

# PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. III.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1855.

NO. 50.

## The Pioneer and Democrat.

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.  
By GEO. B. GOUDY.

### TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, \$5.00; for 6 months \$3.00. Single copies, 25 cts. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the proprietors, until all arrearages are paid.

### RATE OF ADVERTISING.

For one square (12 lines or less) three insertions, \$5. For every additional insertion, \$1.00. A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers. The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbidden and charged accordingly.

### AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT: L. P. FLETCHER, Merchant's Exchange Building, Sacramento St., San Francisco; J. D. BROWN, Vancouver; P. A. CHURCHILL, Cascade; DR. PAGETT, Coville Landing; L. D. DENNIS, Grand Mount; JOHN R. JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie; W. T. SAYWARD, Port Ludlow; GEO. SAUNDERS, Shalvater Bay; Mr. W. ARTHURSON, Victoria, Vancouver's I-land; A. BROWN MOORE, Steilacoom; ROBERT THOMPSON, Portland, Oregon; L. B. HASTINGS, Port Townsend.

### GOD IN HIS WORKS.

ROMANS 1, 20.

I see thee in each shrub that grows—  
Each flower and forest tree;  
The lily, mountain oak, and rose,  
Reveal a God to me.  
I see thee in the grassy lake,  
Which mirrors forth the sky,  
I see thee in the humble brake,  
And heaven's blue concave high.  
I see thee in the waving grain,  
And in the limy rock pile;  
I see thee in the boundless main,  
And in the sea-girt isle;  
I see thee in each sparkling gem,  
In constellations bright,  
Which circle, like a diadem,  
The ethereal world of night.  
I hear thee in the matin hymn,  
Of birds that hail the day,  
When Philomel, 'mid shadows dim,  
Pours forth his vesper lay;  
I hear thee in the zephyr mild,  
Which fans the feverish flower;  
And in the welcome winds so wild,  
That shake the leafy bower.  
I hear thee in the ocean's surge,  
Along the rock-bound shore,  
Jehovah's voice is in that surge—  
In that eternal roar;  
I hear thee when with lightning wheel  
Thy chariot throne is driven,  
Thy voice is in the thunder peal  
That shakes the dome of heaven!  
I know thou art in all above—  
In ocean, earth, and air;  
All speak of wisdom, power and love—  
Thy glory all declare;  
But thou to know a better part,  
To me my God has given;  
To know he dwells within my heart,  
To feel a hope of heaven!

**ORIGINS OF VARIOUS PLANTS.**—Every gentleman farmer ought to be somewhat acquainted with the origin and history of all ordinary plants and trees, so as to know their nature, country and condition. Such knowledge, besides being a great source of pleasure, and very desirable, will often enable him to explain phenomena in the habits of many plants that otherwise would appear inexplicable.

Wheat, although considered by some as a native of Sicily, originally came from the central tableland of Thibet, where it yet exists as a *Grass*, with small, mealy-seeds. Rye exists wild in Siberia.

Barley exists wild in the mountains of Himalaya.

Oats were brought from North Africa. Millet, one species is a native of India, another Egypt and Abyssinia.

Maize, Indian corn, is of native growth in America.

Rice was brought from South Africa, whence it was taken to India, and thence to Europe and America.

Peas are of unknown origin.

Vetches are natives of Germany.

The Garden Bean from the East Indies.

Buckwheat came originally from Siberia and Tartary.

Cabbage grows wild in Sicily and Naples.

The Poppy was brought from the East.

The Sunflower from Peru.

Hops came to perfection as a wild flower in Germany.

Saffron came from Egypt.

The Onion is also a native of Egypt.

Horseradish from South Europe.

Tobacco is a native of Virginia, Tobago and California. Another species has also been found wild in Asia.

Grasses are mostly native plants, and so are the Clovers, except *Lucerne*, which is a native of Sicily.

The ground is an Eastern plant.

The Potato is a well known native of Peru and Mexico.

Koriander grows wild near the Mediterranean.

Apples brought from the Grecian Archipelago.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

**CHINESE ENTERPRISE.**—From the *Butte Recorder* we learn that on the South Fork of Feather river, near its junction with the Middle Fork, two companies of Chinamen have dug races, put in dams, and now have some one thousand feet of the river turned from its bed, which is well dried, and in good working condition. John is evidently learning a thing or two. Last week they were engaged in drilling and blasting some huge rocks from the race.

## The Acquisition of Cuba.

Col. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, on the occasion of his recent visit to Mississippi passed through Vicksburg, where he was publicly received, and made a speech in response to an address of welcome. The *Vicksburg Sentinel* says this speech met the high expectations of the friends of Col. Davis, and that it was a complete and manly defence of the administration of President Pierce. The *Sentinel* adds:

"He showed, what we have heretofore endeavored to make clear to our readers, that the failure to acquire Cuba and to repel with proper spirit the insults to our flag by the Spanish authorities in Cuba is not chargeable upon the President, but upon Congress; that the President had done all in his power to vindicate the honor of our flag, had left nothing undone to acquire Cuba, but Congress had failed to do anything; that upon the Black Warrior affair his message was more warlike than that of Madison upon which the Congress of 1812 declared war, but there was not even a vote of confidence, nor anything placed at his disposal that would enable him to act efficiently in the matter. His comments, too, upon the position of the President in relation to State rights could not fail to satisfy all that in Pierce we had a man who will guard our rights and protect by his veto all assaults upon slavery. His comments upon the know-nothings were playfully felicitous and in perfectly good taste."

We are very strongly of the opinion that Col. Davis must be incorrectly reported by the *Sentinel*. Recent events have shown that the United States could not justly have gone to war with Spain on the score of the Black Warrior difficulty. The failure to secure a diplomatic settlement of that difficulty at an early day arose, as we understand the matter, from the neglect of Mr. Soule to lay before the Spanish cabinet a dispatch from our Secretary of State prescribing the terms upon which the United States would make an adjustment. When, finally, that dispatch was communicated to the Spanish minister, its terms were speedily assented to, and there was an end of difference about the detention of the Black Warrior.

This single fact proves that Congress was wise in withholding a proposed appropriation to meet an apprehended exigency. Had the appropriation been made, the administration might, in profound ignorance of the conduct of Mr. Soule in withholding Mr. Marcy's Black Warrior dispatch, have precipitated matters with Spain, and brought on a war that could not be justified before the world. Nothing could have been more unfortunate for the country and the administration than this. To have acquired Cuba by means of hostilities brought on through such a misapprehension of facts as existed in respect to the Black Warrior case would have inflicted a lasting stigma upon the Union. However much we want Cuba, it must not be obtained by unfair means.

It was scarcely necessary for Col. Davis to attack Congress in his defence of the administration. It would have been delicate in him, as a member of the administration, not to question the patriotism of Congress. The patriotism of the President was not questioned in the act of failure to vote ten millions in view of the condition of Spanish-Cuban affairs, and the wisdom of the diplomacy of the administration in regard to the whole subject is universally approved. The only error was the original appointment of Mr. Soule. We accord eminent abilities to that statesman, but he would have been more useful to the country at some other court than that of Madrid.

But, we repeat, we do not believe the *Vicksburg Sentinel* correctly reports Col. Davis' speech. He is too high-toned and honest a statesman to desire that the country should have gone to war and taken Cuba under a misapprehension arising from the fault of our own diplomatic agent. Suppose Congress had voted money and confidence. It turns out that neither was needed. We have not Cuba, but we have national honor.

Col. Davis undoubtedly expounded the true democratic doctrine touching State rights and know-nothingism.—*Detroit Free Press.*

**COULDN'T STAND IT.**—Friend Victor, of the *Sandusky Register*, is responsible for the following:

He says that a young gent called at the house of the girl he was "after," in that town, a short time since, and ringing the door-bell, it was answered by a freshly imported servant maid from the Emerald Isle, when the following interesting dialogue took place:

Gen.—Is Miss W.—at home? (With a sweet smile.)

Biddy—She is, sir. (Scratching her head.)

Gen.—Is she engaged? (Twirling his hat and trying to look "killing.")

Biddy—Engaged, is it? Faith, an' I can't say, sir; but she kissed Mister V.—

last evening as if she'd never seen the like ov him, an' it's engaged that I b'love they are, sir.

The last seen of the young man, he was engaging a passage to Toledo, where they had the cholera.

The widow of De Witt Clinton died at the residence of her daughter, in Poughkeepsie, Monday, July 24. She was in the 73d year of her age.

## The Voice of the Press.

We said yesterday that the leading democratic press of the country is hostile to coercive temperance laws. A correspondent of the *Boston Post* makes the circle of the opposition much larger:

"It is a significant fact that the American press, with few exceptions, of whatever caste or politics, stands unequivocally arrayed against this prohibitive system. Indeed, we know of no public journal which distinctly approves its features, except such as are notoriously subsidized and liberally paid for supporting it. None which have any claim to independence and integrity are so poor as to do it reverence; and none which depend upon the patronage of an enlightened community for support are willing to hazard their interest, and their reputation as liberal interpreters of the public sentiment by entering the lists as the champions of such an illiberal and intemperate policy."

The same correspondent argues from these facts as follows:

"No one will pretend to argue, from these premises, that the press in general is inimical to the objects of the temperance reform; on the contrary, it is as accordant in its approval of the end, as it is in condemnation of the injudicious means employed by fanatics professedly for its attainment. A free press is the real conservator of public virtue and morality in this country, inasmuch as it is less the dread of legal penalties, than of that omnipotent public sentiment to which it gives force and expression, which restrains the evil-minded from transgression. Hence it is an auxiliary without which the law is impotent, and it is folly to suppose that any new and extravagant social or political theory can be maintained, without the co-operation of the press, by mere force of legal enactments. Through the press is an honest advocate of Christianity it would frown upon any attempts to propagate its doctrines with the instruments of the inquisition; and, as a trusty guardian of the rights, and a faithful expositor of the sentiments of a free people, its influence never can be used to give efficiency to legal despotism, however commendable the objects to be promoted by such means."

Any other course would be suicidal to the liberty of the press, which is held by the same tenure as the rights of property and conscience, which are invaded by this statute. The blow which destroys the one undermines the foundation of the other; and a revival of the infamous sedition laws may be the next measure resorted to by the friends of prohibition, on the usual plea that such rigorous means alone are effectual to exterminate a wide-spread and deep-rooted evil."

## A Degenerate Son.

It is very natural that the know-nothing journals should be jubilant over the conversion of Major Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, to their side. It was scarcely natural, however, for the adopted son of Gen. JACKSON to do that which, were the old hero living, would ensure the son's dishonor. It is consoling that the blood of Old Hickory does not course the veins of the degenerate youngster. Did it, our faith in blood would be shaken.

DONELSON made a speech, or, rather, wrote one, which was published with the proceedings of the late know nothing ratification meeting in New York. He did not deliver it, on the plea of illness, but we suspect the real reason was that he did not feel sufficiently hardened to stand up before some thousands of people and openly proclaim his own shameful treason.

DONELSON tells the old story of political traitors—the democratic party has left him. But instead of his old friends he finds around him the bitter and relentless revilers of the noble old father who adopted him and raised him far above the merits of his abilities or deserts. His story should have been a plausible one. Personal disapprobation and spite should not have been so prominent in the prospective of his laborious picture. The *Washington Union* looks at this picture through a double lens:

"Major Donelson considers the democratic party to be all changed and ruined by the bad appointments made by Mr. Pierce. He started out wrong in making up his cabinet, and then he went on wrong in selecting foreign ministers and other appointees. He chose fire-eaters in the South and free-soilers in the North, when he ought to have chosen none but Union-loving men like Major Donelson. Because Mr. Pierce has broken up the party by his bad appointments, and has brought the Union into peril, Major Donelson considers it his duty to go over to the know-nothings, and help them to save the Union. He cannot consent to act with the democrats because they have men in their ranks who were formerly regarded as free-soilers, but who now agree with him in standing by the Compromise of 1850, but he goes into an organization in which the preponderating power is controlled by notorious abolitionists. He sits in council with Wilson, Gardner, Johnston, and all the other northern abolitionists, and relies upon his new associates to save the Union! Such is the drift of the speech; it is too transparent a tissue of apologies for his treachery to require further notice. It is enough to say that if Mr. Pierce had been more lucky in one or two appointments, the speech would never have been made."

The day will come when Major Donelson would give his right hand to recall his speech at New York.

## To the Democratic Voters of Thurston County.

GENTLEMEN:—As I stated in my last communication, the know nothings did not stick to all of their nominees, and there was a very good reason for it;—because their nominees did not stick to them, or, at least, one of them did not. He withdrew shortly after the nomination was made.—The whig portion of their ticket all stuck to the association, and, I believe, two of the democratic nominees did the same. I am speaking only of the candidates for the Legislature; as to the balance of the county ticket, I cared but little about, although there were one or two know nothings mixed in with it.

There was an effort made to get up a Territorial convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be voted for by the society for Delegate to Congress, and the county convention was once postponed for a week, with the hope that delegates would come from other counties, so that they might hold their county and territorial convention at the same time. But no delegates came, and consequently there was no Territorial convention. However, the whigs were desperate, and their only hope to secure the votes of the democratic portion of the concern for Judge Strong, was for them to throw off their next highest man, and go for the democratic candidate in his place, which they did, as the returns of the election will show. A great many of the people think that the result of the election was in consequence of the sympathy the people had for certain individuals, raised by the conduct of the "Olympia clique" towards them. I have no doubt myself that some were influenced to cast their votes in favor of these persons by this great "bug bear cry;" but, gentlemen, that was not the only cause of the result. There was a mid-night combination at work, and they worked hard and faithful. There was nothing left untouched that would produce an effect on the election. They were determined to carry their point at all hazards. To do this, the whigs had to throw off two of their men; and, if they could not get a man off any other way, they would make and circulate all manner of false reports against him. Such was done, and who dare deny it? I will here state, that I verily believe there is, and I have been, a mid-night caucus beyond the know nothings, into which none but the elite members could enter. There seems to have been too good an understanding among certain ones on the day of election, not to have been connected with such an association.

But a word about this Olympia clique, of which there has been almost as much said as about the know nothings in this county. I never knew precisely who it was that composed this mighty band of conspirators, until the editor of the *Courier* "let the cat out." (I guess the clique are as much down on Mr. Albee, as the know nothings are on me, for exposing them.)—I have been told by one certain individual (I'll leave the people to guess where he is sometimes found), "that not another one of that wonderful combination should ever hold another office in this county," and I really have been expecting him to issue an edict to stop the propagation of their species. Since my exposure of the know nothings, it has been confidently reported that I have been bought and sold by this combination, and consequently will have to share the same fate. "Help, Cassius, or we sink!"

Now, I feel quite thankful to the democracy for the favors that I have received at their hands; but the fear of never receiving any more, is not going to prevent me from exposing the corruption that I may find in its ranks. And now, for the benefit of that individual, and all others of his stamp, I will say, that I permitted you to go on and make the best of your race that you could in the last election, without exposing your corruption fully; but, from this time on, if I am permitted to live, and I guess I will, for another election or two, unless some know nothing should "tap me over in the dark," as they have threatened to do, you may be assured that no man shall receive my support who I have just cause to believe affiliates in any manner with the know nothing party. You may be able to make a more flowery speech to the people than I can, but I shall relate facts, and I know they will "get you down." In this connection, I will say, that I suppose many democrats would, and do doubt do think, that it would be better for me to give publicity to the names of all that, to my knowledge, do now or have belonged to the association. To this I will say, that I have before stated some of the reasons why I withhold the publication of their names, and I believe I have good reasons for doing so. Rather than injure my friends, gentlemen, I will bear the blame myself.—But I don't wish any know nothing to believe that it is FEAR that prevents me from doing so, for I will expose any and every man that I have reason to believe would attempt to do me an injury, or that tries to detract from my veracity. I am willing to place word alongside with any know nothing in this or any other community. Neither do I believe that I would injure myself any more, if you please, by publishing every man's name, and every thing he did or said, while I was a member, but in most instances there is no necessity for me to give names, for you already know most of them. If I should tell every man's name, you would not then be more fully convinced that they were know nothings than you now are. They have saved me the trouble—they can't hide it effectually, it will stick

out in some shape—"actions speak louder than words." But while I think of it, and for fear a wrong interpretation may be placed upon the remarks in my communication of week before last, relative to the members of the last Legislature, I did not mean to cast a slur upon all the members of the House; far from it. There were several very good men in that body, and men that I thought capable of filling their station with credit, but that thirteen that got into the know nothing wigwam, and didn't get out, were certainly doing more than their constituents expected of them; but, to the credit of the democracy of this county, I will further state that only one of its four representatives stooped so low and over-rid his duty, and, I believe, that "Ephraim is joined to his idols."

Now a few words about perjury, of which I am supposed to be guilty, and of which there has been so much speculation. However, I presume it is not necessary for me to say much on this head, for whatever I might say would not cause my enemies to think or talk different to what they think or say now; and as for my friends, I don't think any sensible man can say that I have been guilty of a heinous crime, or that my sake is no more to be trusted; but for the sake of the less interested and uninitiated, I have thought it not out of the way for me to express, at least, my feelings with reference to this accusation. In the first place, I do not think that a man can perjure himself by the violation of anything connected with the order of know nothings, from the fact there is nothing there, when viewed in a proper light, that places a man under any legal restrictions, or even honorable duty, the violation of which would be perjury. What are their oaths and restrictions? by what authority are they ministered? and who gives them the power to decide what is fidelity and what is perjury? They have no authority. Suppose an oath should be administered to an individual by another, who had no authority to administer oaths, and the individual sworn should immediately violate it; could any one bring a suit in a court of justice, to recover damages in consequence of said violation? or could that individual be indicted for perjury? Certainly not. But then I am met with this argument:—that I went in conscious of the circumstances, and voluntarily pledged myself to abide certain rules and restrictions, the which I have violated.—Then, gentlemen, the worst that you can say would be, that it was a breach of confidence. As for perjury, you certainly cannot call it by that name. There is a wide difference in the two terms. "Well now," says one, "if you will violate the confidence reposed in you in one instance, you will in another. Now, how are you going to get out of that?" Well, sir, suppose that I should be told, in confidence, by an individual, that he was going to do you a private injury, who had favored and befriended me, who had given me all that I had ever asked of you, and even more than I could have expected; would you call it a breach of confidence of such a character, that should forever hold me in condemnation by all honest people, for me to apprise you of the danger? Most assuredly not, and can't you draw the comparison? This is a political affair, and a man should prove himself as much of a friend to his friends politically as he would socially. A private injury was about to be done to the democratic party. The democratic party had been a friend to me, then where is the crime?

But we will take another view of the case. The very nature of the institution contemplates an expose. We will suppose for instance, that the know nothings had a majority over all other parties in this county, before the election. They certainly would have made their own nominations, and elected their own men, independent of any other party. Then, what would have been the consequences? When the result of the election had become known, we should have found entirely different men elected to those that were openly in the field. What would have been the conclusion? They would have been known to be know nothings, and then the whole party would have come out from under their cover and exposed themselves. Now, I will tell you the difference. I came out before the election, and if the above had been the case—and it has been the case in a good many places—they would have come out after the election. Now, there is not a single word in any of their obligations relative to an exposure before or after an election. Then, so far as perjury is concerned, one would be just as guilty as the other. There is no particular time set in their oaths or regulations when a man may and when he shall not make an expose.—About all the know nothings in the states have exposed themselves, and they are now, and have been holding, openly, state and national conventions, and I presume the obligations that they took were equally as binding as the obligations that are taken here. When a thing has exposed itself, where is the perjury in exposing it?

But again, suppose Mr. Reader, if you are a know nothing, that I should publish all of your names and your actions as know nothings, what of it? Do you feel that it is right for you to be one? Do you feel conscientious in what you are doing? Then why need you be ashamed? What need you to care who knows that you are a know nothing? Do you believe the doctrines of the know nothing party is the right policy for our nation to pursue?—Then come out and sustain them. Preach

them from the horse tops, in the streets, and on the corners; proclaim them far and near, so that you may cause others to believe like you. Don't hide your light under a bushel, but set it out so that all can see. This is the way to gain proselytes to your faith. But if, on the other hand, you feel that you are pursuing a wrong course, and are ashamed of what you have done, then come out and persevere no longer.—Get out of it, and endeavor to get all others out that you can. By doing this, you are not only doing justice to yourself, but you are befriending others, in causing them to see their error and abandon it. If you are wrong, then I am right—if you are right, then I am wrong, and you have nothing to fear from my error in this matter.—The people are the judges; if they decide in your favor, then I must take the consequences. I have weighed this matter, I think, carefully, and I believe they will eventually decide against you. If you have not, you should immediately consider the matter well, and then act in accordance with your conclusions. I would feel believe that every man acts from conscientious motives; so if we err, the error is in the judgment, and not from any viciousness of the heart.

I have endeavored to treat of this matter as mildly as possible. It is not my desire to enter into vile vituperations against any individual, nor will I, unless I am attacked in such a manner. My plan is most generally to give a man as good as he sends—if I can. If a man will come at me with reason, I will listen with all patience, and endeavor to prove my theory by reason. But if bull-raging is the plan, I have always endeavored to be "on hand." I have been attacked quite roughly by several members of the concern, and all manner of falsehoods have been resorted to by them. I have been accused of being the traitor that divulged the secrets of the order long ago, and that I joined the association for treacherous purposes. That I was hired to go in and expose the order, and Heaven only knows what all. But this I expected. The peculiar situation in which I was placed, I knew would call down the censure of many individuals;—but, gentlemen, I felt that I was right, and that feeling prompted me to brave the storm, and I now feel that I can live down all the scandal that may be heaped on me, in consequence of the position that I have taken in this affair. So far as my being the traitor, that revealed the secrets long ago, I have only to say that the secrets of the wigwam at this place, was revealed long before I was a member. All that I have done or said, has been done and said openly. The members were as fully aware of my action as any one out side. I have never went behind the bush in this matter. I scorn the man that will do it. I apprised the members of what they might expect before I said anything "out of doors." I felt that I had done wrong secretly, and my plan was to make amends openly. I have published my error to the world, and by it I must stand or fall. I have endeavored, in as brief a manner as possible, to set myself aright before the people of this county. If I have done so, my end is accomplished. If I have not, it is my misfortune, and I can assure all that I can retire to private life, with a clear conscience, believing that I will not be entirely without friends, even among the know nothings.

In conclusion, I would say to all my friends, keep clear of all secret political associations of every character, let it come from what source it will. They are dangerous, and should be viewed with a jealous eye. There is no secret political combination that will ever prove of benefit to our free institutions. If you entertain certain principles, that you believe to be the best, speak them out boldly. There is one thing certain, if others don't fall in with your belief, they will certainly give you credit for your sincerity and manliness, and respect your sentiments.

The know nothings sing a pretty song, and hold out glittering allurements, with such expressions as, that "Americans should rule America," "preserving the rights of free born citizens," allusions to the "heroes of '76," quotations from Washington and Washington's sword, and all such things. They sound very pretty to the unsuspecting, and are quite apt to lead men astray, and make them fairly fanatics before they are aware of it. Many join them conscientiously, without duly considering the doctrine; some afterwards enabled to see their error, and leave them, while others never do, but continue to be fascinated by the smooth tongues of the designing demagogues, that are always found in such places. Although many join from pure motives, yet it is a nucleus around which the disaffected of all parties gather, and consequently will not last long.

Now, gentlemen, I have said what I think is enough for the present. You have my confession and repentance, expressed in as brief a manner as possible. If I live, you may expect to hear from me again at the next election, if necessity should demand, and I give a fair warning to all know nothings, to keep their own side of the house after this, for none shall impose themselves on the democracy again without meeting with my opposition.

Now you have it—so "hitch up your cart and drive."

Yours, respectfully,

URBAN E. HICKS.

Honors come by diligence; riches spring from economy.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Mail Facilities of Washington Territory.

Again we are called upon to denounce, in unmeasured terms, the present "mail facilities (if they can be so called,) now existing in our Territory. Communications, without number, are pouring in upon us from every town on the Sound, complaining of the inefficiency of our government in relation to the transmission of the mails.

Post routes have been established, now upwards of two years, at various places upon the Sound. Post Masters have been appointed, who have taken their oath of office, and applied to the department for mail bags and keys, in order that they might receive mail matter in a proper manner; but, up to the present time, none have been forwarded for use to our Territory.

The last States' mail arrived in Olympia ten days after the express from the Columbia river, which, considering the route it came, was doing very well, as upon several occasions during the last year, we have had to wait six or seven weeks after the mail arrived at Astoria, for our usual States' mail. The truth is, the day has dawned when the "powers that be" in Washington, must extend to the people of this Territory the usual mail facilities, which always have been, and are now, extended to every other portion of her dominions. We have waited long and patiently for a proper mail service, to extend through the length and breadth of the Sound, and also for a direct mail, by sea, from San Francisco.—It is now nearly three years since this Territory was organized, and the only mail route we have ever had, is one from Rainier to Steilacoom, which is but little better than none, and totally inadequate to our wants. We would ask the Post Master General if the paltry sum of six thousand and two hundred dollars, (which is the extent the mail service has ever cost in this Territory,) has been so great, that we must hereafter be deprived of all intercourse with our brothers of the Atlantic? Are we an integral portion of the Union—a part of the great confederacy of States and Territories, which together make our glorious Union, or are we not? That is the question. If we have chosen this Territory as the home of our adoption, must we be deprived of all communication with our parents and families, and those friends we left in the homes of our youth? Have we left our native States in the north and south, in the east and west, for this far off wilderness, to develop the innumerable resources of this Territory, and to enrich not only ourselves, but our common country, with the idea that our hearts were never more to be made glad by letters from brothers, sisters, wives, and friends? We answer most emphatically, no! We speak here for the citizens of this Territory, as public journalists. We speak from our own knowledge, and by the request of thousands who live on the waters of Puget Sound, at such places as Seattle, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend, New Dungeness, Port Discovery, Penn's Cove, Bellingham Bay, and other places, as well as the interior land routes. A weekly mail is demanded to meet the wants of all classes, and to extend to all these places from Olympia. No other will answer. The merchant wishes it in order to purchase from the farmer his products. The professional classes require it, in order that patients may be visited, or clients notified of engagements. The mechanic needs it, in order to purchase lumber and implements to prosecute his business. The consignees of ships, barks, and other vessels, which are daily taking in cargoes at the various mills in the Sound, desire it, and it is right and proper that they should have it. We have known of several instances, where vessels have arrived in the Sound to load with lumber and spars for Hong Kong, Sandwich Islands, Valparaiso, and other places, and the captains have rowed to Olympia in small boats, say one hundred miles, to obtain what our government should send to him, at the town where he loads his ship. Such are facts, and have been, until recently, of frequent occurrence.

Again we say, let us have a mail contract, not only from the States semi-monthly, but let us be supplied with a mail inland, in order that we may have communications from our citizens, and also, a weekly mail to extend to the towns on the Sound. We not only have respectfully asked for this time and again, but Congress has been memorialized on this subject, and petition after petition has been forwarded to the department, but all have remained unheeded. As citizens of the commonwealth, we demand our rights, and, as editors of a public journal, shall continue to reiterate the voice of the people.

Through the enterprise of JOHN H. SCRANTON and Capt. JAMES M. HUNT, steam communication has been had the past year with our neighbors on the Sound, and a weekly mail has been carried through its length and breadth. To these gentlemen are we, as well as the citizens generally, indebted for our business intercourse with the various towns on the Sound the last year. Since the unfortunate loss of the "Major Tompkins," steam communication has been kept up, and the mails carried, at a great sacrifice of time and money, on the steamer "Water Lilly." Their object was to keep up the communication on the Sound, until the Post Master General gave out the proposed contract for the conveyance of the mail, on the first of August, when it was their intention to have placed on our waters a magnificent steamer. As no notice has been taken by the department of the advertised "proposals" for mail services, no contracts will be given out this year. One year's service having been completed, in the conveyance of the mail by these gentlemen, we understand that they will now discontinue it, until Mr. Scranton visits Washington City. It is his intention to proceed with Col. Anderson, not only to urge their claims for remuneration, for services rendered to the people of this Territory and to the department, but to endeavor, through the influence of our delegate in Congress and our citizens, to obtain a contract for the weekly conveyance of the mail by steam on the Sound. That he will be successful in procuring a re-imbursment from the department of funds expended in the enterprise, we have no doubt; and that after the wishes of our citizens, and the wants of our Territory, have been properly presented to the Post Master General by our delegate, Col. Anderson, we doubt not a contract will be immediately arranged for mail service, by steam, on our waters. The time has come when the exigencies of the country not only demand it, but our citizens will have it. The recent discoveries of gold mines in our immediate vicinity are attracting thousands. Already are vessels on their way with passengers from San Francisco to the Sound. The new coal mines, which have recently been opened, and other veins of mineral ores, already point to a rapid increase of population, and to a more general development of our numerous resources.

KANSAS.—Gen. Pomeroy, an agent of the Emigrant Aid Company of New England, lately addressed a public meeting in Boston concerning the progress of the efforts to settle Kansas by free emigrants and to secure free institutions for the future State. Amid the many discouraging facts which for months we have had to chronicle upon this subject, it is cheering to receive the positive assurances which Gen. Pomeroy gives upon the other side.—New York Tribune.

There would not have been a particle of excitement in Kansas on the slavery question but for the persistent attempt of the "Emigrant Aid Company of New England" to colonize the Territory with men for the avowed and express purpose of abolishing it. This avowal certainly afforded no excuse for the late Missouri violence, but it occasioned that violence.

The truth is that the abolitionists desire that Kansas be a slave State, and they will contribute to that result in the most effective manner possible, viz: by continued agitation, and by sending out abolition emigrants. This the South regard as intolerable aggression, which, we have seen, the people of Missouri, on the borders of Kansas, are not disposed to submit to.

If the abolitionists will let Kansas alone—if they will disband their emigrant aid companies—if they will leave it to the natural settlers of the Territory to fashion its institutions—we will guarantee that the State shall be free when it comes to be admitted as such. But this the abolitionists will not do. They are determined to keep up agitation, and to get slavery into Kansas if they can.

COL. BENTON DEFENDING LIEUT. BEALE.—Col. Thomas H. Benton has written a very able letter to the National Intelligencer in vindication of Lieut. Beale's conduct, both in his recent assault upon Commissioner Mannypenny and in his management of the affairs entrusted to his care in California. He shows that the assault upon the commissioner was occasioned by three editorial articles which that individual caused to be inserted in the Washington Star, holding up Lieut. Beale in the light of a defaulter, and he proves by facts and figures and the testimony of respectable California men, that Lieut. Beale so managed the \$300,000 of public money which was committed to him, as to produce property for the United States worth more than treble that amount at the expiration of his two years of service among the Indians.

THE APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM IN THE NAVY.—There is a very general as well as a very erroneous impression prevailing relative to the workings of the apprenticeship system, just introduced into the service by Secretary Dobbin. The system, after mature deliberation, has been adopted, not with the view of furnishing the right kind of material for lieutenants, captains, and commodores, but to effect a radical and permanent improvement in the character of the seaman in the employ of the government. Naval apprentices are not in the line of promotion. They may, by good conduct, be advanced to the grade of a petty officer, but beyond that grade they cannot advance.—Washington Union.

That Exeursion.

That pleasure party did not back out as we predicted. They bore the heat of many days, and actually went to the falls. Last week they returned, all looking much improved in health, and slightly in appearance, though they were a little darkened.

We have been favored with an account of the pleasures of the trip, and a description of the falls and rivers, by the gentlemen of the party. They had a glorious trip, a real *hiv time*. We will endeavor to give that portion of their accounts which is most interesting to our readers.

The falls are situated on the Snoqualmie river, about fifty or sixty miles distant by way of the river from the Sound. That river is about thirty-five feet wide, and thirty inches deep, at its present lowest stage, where it breaks over the precipice. The water tumbles over in one unbroken body. By accurate measurement, the fall is two hundred and sixty-three feet. The river passes through a canyon where it breaks over the fall. On either side above the falls, the hills rise to a height of two or three hundred feet. At the basin of the river, the distance from hill to hill is from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet, so that a rise in the river of six or eight feet, would pass a body of water three hundred feet wide and ten feet deep, entirely unbroken, over this tremendous fall.—At present, the small body of water passes down the middle of the basin, which is just sufficiently curved to keep the water in one body.

The view from above, the scene from below, and the landscapes around the falls, are grand, sublime, and beautiful. Nature it seems has tried her "carnie hand" to adorn and beautify the whole surrounding scenery, and right well has she succeeded. There is no fall so high, and we assert, without the fear of successful contradiction, there is no natural curiosity more lovely, more beautiful, and more sublime, in the United States. The mammoth cave is a wonder, the natural bridge a prodigy, and Niagara falls a great natural curiosity, but Snoqualmie surpasses them all.—It is at once a wonder, a prodigy, and the greatest curiosity in our country. Let any one who doubts this visit these falls, and they will agree with us.

The general course of the river from the falls is north east. About thirty-five miles below the falls, the Snoqualmie and Schawamish unite and form the Snohomish.—For twenty or thirty miles below the falls the Snoqualmie is broken into strong and high rapids. These rapids are sometimes almost a fall, the water falling from four to six feet in a distance of from seventy to three hundred feet. After leaving the falls, descending the river, they are less frequent. From the junction of the two rivers to the Sound, there are no rapids over which small steam boats could not pass.

The country bordering on the two rivers looks very like that on the Cowlitz and other rivers in our Territory—low, flat, and heavily timbered, with occasionally a hill-side reaching to the bank of the river, over which high water never flows. From the river there are sometimes to be seen open spaces in the wood, having much the appearance of small prairies, (the Indians say they are prairies.) The Indians have a potato field on one of these prairies, the crop of which is an excellent one. The field is situated about twenty miles above the junction of the Schawamish and Snoqualmie rivers, half mile back from the river, on the right hand side. The party were allowed to pitch into these potatoes, and all pronounced them the best in the world. A vine of these potatoes was measured, which was seven feet six inches long. Of course, the soil is excellent.

Altogether, the country bordering on these two rivers—the Snohomish and Snoqualmie—seems to be a rich, fertile, and attractive country, and we doubt not will be very soon developed by settlement. At present there is not a white man within a day's travel of the Snoqualmie and Snohomish valleys. Will not some one explore that country this season?

POLITICAL CLERGYMEN.—An Illinois exchange says that a clergyman in that State, named ANDREWS, remarked, in a sermon on the Sunday preceding the prohibitory liquor law election, that he understood there were a few members of his church opposed to the law, and that he wished to see them. A vote being taken, several members of the congregation were found to be so opposed. To these the reverend gentleman remarked: "If I had the power, I would expel you from the church." Another minister, whose name was not remembered, remarked in a sermon, "There was not in hell a corner hot enough for any member of the church who would vote against the law."

The Cincinnati Enquirer, commenting upon the above, says—and we concur fully in its view—"When a clergyman so far forgets himself and common decency as to use language like the above, he ought to have a straight jacket put upon him at once."

The Recent Election.

The following result of the recent election, we have been furnished through the office of the Secretary of the Territory, C. H. MASON. It will be observed that the democratic party, in the person of its candidate for congress, has been abundantly successful—successful enough to afford matter of general congratulation by the party.

The official returns of Clarke, Lewis and Thurston, alone, have been received by us; it will be observed, however, by the annexed returns, that Clarke county has been amply true to the democratic faith by its vote of 50 of a majority for Col. Anderson:—

Table listing candidates and results for WHATCOM COUNTY, including names like J. P. Anderson, Wm. Strong, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for ISLAND COUNTY, including names like J. P. Anderson, Wm. Strong, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for JEFFERSON COUNTY, including names like J. P. Anderson, Wm. Strong, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for CLALM COUNTY, including names like J. P. Anderson, Wm. Strong, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COWLITZ COUNTY, including names like J. P. Anderson, Wm. Strong, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for WAKIACUM COUNTY, including names like J. P. Anderson, Wm. Strong, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for KING COUNTY, including names like J. P. Anderson, Wm. Strong, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, including names like Thos. Mercer, M. D. Wooden, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY AUDITOR, including names like S. Betschellimer, F. S. Bordwell, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY SURVEYOR, including names like E. M. Smithers, John Henning, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, including names like A. F. Bryant, W. A. Strickler, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY SURVEYOR, including names like Edmund Carr, H. H. Tobin, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, including names like R. M. Bigelow, S. W. Russell, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY SURVEYOR, including names like H. L. Yesler, O. R. Smith, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, including names like O. M. Eaton, Joseph Foster, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY SURVEYOR, including names like J. P. Anderson, Wm. Strong, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, including names like John Carlson, W. N. Savage, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY SURVEYOR, including names like R. A. Fennell, George Gibbs, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, including names like J. P. Lecky, J. Meeker, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY SURVEYOR, including names like A. B. Moses, Geo. Williams, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, including names like Wm. Tidd, Rigney, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY SURVEYOR, including names like J. P. Anderson, Wm. Strong, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, including names like J. P. Anderson, Wm. Strong, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY SURVEYOR, including names like Wm. Huntington, Thomas Roe, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, including names like J. P. Anderson, Wm. Strong, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY SURVEYOR, including names like M. M. Chipman, J. Lamly, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, including names like G. W. Wilson, W. T. Harrington, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY SURVEYOR, including names like J. E. Pickrell, H. Wing, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, including names like J. P. Anderson, Wm. Strong, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY SURVEYOR, including names like J. R. Johnson, C. Geisy, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, including names like A. Smith, C. Van Werner, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY SURVEYOR, including names like J. T. Berrows, U. S. Ruddell, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, including names like J. P. Anderson, Wm. Strong, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY SURVEYOR, including names like C. C. Stiles, Levi Douthitt, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, including names like H. Caples, S. R. Whipple, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY SURVEYOR, including names like M. R. Hathaway, W. Hendrickson, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, including names like S. Strong, A. L. Lewis, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY SURVEYOR, including names like D. Parker, R. Riggs, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, including names like J. Durgan, B. B. Bishop, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY SURVEYOR, including names like J. P. Anderson, Wm. Strong, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, including names like J. P. Anderson, Wm. Strong, and others.

Table listing candidates and results for COUNTY SURVEYOR, including names like J. P. Anderson, Wm. Strong, and others.

On the balance of the ticket in this Co., there was but one candidate for each office. In politics, the next Legislature will be tied, there being 14 democrats to 14 whigs, presuming J. L. M. Van Cleave to be a whig, whose politics we have not heard of, but suppose him to be such, as he beat a good democrat one vote. Col. Cook, in Thurston, Dr. Pagett, in Lewis, democrats, are elected to the Council, and Col. Wallace, whig, in Pierce.—This is a gain of one Councilman, provided Mr. Strickler is admitted from King. The official returns of Walla Walla county have not yet been received. The result of Thurston County we published some time since. Know-Nothing Party.—The first plank in the celebrated Know-Nothing platform enacted in Philadelphia, reads as follows: 1. The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being who rules over the universe—who presides over the councils of nations—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced, to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency. Upon this the Washington Globe has some very just comments. Until we saw that confession of faith, says that paper, we supposed it was "acknowledged every-where by all men and parties and factions—by the American party even, until this manifestation of a solicitude to show to the world that, whatever else it may be, it is not atheistical. This is an instance of over-doing a thing, or overacting a part; for this solemn announcement seems to be as much the child of hypocrisy as the child of religion. Why assert so solemnly and so formally what nobody would have questioned if they had been silent, unless sacred things are to be invoked for unhallowed purposes, or unless conscience, which makes cowards of men, was not smiting then and there the Know-Nothing oracles? The draughtsman of that first clause must be a reader of Shakespeare, we think, and had in his mind that celebrated police officer, Captain Dogberry, who, in Much Ado About Nothing, says some things singularly coincidental with the first clause of the platform: "Dogb. Masters, do you serve God? "Con. Bora. Yea, sir, we hope. "Dogb. Write down—that they hope they serve God—and write God first; for God defend but God should go before such villains!" So the platform-makers wrote God first, and like Conrade and Boracho, would fain make the world believe they serve him also. We do not apply the word villain to the know-nothings, be it observed. For some of them whom we know we have personally much respect; for their political opinions, and for their platform, none."

THE PRESIDENT'S TITLE.—A writer in the Worcester Palladium gives an account of Washington's visit to that place in 1790, the first year of his presidency. The fact that a fulsome title was conferred upon him will be new to many. It may be remarked that no such title was used in formally addressing Washington, as he himself directed that communications for him should be directed "to the President of the United States" in the simple and appropriate form still in use. The writer says:

Washington was then 57 years and 8 months old. He wore a brown dress, my father told me, and was an unostentatious, plain, sedate citizen, notwithstanding the people generally addressed him and spoke of him as *His Royal Highness the President*.

And I may as well relate, in passing, how this title happened to be applied to Washington. When on his way from Virginia to New York, previous to his inauguration, he stopped to dine at the house of Dr. Shippen, in Philadelphia. Several gentlemen were at the table—among whom was Mr. Madison and Judge McKean. Mrs. Shippen inquired what was to be the title of the President. Some one suggested that of *His Serene Highness*; but as that was appropriated abroad, it was discarded. A discussion arose on the propriety of any title. Mr. Madison thought that nothing could be so appropriate, and so much in keeping with the character of our republican institutions, as the plain designation *The President*. Judge McKean went in strong for a title, and suggested that of *His Highness*. Washington himself was in favor of some title, and intimated the pertinency of that of the Stadtholder of Holland, *His Mighty Highness*. But Judge McKean's suggestion met with the most favor.

**NATIVE AMERICAN RELIGION.**—"Brothers, let us have American liberty and American religion."—Speech of Hon. K. R. Rayer, in *know-nothing* convention.

We believe Jesus Christ has never been suspected of having been an American, therefore his religion cannot be American. Probably it is not the religion of Christ that Mr. Rayer wants, but the Salt Lake religion, an indigenous plant, or some system of infidelity that is clear of all exotic color. Certainly, let the know-nothings have an American religion—that which came from Jerusalem is hostile to all their purposes.

**FRIVOLITIES.**—A Merchant in Burlington, having sunk his shop floor a couple of feet, announces that "in consequence of recent improvements, goods will be sold considerably lower than formerly."

**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. McILROY, W. M.

**Religious Notices.**  
The Rev. Dr. McCARRY (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. WATSON (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.

**Official Vote.**  
FOR and against the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

FOR.	AGAINST.
Skamania, 127	9
Clatsop, 55	127
Wahkiakum, 4	10
Pacific, 18	11
Chelan, 29	11
Lewis, 29	65
Thurston, 175	159
Sawamish, 1	12
Pierce, 54	64
King, 41	44
Island, 22	47
Jefferson, 43	5
Chelan, 5	14
Whatcom, 1	22
	60
Majority at present agmt., 563	621
No returns have as yet been received from Walla Walla county.	563

Aug. 24, 50-11 C. H. MASON, Sec'y Wash. Ter.

**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, 1855-149.

**Stuart's Express**  
FOR PORT COLVILLE.  
Will leave Olympia on the arrival of the first mail steamer from the States.  
All care and packages received until Aug. 23.  
Office at J. & C. Williams'.  
A. B. STUART.

**CONVENTION**  
EAST OF THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS.  
PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the citizens of Oregon and Washington Territories that a convention will be held at the village of the Dalles, Wasco county, Oregon, on Saturday the 23rd day of August, 1855, to take into consideration such measures as they may deem best calculated to secure a separate Territorial organization, to include all that portion of Oregon and Washington Territories lying east of the summit of the Cascade mountains.  
R. R. THOMPSON,  
W. M. C. LAUGHLIN,  
C. W. SHAW,  
Committee of Arrangements.

**E. H. WILSON,**  
—DEALER IN—  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,  
At Dealers, W. T.  
A good assortment of the above merchandise will be kept constantly on hand, and offered for sale at prices to suit the times.  
Debut, April 21, '54.  
324

**LOOK AT THIS!**  
ALL YE PEOPLE WHO WANT TO BUILD!  
I constantly on hand all kinds of planed lumber, and shingles to suit the times. Bills sent to order with all dispatch.  
WILLS & CO.,  
North Olympia Mill.  
June 29, 1855-154.

**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 JAPANESE WARE, &c.  
N. H. Job work and repairing done with neatness and dispatch, upon the shortest notice.  
W. N. AYERS,  
Olympia, April 21, '55 324

**Removal**  
**M. LOUISON & CO.**  
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE,  
Corner Main and Fourth Streets, Olympia, W. T.  
June 29, 1855-154.

**Notice.**  
COUNCIL GROUND,  
WALLA WALLA VALLEY, W. T.  
AT A TREATY concluded with the Yakima Indians at the Council Ground, in the Walla Walla Valley the 16th day of June, 1855, the land included within the following boundaries was ceded to the United States, to-wit:

Commencing at Mt. Ranier; thence northerly along the main ridge of the Cascade mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Chelan and the southern tributaries of the Methow river have their common source; thence easterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Chelan and the Methow river to the Columbia river; thence crossing the Columbia, on a true east course, to a point whose longitude is one hundred and sixteen degrees and ten minutes, which two latter lines separate the above confederated tribes and lands from the Spokans; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Molah-nashe or southern tributary of the Snake river; thence easterly to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucannon river, separate at the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence south parallel to latitude 46° 30' 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 lands of Indians, the tract of land situated between the following boundaries, to-wit: Commencing on the Yakima river at the mouth of the Atlatman river; thence westerly along said Atlatman 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 Spoor river; thence down the Spoor river to the junction of the Spoor river with the main Yakima; thence along 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 Pispesne or Wenatchee river, and known as the "Wenatchee Prairie." The tract shall be surveyed and in risk of lot whenever the President may direct.

By an express provision of the treaty, the country embraced in the cession and included in the reservations is to be retained for the use of the Indians, and improvements in the possession of their buildings and improvements until removed to the reservations.

This notice is published for the information of the public, and the attention of citizens proposing to locate claims on the ceded territory, and for further information they are requested to apply to agent R. R. Thompson, at the place of beginning.

ISAAC I. STEVENS, Gov. and Sup't Ind. Affairs, W. T.  
June 29, '55. 42-60  
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 Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla in the Walla Walla valley at the council ground, there was ceded to the United States, a tract of country having the following boundaries, to-wit:

By the Nez Perce:—Commencing at the source of the Woa-ne-sho or southern tributary of the Palouse river; thence down that river to the main Palouse; thence crossing the Palouse to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tukannon river; thence up the Tukannon 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 the Salmon river and the Bitter Root river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Wolf-hole and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river at the mouth of Powder river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Salmon river and the Bitter Root mountains; thence along the crest of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.

By the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla, a tract of land having the following boundaries, to-wit: Commencing at the mouth of Tukannon river in Washington territory; running thence up said river to the source; thence along the divide between the Blue mountains, and on the southern boundary of the purchase made of the Nez Perce Indians, and easterly along that boundary to the western limits of the country reserved to the Nez Perce Indians; thence southerly along that boundary, between 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 Tob-mah-lake; thence to La Lac; thence to the White Banks on the lower side of 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 ceded as is included in the following boundaries shall be set apart as Indian reservations: For the Nez Perce tribe, viz:—Commencing where the Molah-nashe or southern tributary of the Palouse river flows from the source of the Bitter Root mountains; thence down said tributary to the mouth of the Tucannon; thence southerly to the crossing of the Snake river ten miles below the mouth of the Tucannon river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Snake river to the source of the Snake river; thence to the crossing of the 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 Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla, 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 river 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-tonne creek; thence west to the divide the How-tonne and Birch creeks; thence along the divide to the place of beginning.

By an express provision of the treaty, the country embraced in the cession and included in the reservations is to be retained for the use of the Indians, and improvements in the possession of their buildings and improvements till removed to the reservations.

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 provisions protecting the Indians in the possession of their improvements, and for further information in reference to the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla reservation they are requested to apply to agent R. R. Thompson, at the Nez Perce reservation to-sub-agent W. H. Tappan.

ISAAC I. STEVENS, Gov. and Sup't Ind. Affairs, W. T.  
JOEL PALMER, Sup't Ind. Affairs, O. T.  
COUNCIL GROUND,  
WALLA WALLA VALLEY,  
June 29, '55. 42-60  
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 JAPANESE WARE, &c.  
N. H. Job work and repairing done with neatness and dispatch, upon the shortest notice.  
W. N. AYERS,  
Olympia, April 21, '55 324

**Removal**  
**M. LOUISON & CO.**  
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE,  
Corner Main and Fourth Streets, Olympia, W. T.  
June 29, 1855-154.

**HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS  
116, 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, Dry Sticks, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Lee-ho's, Surgical Instruments, Prunella's, Aca's, together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Apothecary.

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 29, 1855-404.

**May Flower, El Sacramento.**  
J. H. FISHER, LIGN BELLING, PROPRIETORS.  
SPECIAL NOTICE  
TO ARMY OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, VOLUNTEERS, TEAMSTERS, NAVAL OFFICERS, SEAMEN, MARINERS AND NAVY CLERKS, AND THEIR SURVIVING WIDOWS AND MINOR CHILDREN.

NOTICE is now entitled to a Land Warrant for 120 acres; and if you have already received 40 or 20 acres, you are entitled to an additional quantity, equal to 120 acres. When you are entitled to a Land Warrant, it is important that the same be located before the expiration of the time specified in the Warrant, which will be known upon the tract, and some material reduction in 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 application is required to be made in duplicate, and to be signed by the applicant, and 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 length of time 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 army, his statement must be verified according to the facts of the case.

If a married man, in addition, give the place and date of his 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, who upon 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 correspondence, under the management of Mr. Livingston, will be liberally attended to.

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

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

Hon. W. L. MARY, Secretary of State,  
Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War,  
Hon. J. C. DORRIS, Secretary of the Navy,  
Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury,  
Hon. FORNEY McCALLAND, Secretary of Interior,  
Hon. GEORGE M. STANTON, Attorney General,  
Hon. JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, Topographical Engineer U.S.A.,  
Lt. Col. S. B. BELTON, Third Artillery.  
And public officers generally. march-31st

**Tobacco.**  
VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED TOBACCO MARY CIGARETTES, HEALTH & ALICE, 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, and sell 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, superior to anything ever offered on the Pacific coast, and equal to that of any house in the Atlantic States. Among the brands are the following:  
Crimpton's FOUR ACE; do SOUV. OF THE SEAS; Crimpton's BRIDE OF THE PACIFIC; do MIDDAL; Halsey's FOUR A'S; Boy's GOLD LEAF; Samner's HARRY OF THE WEST; Ferguson's SET OF ORANGE; Hilder & Cresswell's BLUE CIG; Boyter's CANE TOBACCO; Dickinson's OCEAN AND WITCHES EYE; Crosby & Wooten's METEOROLOGICAL; Also, Smoking and Leaf Tobacco, in 200 packages ordinary brand. 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 north of the city of Olympia, and sometimes called Chambers' making.

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 or 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. 204

**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 FOUNDRY CO., SAN FRANCISCO.  
E. T. STEEN, Proprietor.  
May 26, 1855-147-3m Mechanical Manager.

**Notice.**  
AT A TREATY concluded at Hill Gate, in the Territory of Walla Walla, on the 16th day of July, 1855, with the Palouse, Kootenay and upper Pend d'Oreille Indians, there was ceded to the United States, except the Indian reservations, a tract of country bounded as follows, to-wit:

Commencing on the main ridge of the Rocky mountains at the forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence westerly on that parallel to the divide between the Kootenay and Snake rivers; thence southerly and southeasterly along said divide to the one hundred and thirtieth degree of longitude; thence in a south westerly direction to the divide between S. Reids Bay and the Crow's River; thence southerly easterly and southerly along the main ridge of the Bitter Root mountains to the divide between the head waters of the Kootenay and Snake rivers; thence westerly along the divide separating the waters flowing into the Snake 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, to-wit: 1. That portion of the valley of the Bitter Root river which is situated above Lewis Fork, or Traveler's Bend, of Lewis and Clark. 2. A tract of country on the Flathead river, bounded as follows, to-wit: 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 Camish and Howe prairies; thence northerly to and along the divide bounding on the west the Flathead river; thence southerly easterly along the main 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 Plain, the Snake and the Jocko rivers have their common source; 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. All land is made for their being moved to the reservations.

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

For further particulars application should be made to the Agent in the Bitter Root Valley, R. H. Landis.  
Council Ground at Hill Gate, Bitter Root Valley, W. T., July 16th, 1855.  
ISAAC I. STEVENS, Gov. and Sup't.

**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 Groceries. 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 & BROS.,  
59 Front Street, San Francisco.  
aug10-18-3m

**W. O. WRIGHT,**  
S. A. D. D. D. D. D. D.  
Olympia, Washington Territory.  
August 17th 1855-149

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 LAMBER 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 Sacramento, on the third Monday in May and November; for the county of Lewis on the fourth Monday in May and November (Judge G. H. WOODWARD presiding.)

The District Court in and for the county of Skamania shall be held on the first Monday in March and September; for the county of Clark on the first Monday in April and October; for the county of Clatsop on the second Monday in April and October; for the county of Clallam on the third Monday in April and October; for the county of Cowlitz on the fourth Monday in April and October; for the county of Wahkiakum on the fifth Monday in April and October; for the county of Grays Harbor on the sixth Monday in April and October; for the county of Mason on the seventh Monday in April and October; for the county of Pacific on the eighth Monday in April and October; for the county of Franklin on the ninth Monday in April and October; for the county of Gilliam on the tenth Monday in April and October; for the county of Wheeler on the eleventh Monday in April and October; for the county of Sherman on the twelfth Monday in April and October; for the county of Harney on the thirteenth Monday in April and October; for the county of Crockett on the fourteenth Monday in April and October; for the county of Lincoln on the fifteenth Monday in April and October; for the county of Clay on the sixteenth Monday in April and October; for the county of Jackson on the seventeenth Monday in April and October; for the county of Madison on the eighteenth Monday in April and October; for the county of Wayne on the nineteenth Monday in April and October; for the county of Delaware on the twentieth Monday in April and October; for the county of Meigs on the twenty-first Monday in April and October; for the county of Morgan on the twenty-second Monday in April and October; for the county of Taylor on the twenty-third Monday in April and October; for the county of Pickens on the twenty-fourth Monday in April and October; for the county of Chester on the twenty-fifth Monday in April and October; for the county of South Carolina on the twenty-sixth Monday in April and October; for the county of Georgia on the twenty-seventh Monday in April and October; for the county of Alabama on the twenty-eighth Monday in April and October; for the county of Mississippi on the twenty-ninth Monday in April and October; for the county of Louisiana on the thirtieth Monday in April and October; for the county of Texas on the thirty-first Monday in April and October; for the county of Florida on the first Monday in May; for the county of Alabama on the second Monday in May; for the county of Georgia on the third Monday in May; for the county of South Carolina on the fourth Monday in May; for the county of North Carolina on the fifth Monday in May; for the county of Virginia on the sixth Monday in May; for the county of Kentucky on the seventh Monday in May; for the county of Tennessee on the eighth Monday in May; for the county of Mississippi on the ninth Monday in May; for the county of Louisiana on the tenth Monday in May; for the county of Texas on the eleventh Monday in May; for the county of Florida on the twelfth Monday in May; for the county of Alabama on the thirteenth Monday in May; for the county of Georgia on the fourteenth Monday in May; for the county of South Carolina on the fifteenth Monday in May; for the county of North Carolina on the sixteenth Monday in May; for the county of Virginia on the seventeenth Monday in May; for the county of Kentucky on the eighteenth Monday in May; for the county of Tennessee on the nineteenth Monday in May; for the county of Mississippi on the twentieth Monday in May; for the county of Louisiana on the twenty-first Monday in May; for the county of Texas on the twenty-second Monday in May; for the county of Florida on the twenty-third Monday in May; for the county of Alabama on the twenty-fourth Monday in May; for the county of Georgia on the twenty-fifth Monday in May; for the county of South Carolina on the twenty-sixth Monday in May; for the county of North Carolina on the twenty-seventh Monday in May; for the county of Virginia on the twenty-eighth Monday in May; for the county of Kentucky on the twenty-ninth Monday in May; for the county of Tennessee on the thirtieth Monday in May; for the county of Mississippi on the thirty-first Monday in May; for the county of Louisiana on the first Monday in June; for the county of Texas on the second Monday in June; for the county of Florida on the third Monday in June; for the county of Alabama on the fourth Monday in June; for the county of Georgia on the fifth Monday in June; for the county of South Carolina on the sixth Monday in June; for the county of North Carolina on the seventh Monday in June; for the county of Virginia on the eighth Monday in June; for the county of Kentucky on the ninth Monday in June; for the county of Tennessee on the tenth Monday in June; for the county of Mississippi on the eleventh Monday in June; for the county of Louisiana on the twelfth Monday in June; for the county of Texas on the thirteenth Monday in June; for the county of Florida on the fourteenth Monday in June; for the county of Alabama on the fifteenth Monday in June; for the county of Georgia on the sixteenth Monday in June; for the county of South Carolina on the seventeenth Monday in June; for the county of North Carolina on the eighteenth Monday in June; for the county of Virginia on the nineteenth Monday in June; for the county of Kentucky on the twentieth Monday in June; for the county of Tennessee on the twenty-first Monday in June; for the county of Mississippi on the twenty-second Monday in June; for the county of Louisiana on the twenty-third Monday in June; for the county of Texas on the twenty-fourth Monday in June; for the county of Florida on the twenty-fifth Monday in June; for the county of Alabama on the twenty-sixth Monday in June; for the county of Georgia on the twenty-seventh Monday in June; for the county of South Carolina on the twenty-eighth Monday in June; for the county of North Carolina on the twenty-ninth Monday in June; for the county of Virginia on the thirtieth Monday in June; for the county of Kentucky on the thirty-first Monday in June; for the county of Tennessee on the first Monday in July; for the county of Mississippi on the second Monday in July; for the county of Louisiana on the third Monday in July; for the county of Texas on the fourth Monday in July; for the county of Florida on the fifth Monday in July; for the county of Alabama on the sixth Monday in July; for the county of Georgia on the seventh Monday in July; for the county of South Carolina on the eighth Monday in July; for the county of North Carolina on the ninth Monday in July; for the county of Virginia on the tenth Monday in July; for the county of Kentucky on the eleventh Monday in July; for the county of Tennessee on the twelfth Monday in July; for the county of Mississippi on the thirteenth Monday in July; for the county of Louisiana on the fourteenth Monday in July; for the county of Texas on the fifteenth Monday in July; for the county of Florida on the sixteenth Monday in July; for the county of Alabama on the seventeenth Monday in July; for the county of Georgia on the eighteenth Monday in July; for the county of South Carolina on the nineteenth Monday in July; for the county of North Carolina on the twentieth Monday in July; for the county of Virginia on the twenty-first Monday in July; for the county of Kentucky on the twenty-second Monday in July; for the county of Tennessee on the twenty-third Monday in July; for the county of Mississippi on the twenty-fourth Monday in July; for the county of Louisiana on the twenty-fifth Monday in July; for the county of Texas on the twenty-sixth Monday in July; for the county of Florida on the twenty-seventh Monday in July; for the county of Alabama on the twenty-eighth Monday in July; for the county of Georgia on the twenty-ninth Monday in July; for the county of South Carolina on the thirtieth Monday in July; for the county of North Carolina on the thirty-first Monday in July; for the county of Virginia on the first Monday in August; for the county of Kentucky on the second Monday in August; for the county of Tennessee on the third Monday in August; for the county of Mississippi on the fourth Monday in August; for the county of Louisiana on the fifth Monday in August; for the county of Texas on the sixth Monday in August; for the county of Florida on the seventh Monday in August; for the county of Alabama on the eighth Monday in August; for the county of Georgia on the ninth Monday in August; for the county of South Carolina on the tenth Monday in August; for the county of North Carolina on the eleventh Monday in August; for the county of Virginia on the twelfth Monday in August; for the county of Kentucky on the thirteenth Monday in August; for the county of Tennessee on the fourteenth Monday in August; for the county of Mississippi on the fifteenth Monday in August; for the county of Louisiana on the sixteenth Monday in August; for the county of Texas on the seventeenth Monday in August; for the county of Florida on the eighteenth Monday in August; for the county of Alabama on the nineteenth Monday in August; for the county of Georgia on the twentieth Monday in August; for the county of South Carolina on the twenty-first Monday in August; for the county of North Carolina on the twenty-second Monday in August; for the county of Virginia on the twenty-third Monday in August; for the county of Kentucky on the twenty-fourth Monday in August; for the county of Tennessee on the twenty-fifth Monday in August; for the county of Mississippi on the twenty-sixth Monday in August; for the county of Louisiana on the twenty-seventh Monday in August; for the county of Texas on the twenty-eighth Monday in August; for the county of Florida on the twenty-ninth Monday in August; for the county of Alabama on the thirtieth Monday in August; for the county of Georgia on the thirty-first Monday in August; for the county of South Carolina on the first Monday in September; for the county of North Carolina on the second Monday in September; for the county of Virginia on the third Monday in September; for the county of Kentucky on the fourth Monday in September; for the county of Tennessee on the fifth Monday in September; for the county of Mississippi on the sixth Monday in September; for the county of Louisiana on the seventh Monday in September; for the county of Texas on the eighth Monday in September; for the county of Florida on the ninth Monday in September; for the county of Alabama on the tenth Monday in September; for the county of Georgia on the eleventh Monday in September; for the county of South Carolina on the twelfth Monday in September; for the county of North Carolina on the thirteenth Monday in September; for the county of Virginia on the fourteenth Monday in September; for the county of Kentucky on the fifteenth Monday in September; for the county of Tennessee on the sixteenth Monday in September; for the county of Mississippi on the seventeenth Monday in September; for the county of Louisiana on the eighteenth Monday in September; for the county of Texas on the nineteenth Monday in September; for the county of Florida on the twentieth Monday in September; for the county of Alabama on the twenty-first Monday in September; for the county of Georgia on the twenty-second Monday in September; for the county of South Carolina on the twenty-third Monday in September; for the county of North Carolina on the twenty-fourth Monday in September; for the county of Virginia on the twenty-fifth Monday in September; for the county of Kentucky on the twenty-sixth Monday in September; for the county of Tennessee on the twenty-seventh Monday in September; for the county of Mississippi on the twenty-eighth Monday in September; for the county of Louisiana on the twenty-ninth Monday in September; for the county of Texas on the thirtieth Monday in September; for the county of Florida on the thirty-first Monday in September; for the county of Alabama on the first Monday in October; for the county of Georgia on the second Monday in October; for the county of South Carolina on the third Monday in October; for the county of North Carolina on the fourth Monday in October; for the county of Virginia on the fifth Monday in October; for the county of Kentucky on the sixth Monday in October; for the county of Tennessee on the seventh Monday in October; for the county of Mississippi on the eighth Monday in October; for the county of Louisiana on the ninth Monday in October; for the county of Texas on the tenth Monday in October; for the county of Florida on the eleventh Monday in October; for the county of Alabama on the twelfth Monday in October; for the county of Georgia on the thirteenth Monday in October; for the county of South Carolina on the fourteenth Monday in October; for the county of North Carolina on the fifteenth Monday in October; for the county of Virginia on the sixteenth Monday in October; for the county of Kentucky on the seventeenth Monday in October; for the county of Tennessee on the eighteenth Monday in October; for the county of Mississippi on the nineteenth Monday in October; for the county of Louisiana on the twentieth Monday in October; for the county of Texas on the twenty-first Monday in October; for the county of Florida on the twenty-second Monday in October; for the county of Alabama on the twenty-third Monday in October; for the county of Georgia on the twenty-fourth Monday in October; for the county of South Carolina on the twenty-fifth Monday in October; for the county of North Carolina on the twenty-sixth Monday in October; for the county of Virginia on the twenty-seventh Monday in October; for the county of Kentucky on the twenty-eighth Monday in October; for the county of Tennessee on the twenty-ninth Monday in October; for the county of Mississippi on the thirtieth Monday in October; for the county of Louisiana on the thirty-first Monday in October; for the county of Texas on the first Monday in November; for the county of Florida on the second Monday in November; for the county of Alabama on the third Monday in November; for the county of Georgia on the fourth Monday in November; for the county of South Carolina on the fifth Monday in November; for the county of North Carolina on the sixth Monday in November; for the county of Virginia on the seventh Monday in November; for the county of Kentucky on the eighth Monday in November; for the county of Tennessee on the ninth Monday in November; for the county of Mississippi on the tenth Monday in November; for the county of Louisiana on the eleventh Monday in November; for the county of Texas on the twelfth Monday in November; for the county of Florida on the thirteenth Monday in November; for the county of Alabama on the fourteenth Monday in November; for the county of Georgia on the fifteenth Monday in November; for the county of South Carolina on the sixteenth Monday in November; for the county of North Carolina on the seventeenth Monday in November; for the county of Virginia on the eighteenth Monday in November; for the county of Kentucky on the nineteenth Monday in November; for the county of Tennessee on the twentieth Monday in November; for the county of Mississippi on the twenty-first Monday in November; for the county of Louisiana on the twenty-second Monday in November; for the county of Texas on the twenty-third Monday in November; for the county of Florida on the twenty-fourth Monday in November; for the county of Alabama on the twenty-fifth Monday in November; for the county of Georgia on the twenty-sixth Monday in November; for the county of South Carolina on the twenty-seventh Monday in November; for the county of North Carolina on the twenty-eighth Monday in November; for the county of Virginia on the twenty-ninth Monday in November; for the county of Kentucky on the thirtieth Monday in November; for the county of Tennessee on the thirty-first Monday in November; for the county of Mississippi on the first Monday in December; for the county of Louisiana on the second Monday in December; for the county of Texas on the third Monday in December; for the county of Florida on the fourth Monday in December; for the county of Alabama on the fifth Monday in December; for the county of Georgia on the sixth Monday in December; for the county of South Carolina on the seventh Monday in December; for the county of North Carolina on the eighth Monday in December; for the county of Virginia on the ninth Monday in December; for the county of Kentucky on the tenth Monday in December; for the county of Tennessee on the eleventh Monday in December; for the county of Mississippi on the twelfth Monday in December; for the county of Louisiana on the thirteenth Monday in December; for the county of Texas on the fourteenth Monday in December; for the county of Florida on the fifteenth Monday in December; for the county of Alabama on the sixteenth Monday in December; for the county of Georgia on the seventeenth Monday in December; for the county of South Carolina on the eighteenth Monday in December; for the county of North Carolina on the nineteenth Monday in December; for the county of Virginia on the twentieth Monday in December; for the county of Kentucky on the twenty-first Monday in December; for the county of Tennessee on the twenty-second Monday in December; for the county of Mississippi on the twenty-third Monday in December; for the county of Louisiana on the twenty-fourth Monday in December; for the county of Texas on the twenty-fifth Monday in December; for the county of Florida on the twenty-sixth Monday in December; for the county of Alabama on the twenty-seventh Monday in December; for the county of Georgia on the twenty-eighth Monday in December; for the county of South Carolina on the twenty-ninth Monday in December; for the county of North Carolina on the thirtieth Monday in December; for the county of Virginia on the thirty-first Monday in December; for the county of Kentucky on the first Monday in January; for the county of Tennessee on the second Monday in January; for the county of Mississippi on the third Monday in January; for the county of Louisiana on the fourth Monday in January; for the county of Texas on the fifth Monday in January; for the county of Florida on the sixth Monday in January; for the county of Alabama on the seventh Monday in January; for the county of Georgia on the eighth Monday in January; for the county of South Carolina on the ninth Monday in January; for the county of North Carolina on the tenth Monday in January; for the county of Virginia on the eleventh Monday in January; for the county of Kentucky on the twelfth Monday in January; for the county of Tennessee on the thirteenth Monday in January; for the county of Mississippi on the fourteenth Monday in January; for the county of Louisiana on the fifteenth Monday in January; for the county of Texas on the sixteenth Monday in January; for the county of Florida on the seventeenth Monday in January; for the county of Alabama on the eighteenth Monday in January; for the county of Georgia on the nineteenth Monday in January; for the county of South Carolina on the twentieth Monday in January; for the county of North Carolina on the twenty-first Monday in January; for the county of Virginia on the twenty-second Monday in January; for the county of Kentucky on the twenty-third Monday in January; for the county of Tennessee on the twenty-fourth Monday in January; for the county of Mississippi on the twenty-fifth Monday in January; for the county of Louisiana on the twenty-sixth Monday in January; for the county of Texas on the twenty-seventh Monday in January; for the county of Florida on the twenty-eighth Monday in January; for the county of Alabama on the twenty-ninth Monday in January; for the county of Georgia on the thirtieth Monday in January; for the county of South Carolina on the thirty-first Monday in January; for the county of North Carolina on the first Monday in February; for the county of Virginia on the second Monday in February; for the county of Kentucky on the third Monday in February; for the county of Tennessee on the fourth Monday in February; for the county of Mississippi on the fifth Monday in February; for the county of Louisiana on the sixth

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. XXVII.—An act to divide the State of Illinois into two Judicial Districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Illinois be, and the same is hereby, divided into two judicial districts, in the manner following, to-wit: The counties of Hancock, McDonough, Peoria, Woodford, Livingston, and Iriquois, and all the counties in the said State, north of them, shall compose one district, to be called the northern district of Illinois, and courts shall be held for the said district at the city of Chicago; and the residue of the counties of the said State shall compose another district, to be called the southern district of Illinois, and courts shall be held for the same at the city of Springfield.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be two terms of the circuit and district courts begun and held in each of said districts, to-wit: At the city of Chicago, for the northern district, on the first Monday in July and third Monday in December; and at the city of Springfield, for the southern district, on the first Monday in March, and the first Monday in October, in each year; and the said courts are hereby authorized to hold adjourned terms when the business shall, in the opinion of the courts, require it.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all suits and other proceedings of whatever name, or nature, now pending in the circuit or district courts of the United States for the district of Illinois, shall be tried and disposed of in the circuit and district courts respectively for the northern district of Illinois, in the same manner as the same would have been in case said State had not been divided into two districts, and for that purpose the jurisdiction is reserved to the said courts in the northern district; and the clerk of the circuit and district courts for the present district of Illinois shall remove the records and files of the said circuit and district courts to the city of Chicago; and do and perform all duties appertaining to his office within the northern district. And all process or other proceedings taken, or issued, or made returnable to the circuit or district courts of the present district of Illinois, shall be returnable at the next term of the said courts respectively in the northern district of Illinois.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That upon application of any party to any suit now pending which would have been commenced in the southern district, if this act had been in force before the commencement of the said suit, the proper court may, and if all parties consent, shall order that the same be removed for further proceedings to the proper court for the southern district. And thereupon the clerk shall transmit all the papers in the cause with a transcript of all orders taken therein to the clerk of the court to which the suit shall be removed, and all further proceedings shall be had, in said court, as if the said suit had been originally commenced therein.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the present judge of the district of Illinois be, and is hereby, assigned to the northern district of Illinois.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That final process on any judgment or decree entered in the circuit or district courts of the United States for the district of Illinois, and all other process for the enforcement of any order of said courts, respectively, in any cause now pending therein, except causes removed, as hereinbefore provided, shall be issued from and made returnable to the proper court for the northern district of Illinois, and may be directed to and executed by the marshal of the said northern district, in any part of the said State.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there be appointed a district judge for the said southern district of Illinois, and the district judge of each of the said districts shall be entitled to an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the present district attorney for the district of Illinois shall be the district attorney for the northern district; and the present marshal of the district of Illinois, shall be the marshal for the northern district, during their respective official terms.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That there be appointed a district attorney, a marshal, and a clerk of the court, for the southern district.

Approved, February 13, 1855.

An act to continue, temporarily, the Offices of Register and Receiver at Vincennes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the offices of register and receiver shall be continued at Vincennes, Indiana, until after a final report shall have been made by the commissioners pursuant to the act of Congress, approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to ascertain and adjust the titles to certain lands in the State of Indiana," and the act of Congress approved twelfth June, eighteen hundred and forty, for the discontinuance of land-offices, under certain circumstances, shall not apply to the offices at Vincennes, until the services required by the aforesaid act of twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, of the commissioners, shall have been fully performed.

Approved, February 13, 1855.

An act to refund to the Officers of the Customs and Others, of the District of Passamaquoddy, certain Moneys.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secre-

tary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the late officers of the customs of the district of Passamaquoddy, and informers, their proportion of the net proceeds of sale, by virtue of existing laws, arising from the condemnation of the schooners "L'Etang" and "Josephine," and the barque "Phenix," for a violation of the revenue laws in the district of Maine; the same having been wrongfully paid into the treasury of the United States through mistake.

Approved, February 14, 1855.

An act to amend "An act making Appropriations for the Improvement of certain Harbors and Rivers," approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the section reading as follows: "For re-opening a communication between Albemarle Sound, North Carolina, and the Atlantic Ocean, by the construction of a breakwater across Croatan Sound, fifty thousand dollars," be amended by striking out the words "by the construction of a breakwater across Croatan Sound."

Approved, February 14, 1855.

An act for the construction of a Military Road in Oregon Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the construction of a military road from Astoria to Salem, in the Territory of Oregon; the said road to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War, pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

Approved, February 17, 1855.

An act making an Appropriation for a Territorial Road in the Territory of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of constructing a territorial road from a point on the Missouri River, (opposite the city of Council Bluffs,) in the Territory of Nebraska, to New Fort Kearney, in said Territory, there be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Approved, February 17, 1855.

An act for the Erection of a Military Post on or near the Pembina River in the Territory of Minnesota, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the erection of a military post in the Territory of Minnesota, on the line of forty-nine degrees north latitude, or near the Pembina river.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the establishment of military posts in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, at such points in said territories as the Secretary of War may designate, the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

Approved, February 17, 1855.

An act to regulate the Salaries of the District Judges of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the judges of the district courts of the United States shall receive, as compensation for their services, the following yearly salaries, to be paid quarterly from the treasury of the United States, to-wit:

The judges of the districts of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Iowa, and Wisconsin, two thousand dollars.

The judges of the western district of Virginia, North Carolina, eastern, western, and middle districts of Tennessee, northern and southern districts of Mississippi, western district of Pennsylvania, western district of Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, eastern and western districts of Arkansas, Illinois and Michigan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

The judges of the districts of Georgia, South Carolina, eastern district of Virginia, northern district of New York, northern and southern districts of Alabama, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The judges of the districts of Maryland, Massachusetts, eastern district of Pennsylvania, southern district of Florida, and southern district of California, three thousand dollars.

The judge of the eastern district of Louisiana, three thousand five hundred dollars.

The judge of the southern district of New York, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Approved, February 17, 1855.

An act making an Appropriation for completing the Public Buildings of Oregon Territory and Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of sixty-seven thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, granted and appropriated, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, to defray the expenses of completing the public buildings in the Territory of Oregon, which are now commenced and partially completed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said sum of sixty-seven thousand dollars the sum of forty thousand dollars

shall be expended, according to the provisions of the act of the legislative assembly relating to the public buildings of the territory, in completing the penitentiary; and the sum of twenty-seven thousand dollars shall be expended, according to the provisions of said act, in completing the state house, or house for the meeting of the legislative assembly: Provided, The commissioners elected to superintend the erection of said buildings shall cause the said money to be so expended as to insure the completion of said buildings without additional expense to the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of eleven thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to complete the territorial capitol and build a workshop for the territorial prison in the territory of Minnesota, in accordance with estimates made by the agent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, said sum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved, February 17, 1855.

An act to establish an Additional Land District in the Territory of Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the land lying south of the fourth standard parallel, in the Territory of Oregon, be, and the same is hereby, created a new land district, to be called the Umpqua district; the land-office for which shall be established at such place within said district as the President shall from time to time direct, and the officers for which shall be appointed in the same manner, and have the compensation, powers, duties, obligations and responsibilities, that are prescribed in the sixth section of the act approved July seven, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to amend the act approved September twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty, to create the office of surveyor general of the public lands in Oregon," &c.: Provided, however, That this act shall not go into effect until three months after its passage.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the district lying north of the fourth standard parallel in said territory shall be known as the Willamette land district.

Approved, February 17, 1855.

An act making Appropriations for improving certain Military Roads in the Territory of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and they are hereby, appropriated, for improving certain military roads in the Territory of Minnesota, to-wit:

For cutting out the timber on the territorial road from the Falls of St. Anthony to Fort Ridgely, five thousand dollars.

For cutting out the timber on the road from Fort Ripley, via Crow Wing River, to the point where said road intersects the main road leading to the Red River of the north, ten thousand dollars.

The aforesaid sums to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Approved, February 17, 1855.

Fresh Arrival!

JOHNSON'S NEW STORE. JUST RECEIVED by the bark "Mary Melville," a large stock of goods, consisting partly of Sugar, Tea, Mustard, Spices, Pickles, Powder, Soap, White Lead, Crockeryware, Lamp Wick, Boots and Shoes, Biscuits, Sausages, Indigo, White Lead, Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hardware, Ladies' and Gentlemen's boots and shoes, for sale at the lowest possible prices, and superior quality. G. B. JOHNSON, Olympia, February 24, 1855. 11f

JUST RECEIVED PER bark "Carth," Invoice Dry Goods, Groceries and Indian trade, which we offer low for cash. GEORGE & CO. Alki, Dewamph Day, April 13, 1854. 32f

THE CABINS. THE UNDERSIGNED having taken, refitted and improved the Cabins belonging to Col. Ewey on Whidbey'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 Dungeness, 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. EDEY, July 20, 1855. 45f

Boot and shoe shop. THE UNDERSIGNED would respect- fully inform the citizens of Olympia and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop on Main street, where he will manufacture

BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES AND HARNESS; All of which will be made after the latest fashion, and in a good workmanlike manner. Please give us a call and examine our stock, which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms. J. B. ROBERTS, Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Olympia, Nov. 11, 1854. 3ly

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, 25-ly

A Lumber Wagon. FOR SALE, exceedingly cheap, by PARKER. Olympia, July 20, 45-ly

ALLEN & CO. HAVE just received, per bark Laika, and offer for sale

Sandwich Island Store, at Tumwater, Blue drills, brown drills; Merino mixtures, cottonades; Suffolk drills, striped shirting; Assorted prints, blankets; Cadet pants, blue black; 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. n18f. Jan. 12, 1855.

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

A variety of work made of beautiful arched maple now in readiness. The citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine. A. J. LINVILL, Olympia, April 20, 1854. 34f

THE TEEKALET, Harbor of Port Gambel—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 heavy timber. All orders promptly attended to by J. P. KELLER, at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or A. J. POPE, San Francisco, California. Tekalet, March 11, 1854. 32ly

WIDEBLADE DRY GOODS!! Taafee, McCallill & Co., HAVE 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, and of the superior and permanent 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. TAAFAEE, MCCALLILL & CO., Front corner Sacramento streets, San Francisco, California. June 15, 1855. 40-ly

Thomas Tenants SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION WAREHOUSE. SIGN OF THE WOODEN SAILOR, Pine Roof Black.

OWNER OF LONG WHARF AND FRONT STREET. CHRONOMETERS carefully rated, by Transit Observation. 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. Repeating executed in a workmanlike manner. Charts of the latest and most correct surveys, comprising a large assortment of the North and South Pacific Indian Oceans, Hornby's China Seas, Eastern Passages, States of Malacca, Sumatra, &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. Binzold's charts of San Francisco Bays and Rivers. Nautical Almanacs and Books. Repeating Stations, 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-ly

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 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-ly

Scott's Republications. BRITISH PERIODICALS. EARLY COPIES SECURED. LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz: THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (CONSERVATIVE.) THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (WHIG.) THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (FREE CHURCH.) THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (LIBERAL.) BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (TOBY.)

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 tomes 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 intelligent 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 issues from the British publishers, by which we are enabled to place all our readers 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, 9 00 For Blackwood's Magazine, do, 5 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. This 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, towns, &c., 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 twenty-four cents a year for each volume, 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-ly

Sayward's Line O'PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Drig Merchants, and schooner Williams, will be regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to. July 30, 1853. 47ly

M. LOUISON & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c. Olympia, W. T. San Francisco, Cal. M. LOUISON, L. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL, April 22, 1854. 32f

LAFAYETTE BALCH, BROKER, STEELCROOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY. Oct. 1853. 31f

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

W. H. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STEELCROOM, W. T. Nov. 5, 1853. 31f

GEORGE GALLAGHER, DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., OLYMPIA, W. T. Nov. 5, 1853. 31f

G. A. BARNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c., OLYMPIA, W. T. Sept. 10, 1853. 31f

CLARK DREW, Watch Maker and Jeweler, OLYMPIA, W. T. ALLAN, LOWE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Allan, McKinley & Co. Oregon City and Umpqua. Oct. 25, 1853. 6m42

J. S. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY ISLAND. WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.

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

H. P. BURNS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. LICENTIATE of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada. Having had the experience of fourteen years in the profession and practice of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY, in all its various branches in India, and the United States, and now a resident of Steelcroom, Pierce County, W. T., can be consulted as above. N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand. Terms moderate. Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

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

S. BETTMAN, H. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN Bettman Brothers, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c. Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.

A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King County, Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 501f

HOLMAN HOUSE, DRESS & HOOPE, FURNITURE, NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING, SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON. Feb. 18, 1854. 21f

Ex "Sarah Warren," Groceries & Provisions. A FULL and general assortment, just received and for sale by JOHN G. PARKER, JR. Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52f

STEELECROOM SHIP YARD. BOLTON & WILSON, SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS STEELCROOM, PUGET SOUND.

VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, caulking, &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. Steelcroom, Aug. 6th. 1853.—ly 48.

J. W. SULLIVAN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, Post-office but dining, San Francisco, California, would call the attention of all booksellers, expressmen and new 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-ly

THOMAS LAMBERT, CHARLES FOTTER, THOMAS LAMBERT & CO., WASHINGTON STREET, BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSONE. GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Groceries, 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, Feb. 10, 1853.

WELLS & PROVOST, FRESH AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE, NO. 13 FRONT STREET, BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO. D. R. PROVOST, Agent. 3m43

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock on hand, of C. G. Terry, together with recent arrivals per Success and Merchants, have on hand an assortment of general merchandise for the trade, which they offer wholesale and retail at a small advance on cost. GEORGE & CO. Alki, July 24, 1854. 47f

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL. H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber. Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 11f

WASHINGTON HOTEL. (THE LONG PINE TREE IN FRONT.) CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, W. T.

COLLIER & ENGLISH, Proprietors. THE proprietors of this hotel having just completed a large addition, including for bed rooms, parlors, &c., and entirely overhauled, renovated and enlarged the dining, bar and bill 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 is the best 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 necessary 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 Beds. COLLIER & ENGLISH, Olympia, Dec. 9, 1854. 13f

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. COCKE, Olympia, March 18, 1854. 24f

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 McCarter's Nursery, Oregon Territory, in part as follows: 20,000 Trees two years growth from the bud, of large size; 20,000 one year's growth, consisting the following different kinds: APPLES.

Early Harvest, Swam, White Seedling, Red Astrican, Coles Quince, Williams Apple, Junonia or Early Strawberry, Golden Sweet, Porter Apple, Toplock Apple, McCarver's Blue-Rambles, Fall Pippin, Yellow Belleflower, Belmont or Gate Apple, Rhode Island Greening, PEARs.

Butlet, White Dojonne, Dearborn Seedling, Madelene, Nadeoton, Poudan, Dr Autumn, March Louisa, Julliere, Jargonelle, Pound, Monts Large, Hize Blanca, Seckel.

CHERRIES. Post Apr, Red Camation, May Duke, Late Plums, Also Plums, Nectarines, Apricots and Almonds of suitable size for transplanting, all healthy and well grown. Grapes, Currants, and other fruit, are also sent 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. D. W. BARBASS, Eden Farm, Cowlitz Landing, Aug. 22, 1854. 11f

The Ladies' Wreath, AND PARLOR ANNUAL. Two volumes a year, commencing May and November. UNPARALLELED 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 Performers of the world, which are already engraved, and 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 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 of the kind in the world. The contents will be entirely new, and of a high order of merit, and purest writers in the country. Although a literary character will be carefully excluded, it will be the aim of the publishers to secure for their readers the most interesting and valuable 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, and several 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 engravings, and a superbly illustrated, and thirty-four pages. All who are interested in a pure family literature, and are willing to assist in becoming subscribers, and aid in its circulation by inducing their friends to secure for One Wreath & 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, PLEASANT, AND PROFITABLE PASTIME.

A work that parents may safely put into the hands of their sons and daughters. It is abundantly 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;