

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. III.

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NO. 29.

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TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

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AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Pioneer and Democrat: L. P. FISHER, Merchant's Exchange Building, Sacramento St., San Francisco. J. D. BILES, Vancouver. F. A. CHESWORTH, Cascade. D. P. ROBERT, Cowitz Landing. L. D. DUGGIN, Grand Mound. JOHN R. JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie. W. T. SAYWARD, Port Ludlow. GEO. NAGOS, Shoalwater Bay. Mr. Wm. ALEXANDER, Victoria, Vancouver's Island. A. BENTON MOSES, Steilacoom. ROBERT THOMPSON, Portland, Oregon. L. B. HASTINGS, Port Townsend.

The True Doctrine.

The facts set forth in the following from the Oregon Statesman and Times, meet the question of a reduction in the subscription price of those papers so fully, as we are led to believe, and are withal, so applicable in the publication of the Pioneer and Democrat, as far as this territory is concerned, that we present them for the consideration of our readers, and ask for them that they receive that consideration to which they are entitled. To think of reducing our subscription price, in the least, would be but a prelude to closing up the publication of the newspaper business. \$5 per annum, is as low as a paper can be afforded in this territory, and if any person should desire to experiment, by way of reduction, he will soon be satisfied that the experiment will not buy bread, pay rent, or get coffee ground.

Newspapers in Oregon—Their Cost, and their Price.

"In consequence of the 'hard times,' and depressed state of the country, it may have been to some extent anticipated, that the price of the Statesman would be reduced, at the close of the present volume.—We are sorry that we cannot meet this expectation—for we would prefer to do it if we could afford it. We first started the Statesman at seven dollars per annum; one year's experience demonstrated that it could be afforded less, and we reduced the price to five dollars. We have recently made a careful calculation, and by it we are forced to the conclusion that the Statesman cannot now be printed at lower rates, and that further reduction must be followed with loss to the publisher. The 'hard times' fall no more heavily upon any class in Oregon, than upon newspaper publishers. The general depression in business materially diminishes the advertising and jobbing patronage of the papers, while the scarcity of money greatly decreases the proportion of cash receipts, upon the business transacted, as compared with one, two and three years ago. While in our own office, at least, the expenses are not one dollar less than they were two years ago. The prices of some articles consumed in our business are less, and others higher than then, and take all together, the expenses are fully equal, while the current receipts are much below. Thus our friends can see that reduction in prices is not practicable, or prudent. With the above statement of facts, and with this conclusion, we believe publishers in Oregon will generally concur. Until the expenses of publishing are diminished, or until jobbing and advertising receipts are vastly increased, the subscription price cannot be reduced below its present point, \$5.00 per annum.

We have made a plain and candid statement, to a genuine friendship, and a generous public.

This may be a fitting occasion to remark upon the subject of patronizing newspapers. The advantage of a well and ably conducted newspaper to a family, and to men of every class, can hardly be over-estimated. In America, not to take one or more general newspapers, argues a lack of common intelligence. In our country, they are not only the chroniclers of daily events, histories of the times, and exponents of the public mind, but the press is an important lever in creating and guiding public opinion. It visits every fireside, office and counting room; is in the hands of every reader, and, untrammelled, its influence in a popular government, among a reading and intelligent people, is unbounded. John Quincy Adams said, he "read the newspapers to be an intelligent man; and no well informed man can remain so—can keep up with the times, without reading them. Neither can any man keep up with the events of his own State or section, without access to a newspaper of that section or State.

Still, in another respect, we hold that a man should purchase (or omit to) newspapers as he would coffee, or any other article: buy it, if he or his family needs it, and think it worth the price asked—if not, go without it. We hold that no man is under more obligation to support a paper he does not want, for himself or others, than he is to purchase coffee or calico, that he does

not want. And he should feel no more delicacy in refusing to purchase one than the other. He should take no paper merely to "patronize" it, any more than he should buy groceries merely to patronize the grocer. We endeavor to make the Statesman worth, at least, the price charged, and we want every subscriber to feel that he receives an equivalent for his money, or else discontinue his paper."—Oregon Statesman.

"As some anonymous scribbler for some seven-by-nine sheet, made light of our remarks last fall, when treating this subject, it is with pleasure that we can give the experience of a publisher here of four years standing, to prove our assertions then made to be true, and based upon the rules and policy which govern business men, in doing a legitimate business. And it is but fair to state, that less than a dozen have discontinued their 'Times' since volume 5 commenced, on account of its price, \$5, and that we are in the daily receipt of new subscribers. Our patrons seem satisfied, and we are content, even though money is scarce in our market."—Times.

Washington vs. the Know Nothings.

Papers advocating the proscription of Foreign-born citizens, have so long misquoted the sentiments of WASHINGTON on the subject that it has become a matter of belief with many who have never taken the trouble to carefully read for themselves his Farewell Address that he actually warned his countrymen against "the insidious wiles of Foreign influence" in the precise sense in which they choose to quote his language. That this is far from the truth it is not necessary for us to show. Every one who can read, and will read, can determine for themselves the point. Our purpose at present is to place the sentiments of the Father of his Country before our readers in their true light; and as the present organized effort at disfranchisement is more especially directed against Roman Catholics the language which we quote is the more important. In an address to the Roman Catholics of the United States, written in December, 1789, WASHINGTON said:

"As mankind becomes more liberal, they will be more apt to allow all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community, as equally entitled to the protection of civil government. I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the establishment of their government, or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic religion is professed.

"I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind concern for me. While my life and my health shall continue, in whatever situation I may be, it shall be my constant endeavor to justify the favorable sentiments you are pleased to express of my conduct. And may the members of your society in America, animated by the pure spirit of Christianity, and still conducting themselves as the faithful subjects of our free government, enjoy every temporal and spiritual felicity.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

In commenting on this address, the *Indiana Sentinel* forcibly remarks:

"Little did that great and good man think, that ere the lapse of half a century, a powerful combination would be formed, in this country, to overthrow the doctrine of religious toleration, as declared in the charter of our constitutional rights. Little did he think that the patriotic part taken by the Catholics of the Revolution, would be so soon forgotten—that those descendants of our Revolutionary soldiers who, in the exercise of the rights of conscience, worship Almighty God under the forms of the Catholic religion, should be proscribed, and that the children of Catholic France, which expended its blood and treasure in behalf of American liberty, should be told that they should have no share in this glorious heritage."

TRADE TO JAPAN.—The treaty with Japan was concluded on the 31st of March, 1854. Under the 2d article, the ports of Simoda and Hobogade were declared open for American ships—the former on the day of signing the treaty, and the latter on the same day in the ensuing Japanese year. In view of the speedy expiration of this year of limitation, it will be observed that the brig *Samuel Churchman* is advertised by Messrs. Green, Heath & Allen, to sail about the middle of March. Operations in the trade will be conducted under the 7th article of the treaty, which is in these words:

Article 7. It is agreed that ships of the United States resorting to the ports open to them, shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese government for that purpose. It is stipulated, however, that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are unwilling to exchange. [San Francisco Times and Transcript.

"I say, milkman, you give your cows too much salt?" "Why—how so? How do you know how much salt I give them?" "I judge from the appearance of the milk you bring us lately! Salt makes the cows dry, and then they drink too much water, and that makes their milk thin, you know."

LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to organize the Militia.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That the territory of Washington shall constitute one military district for brigade purposes, in which the legislature, on joint ballot, shall elect a resident citizen thereof, brigadier general, who shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed by the legislature; and each council district in said territory shall constitute one regimental district.

Sec. 2. At the next annual election the legal voters in each council district shall elect in the usual mode of electing officers, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one major, who shall assemble at such place within the district as a majority of them shall select within three months after their election, and proceed to lay off their regimental district into convenient company districts, containing as near one hundred white males as may be, between the age of fifteen and sixty years capable of bearing arms, and shall appoint one captain and two lieutenants in each district as officers therein.

Sec. 3. Such captain shall appoint four sergeants and four corporals in each company, who shall continue in office one year.

Sec. 4. All such officers, except sergeants and corporals, shall be commissioned by the governor, and shall continue in office for the term of one year, unless bodily infirmity or unsoundness of mind prevent them from discharging active duty, or they be removed by a court martial for other good cause.

Sec. 5. In each year every captain shall make out a list of all the persons in his district subject to bear arms, and forward a copy thereof to colonel of the regiment, who shall thereupon make out and forward to the brigadier general a regimental return, showing the number of each rank and grade composing his regiment. It shall be the duty of the brigadier general to report annually to the governor, the state of the militia, the number of regiments and the number of the different rank and grade in each, together with such other information as shall be in his possession relating thereto.

Sec. 6. The governor and brigadier general shall, from time to time, prescribe all rules and regulations not herein provided, necessary for the calling and conducting courts martial.

Sec. 7. Volunteer companies may be formed in the bounds of any regiment under such rules and regulations prescribed by the colonel thereof and approved by the brigadier general.

Sec. 8. On application of the board of commissioners of any county by the certified copy of their order therefor, the governor shall cause to be sent to such county at its expense its quota of public arms.

Sec. 9. Such county commissioners shall have the care of all public arms within their respective counties, and may transfer them under such regulations as they may prescribe to such volunteer companies, battalions, or regiments, on having the safe keeping and return thereof when demanded by the authorized agent of the board, secured by bond and approved sureties.

Sec. 10. The legislature shall elect an adjutant, quarter master and commissary general, and such quarter master general shall have the custody of all public arms not distributed among the several counties, and shall preserve the same in good order in some suitable room at the seat of government until they are legally disposed of, for which he shall have a reasonable compensation allowed him by the legislative assembly.

Sec. 11. All commissioned officers provided for in this act shall be commissioned by the governor, and on receiving their commission each shall take an oath to be endorsed on the back thereof before an officer authorized to administer oaths, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of his office according to law.

Sec. 12. The governor shall fill all vacancies caused by death, absence, resignation or other disability of officers mentioned in this act; and in regimental or company districts where the people fail to elect officers provided for by this act, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill such vacancies by appointment.

Sec. 13. If any person elected to an office provided for in this act shall fail to qualify within thirty days after his appointment or election, the office shall be deemed vacant, and it shall be competent for the governor to fill the same by appointment.

Sec. 14. Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent companies from electing their own officers after they have organized.

Passed January 26, 1855.

Don't you remember old Towser, dear Kate? Old Towser, so shaggy and kind; How he used to lay, day and night by the gate, And seize interlopers behind?

WICKED INSINUATION!—A Spiritual Story.—A lady at Columbus, Ohio, recently inquired of the Spirit rappers how many children she had. "Four," rapped the spirit. The husband, startled at the accuracy of the reply, stepped up and inquired—"How many have I?" "Two!" answered the rapping medium.

The husband and wife looked at each other, with an odd smile on their faces, for a moment, and then retired non-believers. There had been a mistake made somewhere.

Agricultural Society of Washington Territory.

During the late session of the Legislature an act was passed to incorporate a Territorial Agricultural Society, with power to institute and organize branch auxiliary societies for the various counties in the Territory.

The following named persons are constituted by the act a body corporate: Gilmore Hays, Rodolph M. Walker, Calvin H. Hale, Alexander S. Abernethy, Jefferson Huff, Seth Catlin, Nathaniel Hill, Richard H. Lansdale, Thomas M. Chambers, Arthur A. Denny, L. C. Davis, John Moore, Geo. Drew, John R. Jackson, Henry R. Stillman, H. D. Huntington, Nathaniel Stone, Columbia Lancaster, Wm. Dillon, Henry Smith, H. Van Asselt, T. J. Chambers, J. Alexander and Daniel F. Bradford.

Pursuant to notice previously given in accordance with the requirement of the charter, a meeting was held in Olympia on the 31st day of January, for the purpose of organizing the Society, at which there were present five of the incorporators above named, to wit: Gilmore Hays, A. S. Abernethy, Calvin H. Hale, Seth Catlin and Arthur A. Denny.

On motion of Mr. Abernethy, Hon. Seth Catlin was called to the chair and G. F. Whitworth was appointed secretary.

The committee which had been previously appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, reported that they had been unable to procure certain documents which they desired, and were therefore unprepared to report, and asked to be discharged. Their report was received and their request granted.

It was then resolved that we proceed under the charter to elect the officers therein named, whereupon Gilmore Hays was elected president, and George F. Whitworth secretary, to serve until the annual meeting.

The following persons were elected as an executive committee: R. M. Walker and Calvin H. Hale, of the county of Thurston; H. D. Huntington, of the county of Cowlitz; Columbia Lancaster, of the county of Clarke; Geo. Drew and John R. Jackson, of Lewis county; Henry A. Smith, of the county of King; Daniel F. Bradford, of Skamania; J. Alexander, of Island, and Thomas M. Chambers, of Pierce. The president and secretary of the society are members of the committee ex-officio.

On motion of Mr. Abernethy, Messrs. Gilmore Hays, C. H. Hale and R. M. Walker were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, and that said committee be authorized to call a meeting of the society, at such time as they deem proper, for the purpose of receiving and acting upon their report—first giving due notice of the same.

On motion the society then adjourned.

G. F. WHITWORTH, Sec'y.

GENERAL LANE IN CONGRESS.—A late number of the *Washington Union*, the official organ of the administration, speaks of General Lane as follows:—

"The recent appointments by the President for Oregon, offer an occasion to say a few words about the distinguished delegate in Congress from that Territory, General Joseph Lane. There is something highly interesting in the character of this warrior statesman. He is peculiarly fitted to represent a young, athletic, and progressive people, for he adds to the department of great manliness, the ardor of the soldier, and the sagacity of the well skilled legislator. Those who heard his thrilling speeches during the last session of Congress in defence of the army, and in support of his various Territorial bills, will never forget the modesty with which he avoided all allusion to his own gallant deeds, although they only just returned from a fatal conflict with the Indians. Oregon should be proud of General Lane. The manner in which he carried the bill through Congress, authorizing the Secretary of War to adjust and settle upon principles of equity and justice the expenses of the Rogue River war, [including everything, pay of troops, rations, forage, and medical services,] showed his popularity with the people's representatives, at the same time that it displayed his own energy and tact. It will be gratifying intelligence to his enthusiastic friends, in their far off home, to know that he is at work in the departments with all his vigor to bring these important accounts to a settlement, and that the most of them have already been passed without alteration, so correct and just have they been.—General Lane is confident that he will be equally successful in getting through with those which remain to be finally adjusted."

KNOW SOMETHINGS.—The association started in this city a short time since, to counteract the Know Nothings, is said to be growing very rapidly. We are told by one of 'em that it opposes the imposition of any direct or indirect political disabilities, on account of the accident of birth, or the holding of particular religious sentiments. Applying these generalities to present cases, it denounces all distinction based on the religious opinions of candidates for office, and does not inquire whether a nominee is a Catholic or a Protestant, a native or foreigner, and wishes everybody to be obvious on these topics, and if they know them, to keep shady. Organizations auxiliary to a central association are now being formed in every ward throughout the city, and it is proposed, as soon as this organization is perfected, to throw open the doors of their places of meeting, and stand on an open platform.—*Cin. Columbian.*

The Immaculate Conception.

The following letter, which we find in the Newark (N. Y.) Advertiser, gives some particulars of the late convocation at Rome, the proceedings of which are attracting considerable attention:

Rome, Dec. 11th, 1854.

The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin is now a fixed fact—a settled dogma of faith in the Roman Catholic Church. It was magisterially proclaimed in the midst of the celebration of the fete of the Conception in St. Peter's on the 8th instant, by the authentic voice of the Supreme Pontiff. The circumstances were imposing.—Over two hundred full-robed ecclesiastical dignitaries, including sixty Cardinals, and one hundred and forty Arch Bishops and Bishops, representing every part of the world, besides innumerable lesser office-bearers of the Church, assisted in the ceremonies of the eminent occasion. Perhaps so remarkable an assembly has not been convened in the Metropolitan Cathedral before, since the commencement of the century.

The grand procession was formed at the Vatican at 8 o'clock in the morning. It included the Pope's choir, the civil authorities of the city, and the whole papal household, in costume, with the candles and various other insignia of festal occasions, and moved in solemn state to the cathedral, chanting the prescribed Litany. A long line of officials preceded the rich baldachin of the Pontiff. A more sumptuous cortege could scarcely be conceived.

The spectacle in the church after the Pope mounted the throne, surrounded by the gorgeous suite, was, perhaps, too oriental to suit western notions of religious rites; but the services were nevertheless performed with becoming dignity. After the chanting of the Evangelists in Latin and in Greek, Cardinal Maechi, as doyen of the Sacred College, conjointly with the prelates present, including the Bishops of the Greek and Armenian rites, presented at the foot of the throne a petition in the Latin tongue, of which I subjoin a free translation, viz:

"That which for a long time, O Most Holy Father, has been ardently desired, and with full voice demanded by the Catholic Church, viz:—the definite decision by your supreme and infallible judgment, of the Immaculate Conception of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, mother of God, for augmenting her praise, her glory, and her veneration, we, in the name of the Sacred College of Cardinals, of the Bishops of the Catholic world, and of all the faithful, humbly and urgently pray that in this solemnity of the Most Holy Virgin, may be accomplished the common desire. For which end, in the midst of this august sacrifice—in this Temple, sacred to the Prince of the Apostles, and in this solemn assembly of the most ample Senate of Bishops and people, deign, O Most Holy Father, to raise your apostolic voice, and pronounce the dogmatic decree of the Immaculate Conception of Mary, by which there will be joy in Heaven and great rejoicing on Earth!"

The Pope responded that he willingly received the petition, but added that it was necessary to invoke the aid of the Holy Spirit, in order to answer it. The *Veni Creator* was then chanted by the choir and the whole assembly; after which the sovereign Pontiff read aloud, but with a tremulous voice, (in Latin) the following:

DECREE.

It is a dogma of faith, that the most Blessed Virgin in the first instant of her conception, by the singular privilege and grace of God, in virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ, Saviour of the human race, was preserved exempt from all touch of original sin.

The pronouncement of the decree was instantly announced to the world without by the cannon of the Castle of St. Angelo, when all the bells of Rome forthwith commenced a joyful chime, and the inhabitants displayed their various colored satin and dausk ensigns from the windows and balconies of the city. The gloomy streets suddenly became as gay as the flower-bordered walks of a pleasure garden.

On the conclusion of the Church ceremonies, with a Hymn of Thanksgiving, in which the whole vast congregation joined, the procession was re-formed and returned to the Vatican, the Pope being borne in a pontifical chair to the Chapel of Sixtus IV., where, in due form, he crowned the image of the Virgin with a crown of gold, sparkling with precious gems. Among the distinguished spectators of the ceremonies were the Queen of Saxony, the Diplomatic Corps, and the chief officers of the French garrison.

The entire city was illuminated in the evening, including the cupola of the Vatican, and the French and Italian bands made the air vocal with the choicest music for hours. Cardinal Wiseman also made a discourse on the occasion in the Conservatory, to an illustrious audience.

The next morning the Pope held a Consistory in the Apostolic Palace, and made an address to the assembled prelates, thanking them for their assistance in the sacred functions of the occasion, and exhorting them to a faithful observance of duty in the case. Cardinal Bonald, of France, responded in behalf of the assembly. A gold medal was then distributed, bearing the image of the Virgin on one side, and the following Latin epigraph on the other, "Deipha: Virgine sine lae concepta Pias IX. Pont. max. ex auri Australis primitiis sibi oblatis cudi jussit iv. id. dec. mcccclv."

An American Trader for Japan.

The bark "Edward Koppisch," Capt. John H. Eggleston, cleared at the Salem Custom House, recently, for a voyage to Japan and ports in the Pacific Ocean. The "Koppisch" was formerly owned in this city, and Capt. Eggleston, her present owner and commander, who makes the first clearance from any port in the United States direct for Japan, for commercial purposes, likewise sailed the first vessel from Salem for California, which was previous to the gold discovery.

A common clearance even to trade with a new people would not deserve particular attention, but in this instance it is so perfectly characteristic of Salem, that it draws our mind to other little enterprises of late years. The commerce of this country has been almost entirely connected with the great cities—Boston, New York, New Orleans, &c., yet now and then there remains a survivor of the past generations, within whose recollection those places were little more than villages, and who can amaze the young with stories of other towns—who can tell us of Salem, when she astonished the world by the enterprise of her merchant princes—the Derbys, Greys, Crowninshields, Peabodys, and others, by whom she became more wealthy and distinguished than any other port on this continent. In that early time, and to the present, it has been peculiar to Salem, to trade where nobody else traded, to seek new and distant peoples, and to carry out a commerce of her own. We will venture even now, that Salem has commenced the trade with more different peoples in Asia, Africa, South America, and the Islands of the sea, than all the other American ports put together, and if the history of her commerce was written it would be one of the most valuable and interesting books ever issued from the press.

Once Salem held all the trade of the Indies, and fortunes of millions of dollars—such as are not now known out of the great cities—were amassed therefrom. The first American ship around the Cape of Good Hope, was from Salem—the first to trade at Hindostan, Java, Sumatra, China, and through the Dutch with Japan, as with many other Asiatics, were from Salem. The first at Madagascar, at Zanzibar where they retain almost the total gum and ivory trade to this day—and at other ports in East Africa, were from Salem. She was among the first, if not the very first, for ordinary commercial pursuits, on the west shores of Africa; and there she is the first now. She was the first at the mouths of the great South American rivers, at Matritida, at Para, where she retained the control for a long time, and yet leads in the Rubber trade—and other ports in South America. She opened trade with the Feege Islands and has ships there now—she sent the first American goods to traffic in New Holland, and she has her trade to-day with New Zealand, and Salem men, if not vessels, were among the first in this quarter on the north-west coast; and now the first ship for commercial pursuits sails from her quiet waters to Japan.

These facts for such a place, now comparatively insignificant, are singular indeed, and a well arrayed history thereof, from the time of her fisheries, and the primary investments of Higginson, and in foreign traffic, with narratives of early voyages, sketches of eminent sea captains, and of the leading merchants down to the Brookhouses, Uptons, Shepherds, Bretrams, and Philippses of those times, who are like unto and not behind their predecessors, would be a work of intense interest.—[Newburyport Herald.

THE MORMONS.—Speaking of the possibility of a collision between the Mormons of Utah and the United States authorities, growing out of the appointment of Col. Steptoe to the governorship of that Territory, the Louisville Journal says:

"Terrible as a collision at this time between the General Government and the Mormons might be, we say, unhesitatingly, let it come, if it must.—Let the legitimate authority of the United States be maintained in the Territory of Utah, even if, in order to that end, the whole Mormon population have to be driven out or annihilated. All appearances indicate unerringly that, sooner or later, a conflict with the Mormons and the lawful authorities of the nation must take place, and if so, surely the sooner it takes place, the better. And it is especially desirable, and vastly important that, whenever the conflict occurs, our government shall be clearly and indisputably in the right, as it certainly will be in asserting and maintaining by force, its right to appoint the Governor of Utah. The Mormons are a most pestilent people, and a great many persons insist that the General Government shall put down polygamy among them. We have no idea that the government has a right to attempt this, but it has a right to govern Utah as it governs other Territories; and as a conflict at no distant day must, from the very character of Mormonism, and the whole conduct of its devotees, occur from one cause or another, we are not unwilling that those horrible fanatics should take ground for the maintenance of their prodigate prophet as Governor, and bring on the issue now."

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

The Democratic Territorial Convention meets at Olympia, on Monday, May 7th, '55.

The Thurston County Democratic Convention, for the appointment of Delegates to attend the same, meets at Olympia, April 25th.

"The President and Country."

We take pleasure this week, in making room for the following truly able article, from that reliable democratic journal, the Baltimore Republican and Argus, of a late date. We can endorse it with a hearty good will, and ask for it, what it is well worthy of—an attentive perusal. It is powerful, direct, plain and convincing.

It is true that the people of this territory have been humbugged and their rights grossly outraged through the parsimony and imbecility of the Postmaster General, in the management of that branch of the government, effecting this portion of the Pacific coast.

It is also true, and is a matter of regret, that since the organization of this territory—presuming on the ground understood to be occupied by the President, that in his appointments to office in territories, he would be governed more or less by the recommendations of the democratic members of their legislatures—that a more satisfactory realization of that proposition has not been vouchsafed this territory thus far—knowing as we do fully well, that from some cause, little or no regard has been paid to such recommendations, but appointments from abroad substituted. As we cannot forget these facts, we cannot but at the same time remember, that the administration of President Pierce is a national, not sectional one, and that Washington is a new, and in some respects, perhaps, unfortunate territory.

We are not of that number, however, who believe that the present administration is either weak, timid or erroneous, and the time is not far distant when those who speak disapprovingly of it and President Pierce, in general terms, will acknowledge their weakness and folly in being led off by disappointed aspirants under him. This administration is one of the strongest we have ever had—too strong for the abolitionists, who pretend to believe that it is corrupt and dishonest on the Nebraska measure.

Will our adversaries name the acts of the President that are indicative of his weakness, or want of firmness? In what instance has he failed to meet every question with the utmost promptness and vigor? Has he been non-committal in any instance? Has he withheld his opinion when the public were entitled to know it? Have not his messages been of the first order? Have the Know Nothing conspirators received any "aid or comfort" at his hands? Let his opponents point out his acts, and designate his weakness.

The democratic party of the United States was never more firm, reliable or promising for future good than at this moment; this whirlwind of abolitionism and know-nothingism has only blown the chaff away, and the party is now more firm and healthy than ever.

"The attempt has been made by such papers as the N. Y. Herald to assassinate the administration of the United States and his cabinet responsible for such marked changes as have occurred in recent elections in the middle and western states. The course of reasoning pursued reminds us of the cause assigned for the 'Goodwin Sands' by the peasant who accounted for that growing obstruction. He said that 'it was the Salisbury steeple' for 'he had heard nothing of the Goodwin Sands until the steeple was built, and therefore the Salisbury steeple was the cause of the Goodwin Sands.'"

We belong to the democratic party, not only on attachment to its principles, but because we are of the opinion that its organization is best adapted to the advancement of the present and future prosperity of the whole country. But while we are members of that party, we are not its retainers; and we should, upon sufficient cause, exercise our right to criticize freely the action of its chiefs, no less than its subordinates. The same freedom of personal opinion which allows of such latitude of censure, makes it proper to state whenever it is required or deserved. We propose to-day, in the very season of party adversity, as it is fondly regarded by our ancient enemies and false friends, to review calmly and dispassionately the grave charges of its disorganization which are brought against the president and his advisers before the great tribunal of the democratic party of the country.

It has been said that the president committed a vital error in the construction of his cabinet, and in originating, or permitting the course to be taken afterwards in the distribution of official patronage. The error as to his cabinet is not pretended to have been the selection of incompetent men. One and all, they possessed personal qualifications fully equal to the necessities of their several positions. The error complained of, and out of which, it is said, grew the division in our ranks, depended upon no question of capacity or incapacity. Indeed, it occurred before any administrative act had taken place which could have been a praise or dispraise for the cabinet or its chief. It originated, confessedly, in the selection by the president of some of his advisers and officers from men who were bitterly opposed by a section of the party. It was in New York the naked result of party schism. No man doubts that if the president had selected Daniel S. Dickinson as his secretary of state, but that the national democrats would have remained faithful to his administration, and have been the loudest declaimers in his behalf. No man doubts that every man of the opposite wing had been proscribed, and would have been regarded by the New York hard as a worthy measure of public justice. But will the party of the country, now free from the pressing influence of personal sympathies, hesitate to say that the president was right in endeavoring, so far as his action was concerned, to destroy the lines of division in the party which had by its joint action elevated him to power, when by common consent it has been agreed that in national affairs these two divisions should coalesce and unite. Had he followed the bent of his political sympathies with the doctrines of the hard, and ostracized the softs for their local politics and state, would he not have acted as effectively delivered the state of New York bound into the hands of our adversaries as it can be in the approaching election?

Could he have adopted a course fairer and more even than to recognize both sections, and to invite both to the harmony in which he desired to see them exist? Was it unreasonable that he should ask his appointed Judge Brown, to exercise the same spirit of conciliation that had marked his own conduct? Was it strange, when his calm suggestion met with an angry response from his subordinate, and when it was manifest that the purpose was to use the authority conferred less for the ends of peace than of further party excitation, that he should have removed the offending officer? No man condemned this act who regards it from a just point of view. Nor can any one say that such removal was a true cause of offence, when it was followed by a continued confidence in others of the same political opinions with the removed officer, and by the appointment of such as had ever stood in near relations of sympathy to those with whom that officer and his friends had acted. If there was error anywhere, it was in the generous, unconditional offer of a high and profitable trust to one whose temper towards his personal opponents was unknown. But the motive of the offer was wise and honorable; nor is the president responsible for the abuse of his generosity, kindness and trust.

We do not, however, regard the present division of the democratic party of the state as the result of the weakness of the general democratic sentiment. The sections are kept apart only by the machinations of leaders. If we fail in the coming elections, the masses of both divisions will fully estimate the conduct of those who, by the means of conventions have prevented the coherence of the several parts of their common multitude. If they cannot have peace by the consent of their various leaders, their leaders will be afterwards sacrificed, notably, at the hands of the columns and their political death will insure their political quiet. They will sleep well.

But there is no more mad pretence than for such journals to allege our defeat in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other states, to have been occasioned by the result already alluded to. It has proceeded from two plain causes. The old whig party has been content to purchase further power and existence by a union with the abolition cliques of the country, or by an alliance with a native-American party forming in many of the states. The pretext for the former alliance was the Kansas and Nebraska bill; the pretext for the latter was the Missouri question. No man can urge an objection to the Kansas and Nebraska bill, except that it takes from Congress, in a great degree, the power to dissolve this Union by any practical legislation against slavery. No man ever supposed that a law which insured the continuance of the Union would prevent agitation. The agitation of a demagogue is dearest to him when he can agitate, and yet be responsible for no result; because then, in power or out of it, he is never stripped of his element of verbiage, and he has the opportunity to adjust that of which he complains.

If the whig party of the country knew to-day that it could repeal the Kansas and Nebraska bill, it would be done. Its members are content to make use of the passage of the law as a cause for agitation, and they coalesce with the fanatics of the north and west to that end alone. The tree is shaken, not to tear it from the earth, which is the purpose of the sincere abolition allies, but to gather the fruit thereon. There is no intelligent whig, even among the opponents of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, but must admit that the territorial condition of the country required a new adjustment of the question which had been originally, for the time, determined by the Missouri compromise. It was needed to prevent the recurrence of the storm which in 1820 shook the confederation to its base. The spirit which had then made John Randolph claim the Missouri territory as a gift of God to the south had revived in the acquisition of new territory, and again directed its exertions to the government of that already attained. The alternative of free territory or dissolution presented in 1820 by Lewis, of Pennsylvania, had been revived, with full emphasis, in the debates upon the various bills passed by congress in 1850. Friends and enemies of these measures, in that year, alike knew that the settlement of 1820 should not, in the slightest modification, remain a permanent adjustment of the vexed question. In 1836 the triangle between the Missouri river and the west line of the state of Missouri had been ceded to that state, though by the 'compromise,' as it was termed, this was to be free territory. The laws of 1850 were a necessary modification of the rule laid down in 1820. The single issue presented in providing for the government of Kansas and Nebraska was whether the calm year succeeding the Missouri contest should not be employed in anticipating the excitements and dangers of the future, and in providing for their correction or prevention. It was a wise movement, looking to the good of posterity; and we should be proud to have seen the noble courage of the whig party as such to keep alive the free of sectional agitation for no other end than that they may more conveniently take their own bread, and turn the machinery of their local party organization against the interests of the whole country.

We commend such of them as are actuated in reverence to the name of their great leader, Henry Clay, to determine whether the acts of 1850 did not more wisely depart from the compromise of 1820 than did the Kansas and Nebraska bill from the letter and spirit of those famous laws.

But the uncandid spirit of the opponents of the administration does not pause at this mark. While we rejoice at the disaffection of such democrats as have attached themselves to the administration, and while they affect to believe that the administration is responsible for the result. It is true that Pierre Soulé, a foreign born citizen, was named minister to Spain, and equally true that Albert Gallatin, a Swiss emigrant, was sent as minister to France by president Madison in 1815. Both had received the sanction and favor of their adopted states by an election to the senate of the United States. President Pierce was as free to select Soulé as president Madison was to select Gallatin. When the conduct of Madison is visited with the condemnation of history it will be time enough to place on record a defence of Pierce.

In whatever respects has the conduct of this administration deserved censure? We are told that it committed an act of cruelty at Greytown. It is not needful to review an affair that has no more significance than had the burning of Spanish Batavia. The government claims to justify its act by the fact that it called authorities of that place, by their piratical conduct, had placed themselves outside the lines of comity or forbearance. The emphatic silence of the only government claiming to exercise any right of jurisdiction over that territory, by virtue of its superior force, is sufficient warrant for the justice of the proceeding.

Apart from these attacks, slander has found no point of assault against the administration. The treaties made by the present government have laid the foundation for a wider prosperity. Its treasury has been faithfully guarded. Its legal relations have been ably vindicated. Its army and navy have been wisely regulated and controlled. Its internal policy has been sagaciously conducted. It is no more responsible for an alteration in the domestic politics of the states, outside of New York, than for a success or reverse of the rebel or imperialists in Cuba, or even if the state of New York its action has been just, or if it has indirectly contributed to the state of political affairs existing in that commonwealth.

It is the fortune of the administration to be in a position in which, if we are satisfied, we are satisfied that has both the courage and capacity to maintain itself against all assaults. The power to prevent evil is ascribed almost in its magnitude as the power to do good. And we dare say that the president, unswayed by any change wrought by fortuitous circumstances in the number of those in either house with whom he has hitherto acted, will maintain the time-honored principles of his party with as much firmness and equanimity as at an ordinary session of congress gave him. The desertion of the camp-followers may embarrass, but cannot unnerve a well-ried leader. We bid him God speed.

To prevent confusion in the business departments of the Surveyor General's office, and the offices of the Register and Receiver, land claimants are informed that they should send their notifications and evidence of settlement, &c., directly to the office of the Register and Receiver, and be before whom all conflicts of boundary are to be determined until otherwise ordered.

The sloop "Sarah Stone," Captain Slater, arrived at the port of Olympia, on Monday evening last from Steilacoom, and departed on Wednesday for Port Townsend and intermediate ports.

In answer to inquiries on that subject we would say, that money can be transmitted to the publishers of the Pioneer and Democrat, at the risk of the firm, in payments of subscription, advertising, &c.—a guarantee of the postmaster, at the office where such remittance is mailed being sufficient to establish the fact.

Overland Mail to California.

The subject of the overland mail and wagon road, from some point on the Missouri to California, is engaging very general attention throughout the country—in the cities of the western states, and in California. Meetings are being held in the larger towns and cities on the Pacific—committees appointed, and funds raised for the examination of various passes in the Sierra Nevada mountains. We may expect soon to have reports on those different routes, and the public will then be able to judge which is most feasible, and best adapted to the purposes of this great work. When the whole people of California unite with energy in a project of this kind, fully realizing its vital importance, there is little doubt but that it will be prosecuted with vigor, and speedily brought to a successful completion.

In the meantime, the territories of Washington and Oregon should be alive to a sense of the importance of extending, from some eligible point, a branch to intersect the main trunk, for the diversion of our mail matter, and such travel as might be desirous of directing its course to this section of country; and we cannot but believe, much as we may dislike peculiar incorporations, but that the joint action of the legislatures of Washington and Oregon territories in the formation of a company, with that object in view, with limited powers, and under wholesome restrictions as to time, &c., would be second in importance only, as far as the interests of this section of country is concerned, in the event of its being successfully carried out, to the completion and operation of a railroad to the Pacific.

Possessed, as this territory now is, with a wagon road leading over the Cascade mountains in the direction of Fort Wallawalla, and with recent appropriations by congress, of limited sums, for the construction of military roads leading from the shores of the Sound, by the Fort Vancouver, up the Columbia river to the Dalles, we know of no enterprise in which capital can be engaged, at present, to better advantage, than in being expended in immediate connection with those appropriations, in opening up a thoroughfare of travel for a line of stages connecting with the line, and forming an intersection with the road from the Missouri to California, when once established. Our mails would thus be made to reach us directly, and at once, and an advantageous communication with the western states be forever established. At all events, the appropriations for the roads alluded to, should be expended without delay, and renewed efforts made to obtain a sufficiency from congress to complete them in a somewhat respectable manner.

Calculations have been made at Sacramento, that \$750,000 would establish the overland stage line referred to, from the western frontier of the other side, to California, and that the monthly current expenses, including interest on capital, wear and tear, &c., would be \$57,000. The receipts from passengers, have been estimated, would amount to \$72,000 monthly, at the rate of \$150 for each—leaving a monthly profit of \$13,500, besides a compensation for carrying the mail.

We hope the enterprise of this portion of the coast will set itself to work, in the making out of a connecting calculation, and give the public the benefit of the result.

The following is the joint resolution introduced into the United States Senate from the committee on post offices and post roads, for the object alluded to. We are not informed, by our last advices from Washington, of the disposition made of it:

"That a weekly mail to and from San Francisco, from some point on the Mississippi, be established; the trip to be fourteen days, the postage on the letters to be fifty cents per half ounce, and pre-paid, the mail not to weigh over two hundred pounds, and the remuneration to be six thousand dollars per trip; and if from any cause the mail be delayed beyond sixteen days, the pay of the trip to be forfeited. Three successive delays beyond that time to cause a forfeiture of the contract. The contract to be commenced within one year, and to be continued five years."

"Read and ordered to be printed."

THURSTON COUNTY CONVENTION.—Black Lake, Mound Prairie, and one or two other precincts have held their primary meetings, and nominated excellent representatives to attend the county convention. It seems to be pretty generally understood that we are to have two county conventions—one to nominate delegates to the territorial convention, as suggested last week, and another to nominate members for the legislative assembly,—the latter to be an adjourned convention of the former. Such precincts as have not yet held their primary meetings have not well to bear this in mind, in order to prevent misunderstanding, and select either one or two sets of delegates for the purpose referred to, as they think best. It seems to be a fixed fact, at all events, that we are to have two conventions.

Organization of the Militia.

By an act of the last Legislative Assembly, published on the first page of today's paper, provision was made for the organization of the militia of the territory, and we call the attention of our readers to the notice of Brig. Gen. Gibbs, relative thereto, which will be found in our advertising columns.

Last year several disturbances occurred, as all well remember, in the neighborhood of Bellingham Bay, resulting in robbery and murder, and near our borders in our sister territory, the most ruthless atrocities were committed on peaceable immigrants—neither age nor sex having been spared, and although congress has probably, at its last session, increased its regular force some four regiments, it is not probable that any portion of that force can reach this exposed portion of our domain until late in the season, and then not in sufficient time to protect us from possible emergencies.

There are rumors that the Northern Indians design a repetition of their acts of rapine of last year, and as reports have gained considerable credence, that, along the immigrant route of the South Pass, the Indians are generally hostile, prudence would indicate that necessary precautionary steps should be taken by way of preparation to effectually resist any combination that they may form, to the end that the Indians be chastised and reduced to subjection.

The general war now raging in Europe may, at any moment, involve our own country in war; and for our protection, not a gun is mounted, not an embarkment of earth is thrown up, and but two skeletons of companies are stationed on the Sound, and some three or four on the Columbia River.

We must be prepared to protect ourselves, and our organizations should be such that a volunteer force can, should occasion require it, be detached against the Indians, or be posted for the defence of our waters and domain, against attack from abroad.

We require, mainly cavalry, artillery and riflemen. Cavalry for Indian purposes, artillery for defence of our harbors, and riflemen in conjunction with both.

The planting of a battery—the mounting and the service of heavy guns, is perfectly within our means. The officers of the army, stationed in our territory have the professional information, and would, no doubt, gladly lend their aid, and a few days' practice of our hardy and intelligent citizens, would make them good artillerymen. The character of the country west of the Cascades is peculiarly adapted to the rifle service, and our riflemen would soon be the best in the world.

Against Indians east of the Cascade Mountains, troops, to be effective, must be mounted on strong and enduring horses; otherwise all attempts to chastise hostile Indians, all of whom are well mounted, will be abortive. In case of a winter campaign, riflemen would be needed, who, leaving their horses at secure grass quarters, can, on snow shoes, with packs on their backs, ferret out the Indians in the mountain fastnesses, and summarily punish them. Our organization must be such that our citizens can defend our harbors and protect our frontiers from Indian depredations. Our militia must move faster than Indians, both mounted and on foot. The Indians, in short, should feel that neither snow nor cold will protect them from the arm of justice.

It is believed that suitable arms and guns can be procured from the General Government either in virtue of existing legislation, or by special acts.

MAIL CONTRACT.—Capt. JAMES M. HUNT, of the late steamer "Major Tompkus," has exhibited to us proposals, which he, in connection with JOHN H. SCRANTON, Esq., propose to transmit, per express, to the proper department for the carrying of the United States mails from the head of Puget Sound to Port Townsend, on a good and sufficient steamer or steamers, stopping at all intermediate points. Capt. Hunt, after thoroughly explaining and setting in their true light, to the department, the many miserable and unpardonable blunders contained in the printed proposals, such as giving the correct distances from point to point, and making the localities of the different town sites and business places on the Sound and Straits properly understood, has proposed for the contract in two forms—one corrected from the chart, covering all the contracts, and the other, agreeable to the instructions of the department. As the former has been strongly recommended to the attention of the department as at once essentially practicable, we hope no excuse will be left for its immediate adoption. Utter ignorance, or a wilful, malicious attention from some quarter, can alone excuse or explain the motives which operated on the department in presenting the proposals in the mysterious, bungling manner in which they appear, and we are not done commenting on them, either.

Territorial Convention.

Although not fully advised of the fact, yet we have no doubt but that ere this a majority of the counties in the territory have held their convention, and made nominations of delegates to attend the democratic territorial convention. Lewis county appointed her delegate last week—the counties along the Columbia river, we learn, are ready to follow suit, and the holding of the terms of the U. S. District courts in the counties on the Sound will afford favorable opportunities for large assemblages, and a full, free and fair expression of the will, and should they wish to indicate it, the preference of the people, in their primary capacity, as to whom they desire as the democratic candidate for delegate to congress.

We are unable to say whether or not the delegates will come up with instructions from the several counties, as to their first choice for delegate, respectively. Be that as it may, we look for a highly intelligent assemblage of the democracy—a body of men fully capable of reflecting the will of the party, to the satisfaction of those to whom they are immediately responsible—who will, whoever the nominee may be, labor earnestly and zealously to secure his election—"fight on, fight ever," against all factions and isms, all combinations and unholy alliances, that seek to convert our hitherto happy country into a theatre of sectional strife, bloodshed and discontent, where the worst passions of the human breast may run riot.

We trust the action of the convention—in its resolutions, and all its proceedings—will be clear, frank, sensible and bold, and that every question of the day, in which the party of the territory is interested, will be met in an honest and unequivocal manner.

Let that convention exemplify to the territory for all time to come, that the democracy are neither afraid or ashamed to show their hands and avow their principles; that they court the light, and invite investigation; that they do not meet in dark places, obscure garrets, fence corners and alleys, secretly, like thieves and burglars, to concoct treason against the constitution, and rob humanity of their natural rights.

We would rather see the democracy defeated a thousand times over, in honestly contending for principle, than succeed by unfair and dishonorable means. If we do not succeed in electing the nominee of the convention, if we act consistently, we will certainly do what is better—deserve success!

All will be well, if the democrats will but stand to their arms, stick to their principles, and make no compromises with the enemy. We firmly believe that Know Nothing whiggery is on its last legs in this territory. It will tumble to pieces by its own rottenness, and that before very long. Mark our prediction!

In addition to our late delegate in congress—Hon. Columbia Lancaster—the friends of the following named gentlemen will present their claims to the consideration of the convention as competitors for the nomination, viz: Hon. H. R. Crosbie, Clarke county; Col. I. N. Eber, Island county; Col. Wm. Cock, Hon. Victor Monroe, Col. J. P. Anderson, and Gov. I. I. Stevens, of Thurston.

Although the names of the foregoing gentlemen have been brought before the people more prominently than any others, yet in connection with the office of delegate, we have heard the names of the following gentlemen spoken of highly and favorably, viz: Secretary C. H. Mason, Seth Catlin, Esq., Joseph Cushman, Esq., Chief Justice Lander, H. C. Moseley, Esq., Edward Fitzhugh, Esq., and others.

Money Matters in the States.

Although the financial affairs of California, owing to the recent suspensions and failures, still exhibit a dubious appearance—confidence, and doubt and uncertainty still contending for the mastery in the minds of the commercial and mercantile circles, yet on the Atlantic side the crisis seems to be well nigh passed, and the commercial articles of the New York papers report a more favorable condition of the money market than formerly.

Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, announce that all the drafts of Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, upon them, and all correspondents in the Atlantic States, will be promptly paid by the bank of America, New York. This looks like an early resumption of business.

In most of the eastern cities, evidence of the relaxation of the iron grasp of "hard times" is coming from every quarter. Several large manufactories which had stopped, or had their workmen on half-time, are resuming full operations. We trust these evidences will multiply, and become stern realities. The New York Independent regards the worst as over, and for the following reasons:

"1st. We begin the new year with greatly reduced indebtedness, both at home and abroad. 2d. We have entirely suspended the shipment of gold to foreign parts. 3d. At the present price of ex-

change, we can import specie at a profit of 11 to 2 per cent. 4th. By our own production of gold in California we are now increasing strength at the rate of about \$4,000,000 per month. 5th. Our importations of foreign merchandise show a falling off since the first of December nearly fifty per cent, as compared with last year. 6th. Our Western banks are in a greatly improved condition, and having been taught good lessons of late, will doubtless confine themselves hereafter to a more safe and legitimate business. 7th. We have in prospect, particularly at the North, an active and steady foreign demand for all our surplus products. 8th. Sound business men in every department of trade are now determined to do their business upon more correct principles; to shorten their credits and require more punctuality."

News by Express.

STUART, with a heavy express direct from California, arrived here on Wednesday evening, bringing dates from the Atlantic cities to Feb. 20—from California to March 19th, and from Oregon to March 24th.

The last Congress has appropriated \$67,000 for the public buildings of Oregon. No news of interest from that territory. Gen. Lane, it is said, will receive the nomination of the democratic convention for delegate to Congress.

Business in San Francisco is more lively than at the time of the departure of the previous steamer. Lumber is down, and no sale. Page, Bacon & Co. were likely to retrieve their misfortunes in the banking business, by a resumption of business and payment of liabilities. Adams & Co. was at 70 cents discount.

Meigs, the swindler and forger, was in Valparaiso, at the last accounts.

From Sebastopol there is nothing absolutely important, although the general tenor of the advices show that there is some slight improvement in the condition of the British forces. Reinforcements have landed; clothing has been received in the camp, as well as ammunition, and the establishment of a central depot for provisions has relieved much suffering. But we have the ominous announcement that but little can be done before spring.

The diplomatic intelligence is, that Prussia has beaten Austria in its proposition for a general mobilization of the whole federal army.

The political news is of a highly important character.

As was predicted at the departure of the Atlantic, the resignation of Lord John Russell was followed by that of the entire Aberdeen ministry, and up to the latest moment no new cabinet had been constructed.

Lord Derby had been invited by her Majesty to form a new ministry, but his efforts were unsuccessful.

Germanic relations were in as complicated a condition as ever; indeed new difficulties were daily springing up.

In the U. S. Senate, Feb. 19th, the bill providing for a railroad from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific was debated and finally passed by a vote of 24 to 21. The bill provides for the construction of three roads, northern, central and southern, and grants twelve sections of land per mile in aid thereof. No action of the House had been had on the bill up to the 20th Feb.

The House has passed the joint resolution authorizing the creation of the office of Lieutenant General, and the President has approved the bill sent to the Senate the name of Winfield Scott as Lieutenant General of the United States.

The President has vetoed the French spoliation bill.

NEW YORK.—Senator Seward has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate, receiving 19 votes in the Senate, and 69 in the House. The vote stood as follows:—Seward 18, Dickinson 5, Allen 2, and five others 1 each—House, Seward 69, Dickinson 14, Seymour 18, Hunt 8, Dix 7, and 11 scattering.

ILLINOIS.—Lyman Trumbull was elected U. S. Senator. Tenth ballot—necessary to a choice 50—L. Trumbull 51, Joel A. Matteson 47, A. Williams 1. Trumbull is an anti-Nebraska democrat, representative elect from the eighth congressional district. Result entirely unexpected.

The legislature of Nebraska assembled on the 16th February, when a message was received from Governor Cummings. Both houses organized on the 17th, the choice of officers indicating a majority favorable to the administration. The course of the governor will probably be sustained.

The telegraph announces the appointment of senator Dodge as minister to Spain, in place of Major Breckinridge, declined. Mr. Dodge's senatorial term expires on the 4th of March next.

WASHINGTON.—The statement that A. Dudley Mann is to resign the assistant secretaryship of state, or to receive an appointment as minister to France, or secretary of legation at Paris, are utterly untrue. In the executive session of the Senate to-day, John B. Miller was withdrawn and Sam'l S. Cox, of Ohio, was nominated as secretary of the legation to Lima, Peru. The following nominations were sent in:—Hayward, to be Marshall of Utah; Doyle, Marshall of Nebraska; Porter, to be Collector at New Orleans; Raylum, to be Appraiser in New Orleans.

was then postponed for two weeks. Sixty-one candidates have been put in nomination in the house.

The following startling intelligence from Havana, we copy from the New York Tribune. It is supposed that the fitting out of the Kinsey expedition has been the cause of the alarm on the island:

HAVANA, Feb. 8, 1855.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CUBA.—FILLIERS EXPECTED.—Such a state of confusion and uproar as has existed in this city, for the last few days, must be imagined by the reader, for to attempt a description is utterly beyond my power. Soldiers marching in large numbers, with drums beating, bugles blowing, and colors flying, making such a noise and hubbub as I have never before heard. Then we have had a Spanish fleet, composed of a brig-of-war, a frigate and three war-steamers, all having troops on board, depart from this beautiful haven, evidently not bound on a peaceful mission, although their destination has not been made public.

All this has been occasioned by intelligence received by Gen. Concha, of a filibuster party having left, or being about to leave the United States for Cuba.

Then there have been several arrests of wealthy and respectable Creoles, and of one Spaniard, a gentleman of the name of Pinto, who, with the others, stands accused of having entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the present government of this island. Again, numerous persons whose presence here is considered dangerous to the public welfare, have been ordered to take their departure at forty-eight hours' notice, some, even, I am told, at twenty-four hours.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15, 1855.

Great excitement existed at Havana in consequence of the discovery of the plot to assassinate the Captain-General and his advisers at the Opera.

On the 8th inst. Don Ramon Pinto, an intimate friend of Gen. Concha's, was arrested, and thirty-five other influential citizens; and on the 9th inst. forty others were arrested. The Governor of Matanzas is also reported to have been arrested; also, Marti, of the Opera.

A descent of Gen. Quitman upon the island, with a force of 8000 men, was very much feared.

Gen. Concha is said to be well informed in regard to the movements of the conspirators. A New Orleans correspondent gives some statements going to confirm the rumors of a fresh invasion of Cuba. He states that three steamers have been chartered for the expedition, which is under the direction of Gen. Quitman, and that 2000 men have already left New Orleans to embark for the island. The truth of these rumors, time alone can prove.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19, 1855.

The steamship Black Warrior has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 15th inst.

Great excitement still prevailed, and new military companies were being formed. The whole island had been declared in a state of siege, and all the ports in a state of blockade.

A proclamation had been issued ordering the enlistment of all volunteers, between the ages of 18 and 50, who were capable of bearing arms.

A military commission had been created for the eastern part of the island.

It was reported that Gen. Concha had sent to Porto Rico for more troops.

The British ship-of-the-line Boscawen had left Havana, and the war steamer Medea was engaged in conveying troops.

The British Rear Admiral reviewed the troops with General Concha on the 13th inst.

A decree was being enforced prohibiting the sale of fire-arms and ammunition.

FORTHCOMING PROCLAMATION.—The Washington Star of Feb. 5th says:

"We are inclined to believe, from the signs in the official horizon, that an executive proclamation will soon be issued, warning all citizens of the United States against the infraction of our neutrality laws by participating in armed expeditions to settle in Central America. The advertisement of a Mr. Busbrod W. Forbel for volunteers for the Kinsey expedition, seems to be taken to be the basis for the expected official paper. The proclamation in question informs the required colonists that they are expected to hold 'themselves in readiness to serve for the protection of the government about to be established,' &c. &c. according to the reading of the United States government, there is no portion of Central America without a legitimate government, de jure at least, the idea of an expedition from this country to establish a government there is supposed to be judged by the authorities here to be an infraction of the United States neutrality laws."

The stock of the company has been issued. The share of Col. Kinsey, as Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General of its dominions, is said to be 12,000 shares, of the value of \$35 each. The whole number of shares is 200,000, representing aggregate capital of five million of dollars. The whole of it may not be immediately paid down in cash, but the bonds of the company, said to comprise \$30,000,000, will be ample as a reserve for raising funds, should the state of the exchequer require it.

PRESENTS FROM JAPAN.—Japanese presents for President Pierce, Commodore Perry, and various officers of the Japan expedition, sent by the Emperor of Japan, have reached Washington, and as it is contrary to the constitution for these officers to receive them, they have been temporarily deposited in the State Department.

A term of the United States District Court will be commenced in Jefferson county on Monday next, April 24—Judge F. A. CHENOWETH presiding.

The steambot "Daniel Webster," Capt. McLane, arrived at the port of Olympia, on Wednesday evening last, with freight and passengers—three days from Port Townsend.

We are indebted to Mr. M. BERTMAN, merchant of this place, who returned from San Francisco on Monday last, for full files of late papers from that city.

VANDERBILT'S PROPOSED LINE OF EUROPEAN STEAMERS.—Cornelius Vanderbilt has addressed a letter to the Postmaster General, covering a proposition to run a semi-monthly line of steamers between New York and Liverpool, in alternation with the Collins line, provided that government will pay him for his mail service the sum of \$15,000 the round voyage. This is \$3000 less than half the sum paid to the Collins line for each voyage, and in the course of the year would be \$430,000 less than the sum paid to the Collins vessels for a like service. Mr. Vanderbilt says that he only asks this subsidy so long as a like subsidy is granted to Messrs. Collins and Cunard, and the moment their subsidies are withdrawn he is ready to plant himself upon the great principle of free competition, neither asking or taking any aid whatever from the government. If his proposition is accepted, he says he is satisfied as to his ability to carry out his enterprise with advantage to the country and without loss to himself.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month. All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

Pure Refined Calcined and Extra Carbonated Saleratus. This calcined Saleratus will commend itself to every family using it. The manufacturers guarantee its purity. JOHN G. PARKER, JR., Sole agent for the sale of this Saleratus in Washington Territory. March 29, 1855. 29J

May Flower, El Sacramento, E. T. HUDSON LINDEN, AND OUR GENERAL BRANDS OF TOBACCOES OF JONES & HUDSON'S MANUFACTURE. "The May Flower" is put up expressly for retail trade, 12 plants to the pound, and it is admitted by all who have tried it, to be the best they have ever tasted. For sale by SAM. H. PRICARD, Up stairs, corner Battery and Sacramento Sts., San Francisco. Goods brought on commission and forwarded to any part of the mines. March 31, 1855. 1m29

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

CLARK DREW, Watch Maker and Jeweler, OLYMPIA, W. T.

Register and Receiver's Notice TO SETTLERS, IN Tp. 20 North, Range 1 West in W. T.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE CLAIMS OR PARTS OF CLAIMS IN THE ABOVE NAMED TOWNSHIPS are requested to appear at the office of the Register and Receiver of the land district for Washington Territory, in Olympia, on the days designated below, to wit:

IN Tp. 20 N., Range 1 W., on the 27th & 28th Feb.	West in W. T.
" 19 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 18 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 17 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 16 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 14 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 13 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 12 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 11 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 10 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 9 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 8 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 7 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 6 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 3 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" 1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "

When and where will be prepared to enter upon the adjustment and settlement, according to law, of all claims of boundary lines that may be found to exist among them.

And all persons who have settled on UNRESERVED land in said Territory (who have not filed a notification of their claims) are hereby requested to do so within thirty days from the first day of April 1855, under penalty of forfeiture of their claims by enactment of the 3d section of the act of July 17th, 1854. Given under our hands at Olympia, this 10th day of February, 1855. H. C. MOSELEY, Register, E. YULEE, Receiver. Feb. 10, 1855. 4w22

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

1. It must be shown either that the property has been taken by force, or with intent to steal, or that it has been maliciously destroyed, and that the person to whom it belonged was lawfully within the Indian country.
2. Application for remuneration must be made by the owner, his representative, attorney, or agent, to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, within ninety days after the commission of the injury.
3. The necessary documents and proofs must accompany the application.
4. Oaths may be administered and depositions taken by the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent. Whenever the Indian can make out a presumption of title in himself, from the fact of previous possession or ownership, the burden of proof will rest on the white person.
5. The application, documents, and proofs, must be transmitted by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, to the Department of the Interior, for the direction of the President.
6. Whenever directed by him, a demand will be made by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, upon the nation or tribe to which the Indian or Indians committing the injury belonged, for satisfaction.
7. From the making of such demand of satisfaction, the "reasonable time," not exceeding twelve months, will be computed.
8. If within that time the Indian nation or tribe shall refuse or neglect to make satisfaction, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make return of his delinquency to the Department of the Interior, accompanied by the papers connected with the case, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury.
9. Every person making application to the agent for indemnification for injuries committed by Indians upon his property, will be required to make affidavit, that neither himself, his representative, attorney, or agent, has violated the provisions of this law, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge. Evidence of such "seeking or attempting," if communicated to the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make a part of the return of his delinquency, before required.
10. Claims may accordingly be filed either at the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs, at Olympia, or delivered to the agent for the Puget Sound District, Col. M. T. SIMMONS, or the sub-agent for the Columbia River, W. H. TAPPAN, who will attend the various courts during term time for the purpose.
11. ISAAC I. STEVENS, Gov. & Sup't. Indian Affs. Olympia, March 18, 1855. n28-ly.

Territorial Convention.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY. By authority vested in the Democratic Central Territorial Committee for Washington Territory, delegated to them by the Territorial Convention assembled at Seattle on the 24th day of January, 1854, said committee have designated

MONDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, as the time, and OLYMPIA as the place for the meeting of the Territorial Convention for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress.

The convention has been called this early, in consequence of the change of time for holding the general election, from the first Monday in September to the 2d Monday in July.

The basis of representation will remain the same as at the former convention—being one delegate for each representative, and two delegates for each councilman—each county being entitled to at least one delegate in the convention.

According to the recent apportionment of the Legislative Assembly, that body will be represented at the next session as follows, in the respective counties:

IN THE COUNCIL. Walla Walla, Skamania and Clarke elects two; Cowlitz, Wahkiakum and Pacific elect one; Lewis and Chehalis elect one; Thurston, two; Pierce and Sawamish, one; King, one; Island, Jefferson, Clallam and Whatcom, one.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Walla Walla elects one; Skamania, one; Clarke four; Cowlitz one; Wahkiakum and Pacific, one; Lewis, two; Thurston, six; Sawamish, one; Pierce, three; King, three; Island, one; Jefferson, one; Jefferson and Clallam, one; Whatcom, one.

Whole number of councilmen and representatives, 38—total number of delegates entitled to a seat in the convention, 47.

The Central Committee would here take occasion to announce the following named gentlemen as a corresponding and vigilance committee for the several counties, as follows:

Walla Walla, Lloyd Brook, Skamania, Wm. McCool, Clarke, H. C. Crocker, Cowlitz, Seth Catlin, Pacific, H. C. Dawson, Chehalis, Geo. Nagge, Lewis, Jackson Barton, Thurston, J. W. Wiley, Sawamish, D. Shelton, Pierce, M. H. Frost, King, W. A. Strickler, Island, Sam'l Crocker, Whatcom, E. Fitzhugh, Jefferson, J. P. Keller, Clallam, E. G. P. Jones, Jefferson, J. P. Keller, Dem. Ter. Central Com. W. T.

It is earnestly recommended that the appointment of delegates from the different representative and council districts be made at as early a day as practicable, in order that all may have ample time to make suitable arrangements to attend.

The corresponding committee are respectfully invited to communicate freely with the Territorial Central Committee, and amongst themselves, and all matters of importance touching the welfare of the party, bearing upon the approaching election for members of the Legislature and delegate to Congress.

J. W. WILEY, Ch'n., H. C. MOSELEY, Sec'y, J. E. HICKS, L. N. KBBY, F. A. CHENOWETH, Dem. Ter. Central Com. W. T.

THURSTON COUNTY Democratic Convention! The Democracy of the several precincts in Thurston county are respectfully requested to appoint delegates to attend a general county convention to be held in Olympia, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH OF APRIL NEXT, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Democratic Territorial Convention to be held at the same place and time next, for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress.

The basis of representation in the county convention will be the same as last year—one delegate for every ten voters throughout the district, or nearly as their boundaries can be defined, and each precinct to be entitled to at least one delegate.

An early appointment of delegates is desired, and a full attendance requested, as said convention may be called upon either to make nominations for members of the next Legislative Assembly, or fix upon a suitable time for making such nominations, as shall be deemed most advisable.

By order of the Dem. Com. for Thurston Co. C. E. WEED, Ch'n.

Whigs of Washington! TO YOUR POSTS!!!

The Whig Executive Committee of Washington Territory, hereby notify the Whigs of the Territory, that a CONVENTION, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Delegate to Congress, to be supported by the whigs at the approaching general election, on the 2d Monday of July next, will be held at Olympia, on

MONDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT. The whole number of delegates to the convention will be sixty-three, to be apportioned among the various counties as follows:

1. Each county shall be entitled to one, and if not represented in person, may be by letter or proxy cast vote in said convention. 2. For every representative in the legislative assembly, each county shall have an additional delegate in said convention. 3. Where two or more counties are entitled to a joint representative, the counties composing such district will be entitled to the increase of delegates. 4. Each council district shall be entitled to two delegates for every member of council, and where districts fail to send delegates, the representatives from the counties constituting such district, may agree upon and cast the vote of such council district.

By a law of the last legislature, the members of the legislative assembly are thus apportioned among the respective counties:

Walla Walla, Skamania and Clarke elect two; Cowlitz and Wahkiakum one; Pacific one; Lewis two; Thurston six; Sawamish one; Pierce three; King three; Island one; Jefferson one; Jefferson and Clallam one; Whatcom one.

It is earnestly urged upon the whigs of the respective counties, the importance of being heard and represented in the convention; and in order to secure a universal expression, where counties are too remote to send delegates, they are urgently advised to send instructions by letter to the convention, or some accredited member thereof, how the vote of said county shall be cast.

By the Whig Executive Committee. GILMORE HAYS, Chairman. Olympia, March 16, 1855.

THURSTON COUNTY. THE WHIGS MOVING!! The Whigs of the several precincts of the county of Thurston, are respectfully advised to be in attendance at a County Convention, to be held in Olympia, on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, for the purpose of electing eleven delegates to the Whig Territorial Convention, to nominate a whig candidate for delegate to Congress.

The basis of representation in the county convention will be the same as last year—one delegate for every ten voters throughout the different precincts, as nearly as their boundaries can be defined, and each precinct to be entitled to at least one delegate.

It is important that every section should be represented; and where full delegations fail to be in attendance, they are urgently advised to send instructions by letter to the convention, or some accredited member thereof, how the vote of said county shall be cast.

By order of the whig committee of Thurston county. GEORGE A. BARNES, Chairman. Olympia, March 10, 1855.

Pierce County Democratic Convention. A Democratic county convention will be held at the court house in Steilacoom on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Democratic Territorial convention to be assembled at Olympia on Monday, the 7th day of May. Also, to take into consideration, measures connected with the interests of the party. Per order of the Democratic county committee. FRANK CLARK, Ch'n. Steilacoom, March 7, '55.

THE MAILS.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, from the 1st day of August, 1855, to the 1st day of July, 1858, in the Territory of Washington, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department in the city of Washington, until 3 p. m. of the 15th day of May, 1855, to be decided by the 18th of May, 1855, on the routes and in the times herein specified, viz:

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

12725 From Astoria, by Chenook, Edmonston, Tarlitt, Oyster Beach, Brigham City, to interconnection with route from Olympia to Gray's Harbor, 120 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Astoria Mondays at 7 a m; Arrive at Intersection of Olympia and Gray's Harbor route Thursdays by 12 m; Leave Intersection of Olympia and Gray's Harbor route Mondays at 7 a m; Arrive at Astoria Thursdays by 12 m.

12726 From Cathlamet to S. Fords, 45 miles and back, once a week. Leave Cathlamet Tuesdays at 6 a m; Arrive at S. Fords next days by 12 m; Leave S. Fords Thursdays at 6 a m; Arrive at Cathlamet next days by 12 m.

12727 From Olympia to Gray's Harbor, 49 miles and back, once in two weeks. Leave Olympia every other Monday at 6 a m; Arrive at Gray's Harbor next Wednesday by 5 p m; Leave Gray's Harbor every other Thursday at 6 a m; Arrive at Olympia, next Saturday by 5 p m.

12728 From Olympia, by Fords, to Chenook City, 90 miles and back, once in two weeks. Leave Olympia every other Friday at 9 a m; Arrive at Chenook City next Tuesday by 5 p m; Leave Chenook City every other Thursday at 7 a m; Arrive at Olympia next Saturday by 5 p m.

12729 From Olympia to Shoalwater Bay, 73 miles and back, once a week. Leave Olympia Fridays at 10 a m; Arrive at Shoalwater Bay next Mondays by 11 a m; Leave Shoalwater Bay Tuesdays at 6 a m; Arrive at Olympia next Friday by 9 a m.

12730 From Olympia to Seattle, 60 miles and back, once a week. Leave Olympia Fridays at 10 a m; Arrive at Seattle next days by 8 p m; Leave Seattle Wednesdays at 6 a m; Arrive at Olympia next days by 6 p m.

12731 From Columbia City, by Cascade City and Fort Walla Walla, to Waiwapa, 200 miles and back, once a month. Leave Columbia City on the 1st day of each month; Arrive at Waiwapa by 6 p m of the 9th of same month; Leave Waiwapa on the 12th day of each month; Arrive at Columbia by 6 p m of the 20th of same month.

Bids to run only between Cascade City and Walla Walla, will be invited. 12732 From Port Townsend, by Port Discovery, to New Dungeness, 45 miles and back, once a week. Leave Port Townsend Tuesdays at 6 a m; Arrive at New Dungeness next days by 11 a m; Leave New Dungeness Wednesdays at 1 p m; Arrive at Port Townsend next days by 6 p m; Bids for two trips a week will be considered.

12733 From Seattle, by port Madison, Kell's Mills, Penn's Cove, and Whatcom, to Port Townsend, 45 miles and back, once a week. Leave Seattle Mondays at 6 a m; Arrive at Port Townsend by 8 p m same days; Leave Port Townsend Tuesday at 6 a m; Arrive at Seattle same days by 8 p m.

12734 From Seattle to De Wamish Mills, 12 miles and back, once a week. Leave Seattle Mondays at 8 a m; Arrive at De Wamish Mills by 12 m same days; Leave De Wamish Mills Mondays at 1 p m; Arrive at Seattle by 5 p m same days.

12735 From St. Helens, by Cathlamet to Peekin, 20 miles and back, once a week. Leave St. Helens Wednesdays at 8 a m; Arrive at Peekin by 4 p m same days; Leave Peekin Thursdays at 8 a m; Arrive at St. Helens by 4 p m same days.

12736 From Steilacoom, by Alki, to Seattle, 30 miles and back, once a week. Leave Steilacoom Saturdays at 6 a m; Arrive at Seattle by 7 p m same days; Leave Seattle Fridays at 6 a m; Arrive at Steilacoom by 7 p m same days. Bids for two trips a week are invited.

12737 From Waiwapa, by Craig's Cove D'Alaine Mission and St. Mary's Valley, to Fort Benton, Neb. Ter., 800 miles and back, once a month. Leave Waiwapa on the 1st of each month, Arrive at Fort Benton in four weeks. Leave Fort Benton on the 1st of each month, Arrive at Waiwapa in four weeks.

12738 From Waiwapa, by Walla Walla, Walker's, Eel's Mission, and Brown's, to Fort Colville, 200 miles and back, once a month. Leave Waiwapa on the 1st of each month, Arrive at Fort Colville in ten days, Leave Fort Colville on the 16th of each month, Arrive at Waiwapa in ten days.

INSTRUCTIONS. Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

I, of the county of State of , propose to carry the mails from August 1, 1855, to July 1, 1858, on route No. from Postmaster General, dated January 19, 1855, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz:

for the annual sum of dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Dated (Signed.) Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at State of , undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. be accepted by the Postmaster General, he and we shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient securities.

This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated (Signed by two guarantors.) Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, Postmaster of State of , certify, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated (Signed.) The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record, and by persons acting as the following officers, and no others: For California—Auburn, Hinnestown, or present City, Diamond Springs, Drytown, Fiddletown, Foster's Bar, Jackson, Clinton, Volcano, Marysville, Spanish Flat, Rough and Ready, Grass Valley, Nevada, Bidwell's Bar, Mokelumne Hill, Lone Lake, McKinney's, Murphy's, Downville, Oakland, Alvarado, San Jose, Martinez, Petaluma, Bonada, Placerville, Drytown, Quartzburg, Round Tent, Sacramento City, Sonoma, Mud Spring, Angel's Camp, San Diego, San Francisco, Trinidad, San Rafael, San Juan, Santa Cruz, Big Bar, and Yankee Jim's.

For Washington Territory—Astoria, Chenook, Tarlitt, Olympia, Cathlamet, Seattle, Columbia City, Steilacoom, Cathlamet, and Port Townsend.

Conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper. 1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroads and steamboats, routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

4. For leaving behind, or throwing off, the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

5. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time, for neglecting to take the mail from, or delivering it into, a post office; for suffering it, in either of the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat, on a route.

6. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for disobeying the Post Office laws, or the instructions of the department—for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so—for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General—for running an express as aforesaid, or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

7. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedule of arrivals and departures, without increase of pay, provided he does not curtail the amount of running time. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a pro rata increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, at pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

8. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.

9. The distances are given according to the best information, but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

10. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, anything whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

11. A bid received after time—viz: 3 p m of the 15th of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-five—or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

12. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, separately for different services,—and if the regular bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered, if the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper.

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated—also, the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "star bid."

15. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

No altered bids can be considered, and no bids once submitted can be withdrawn.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted.

16. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "Mail Proposals, State of or Territory of " (as the case may be), addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office, and sent by mail, not by air, to an agent and postmaster will not be considered proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

17. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of August eighteen hundred and fifty-five, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given to be determined by the department.

Communication of Commissioner Wilson. GENERAL LAND OFFICE, January 16th, 1855. Sir:—I have the honor to send you, enclosed herewith, a copy of my letter of this date, to the Hon. A. C. Dodge, suggesting an amendment to the last section of the bill authorizing the appointment of a Surveyor General for Utah, and granting donations to actual settlers therein. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JOHN WILSON, Commissioner.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, January 16th, 1855. Sir:—The last section of the bill authorizing the appointment of a Surveyor General for Utah, and granting donations to actual settlers therein, a draft of which was furnished at your request with my letter of the 10th January inst., is in the following words, to wit:—“Section 9. And be it further enacted, That in cases where persons have congregated in settlements or villages, for mutual protection and defence, and cultivate farms or lots for their own support and that of their families, such cultivation shall be taken and deemed a sufficient compliance with the condition of actual settlement and cultivation, required in the first section of this act, the proof to be made according to such forms, and pursuant to such rules, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.” As the same state of things exist in the Territories of Washington and Oregon, as I am advised, I beg leave to suggest, that that section be amended by adding the following words, to wit:—

And the provisions of this section, and of that portion of this act that restricts the inheritance of donations to heirs residing in, or who shall remove to, the Territory in the time prescribed, shall be, and the same are hereby, extended to the Territories of Oregon and Washington.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JOHN WILSON, Commissioner. Hon. A. C. Dodge, Chairman, Com. Pub. Lands, Senate U. S.

Constitutional Clubs—An Illustration of the Opposition.

The following, which we clip from the New York Tribune, is not only an illustration of the perfect manner in which the Know-Nothings are organized, but it exhibits a tyranny and despotism hitherto unexampled in our politics. The Tribune says:

“Prior to the late election the Know Nothing lodge at Lansingburg, Rensselaer county, had on its rolls the names of two hundred and ninety-eight members. These, as we are credibly informed, were numbered from No. 1. to 298 inclusive, in the order of their admission into the lodge, and each was provided with a ballot for Ullman & Co., bearing his own number both inside and out, which ballot he was required to deposit at an early hour, while a sharp eye spy was deputed to stand at the poll and check each vote as it came in, taking care that the right man voted it. If any one presented a vote that did not bear its proper number, he was stopped, and if any man was behind at the hour when he ought have voted, a nimble committee was sent after him. When the boxes were turned, a committee stood ready to note every vote as it was opened, and if No. 178, or any other number, did not happen to carry the election, he was implicated by the revelations which were kicked out of the lodge forthwith. It is possible that the above may be incorrect in some particulars, but in substance it is well vouched for and undoubtedly correct.

“We ask those who have some notion of liberty, and especially of an unconstrained suffrage, to ponder these facts.”

If the above does not indicate the necessity of a closer organization of the Democratic party, if it would combat successfully such an efficient and despotical faction as that which is now opposed to it, nothing can. We must have Democratic constitutional clubs formed in every ward and township in the state, and hope to see the ball soon put in motion.—The Tribune makes the following very just comment upon the fact above narrated:

“The tyranny of the caucus system was never before so stringent as it is under the denomination of the ‘Know Nothings,’ there were never before so many and such gross knaveries perpetrated with regard to an election as by the ‘Know Nothings’ in our late canvass; and the free exercise of the right of suffrage was never more hampered and invaded. If these things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?”

In an interesting sketch of the early life of the late John C. Calhoun, written by Mr. A. Bowie, of Alabama, it is stated that Mr. Calhoun informed the writer, on one occasion, in order to impress upon him the importance of cultivating the power of attention, that he, (Mr. C.) had subjected his mind to such a course of rigid discipline and had persisted without faltering, until he had acquired a perfect control over it; and that he could continue it as long as he pleased to any subject, without wandering even for a moment; and that it was his uniform habit, when he set out alone to walk or ride, to select a subject for reflection, and that he never suffered his attention to wander from it until he was satisfied with its examination.

Queen Isabella II. (says the Madrid correspondent of La Presse) presents the Pope with a magnificent tiara worth 200,000 francs, in honor of his decision respecting the immaculate conception. The tiara is now exposed to public view at Madrid.

Charge to a Newly Installed Editor.

The editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, who is something of a wit in his way, in welcoming to the tripod one of his brethren, who has lately been appointed editor of a religious paper, thus solemnly charges him as to the proper method of discharging his duties.

Having been pleasantly associated with the debutant journalist in times past, and in view of his sphere, we feel like ‘taking on’ our friend after the impressive manner of our Presbyterian brethren at installations. The right hand of fellowship having been given we proceed to deliver the charge:

First: If any man be in this office by purpose, he is not in by right. No boy was ever brought up for an editor. No father ever thought, ‘I will educate my son for an editor.’ It is an accidental succession. Now if you desired to be an editor, lived for it, saw it coming, calculated it a week before you found yourself one; you are not in the regular line: (This to test our calling.)

Secondly: If you have any particular friend, go and embrace him for the last time. For when you refuse his advice ‘how to make your paper more interesting,’ or exercise the editorial discretion in declining an article that he said in an N. B., you may do as you like without the least offence, he is off, and after that offish. (Encouragement.)

Thirdly: Make to yourself friends of the Postmaster General and all the Postmasters in particular. (Reasons obvious.)

Fourthly: Do all the good you can, and as little harm, for these will be your main chances.

Fifthly: Put away the delusive notion that all honest people pay their debts. (Exceptions.)

Sixthly: Blessed be they that expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed; as you will be if you expect an easy life or rich living. (Instance.)

Seventhly: Acquaint yourself early with those patrons who consider they do a favor by reading the paper, and have nothing to do with them. Neither ever yet supported a paper, and the more such friends it had the worse for it.

Eighthly: Reject many of your own manuscripts as well as other people’s.

Ninthly: Never think you are done or through when you are through.—Begin again.

Finally, and to conclude: Look out for all things. Be prepared to go through thick and thin—especially through thin.

BASSWOOD PAPER.—We have before us a copy of the Albany Evening Journal printed on paper actually manufactured from the shavings of basswood. Mr. Beardlee, the inventor of the process, says he will soon be able to furnish the pulp to paper-makers ready for use, so that the article will become merchandise like rags in the market, at a much lower price. The paper is strong, of good color, but rather heavier than the common sheet. This latter defect is easily remedied. On the whole, it would seem that Mr. B. has fairly succeeded in his great invention. The results will be important in an economical point of view, under the great demand for printing paper.

But paper from basswood is not a new invention. In the Cleveland Herald we find a communication from J. A. B., from which we copy the following interesting facts: “John Andrew Graham, LL. D., late Lieutenant Colonel in the service of the State of Vermont,” in his Letters “to His Grace the Duke of Montrose,” says, in the sketch of Fairhaven, Vermont, “it owes its consequence to its founder, Colonel Lyon, whose enterprise and perseverance in promoting and carrying on manufactures has been of infinite utility to the public; to the gratitude of which he has the strongest claims. He has erected a furnace for casting all kinds of hollow ware, and two forges; a slitting mill, for the making of nail rods; a paper mill, a printing press, and corn and saw mills. “It is a curious fact, that Colonel Lyon has executed a good deal of printing at his office, on paper manufactured by himself, of the bark of the basswood tree, which is found to answer every purpose of common printing.”

Although Col. Lyon made his basswood printing paper some fifty-eight or sixty years ago, I presume there may be persons living in Vermont who can tell the public something about the manufacture of basswood paper. Who will make the inquiry? Suppose Mr. John G. Saxe starts the basswood inquiry.

To W. Renton and Daniel Howard.

WHEREAS on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1854, the complaint of John N. Ayers vs. W. Renton and Daniel Howard was filed in the Clerk’s office of the U. S. District Court for King County, W. T., founded on a promissory note dated Sept. 23rd 1854, due ten days after date, for the sum of six hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety-four cents, payable to plaintiff or order, and signed by Renton & Howard.

Upon said complaint summons was duly issued and return of “not found” was made thereon by the sheriff of said county; whereupon it was ordered by the Hon. Edward Lander, presiding Judge of the 3d judicial district of Washington Territory, that publication thereof be made in the Pioneer and Democrat, a newspaper published in Olympia, in said Territory, once a week for fourteen weeks successively. You will therefore take notice that unless you appear and plead, answer or demur to said complaint as required by law, judgment and execution will be had thereon at the next regular term of said court, to be held at Seattle in said King County, on the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1855.

Clerk of U. S. Dist. Court for K. C., W. T. Dec. 30, 1854. 14w16

DR. J. R. CARDWELL, DENTAL SURGEON, PORTLAND, OREGON. DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Force Main Gum Teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answer every end of the natural teeth.

PEOPLE’S EMPORIUM!

Goldman & o senblatt, KEEP constantly on hand, and receive by dry goods, clothing, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, STATIONARY, SADDLERY, & C. & C. Which are sold at Wholesale and Retail. Ladies’ Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of the latest styles imported direct from New York. Orders promptly attended to. Purchasers will find it to their interest to call. GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT, Corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, 1854. 121f

SALT! SALT!!

ON hand and for sale at the Store of Samuel C. Allen, near the A. B. Ferry, 100 tons Hawaiian salt, manufactured at Puloe Salt Works, to be disposed of at wholesale or otherwise, at moderate rates. The attention of those engaged in the Salmon fishery is invited to an inspection of the article. SAMUEL C. ALLEN, Olympia, July 29, 1854. 47f

Fruit Trees for the Million

At the Washington Nursery! THE UNDERSIGNED has established a Nursery in connection with the well known fruit growers, H. & S. Lewis & Co., Milwaukie, O. T., on his claim six miles east of Steilacoom, W. T., for the cultivation and sale of ROOT GRAFTED fruit trees, consisting of APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, CHERRY, PLUM, QUINCE, CURRANTS, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, &c. Many of said trees will be fit for transplanting this season. Purchasers will be accommodated upon the same terms as at the “Milwaukie Nursery.” All orders accompanied by the cash will be promptly attended to, and the trees delivered free of charge at Steilacoom. HUGH PATTERSON, Washington Plains, Sept. 20, 1854. 6m2

JUST RECEIVED

PERLARK “Carib” Invoice Dry Goods, Groceries and Indian Trade, which we offer for cash. GEORGE & CO. Aiki, Dewamsh Day, April 13, 1854. 32f

New Goods!

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING. JUST received and now opening a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c., Such as Frock Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats, Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and molen skin Pants, Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests, Hats, Ladies’ and Gentlemen’s Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children’s Shoes of all kinds. A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times. Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap. All of which will be sold very low. W. M. RUTLEDGE, Olympia, June 9, ‘54. 4f

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

ALLAN, LOWE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Allan, McKinlay & Co. Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon. June 25, 1853. 6m42

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKER & JEWELER, (LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.) TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public. F. W. Pettigrove, next door to Ladd & Co.’s. Third door below the Columbian Hotel. Sept. 10, 1853.

W. T. SAYWARD,

HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, W. T., where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, AND DRY GOODS. To be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at a price not to be met elsewhere. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward to any port on Puget Sound. Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853—17y

J. S. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENNY COVE, WHERRY’S ISLAND. WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership existing under the name and style of L. B. Hastings & Co., have this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by L. B. Hastings and Alfred A. Plummer, under the name and style of Hastings and Plummer, who will settle up all the business of the late firm of L. B. Hastings & Co. F. W. Pettigrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up. L. B. HASTINGS, F. W. PETTIGROVE, A. A. PLUMMER, Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 26f

M. P. BURWS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

LICENTATE of the faculty of Physicians and A. Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada. Having had the experience of fourteen years in the profession and practice of MEDICINE AND SURGERY, in all its various branches in England, India and the United States, and now a resident of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above. N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand. Terms moderate. Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

Educational.

The following is the list of books agreed upon by the County Superintendent for Common Schools, of the counties of Pierce and Thurston, as a part of a uniform system of School Books: Towns’ Spelling Book and Definer, and Towns’ Analysis. Eclectic Series or McGuffey’s Readers, consisting of First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers; also for additional reading books, E. Willard’s U. S. History and Parley’s Common School History. Mitchell’s Geography and Atlas. First and Second Parts; Davis’ Arithmetic and Colburn’s Mental Arithmetic; Butler’s Grammar, First and Second Parts. It will be important to procure the latest editions of each of the books mentioned. Jan. 2, 1855.

ALLEN & CO.

Just received, per bark Laika, and offer for sale at Wholesale and Retail, Sandwich Island Store, at Tumwater, Blue drills, brown drills; Mexican mixtures, cottonades; Suffolk drills, striped shirting; Assorted prints, blankets; Cadet pants, fine black do; Denim frocks and pants; Merino shirts, white shirts; Merino shirts and drawers; U. S. hats, Henry Clay do; Boots, cloth caps; Moss pork, hams, beef; Rice, sugar, coffee, syrup; Vinegar, pickle, sauce; Ginger, pepper, mustard; Turpentine, oil, and white lead. With many other articles too numerous to mention—All sold at reasonable rates, and in quantities to suit purchasers. Jan. 12, 1855. n15f

Cabinet Shop.

FURNITURE of various kinds kept constantly on hand, and orders filled at short notice. A variety of work made of beautiful curled maple now in readiness. The citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine. A. J. LINVILL, Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34f

THE TEEKALET, THE PUGET MILL CO.

HAVE a Steam Saw Mill—gang and single saws—and Shingle machine in operation, and have on hand and are manufacturing lumber of a variety of sizes and lengths, of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes. Also piles and hewn timber. All orders promptly attended to by J. KELLER, at Tekelet, Washington Territory, or A. J. POPE, San Francisco, California. Tekelet, March 14, 1854. 32y

MOUNT VERNON.

THE subscriber having located twenty miles above the Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, or what was formerly known as the Clivat Prairie, in a beautiful grain country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C. C. Faggett, Cowlitz Landing. J. L. MITCHELL, 34s

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Breads, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice. Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c. J. K. HURD, Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 11f

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

HAVE an excellent engine Lathe, of 22 in. swing in operation, under charge of an experienced machinist, who will execute orders in his line, in a superior style and finish, with dispatch. —ALSO— Blacksmithing and Ship-smithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to J. P. KELLER, Agent. Tekelet, W. T.

A supply of Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes Dry Goods, Hardware, Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., constantly on hand by the Puget Mill Co., at Tekelet, Hood’s Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly. March 14, 1854. 32f

John G. Parker, Jr.,

DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, OLYMPIA, W. T. April 15, 1854. 32f

PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently erected and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public. The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured. WM. COCK, Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28f

Indian Reservations.

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

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

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

1st. The northern half of section 26—the north eastern quarter of section 27—fractional section 23, and the eastern half of section 22; all in range one (1) west, township nineteen (19) north, situated on the south side of Puget Sound, near the mouth of Sbe-nam, or Medicine creek, and one mile west of the Willamette meridian, containing according to the U. S. land survey 1204 acres.

2nd. A tract on the south side of Commencement Bay, not far from the mouth of the Puyallup river; beginning at a point on the beach marked by a large white fir tree, blazed on three sides, and standing on the north east corner of Swan & Riley’s claim; thence along the beach, and following its meanderings one and a half miles in a south easterly direction; to a point on the beach marked by a large white fir tree, blazed on three sides, and standing on the north east corner of Swan & Riley’s claim; thence west one mile to a point due south of the place of beginning, and thence north about two and a half miles to said place of beginning, containing in all 1200 acres, or two sections of land.

3d. The small island called Klah-che-mi, situated opposite the mouth of Hammerly’s and Totten’s inlets, and separated from Hartstone Island by Peale’s (or Pickering’s) passage, containing, according to the U. S. land survey, about 1400 acres.

4th. The Peninsula at the south eastern end of Perry’s Island called Sbe-nam-qui; and

5th. The Island called Chah-choon, situated in the Lummi river, at the point of separation of the mouths, emptying respectively into Bellingham Bay and the Gulf of Georgia.

6th. Commencing on the beach at Neah Bay, at the mouth of a small brook running into the same, next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore round Cape Clatsop or Flattery to the mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the south side of said Cape, a little above the Watch village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the first mentioned creek, and thence following the same down to the place of beginning.

ISAAC I. STEVENS, Gov., and Supt. Ind. Aff., W. T.

Notice to Farmers.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method to inform the farmers of Washington Territory that he is carrying on the Farming Mill making extensively, five miles southeast of Olympia, on Eaton’s prairie—sometimes called Chambers’ prairie. The undersigned is prepared to furnish purchasers with a superior article of the kind never yet invented, and will warrant them to clean five hundred to one thousand bushels of wheat per day with ease, if properly tended, at the moderate price of fifty-five dollars at the shop. G. HARTSOCK, January 15, 1855. 20f

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. 33f

LAFAYETTE BALCH, MERCHANT,

STEELACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, Oct. 1853. 34f

GEORGE L. STORY, DRUGGIST,

DENNISON’S BUILDING, FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON. Dec. 3, 1853. 34f

C. H. MASON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T. DOCTOR L. C. BROY, French Physician and Surgeon. OFFICE—PORTLAND HOSPITAL, FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon.

W. H. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEELACOOM, W. T. Nov. 5, 1853. 34f

GEORGE GALLAGHER, DEALER IN STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., OLYMPIA, W. T. Nov. 5, 1853. 34f

G. A. BARNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c., OLYMPIA, W. T. Sept. 10, 1853.

Evans & Ebey, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Offices—Olympia and Port Townsend, W. T. I. N. EBAY, Port Townsend, W. T. Oct. 12, 1854. 49f

MEDICAL.

Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House. THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted. Office, two doors south of Parker’s store. G. K. WILLARD, Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-ly

REMOVAL.

A. B. STUART, of Stuart’s Express, will hereafter be found at the Store of Messrs. J. C. E. Williams. A. B. STUART.

HOLMAN HOUSE, DWYCK & BROWN, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STRAMBOAT LANDING, SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON. Feb. 18, 1854. 24f

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

FOR SALE,

12 YOKE of Steers, large and in fine condition.—Apply to G. F. Whitworth, Olympia, or Judge Vanis on Gravelly Prairie, Olympia, June 10, 1854.—40

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 LASSER presiding.]

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

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

Strayed or Stolen

FROG G. Bush’s prairie, on or about the 20th Sept. 1854, a red yoke of cattle about seven or eight years old; one dark red, with high horns; the other light red, some white about the flanks, white bushy tail, hind legs white half way up, and a heart-shaped star in the face. Whoever will return said cattle or give information where they can be found, to Geo. Bush, shall be handsomely rewarded for the same. J. MARIE, Nov. 18, 1854. 10f

STEELACOOM SHIP YARD.

BOLTON & WILSON, SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS STEELACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, masting, chandlery &c. supplied to order. Callings 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. Steelacoom, Aug. 6th, 1853.—ly 48.

FRUIT TREES.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

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

OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines; French, English and American Chemicals; Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Laces, Window Glass, Extracts, Brooms, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists’ Glass, Hatting Goods, Shakers’ Brushes and Boots, &c., together with every article computed in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.

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

Henry Johnson & Co. have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods. July 23, 1853.—46y.

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN S. STIRLING, ENSIGN & STIRLING, LUMBER DEALERS, Oregon—Jackson Market and California St. wharves SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. Will receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make cash advances on the same. San Francisco, Sept. 25, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS, DEALER IN Produce and Merchandise, COWLITZ FARMS, W. T. September 6, 1852.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

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

CORLISS & ENSIGN, Proprietors. THE proprietors of this hotel having just completed a large additional building for bed rooms, parlors, &c., and entirely overhauled, renovated and enlarged the dining, bar and bed rooms of the old establishment, and also supplied the same with all necessary furniture, and entirely new beds and bedding, are now prepared to offer such accommodations to the public in general, and the traveling community in particular, as to convince all that “it is the best house for the money.”

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

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, as it shall be our constant aim to make all as comfortable as possible. Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms. CORLISS & ENSIGN, Olympia, Dec. 9, 1854. 131f

BROWN’S NURSERY, ON PUGET SOUND, TWO MILES BELOW OLYMPIA.

A GOOD supply of grafted trees suitable for the orchard, embracing twenty six kinds of Apple and Peach, are now ready for market. Also, a large quantity of seedlings, of three years growth, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms. All orders accompanied by the cash promptly attended to, and trees forwarded to any part of the Sound. Also, a lot of budded Peach trees from the Willamette, to be sold on commission. B. F. BROWN, Olympia, Sept. 27, 1854. 31f