all official letters and notes in the order of their dates, which are written by the consul or commercial agent; a book for the entry of protests, and in which all other official consular acts likewise shall be recorded; and at seaports, a book wherein shall be recorded the list of crew, and the age, tonnage, owner or owners, name and place to which she belongs, of every American vessel which arrives. Consuls and commercial agents shall make quarterly returns to their government, specifying the amount of fees received, the number of vessels, and the amount of their tonnage, which have arrived and departed; the number of seamen, and what portion of them are protected; and, as nearly as possible, the nature and value of their cargoes, and where produced.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as a consul or commercial agent shall have received his exequatur, or been provisionally recognized, he shall apply to his predecessor for the archives of the consulate or commercial agency, and make an inventory of the papers, and such other articles as they may contain, for which he shall pass a receipt and transmit a copy thereof to the State Department.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorized to prescribe such additional regulations for the keeping of the consular books and records, and insuring proper returns, as the public interest may require.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to bestow the title of consul-general upon any United States consul in Asia or Africa, when in his opinion such title will promote the public interest.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts, authorizing attaches to any of our legations, or the payment to ministers and consuls of the United States of outfits or infits, or salaries for clerkhire and office rent, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, The provisions of this act to take effect from and after the thirtieth of June next, any law or laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, March 1, 1855.

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLES

STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

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

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th. 1853.—1y 48.

STUART'S EXPRESS!

From Olympia, W. T., to Portland, O. T.,

CONNECTING WITH THE

PACIFIC CO'S EXPRESS,

FOR THE

ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!

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

Bills of exchange procured on the Atlantic States and Europe.

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

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.

Office at J. E. Williams' store.

A. B. STUART.

Olympia, May 19, 1855.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY

THE LATE EMPLOYEES OF

ADAMS & CO.,

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

Express and Forwarding Business,

...IN ALL ITS BRANCHES...

Throughout the

UNITED STATES—

CALIFORNIA—and

OREGON.

A regular Express for

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

Will be dispatched to and from the

ATLANTIC STATES

By every Mail Steamer.

☞ Collections of all kinds promptly attended to. ☜

R. G. NOYES, President,

Corner of Washington and Montgomery sts., San Francisco.

S. J. McCORMICK, Agent,

Portland, Oregon.

June 8, 1855. 39-tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

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

—ALSO—

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

J. P. KELLER, Agent.

Teekalet, W. T.

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

March 14, 1854. 32tf

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 "Milwaukie Nursery." All orders accompanied by the CASH will be promptly attended to, and the trees delivered free of charge at Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTERSON.

Washington Plains, Sept. 20, 1854. 6m2

W. T. SAYWARD,

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

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

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

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.-47ly.

Noisey Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

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

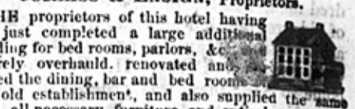
WASHINGTON HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

Olympia, Dec. 9 1854. 13tf

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

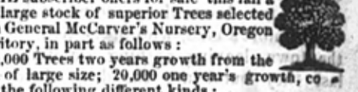
The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.

WM. COCK.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.

NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!



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

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

APPLES.

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

PEARS.

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

CHERRIES.

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

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

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

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

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

E. D. WARBASS.

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

The Ladies' Wreath,

AND PARLOR ANNUAL.

Two volumes a year, commencing May and November.

UNPARALLELLED ATTRACTIONS.

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

BEAUTIFUL FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS

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

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

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

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

The Ladies' Keepsake

AND HOME LIBRARY.

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

SAFE, PLEASING, AND PROFITABLE FIRE-SIDE VISITOR.

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

BEST WRITERS IN THE COUNTRY.

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

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

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

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

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

BURDICK & SCOVILL,

No. 8 Spruce st., New York.

May 8, 1855. 34-tf

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN

Produce and Merchandise,

COWLITS FARMS, W. T.

September 6, 1852. -tf.