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AGENTS.

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A Visit to Japan.

Silas E. Burrows, Esq., writing of his late visit to Japan, in the ship Lady Pierce, says:

"I cannot give you a just description of the joy and kindness with which I was received by all the Japanese on my arrival in the bay of Jeddo.

"Their gratitude at my returning their shipwrecked countrymen Dee-zee-no-skee, the first Japanse who has returned from America or foreign lands, was unbounded, and when he informed the Japanese how he had been treated in California, and on board my ship on the passage to Japan, they could not realize how and why they had been induced to look upon us and all foreigners as those who would injure, oppress and make slaves of them if they fell into our hands.

"Dee-zee-no-skee is a learned Japanese, was the clerk of the merchant who owned the shipwrecked junk, and Dee-zee-no-skee, if he is not silenced by the leading men, will do more in bringing about an intimacy of communication between the citizens of the United States and the Japanese than all the diplomatists and fleets that we can send to that most interesting and talented people. I could give you many interesting particulars, but I do not believe in visiting a country and people, and after partaking of their kindness and hospitality, to publish to the world what will injure their feelings or interests. The Japanes confided in me, and made known and concerted many things, that we consider, as connected with propriety, but which if known would be fatal to the Japanese. Many of the high officials wanted to return with me to California, if their Emperor would permit them to do so.

"I assure you, that during my stay in Japan, I undid the work of ages in divesting the Japanese of their superstitions, and forming ties of friendship that I believe will be perpetual with Americans; but they have an idea that other nations are very different from us; that other nations would have kept Dee-zee-no-skee. I informed them that the Americans and English were of the same family, spoke the same language and were governed by similar laws, and that the English were a very powerful nation. They were very anxious to examine the Atlas, one of which I presented them, and when they saw Japan and the United States they said, 'what a little country Japan is, how large is yours!'

They said the English may be a good people as you say they are, 'but they take away the lands of weak people.'

"I then showed them the united kingdom of Great Britain, how small it was, about the size only of Japan, and informed them that their people had multiplied to such great numbers that Her Majesty Victoria, one of the best Monarchs that ever reigned, was compelled to obtain more lands for her people to emigrate to, or the crowded population in England would become so great as to die of *pestilence and famine.*

"I assured them that the English and all the nations of Europe were now, in this century, good people, and that they must treat with kindness all people who were shipwrecked on their shores, or who came into their ports in distress. I said to them, your commerce I find is very great, in your junks on your coast, but I showed them that as their junks had no shrowds to hold their large masts, they must, if driven to sea in gales, be shipwrecked. My son drew for them with spars, sails and every thing complete, an American schooner of 150 tons, and I stated to them that with that class of vessels they could navigate the coasts of Japan at all seasons of the year, and could come to California and carry on a very profitable trade. The junks in Japan are laid up for months in the year when the gales are most severe. I informed them that unless they extended their commerce to America and other parts of the world, their country would be so crowded with people that they would die by thousands. I informed them that England had made herself great by commerce with other nations, and Japan was about as large as the united kingdom of Great Britain, and that Japan would be a great nation if the government would send their vessels to different parts of the world, where they would be treated with the greatest hospitality, and bring back to Japan in exchange for Japan manufactures, articles that the Japanese require. They replied, 'but our men willl not come back to Japan, they will stay in your country.' 'Where,' said they, 'are all the crew of the other junks of ours, which were shipwrecked, which men Dee-zee-no-skee tells us were in California? No one has brought any of our people to us but you, Mr. Burrows, and your name will never be forgotten in Japan for it. Commodore Perry,' said they, 'brought one of that crew in his ship, but that Japanese had forgotten his country and will not return to us, and had not you brought Dee-zee-no-skee home, we should have continued to suppose that you wanted to keep all Japanese who visited your country.'

"I informed them that our government was one of liberty, where every person could do as they please, if they committed no impropriety, and that our government could not compel any Japanese in our country to leave unless they wished to go, unless they were the crews, and belonged to a foreign ship, then the government would place them in the ship and make them go in her to their country; that if Japanese ships went to America, they must have the crew sign a paper, agreeing to come back to Japan, and our government would compel the sailors to return.

I informed them that I saw the Japanese they spoke of in California, and they all wanted to return to Japan, and did all leave California to come to Japan. As the men all left San Francisco in a U. S. ship of-war our government can answer this question. I informed them that Dee-zee-no-skee would not stay in California, but came to Japan by the first opportunity.

Never was a courtship succeeding more rapidly than was my mission of peace to Japan; never were the two parties more perfectly happy than the Japanese and the writer, and the treaty of commerce was in a fair way to be concluded and ratified, when the government of Jeddo, about ten miles distant from us, became alarmed at the rapid growth of friendship, and arrested it; but there are seeds left that will vegetate and ripen to maturity, and Japan will be eventually received into the family of nations. It must, however, be all accomplished by producing the same effects and friendship on the Emperor and his advisers at Jeddo that has been accomplished with his greatest men at Uraga, which is the sea-port town of Jeddo.

It cannot be accomplished with a heavy naval force, although Jeddo and the towns on the coast are perfectly defenceless, but their capture and destruction would not obtain what we desire, and would postpone for generations what should be the wish of the Government of the United States to accomplish without further delay.

Commodore Perry did all that could be done, I have no doubt, and had he not preceded me, it is not certain that we should have been received as we were; but the Japanese were alarmed and mortified at his powerful armament, and submitted through feaf, and when the Lady Pierce arrived in Jeddo Bay, their national pride was aroused to do all for us voluntarily that they had yielded to Com. Perry. They determined then, no doubt, to show to the world that the ship Lady Pierce with no missiles of war, and nothing offensive to their national feelings, should receive every attention and liberty that was obtained by Commodore Perry's squadron, and these decisions were carried out with high toned national spirit. My heart was set on anchoring the Lady Pierce off Jeddo, and showing the people of that great city the stars and stripes of my country. With this view we ran past the first battery, and escaped the first and second cutter that pursued us; but were intercepted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Uraga, Nagasima Sabouroshe, in a port cutter, and had to run his cutter on board or heave to, when the top sails were thrown to the mast, and the Japanese came on board. We then filled away for Jeddo, and after some time the Japanese asked where we would anchor; to which I replied that we wished to go to Jeddo. They said, "It is not good to go to Jeddo. Com. Perry did not go to Jeddo." And to please them we anchored by their chart, eight miles from Jeddo, where Commodore Perry's steamer lay. Com. Perry's treaty I found arrested our proceeding to Jeddo; but my feelings will not be satisfied until I see that city, and display to its inhabitants the "star spangled banner."

I went on shore twice in Jeddo Bay, and visited the great city of the dead, which was one of the most interesting places that I saw in Japan. The monuments are of gray stone well executed. It was a lovely spot, on the shore of the Bay, where the evergreen, and the northern pine were standing as sentinels of protection, and and whose branches threw a lovely shade over the monuments and ashes of the departed who are sleeping beneath them. There was a gentle south wind blowing, which passing through the branches of the pines seemed to greet me with joyous welcome, and I felt as if I would make any sacrifice if the Japanese would bow down and worship the God of Israel. They are a nation of Atheists.

It is an interesting country, and the Japanese are a superior race of people to any Asiatics I have seen. Their coasting commerce far exceeds ours of the Atlantic coast of the United States. On two occasions I counted fleets of three hundred and thirty, and two hundred and eighty junks, averaging, I think about one hundred and thirty tons, and the Japanese say they have fifty thousand vessels from sixty to three hundred tons. The present treaty, as now made, will not be attended with any commercial advantages, and every device will be adopted by the Japanese to deter our ships from entering their ports; but I think that they can be pleased and eventually induced to open a trade with us, which will be attended with great benefit to the United States. But it will not be accomplished by sending ships of war there, with that case, in my opinion, that it will be by going without military power, and showing them the advantages that a commercial intercourse with the United States would produce on the inhabitants and country.

I have never been among any people who were so soon Americanized as the Japanese; and if the emperor had not interfered, and arrested the growing friendship, Jeddo Bay would have been a home to all Americans.

The Japanese whom I returned to his own country, named Dee-ze-no-skee, perfectly charmed his countrymen by relating the kindness he received in the United States, and from me on the passage to Japan; he is the first Japanese who has returned to Japan from foreign lands, and he will do more towards opening an intercourse than all the ships of war we can send. The return of Dee-ze-no-skee produced a new era in Japan, he coming from our shores had an audience with the Emperor. Com. Perry and his officers left Japan under the impression that it would be fatal for a Japanese to return.

With esteem, I remain your ob't serv't,

SILAS E. BURROWS.

UTAH AFFAIRS.—The latest advices from Salt Lake and the plains, Jan. 12th, state that Mr. Babbitt, the present acting governor of Utah, is very unpopular with the Mormons, from a belief, whether well-founded or not, that he has abjured the religion of the latter day saints. They had grown tired of him as governor, and anxiously awaited his removal. All the men belonging to the Mormon church who are able to bear arms are constantly drilled, and at a short notice several thousand could be collected together. Col. Steptoe and command are occupying quarters in a central part of Salt Lake City. The massacre of Jamison and his party was known at Salt Lake previous to the departure of the mails—the information being derived from two Sioux Indians, who arrived there on an embassy from their nation to induce the whites to trade with them. It was ascertained through them that the mail party was attacked by four brothers and a nephew of Mattioni (the Big Bear,) who sought thus to avenge the death of their kinsman who died from the effect of wounds received at the Laramie massacre. Four of the party were willing to give themselves up to the United States authorities, acknowledging that they had done wrong; but the fifth one, the nephew, who induced the others to join him in the murderous attack, refused, and says if they get him they will have to come and take him.

☞ A letter from a regimental officer dated camp before Sebastopol, Dec. 27th, says:

"As for Sebastopol, I have nothing to say about it, but it is as safely Russian as ever; for miles it seems nothing but one vast battery bristling with cannon. The houses are all loop-holed for musketry, and the windows taken out and sand-bags put in, while every street is swept by a gun at its head; and Menschikoff says that before we get it we shall pay such a price for it as will make us wish we never had it—that is, supposing (which he thinks quite impossible) we ever do get it. Our guns have been quite silent, 'shut up' as we call it, for a month past; what is brewing, if anything, we kuow not, and the feeling here is, that certain people, having made a 'botch' of the whole affair, are puzzled now what to do with it. We hear a treaty is signed by Austria and the allies, but in Austria we have little faith. The Russians have been contented with sorties and that kind of thing lately, but there is litte doubt that they are mustering for a great attack. Come when it may, they will be driven back; but, then, at what a cost!"

THE BIRD'S ISLAND DIFFICULTY.—It is stated that orders have been sent by the government to Aspinwall, requiring the U. S. ship Falmouth to proceed at once to Bird's Island, with a view of settling the difficulties there. The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says:

"As is well known, Bird's Island is a little uninhabited rocky spot near the Dutch West Indies. About six months or a year ago a ship belonging to Philo S. Shelton, and other capitalists of Boston, touched on the deserted place, and while the captain and crew were loading her with guano, they were driven away with insult and damaged by a ship-of-war of Venezuela. Now, as no jurisdiction, so far as can be ascertained, has been established over the island in question by any government, it has been determined to vindicate the rights of our citizens to remove the guano from it by some decisive step, and to insist on reparation for the indignity to which the American flag was exposed while floating over the fragrant deposits which gave rise to the trouble."

Naturalization.

The practical operation of our naturalization laws is very generally misunderstood. Under these laws, alone, the right to vote is not acquired. The right to define the qualifications of an elector, is left with the states. An unnaturalized person may be allowed to vote, and they were so allowed in Michigan, when it came into the union as a state.—Naturalization, under the federal constitution, simply confers the right of citizenship—placing the person naturalized on the same footing with the native born citizen, in regard to holding and transferring property, paying taxes, performing jury and military duty, &c., &c., leaving it to the state to say who shall and who shall not vote. No one, we presume, wishes to take away from foreigners coming among us these privileges, or to release them from these burdens.

CITIZENSHIP ABROAD.—The following is the bill passed by the house of representatives last session, and the senate this session, to secure the right of citizenship to the children of citizens of the United States born out of the limits thereof.

"Be it enacted, &c., That persons heretofore born, or hereafter to be born, out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were, or shall be at the time of their birth, citizens of the United States, shall be deemed and considered, and are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States. Provided however, that the rights of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States."

MR. ADAMS' NATURALIZATION BILL.—The following is the bill introduced into the United States senate, by Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, in reference to the naturalization laws.

"Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act no alien shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, unless he shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare and prove to the satisfaction of the court having jurisdiction of the case, that he has resided in the United States twenty-one years at least; provided that any alien who may be a resident of the United States at the date of this act shall be entitled to all the third condition specified in the first section of the act approved April 24, 1802, of which this act is amendatory.

"SEC. 2. That so much of the third condition specified in the first section of the act approved April 24, 1802, entitled 'An act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on the subject,' as conflicts with the first section of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed."

ORIGIN OF THE FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.—The historical facts upon which these claims are founded are stated to be as follows:

In the year 1788–'9 the United States were in a state of *quasi* war with the then Republic of France. Privateers cruised and made captures; national vessels met and fought on the high seas; and on land there was the array of armies, in anticipation of a formidable war. Then came the revolution which placed Bonaparte at the head of the French Government. The United States urged upon France indemnity for the confiscation of the preceding years. It was answered that they were made under authority of a government that had passed away, and like assignats and continental money, they no more had a value. In short, the French Government refused to acknowledge or satisfy these claims; but as the urgency of them by the United States was disagreeable, they had inserted in the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana a provision that the further prosecution of these claims by our government should be discontinued. It is upon this provision that these claims rest.

MESSAGE OF THE GOV. OF MINNESOTA.—Gov. Gorman, in his annual message to the territorial legislature of Minnesota, states that, in 1854, the taxable property of the territory amounted to $4,578,033—an increase of $2,132,596 over the previous year. The Governor cautions the legislature to guard with vigilance the interests of Minnesota "against the insidious encroachments of capital and extravagant speculation;" opposes the chartering of any banks; recommends attention to the interests of education; speaks of the alterations in the Minnesota land bill as a flagrant attack upon the purity of national legislation," and denounces know-nothingism, saying "such an organization might well soon be expected to proscribe the sun, because he dares first to shine upon the Oriental world."

☞ It is stated that governor Baker, of N. H., will appoint John S. Wells senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Norris.

Democratic Meeting in Clalm County.

A meeting of the Democracy of Clalm county was held at the house of G. H. Gerrish, Esq., Washington. Harbor, on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855.

The meeting was called to order by G. H. Gerrish, and on motion of Dr. Brown, B. J. Madison was called to the chair, and D. F. Brownfield chosen secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained in a satisfactory manner, the proceedings of the Democratic meeting in Jefierson county in relation to the appointment of a joint delegate to the Democratic Territorial Convention was read, whereupon G. H. Gerrish offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we fully concur with our Democratic brethren of Jefferson county in their election of Council delegate to represent the Council district of Clalm, Jefferson, Island and Whatcom counties in the Democratic Territorial convention to be held at Olympia, on the 7th day of May next, to nominate a candidate for delegate to Congress, and at the same time to express our desire to act and always cooperate with them.

The resolution was adopted.

Whereupon G. H. Gerrish nominated Mr. B. J. Madison to represent Clalm county as a delegate in the Territorial Democratic Convention, which nomination was unanimously adopted.

On motion of C. C. Cushman, a committee of three was appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The meeting elected as said committee, D. F. Brownfield, B. J. Madison and G. H. Gerrish, who, after due deliberation, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Clalm county have full and abiding faith in the present administration—that they believe it has been faithful to the country and to the cause of liberty to the world at large.

Resolved, That this meeting fully endorse the call of a Democratic convention, as called by the Democratic Central Committee, to be held at Olympia on the 7th day of May next; and that we promise to give the nominee of said convention a hearty and enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That we repudiate all local, sectional and false issues as being unworthy the adherence of a great and national party such as the Democratic party always proved itself to be.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of C. C. Cushman, a vote of thanks was tendered the officers of the meeting.

On motion of E. H. McAlmond, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be forwarded to the editor of the *Pioneer and Democrat* at Olympia, with a request that they be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

B. J. MADISON, *Chm'n.*

D. F. BROWNFIELD, *Sec'y.*

Meeting in Clarke County.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Columbia precinct, held at Vancouver on Saturday, March 3, 1855, for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention to be held at Vancouver, on Wednesday, April 4, 1855, Wm. Ryan was elected chairman, and J. J. Lowell chosen secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, and the delegates being elected, it was

Resolved, That this meeting is in favor our present delegate, the Hon. Columbia Lancaster, representing us in the next Congress of the United States, and our delegates are hereby instructed to use their influence at the county convention in obtaining instructions of this county in his favor to the Territorial Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers of this and Oregon Territories.

Adjourned *sine die.*

WM. RYAN, *Chm'n.*

J. J. LOWELL, *Sec'y.*

DESTRUCTION OF THE ENGLISH ARMY.—The awful condition of the British army in the Crimea, and the prodigious waste of life, chiefly through the incompetency of the officers, a determination of everybody to shift responsibilities, and the now glaring defects of the British war system, are vividly shown in the following figures, which are, beyond doubt, correct:

Of more than 60,000 men sent to the east since February last, not more than 17,000 are now fit for duty; and of these some 60 or 80 die daily, and about 200 or 250 are every day disabled by sickness, while of those that fall sick hardly any recover. And out of the 43,000 dead or sick, not 7,000 have been disabled by the direct action of the enemy.

It is said that the new dogma of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, recently promulgated by the Pope, is not received by the Roman Catholics of Germany. In Tuscany, also, the Dominican friars openly repudiate it, and the monks of St. Marino have been summoned before the archbishops of Florence on a charge of contempt of the Pope in rejecting the dogma. Some opposition to it is also manifested in France.

☞ A writer in the Edinburgh Review estimates that the laborers of England alone squander $250,000,000, per year, on spirits, ale, and tobacco. This is a large sum, but the authority is first rate.

OREGON CITY, March 25, 1855.

DEAR WILEY—The political war in this latitude waxes warm about these times. Nothing is heard discussed now but the merits of the different candidates for the nomination for delegate to Congress. The *softs* and democratic Know Nothings are urging the claims of O. C. Pratt, while the old liners or "Durham faction" are as warmly advocating the nomination of old Joe Lane. The *Statesman* is rapping Pratt over the knuckles in good earnest, while the *Standard*, a paper published at Portland, is saying equally hard things of "Old Joe." However, Lane stock is on the advance, and there is little chance of a third man, although several excellent men are spoken of in connection with the delegateship. Your old friend Gen. Nesmith's name is freely used, and as favorably received; also, that of Judge Williams, Dr. Drew, of Umpqua, Delazon Smith and others. Pratt has managed his cards very badly, and should he not get a respectable vote in the convention, it is generally believed that he will collect what "small means" he has standing out at three per cent a month, and "*vamos* the *ranch*."

The whigs will probably nominate either Gaines, Goodrich, Chinn or Dryer, either of whom can command the Know Nothing vote. The *Klonas party*, however, are fast running down at the heel, since the leak in the Salem wigwam, and in the course of another year they won't be able to number enough to make a respectable procession to a nigger funeral.

Times are very dull—money scarce, and the hard times are, I think, more keenly felt here than on the Sound.

I have not seen your paper since I left Olympia, although you promised to send it to me regularly. Has Uncle Sam's Chinook mail up the "*Cowlitch*" got out of joint? I hope the citizens of the Sound will elect some man to Congress, at the coming election, that will make the old dry bones in the Post Office Department *howl* until they do us justice in our mail arrangements.

The States mail has just arrived, but brings no news of importance.

I shall be ready to leave for the Sound in a week or two.

If you, or any of your friends, should ever come over this way, dont fail to stop at the Main Street House in this place, which is under the excellent management of your old brother typo, Al. Zeiber, a prince among good fellows and a gentleman.

Accept the compliments of your

"UNCLE FULLER."

☞ Maj. Emory, of the Mexican boundary commission, met the Mexican commissioner at El Paso, on the 3d of December, and made all the preliminary arrangements for the survey. The initial point was agreed upon, and a monument was erected to mark the spot. It is hoped that the work will be completed without delay.

☞ Gov. Cuming has located the capitol of Nebraska territory at Omaha City, opposite Council Bluffs City.

☞ The way in which the new states of the west are filling up with emigrants, is truly surprising. It has been stated that during the past season 100,000 emigrants have settled in Iowa, 25,000 in Minnesota, and about 40,000 in Wisconsin, while the roads leading to Texas are still swarming with them.

☞ The Ericsson engine is an acknowledged failure. The Journal of Commerce says:

"We are informed that the Ericsson has not changed hands, and that the alterations which she is undergoing, by substituting steam-engines for caloric, are on account of the old proprietors. One hundred and twenty hands are employed on this work. The new engines are said to be on a plan entirely novel, with the view to an important saving of fuel."

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SCOTT.—It is stated that the resolution passed by Congress, conferring the rank of Lieutenant General will give Gen. Scott about $30,000 back pay, and about $1,600 additional yearly. The veteran hero is said to have been deeply affected on hearing that the resolution had passed, and in reply to his informant, is said to have exclaimed:—"Let no man say, hereafter, that his country is ungrateful to one who has served her faithfully." Gen. Shields and Judge Douglass took an active part in securing the adoption of the resolution.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN TEXAS.—New Orleans, Feb. 17.—We are in receipt of later dates from Texas, bringing accounts of numerous Indian depredation on the frontiers during the last fortnight. Eleven men had been killed by the Indians, and four captured. The settlers were greatly excited, were assembling together for mutual protection, and sending out parties in all directions. Five companies of troops were organizing at Fort Chadbourne, to proceed against the Camanches, who are joining the Northern Camanches. A war was regarded as inevitable.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

"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.☜

☞ The Thurston County Democratic Convention, for the appointment of Delegates to attend the same, meets at Olympia, April 28.☜

Democracy and Federalism.

For what doctrines are the democratic party now contending, in this territory, as SUCH? is a question which is sometimes sneeringly proposed by ambitious aspirants in the ranks of the opposition, who would gladly have us believe that they consider all the old national issues that have heretofore divided the democracy from federalism, have been rendered obsolete by the repeated triumphs of the former party over the latter, and that the democracy are now waging a useless warfare over defunct whig principles and departed isms. It is useless for the opposition to attempt to deceive the intelligent people of this territory, by a resort to any such mode of electioneering to place themselves in power. If the democratic party HAS succeeded, through a series of years, in the overthrow of, and in the keeping in subjection, the pernicious doctrines of federalism, and instituted a strictly constitutional policy in the administration of the affairs of the government, it is just as important that those principles and that line of policy should be sustained and perpetuated by the election of democrats to office, as it was to obtain a triumph over federalism in the first instance. If the democracy is right, in the general policy pursued (as we maintain it is), eternal vigilence must be used to continue so, else, of what avail is the victory achieved over the money power, and the protected, exclusive rag Barons of the Atlantic, if, through indifference, we again suffer the reigns of government to pass into their hands? The doctrine of federalism "slumbereth not, neither doth it sleep," but its teachings are as carefully and sedulously, though SECRETLY, cherished by the opposition now, as they were in the days of the elder Adams; and let but the numerous factions of the day coalesce with whiggery, and gain for it the ascendency, and the dead issues of which they now speak, would speedily be galvinized to life, and the oft repudiated doctrines of federalism resurrected and again arrayed in "purple and fine linen." Strange as it might now seem to the people of this coast, in the event of the success of the opposition, we would soon be enlightened by the intelligence that the manufacturing interests of our country need protection from the effects of foreign competition; that gold and silver currency is a humbug, and that the creation of a national bank is necessary to regulate it. Strange doctrine, at present, on the Pacific coast, but for which federal whiggery have always contended, and the only ones which they could offer in exchange for a revenue tariff and hard money. If it be true that the present national prosperity arises from the success of democratic principles, we would ask if those principles are not worth sustaining?

Ours is a democratic form of government—a government of the people; and there is but one party in the country that ever has had or will have a permanent existence, and that is the democratic party. The enemies of popular rights—the opponents of popular sovereignty, have existed since the adoption of the constitution, and will likely continue to exist throughout all time.

Notwithstanding the oneness of feeling which manifested itself in the declaration of independence, that separated the colonies from the mother country, yet, in the convention that adopted the constitution, it was discovered that there was a small but determined party that was in favor of the establishment of a limited monarchy in this country—that is, a president, senate and judges for life, or during "good behavior." The party of the people—the democracy—triumphed, but the faction that gloried in the name of federalist THEN, has existed in some shape or other ever since. It has assumed as many shapes as the camelion has colors, but its objects and designs have always been the same—TO OVERTHROW THE DEMOCRACY AND ESTABLISH ITSELF IN POWER! And although it did not succeed in having its obnoxious monarchial notions engrafted in the constitution, yet it has ever sought to weaken the power and force of that MAGNA CHARTA of our liberties, and has sought, by latitudinous constructions to pervert its true intent and meaning, and give it a power obviously not intended by its framers.

The great leading idea that federalism has always cherished, with miserly tenacity, has been that the people are "a mob"—"a rabble"—"a turbulent mass"—"totally unfit for self government," and that the "rich and well born" only should be entrusted with power. The establishment of a national bank; the adoption of a grand scheme of internal improvements by the general gorernment; the assumption of state indebtedness by the general government; the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amongst the states; a high protective tariff; a bankrupt law to relieve rascals from the payment of their honest debts—these have ever been cherished objects of federalism.

Amongst the proteous like shapes assumed by ancient federalism in times past, the most formidable was that of anti-masonry, during the close of the administration of Mr. Munroe, and which was successfully availed of in elevating the second Adams to the presidency. Under the direction of such men as Thurlow Weed, of New York, and Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, a whirlwind of indignation was raised against masonry, and its objects represented as the most horrible that could be imagined—just as catholicism is now represented—and stirring appeals made to men to abandon their old party organizations, and join in a crusade to accomplish its overthrow; and many good and timid democrats were allured into the toils of federalism, and then, for a time, was that the dominent party of the country.

It is not our wish or purpose at the present time to trace federalism through all its tortuous windings from the organization of our government to the present time; and it is sufficient for our purpose to assert the fact, that in a fair contest before the people, it has never succeeded, and never will. The plain and ultimate tendency of every measure advocated by federalism to centralization, is too clearly marked in every linament of the cherished projects of the party, ever to stand in a fair contest.

Distrust in the capacity of the people for self-government—a lack of confidence in the ability of the masses to choose, aright, their own public servants, or enact laws for their own regulation or observance, has been evidenced throughout the history of federalism. Hence, a seeming abandonment of ALL principles, and a scandalous resort to the most depraved species of humbuggery, trickery, fraud, and falsehood, as practiced by the opposition in 1840. Who does not remember the bachinalian revel of that year, when reason and common sense were drowned in an oblivious stupor, and log-cabins, gourds, and "coon skins," were the insulting arguments of federalism. THEN, again, as our readers well know, federalism achieved a brief triumph—yet fell in the pit dug for the burial of the democracy.

Distrust in the capacity of the people to govern themselves has been strongly manifested at a later day, by the violent opposition of the federal party to the principles contained in the Kanzas-Nebraska bill, whereby the right of the people is acknowledged, to fashion a constitution, and make whatever local regulations may seem to them proper on their admission as states in the Union.

Again is that distrust in the masses manifested, by the metamorphose which know-nothingism has recently thrown over the limbs of federal whiggery—by the establishment of that secret political order throughout the country, by which the democracy may be again defeated and federalism again assume the control of government. The members of the recent whig party, almost to a man, have joined these secret organizations throughout the country, and control the action of the order—nominate their candidates in secret, and require all to vote for the men a majority may designate; and they take good care to nominate none but old-line members of whiggery as candidates for office. They manage, to be sure, to coax many unsuspecting democrats into their infamous dens, but the whigs take good care to keep the control of the lodges, and if a democrat becomes refractory, he is instantly expelled.

To suppose that the leaders of the federal party entertain any fears that pope Pius. IX. is exercising temporal powers in this country is all a sham; or to suppose that the aforesaid leaders believe that our adopted countrymen are lacking in patriotism, is too ridiculous to notice. Indeed the federal leaders, by their own acts, have shown that they neither have fears of the pope of Rome, nor believe that our citizens by adoption are wanting in patriotism. Gen. Scott when the federal candidate for the presidency in 1852, not only eulogized the patriotism and courage of our adopted citizen soldiers in the hard fought battles of Mexico, but he went a little further, and actually fell in love with the "rich Irish brogue" and the "sweet German accent." Nay more, general Scott become so fascinated with the catholic form of worship, that he frequently attended that church, selected priests for travelling companions, and walked in a procession, arm in arm, with priests at the laying of the corner stone of a catholic church at Louisville. These facts are well known.

But THEN the whig party hoped to succeed to power by courting the Irish catholic vote. Now the same party expect to win by an unholy crusade against catholics, as well as all foreigners!

We repeat what we have before said, that know-nothingism in this territory is a mere device of whiggery to effect the prostration of our present democratic organization—secure a whig delegate to congress and fill the legislature with a majority of tender-foot milk and water soft-shell "pizzerinctums," who will be expected, in all things, to conform to the will and wishes of the federal whig leaders; and to carry out their designs, the leaders of the secret order have adopted all kinds of stratagems to succeed.

In the states, we are told, there are three distinct grades of know-nothings, viz: the "Celestials," the "Shanghais," and the "Muscovites."

The "Celestials" are the highest order, and are composed of those who are not only natives themselves, but whose fathers, also, are to the "manor born." The "Shanghais" are the sons of foreigners, but themselves born in this country. The "Muscovites" are foreign protestants, or, as they are generally called, "Orangemen."

In the south, especially in Louisiana, a majority of the know-nothings are NATIVE catholics! Of course THEIR object is not to put down their own religion. It is simply to prevent emigration from Europe, so that slaveholders and not foreigners shall fill up the new territories in the west.

This last device of federalism—this persecuting band of conspirators against the constitution and the rights of man, will have a short and sickly existence, and like all other weak devices of the enemy, will, before the next presidential election, be consigned to its final everlasting rest.

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS.—There is more to encourage the democratic party now, says the Washington *Sentinel*, than we have seen at any period within the last six or eight months. The very successes of the opposition are presages of Democratic triumph. The disgusting coalitions of infamous ism, the tricks they practice, the frauds they commit, and the unsound and leprous men they elect, all comprise to sink them in public esteem. While all parties and factions and isms have united, and while the particular tactics and special frauds of each are embodied into one heterogeneous whole, and while, by means of these coalitions, tactics and frauds, distempered and unworthy men are raised to office, the Democratic party has set in serene repose and in rigid and unseduced honesty. There is but *one* Democratic party. Its chart of principles has long since and often times been promulgated. It sets its face against all ism and repudiates every faction. It asserts *the rights* and the union of the States. It is against Abolitionists, Freesoilers, Woman's Rights, Agrarians, and all the isms. The opposition includes—disguise it as they may—all these odious things. The moment a man becomes one of those things to which we have alluded, that moment he is driven from the democratic party, and that moment he seeks refuge in the opposition. The Democratic party is for the constitution, for the rights of the States, and the rights of the Territories.

The consequence of their vindication, during the last session of congress, of these doctrines, a great and a clamorous opposition was raised up against them. While that opposition includes something that is respectable and honest, it comprehends everything that is odious and hishonest. It has in a few months killed itself by its excesses. We are happy to be able to say, that the prospects of the Democratic party are better and brighter to-day than they have been for months.

☞ STUART has just arrived, (as we are going to press,) with an express from Portland—too late to be of service, in the way of news, to our readers this week. Mr. S. informs us that the contract for carrying the mails between San Francisco and Puget Sound, is reported to have been already contracted for, and confirmed to the proprietor of some San Francisco steamer.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. T. H. FULLER, purser of the late steamer "Major Tompkins," for late papers brought to Puget Sound by the brig "Merchantman."

The Convention.

It will be seen by a perusal of to-day's paper, that the democracy of Clalm, Island, Pierce, Sawamish and one precinct in Clarke county, have held their county conventions, and designated their delegates to attend the territorial convention on the 7th of May next. Lewis county selected its delegates sometime since, and King and Whatcom will answer to their names in due time—the balance of the counties on the Columbia river not having been heard from.

Assurances come up from every quarter that a general attendance may be expected, and from the highly intelligent character of the delegates appointed thus far, we have reason to expect that its deliberations will be conducive of much good to the party generally—in the laying aside of all sectional differences, for the common good of the principles we advocate, with a view to the prosperity of the whole territory.

If we are not mistaken in our reckoning that convention will teach faction, clique, and secret plotting, a *daylight* lesson, such as will drive the banded Know-nothing conspirators, and disturbers of democratic quietude, into "*outer darkness*"—forever—where they belong—a putrid ulcer on the rotten carcass of federalism. The democracy can a thousand times better afford to be beaten *once*, than to think of shaking hands with darkness, moral perjury, and felonious conspiracy.

That convention we hope will be composed of *democrats*, and *not* political thimble-riggers, knaves or pie-bald speckled "pizzerinctums," who would be at the same time both black and white, and who can never be depended on in a close contest with the opposition. We hope to see the whig party well organized, and the free soil party take an honorable stand, and for God's sake take home to their embrace, the excrescent, natural element common to them, but which has been trying to ally itself with the democracy, merely because that party has been in the majority. Democracy wants no unnatural element in its composition—with faction, isms, secret political juggling, it never has, nor never can harbor any feeling in common.

We expect to see a nomination made for delegate to congress, under the councils of the true hearted young democracy—men who can give a reason for their attachment to the democratic faith—men, who had they been on the theatre of action at the time, would have stood by JACKSON in his darkest days, when malignity tracked him, and the moneyed power even threatened revolution—men, who *now* are not summer politicians, but nurtured in the storms of the past politics of the nation. Thus, and only thus, can the young democracy muster forth in their strength, conquering and to conquer, until a triumphant re-ascendency in the Territory is ours.

☞ The steamboat "Water Lilly" Capt. C. C. Terry, arrived at Olympia on Tuesday morning last, with freight and passengers, from Port Townsend, Seattle, and intermediate ports, and returns to-day with the mails.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—We learn that the store of Mr. Wm. RUTLEDGE, of this place, was entered during the temporary absence of Mr. R., one evening last week, and some $80 in cash taken therefrom. The keys of the outer doors of the stores of Messrs. Bettman Brothers, and the Kendall Co., have, we are informed, been taken from their locks recently—affording evidence that "light fingered gentlemen" are prowling about for purposes of longer robbery. Our citizens would do well to be on their guard, and have an eye on their valuables.

☞ The laws of last session have been issued, and will be sent to the county auditors of the different counties, and members of the last legislature by the mail of this week. The laws of the previous session will be commenced as soon as our supply of paper reaches us from San Francisco—long since due, and which we expect will arrive by the next sailing vessel from that city.

☞ A new vein of coal has been discovered on Green river, a tributary of the Dawamish, which, in thickness, extent and quality, is said to be superior to any of which discovery has been made, in the neighborhood of the Dawamish Bay.

☞ The bark, "W. T. Sayward," loaded recently at San Francisco, with flour, for China, was totally lost through leakage, about a mile and a half from shore, and ten miles from Napa-keang, on the coast of China. The passengers and crew were all saved, and reached Hong Kong in safety. The "W. T. Sayward" was built in Rockland, Maine, in 1853, by Capt. J. W. Sayward, now of Port Ludlow, Puget Sound, registered 464 tons, and hailed from Boston. The "Wm. T. Sayward" had 4,000 qr. sacks Eureka Mills flour, which, it is understood, was fully insured. The specie on board, amounting to $160,000, also was saved.

THE MESSILLA VALLEY.—The laws of the United States were extended by proclamation over the Messilla Valley, and the territory acquired from the republic of Mexico, on the 15th November. On that day the American flag was hoisted and saluted in the presence of Gov. Merriwether, Gen. Garland, Lieut. Col. Miles, and several other gentlemen, who accompanied the military escort from Fort Fillmore to that place. Gen. Garland, in his order taking possession of the territory, announces that our national flag will give protection to all persons who properly seek it; criminals and other evil disposed persons who seek to attain their ends, by violent means, and in violation of our known laws, will find neither shelter nor protection under its ample folds. This is a highly productive portion of the Territory of New Mexico, and in the possession of our enterprising, industrious people, will soon be inhabited by a large population.

SNOW STORMS IN THE WEST.—It appears from our western exchanges, that the past winter has been unusually severe in the western states. Snow has fallen in Illinois to an unprecedented depth. The railroads have been almost entirely buried in snow. At one place, on the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, there has been a drift for eighteen miles, varying in depth from three to eight feet. Roofs of buildings have crushed in everywhere, and stock have suffered severely.

POLITICAL.—Strong hopes are entertained by the democracy of New Hampshire, that Metcalf, the Know-Nothing candidate for governor, will be defeated.

MAINE.—Anson P. Morrill has been nominated by the abolition know-nothings, as governor of Maine.

INDIANA.—On the 28th ult., in the Indiana senate, ISAAC BLACKFORD was elected U. S. Senator. The house amended by inserting the name of JOSEPH G. MARSHALL. The senate refused to concur.

NEW JERSEY.—A letter from a distinguished democrat, in New Jersey, to Senator Thompson, says the Washington *Union*, conveys intelligence of a scene which transpired in the Legislature of that State on the 30th January. A series of resolutions had been introduced instructing the Senators and requesting the representatives from New Jersey to vote for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. The Legislature of New Jersey is not democratic, and the result is all the more significant on that account, showing, as it does, such a reaction as has not been manifested in any free State since the passage of the Nebraska bill. The vote stood on the passage of the resolution, yeas 27, nays 29. All the democrats voted in the negative, and it is supposed they were aided by some of the old-line whigs. New Jersey was one of the Old Thirteen, and we feel prond to announce now, when faction rules the hour, that she stands fast and firm by the true democratic doctrine—that the people shall rule. This vote must be especially gratifying to Senators Thomson and Wright, in the Senate, and their Nebraska colleagues in the House.

KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION IN SACRAMENTO.—A State Council of the Know Nothing Wigwam of California, has recently been held in Sacramento, Cal. consisting of about three hundred delegates. One object of the Convention is to act upon some proposition from a branch of the Order, which has incorporated the religious clause in its obligations. It is understood that the order, as established in the state last summer, expunged religious matters, and worked under the same ritual as Louisiana. A few councils acting under the religious test now seek to effect a compromise, but the impression prevails that the religious clause will not be adopted, as its advocates acknowledge. It is said that some action will be taken in regard to the Senatorial question, but that matter still remains in doubt.

☞ The new King of the Sandwich Islands, is said to be committed in favor of *annexation*—to a beautiful English woman, who, it is also said, is not insensible to his regal charms, and will graciously condescend to be his Queen. Good-bye then, Sandwich Islands. That well known bird, the American Eagle, when it perches from the golden shores of the Pacific indefinitely westward, seeking new dominions to bless with the broad blaze of freedom, must find some other cluster of gems of the sea, whereon to plant the towering standard of freedom, where to roost in peace, and whence to send forth screams of exultation, to frighten into the gulf of eternal oblivion, the fowls of the populous wilderness, and the beasts of the briny sea.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer contains the following advertisement:

"One hundred able-bodied lawyers are wanted in Minnesota, to break prairie land, split rails and cord wood. Eastern and Southern papers please copy."

The Iowa Legislature elected two members at their last session to attend the fires in the hall. They were qualified by taking an oth to support the constitution of the United States and keep good fires in the houses."

TREATY WITH THE KING OF SIAM.—The Singapore Free Press of Dec. 1st., received by the storeship Supply, says the Hon. Robert M. McLane, the American Minister, was about to leave for Bankok to negotiate a new commercial treaty with the King of Siam.

News--Ahead of the Mail!

By the arrival at Port Townsend, April 5th, of the brig "Merchantman," Capt. Gilroy—7 days from San Francisco, we are furnished with papers from that city to March 28th, and from New York to March 5th.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper will be found highly important congressional proceedings.

No election has yet taken place by the legislature of California for United States' Senator. Had we ten thousand votes at our disposal here, that could me made to avail, they should all be cast for Hon. Wm. M. GWIN, for his disinterested and valuable labors, in common with others, in inducing Congress to direct the Postmaster General to contract for the carrying of the United States Mails by ocean steamship, from San Francisco to Puget Sound.

The result of the last balloting for a United States Senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature, was as follows:—Cameron, 55; Buckalew, 23; scattering, 52. Three ballots were taken, and it being evident that a compromise between the parties was impossible, the joint convention adjourned until the first Tuesday in October, thus leaving to the next Legislature the settlement of the Senatorial question, and to Gov. Pollock the appointment of Mr. Cooper's successor.

The following appointments were confirmed by the President on the 4th of March:—

Israel D. Andrews, of Maine, Consul General for the British Provinces—confirmed unanimously.

Montgomery Blair, son of the former editor of the *Globe*, confirmed, after great opposition, Solicitor of the Board of Claims.

J. Romaine Brodhead, of New York, Consul at Simoda, Japan.

Joseph Minot, of New Hampshire, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, vice Pleasanton, deceased.

Some appointments of Indian agents, land officers and postmasters were confirmed, but they are unimportant.

The appointment of Eli Moore as Register of the Land Office, Iowa, was also confirmed.

Mr. SOULE, late our Minister to Spain, had returned to New York in the "St. Louis" with his family, and proceeded immediately to Washington.

The residence of Col. BENTON, at Washington, was totally destroyed by fire, on the 28th of February, by which he lost the data and notes for the second volume of his Thirty Years in the Senate, together with othef important documents, manuscripts, books, &c.

Our latest dates from Texas and Key West, is comprised mainly of accounts of the ravages of the Indians, committed in the most daring manner. Emigrants continue to arrive in Texas in large numbers, and there was plenty of employment for them.

An affray occurred at the Planters' Hotel, in St. Louis, Mo., on the 28th ult., between Deputy Marshal Benjamin F. Brand and Robert Mc. O'Blennis, which terminated in the former being killed almost instantly by the discharge of a revolver in the hands of the latter. Both were armed with deadly weapons, and Brand is said to have been partially intoxicated.

Advices from the European war—from the Crimea, up to Feb. 8th, represent the positions of the belligerents as unchanged, although changes are being made in the command of both the army of the Allies, and their fleet—particulars of which will appear next week. In the meantime, our readers can rest assured, Sabastopol has not yet been taken.

Nothing further is said relative to the Kinney expedition.

From Cuba, Mexico and Central America, we see nothing new, of special interest. Senor Estramoes and Mr. Felix—Havanna—had been sentenced—the former to the garote, and the latter to ten years' service in the chain-gang in Africa. The crime for which they were convicted, was in rendering assistance in landing arms and munitions of war at Baracoa, a short time since. Everything wore a gloomy aspect at Havana, and the banishment and disarming of creoles continued. The blockade still continues—not against merchant vessels—relating only to armed vessels. A number of American and British men-of-war, were in the harbor of Havana. Some twenty additional arrests have been made, of citizens, on the charge of conspiracy.

Apparent alarm is manifested in Mexico and Central America, from reported meditated fillibustering expeditions from the United States, against the governments of those countries. Gen. La Vega has been elected governor of Matamoras. Nothing is said of the operations of Santa Anna, or the progress of the Mexican insurrection.

☞ The British Admiralty Chart of the Arctic sea lately issued, gives to the land lately discovered by the Grinnell Expedition the name of "Grinnell's Land." In a former chart it had been called Prince Albert's Land. The correction is a handsome acknowledgment of Mr. Grinnell's benevolent enterprise.

Congressional.--The Finale.

Highly Important for Washington Territory--Provision made for an Ocean Mail steamer!

The announcement, we well know, will be received with universal rejoicing by the people of this Territory, that congress has, at length acted justly towards this portion of the Pacific, by authorising the Postmaster General to contract for, and put in operation a semi-monthly mail, by sea, from San Francisco, (as we understand it, to the head of Puget Sound, or at least as far up as Port Townsend) touching at two or three places in California and lower Oregon—appropriating $120,000 therefor.

The proposition was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Gwinn, of California, and it will be remembered that in our last issue we gave the title of the bill introduced by that gentleman, who, at the same time, took occasion to read for the information of the Senate, a communication received by him, jointly from the delegates of Washington and Oregon Territories, as also the communication addressed to the Postmaster General by the delegates from those Territories, in connection with the entire California delegation, and Gov. Stevens of this Territory, urging upon the head of the Post Office Department, the importance and absolute necessity of the establishment of such mail service. The proposition of Mr. Gwin in the Senate, was inserted as an amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and the House having concurred in said amendment, no excuse can exist for delay in placing the route under contract *at once*, and furnish us with that which has long been denied us, and for which we have long and earnestly contended—*a mail steamer direct from Puget Sound to San Francisco.*

Whilst we take pleasure in acknowledging and attesting to the faithful discharge of duty with which Hon. Columbia Lancaster has acquitted himself in the furtherance of this important measure, our citizens cannot do otherwise than hold in lasting and grateful remembrance the disinterested interest manifested towards us in the achievment by the joint efforts of the members of congress from California and Oregon of the most vitally essential enactment which has been afforded since the organization of our Territory.

Despite the penuriousness and perverseness of the Pastmaster General, a project long and ardently cherished by many of our citizens has been acquiesced in by a power *slightly* above the functionary of the Postoffice department.

Daylight is now about to break upon this Territory. Let but a steamer ply regularly, semi-monthly, between Port Townsend and San Francisco—with a mail contract for a smaller steamer to supply the different post offices between the head of the Sound and the port above mentioned—activity would at once be resumed, the coal fields on our shores would soon be worked with vigor, and general prosperity again assume its former attitude.

The following summary of Congressional action at the close of the present session, which we select from the New York *Herald*, will be read with more or less interest:

The House bill reducing and modifying the rates of postage was debated and passed. After the first of January, 1856, all letters must be pre-paid by stamps in every instance. A registration of all letters containing money or drafts is provided for.

Nearly all the appropriation bills necessary to be passed, have been acted on.

No further action, that we can discover, had been taken on the great national measure as advocated by Senator Douglass—the Pacific Railroad scheme—up to the time of final adjournment.

As it originally passed both branches, the President vetoed the Collins line, ocean mail steam appropriation bill. The veto message is brief, but pointed and conclusive, and after it had been read, Mr. Seward proposed the vetoed bill as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, leaving out the clause repealing the power to give notice of the discontinuance of the extra allowance to the Collins line, and retaining the one compelling the construction of a new vessel. It passed unanimously.

The bill has passed for revising our diplomatic and consular system, including a large increase of the compensation of our principal ministers abroad.

Two bills for increasing the efficiency and improving the discipline of the Navy, have passed. These reforms, if we mistake not, include a retired list for superannated officers, and rewards and encouragement to the sailors and mariners for good conduct, &c.

The bill has been approved, authorizing the creation of four new regiments—two of infantry and two of cavalry—to be added to the army. This is a measure in which the frontiers have felt a deep interest as relates to their protection from Indian hostilities.

The new bounty land bill, we infer, has passed, extending a land bounty to the heirs and descendants of all the soldiers of all the wars, white and Indian, of the United States.

The bill establishing a court of commissioners on claims, has passed. In judicious hands, this court is capable of being of almost incalculable benefit in the furtherance of the action of Congress upon the

adjustment of claims against the government, and in that respect, we have reason to expect such matters will now be greatly facilitated, and justice meted out with a more even hand than heretofore. The President has constituted, and the Senate confirmed Judge Gilchrist of New Hampshipe, Lumpkins of Georgia, and Blackford of Indiana, as said court.

The Texas claim bill, seven and a quarter millions, has passed; a telegraph line has been granted to the Pacific; a searching party has been ordered for Doctor Kane in the Arctic regions; Gen. Scott has been made a lieutenant General; the heirs of Gen. De Kalb have been provided for; Gen. Jackson's sword has been accepted from the heirs of Gen. Armstrong; small notes have been abolished in the District of Columbia; and a bill has been passed and approved regulating the transportation of passengers in steam ships (suggested by the Arctic and other recent marine disasters.)

Among the bills rejected are various patent extensions; various rail road, land jobbing schemes; French spoilations, (five millions,) vetoed. The House amendment reducing the tariff to an approximation of free trade, has also failed in the Senate, by a close vote—not because of the measure, but because of its being an irrevelent appendage to an appropriation bill.

The bill for the admission of Oregon as a State into the Union, we regret to say, failed in the Senate. Being opposed by senators both of the North and the South, Mr. Douglass, who introduced the bill into that body, ceased further to urge its passage.

At the close of congressional proceedings in the House of Representatives, we find the following:

"Mr. LANE, (dem.) of Oregon, rose and said, as he was about to part with gentlemen here, he could not separate without apologizing for his conduct in the heat of debate, sometime since, towards Mr. Farley, for whom he cherished the kindest feelings.

"Mr. FARLEY, (dem.) of Maine, reciprocated the feeling expressed, and was perfectly satisfied."

Regular Democratic County Conventions.

Democratic Meeting in Pierce County.

Pursuant to a call of the democratic committee of Pierce county, the democracy assembled, *en masse*, at the court house in said county, on the 7th day of April, 1855, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the territorial convention, to be holden at Olympia on the 7th day of May next.

The meeting was called to order by A. B. Moses, and on motion of the same, M. H. Frost was called to the chair, and E. Schroter appointed secretary.

The object of the convention having been stated by the chair, F. Clark moved an adjournment until two o'clock, P. M., and addressed the meeting at some length in support of his motion.

The motion being seconded, was put and lost.

Mr. Clark doubting the result, a division of the house was called for, which resulted—ayes 2, noes the balance of the convention.

Mr. A. B. Moses moved that the convention vote for delegates *viva voce*. Carried.

Dr. M. P. Burns moved that we now proceed to elect delegates to the territorial convention, when the following persons were chosen, viz:

M. H. Frost, A. B. Moses, Addison Perham, M. P. Burns, and Hugh Patterson.

The political principles of A. Perham being questioned, on motion the vote nominating him was reconsidered, and R. S. More elected to fill the vacancy.

On motion of A. B. Moses, the convention then proceeded to elect, by ballot, five persons to serve as a democratic county committee, when ten persons were proposed, of which number the following were elected, viz:

A. B. Moses, R. A. Finnell, M. H. Frost, George Brown, and R. S. More.

On motion, it was ordered, that if any of the delegates elect fail to appear at the territorial convention, those in attendance be empowered to cast the full vote.

On motion, resolved, that the thanks of the convention be tendered to the chairman and secretary, for the able and impartial manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Ordered, that the proceedings of this convention be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Pioneer and Democrat.

On motion, the convention then adjourned.

Three cheers were given for the democracy of Pierce county.

M. H. FROST, Ch'n.

E. SCHROTER, Sec'y.

Democratic Meeting in Island County.

Agreeably to previous notice given, the democracy of Island county assembled at Coveland, on Saturday, 31st March, 1855, to elect delegates to attend the territorial convention to be holden at Olympia on the 7th day of May next ensuing, when, on motion, Col. Walter Crockett was chosen chairman, and Joseph T. Turner, secretary.

The meeting being organized, Joseph S. Smith was called upon to state the object of the meeting, which he did in a brief tho' eloquent manner.

The meeting then proceeded to elect, by ballot, delegates, which resulted in the selection of Joseph S. Smith, esq., and Maj. John Y. Sewell, as said delegates to attend said convention as above stated.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That if either of our delegates elected, fail to attend said convention, they shall appoint some suitable person to fill such vacancy.

Resolved, further, That a county convention be called, to assemble at Coveland on the 10th day of April, next ensuing, to nominate a candidate to represent this county in the next territorial legislature; also, one county commissioner, one county surveyor, one coroner, three justices of the peace, one wreck-master, one treasurer, and one constable, for said county.

On motion, it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the editor of the Pioneer and Democrat for publication.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. CROCKETT, Ch'n.

J. T. TURNER, Sec'y.

Democratic Meeting in Sawamish County.

At a primary meeting of the Democratic citizens of Sawamish county held at the house of Wesley Gosnell, the 7th of April 1855, Wm. M. Morrow was chosen President, and J. L. Morrow, secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, David Shelton and Wesley Gosnell were unanimously appointed delegates to attend the territorial convention to be held at Olympia, the 7th of May next, for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for congress.

The meeting also designated the first Saturday in June next, as the time to meet in convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for representative, and other county officers. Said convention to be at Skookum mills. Wm. M. Morrow, David Shelton, and Lee Hancock were appointed a Democractic central committee for Sawamish county.

Adjourned to meet again on the first Saturday in June next.

WM. M. MORROW, Pres't.

J. L. MORROW, Sec'y.

Let all Attend!

The Democrats of Olympia Precinct

Are requested to assemble at the "Thurston County Hickory Club" room, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, P. M., April 14th, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the county convention, which meets April 28th, for the election of delegates, to nominate a democratic candidate for delegate to congress. A full attendance is requested.

CHAS. E. WEED,	G. W. CORLISS,
WHITFIELD KIRTLEY,	JOS. CUSHMAN,
ISAAC LIGHTNER,	WM. RUTLEDGE,
J. L. PERKINS,	GEO. GALLAGHER,
C. PATTON,	JOSEPH MILES,
WM. COCK,	A. J. BALDWIN,
OLIVER SHED,	EDMUND SYLVESTER,
T. HACK,	JAMES K. HURD.

Meeting in Pierce County.

The democracy of Pierce county, in respose to the call of the democratic county committee assembled at the court house at 11 o'clock, A. M. Mr. Clark, in pursuance of his duty as chairman of the democratic committee of Pierce county, called the meeting to order, and briefly stated the object of the meeting. The meeting, on motion of Mr. Berry, then adjourned to meet at the warehouse of Mr. J. A. Packherd, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Pursuant of adjournment, the democracy assembled at the warehouse at 2 o'clock, "*en masse*" and after again organizing, proceeded to appoint delegates to attend the democratic territorial convention to be convened at Olympia, on Monday, the 7th day of May next. The following gentlemen were then unanimously elected delegates to attend that convention: Thomas M. Chambers, L. F. Thompson, David Pattee, Frank Clark, Abiel Morrison.

The meeting then unanimously elected Frank Clark, David Pattee, J. A. Packherd, E. A. Light and Jesse Varner, as a committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. Clark then introduced the following resolution.

Resolved, That the delegate or delegates appointed by this convention to attend the democratic territorial convention to be holden at Olympia, on the 7th day of May, next, who may be in attendance, be and they are hereby authorised to throw or cast the vote of any delegate appointed by this meeting, who shall fail to be in attendance at the territorial convention.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Van Buren, the meeting adjourned.

E. A. LIGHT, Ch'n.

FRANK CLARK, Sec'y.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that jobs on the new road leading from S. S. Saunders' to Skookum Chuck, around Mud mountain, will, on the first Monday in May, be let out to the lowest bidders. On said route there is to be built one bridge 45 rods in length, and one 12 rods.

For particulars enquire of

April 14. 3wn31 S. S. SAUNDERS.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the post office at Olympia, W. T., April 1st, 1855.

Allen, Geo. W. 2; Aniel, Henry A.; Boswell, G. L.; Brown, Marcus; Beam, Geo. W. 2; Baird, Chauncy; Burr, Frederick H.; Brady, John; Birkrem, O. C.; Bowlin, Capt.; Bloyd, Wm. A. 3; Bennett, Marion; Butler, John. L.; Bixby, William W.; Bazil, Nelson; Briggs, Albert; Cook, Geo.; Chute, Milton P.; Chase, E.; Cole, John Quincy; Davis, Gordon; Daniels, David 2; Dillen, Jeremiah; Dodge, Robert Bruce; Dodge, George B.; Dunn, Mrs. Wm. W. 3; Ennis, James E.; Forne, Rev. Mr.; Greenfield, Wm. 2; Gypson, George W. 2; Gray, Alexander; Humphrey, John; Horn, Mrs. Nathan T.; Hervey, John; Hinebaugh, J. S.; Hamm, Mrs. Albert N. 2; Hewitt, Christopher; Johnson, J.; Jeal, Mrs.; Jones, Edward A. or Jacob S. Hinebaugh; Jewett, Joseph E.; Kline, Elliott; Keys, Oscar M.; Livingston, Samuel; Livingston, David; Lower, T. S.; McFarling, Mr.; Maddox, Samuel; Mumford, William; Millard, Seldon 2; Melville, Wm. K.; Mahony, Frank S.; Musser, A. H.; McDaniel, Charles M.; Mare, J. L.; Neely, D. A.; Ochsner, Christian 2; Paige, George; Parkinson, James T. or Geo. Roberts; Purdy, Francis H.; Russell, Chas. J. W.; Rudd, E. H.; Simmons, Mrs Jane; Stilwell, Wm. B.; Shute, Geo. H. 3; Scegers H.; Stevinson, Mrs. Ruth; Simmons, David K.; Stuart, C. C.; Stevart, Nathaniel G.; Simons, Mrs. S. B.; Tibeau, Joseph; Varner, Daniel; Wright, Joseph C.; Walker, Samuel; Webster, Mrs. D. S.; Williams, Judge Geo.; Wright, James P.; Wright, Mary; Watkins, George; Yeagar, W. J.

Persons calling for the above letters, will please mention that they are advertised.

April 6th, 31. WM. RUTLEDGE, P. M.

May Flower, El Sacramento,

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

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

SAM. H. PRICAARD,

Up stairs, corner Battery and Sacramento Sts., San Francisco.

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

March 31. 1855. 1m29

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 Cowlitz Landing on the 2d 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 thus 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, Clalm and Whatcom, one.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Walla Walla elects one; Skamania, one; Clarke four; Cowlitz one; Cowlitz and Wahkiakum, one; Pacific, one; Chehalis one; Lewis, two; Thurston, six; Sawamish, one; Pierce, three; King, three; Island, one; Jefferson, one; Jefferson and Clalm, 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. R. Crosbie,	Cowlitz, Seth Catlin,
Pacific, H. C. Dawson,	Chehalis, Geo. Nagle,
Lewis, Jackson Barton,	Thurston, J. W. Wiley,
Sawamish, D. Shelton,	Pierce, M. H. Frost,
King, W. A. Strickler,	Island, Sam'l Crocket,
Whatcom, E. Fitzhugh,	Jefferson, J. P. Keller,
Clalm, E. G. Price,	Wahkiakum,

It is earnestly recommended that the appointment of degates 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, any 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,
U. E. HICKS,
I. N. EBEY,
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 pourpose of selecting delegates to attend the Democratic Territorial Convention to be held at the same place on the 7th of May 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 different precincts as 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. Co. Com. for Thurston Co.

C. E. WEED, Chm'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 by letter or proxy cast its 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:

THE COUNCIL.—Walla Walla, Skamania and Clarke elect two; Cowlitz, Wakiakum 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; Cowlitz and Wakiakum one; Pacific one; Chehalis one; Lewis two; Thurston six; Sawamish one; Pierce three; King three; Island one; Jefferson one; Jefferson and Clallam one; Whatcom one.

We cannot too earnestly urge 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 10, 1855.

THURSTON COUNTY.

THE WHIGS MOVING!!

The Whigs of the several precincts of the county of Thurston, are requested to appoint delegates, 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, each precinct will be entitled to its full vote in the convention, according to the apportionment.

By order of the whig committee of Thurston county,

GEORGE A. BARNES, Chairman.

Olympia, March 10, 1855.

IRON CASTINGS AND MACHINERY.

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

EIGHT CENTS PER POUND.

MACHINERY, Engines and Boilers, at a corresponding reduction.

VULCAN FOUNDARY Co., SAN FRANCISCO.

GEO. GORDON, Prest.
E. T. STEEN,
Mechanical Manager.

Feb. 24, 1855–n24-3m

Pure Refined Calcined and Extra Carbonated Saleratus.

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

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.,

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

March 29, 1855. 29tf

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, Tariitt, Oyster Beach, Brigham City, to intersection 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 Ford's, 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;
Bids for weekly trips are invited.

12729 From Olympia to Shoalwater Bay, 75 miles and back once a week.
Leave Olympia Fridays at 10 a m;
Arrive at Shoalwater Bay next Mondays by 11 a m;
Leave Shoaltvater Bay Tuesdays at 5 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 Wailepta, 200 miles and back, once a month.
Leave Columbia City on the 1st day of each month;
Arrive at Wailepta by 6 p m of the 9th of same month;
Leave Wailepta 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 are invited.

12732 From Port Townsend, by Port Discovery to New Dungerness, 45 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Port Townsend Tuesdays at 6 a m;
Arrive at New Dungerness next days by 11 a m;
Leave New Dungerness 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, Kelt'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.
Bids for two trips a week will be considered.

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

12735 From St. Hellens, by Cathlapootle to Pekin, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave St. Helens Wednesdays at 8 a m;
Arrive at Pekin by 4 p m same days;
Leave Pekin Thursdays at 8 a m;
Arrive at St. Hellens 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 8 a m,
Arrive at Steilacoom by 7 p m same days.
Bids for two trips a week are invited.

12737 From Wailepta, by Craig's Coeur D'Aleine Mission and St. Mary's Valley, to Fort Benton, Nebr. Ter., 830 miles and back, once a month.
Leave Wailepta on the 1st of each month,
Arrive at Fort Benton in four weeks,
Leave Fort Benton on the 1st of each month,
Arrive at Wailepta in four weeks.

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

INSTRUCTIONS.

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

I, , of , county of , State of , propose to carry the mails from August 1, 1855, to July 1, 1858, on route No. , from to , agreeably to the advertisement of the 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 a 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, the bidder 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 sureties.

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 , certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarators, 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 postmasters at the following offices and no others:

For California—Auburn, Illinoistown, Crescent 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, Ione Valley, McKinney's, Murphy's, Downieville, Oakland, Alvarado, San Jose, Martinez, Petaluma, Bodega, Placerville Drytown, Quartzburg, Round Tent, Sacramento City, Sonora, 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, Tariitt, Olympia, Cathlamet, Seattle, Columbia City, Steilacoom, Cathlapootle, 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 railroad and steamboat 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 creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to 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 steam boat, on a route.

6. The Post Master 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 strickly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, separately for different service,—and if the regular bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered, if the alterations proposed are recommded 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 higer 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 guarantied by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admited.

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, or to, an agent, and postmasters will not enclose 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.

18. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, eighteen hundred and forty-five, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty and security of such transportations." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "star bids," and they will be construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its 'celerity, certainty and security."

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted, if duly guarantied, in preference to a "star" or specific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specifies either no mode or an inadequate mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it propses to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

19. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

20. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing they are persons of sufficient responsibility, and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter or perform the contracts for service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

21. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a post master at one of the places before named, or a judge of a court of record.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

Post Office Department.
January 19, 1855.
March 24, 1855-n28-4w

NOTICE.

THE act of the last session, entitled "An Act to organize the militia," provides that at the next annual election, the legal voters in each council district shall elect one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, and one Major, who shall within three months thereafter lay off their regimental district into convenient company districts, containing, as near as may be, one hundred white males, between the age of fifteen and sixty years, capable of bearing arms, and shall appoint one captain and two lieutenants in each district as officers therein. Captains of companies are required to make out lists of persons in their respective districts, subject to military duty, and deliver the same to their colonel, who is to forward to the brigadier general, returns of the regiment. Volunteer companies may be formed within the bounds of regiments, under regulations to be prescribed by the colonels, and approved by the brigadier general.

No requisition for arms can be made upon the Government of the United States, until the enrolement is effected under the provisions of the act; but, in the meantime, steps have been taken to expedite the business, as also to obtain such books and information as may be useful to officers in effecting the organization of their regiments and companies.

Without wishing to trench upon the authority of colonels of regiments, in the formation of volunteer companies, the undersigned would urgently recommend that such companies be encouraged to organise as speedily as possible, and that notice be forwarded to him of the kind of arms desired by each, that the requisition may be founded thereon.

GEORGE GIBBS, Brigadier Gen.

Steilacoom, March 18, 1855. n28-4f.

Halloo!! Stranger!

DID you hear of the great excitement prevailing at the Falls of the Des-Shutes?

Why, yes, they du say as how WILSON is selling goods cheaper for cash than ever was known in them are diggins. Je-hue, only hear what he has got:

2000 lbs. Sugar;
20 kegs superior Golden Syrup;
500 lbs. Coffee;
20 boxes Raisins;
600 brown Soap;
5 boxes Adamantine Candles;
1 cask Lamp Oil;
10 kegs nails, assorted sizes;

Rock Salt, Preserved and Brandy Peaches; 5 different brands chewing Tobacco; Tickings; Blue and Brown Drills; Hickory Shirting; Red White and Blue Flannels; Boots and Shoes, and in short a general variety of dry Goods, Groceries and Clothing. Also Blankets, Oregon Saddles and Saddle trees. Now, if there is any thing more you want to know, take along your cash or country produece, and WILSON will tell you all about it.

Jan. 13, 1855—19tf

Fresh Arrival!

AT

JOHNSON'S NEW STORE.

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

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

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hard-ware,

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

T. JOHNSTON.

Olympia, February 24, 1855. 1tf

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS,

IN	Tp. 20	North,	Range 1	West in W. T.			
"	19	"	"	1	"	"	"
"	18	"	"	1	"	"	"
"	17	"	"	1	"	"	"
"	12	"	"	1	"	"	"
"	17	"	"	2	"	"	"
"	20	"	"	2	"	"	"
"	19	"	"	1	East	"	"
"	20	"	"	1	"	"	"

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.
"	19	"	1	"	"	2d & 3d March.
"	18	"	1	"	"	5th & 6th "
"	17	"	1	"	"	8th & 9th "
"	12	"	1	"	"	12th & 13th "
"	19	"	2	"	"	15th & 16th "
"	20	"	2	"	"	19th & 20th "
"	19	"	1 E.	"	"	22d & 23d "
"	20	"	1	"	"	26th & 27th "

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

And all persons who have settled on UNSURVEYED 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 1856, 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

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

A New Pacific Republic.

On this project, lately mooted in political circles, the San Francisco *Sun* discourses as follows:

Col. Benton, in his discourse before the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, proposes the erection of five new States of first magnitude, on a direct line westward from the western line of Missouri to the eastern line of California: two in Kansas, one Mountain State, which he says would be larger than all of Switzerland, and two west of that in the great basin formed of parts of Utah and New Mexico. This is the basis upon which he builds the idea of the settlement of that range of country, a country which he proves by good authority to be one of the most inviting in richness of soil, salubrity of climate, and beauty of scenery, that man ever inhabited. Through this region the venerable patriot then projects his railroad, which is to form the great key-stone in the bridge between Canton and Jeddo on the one hand, and London and Paris on the other. Along the line of this route he builds for the posterities of the American people, the magnificent Tyres, Sidons and Balbecs, the Palmyras and Alexandrias which are to guard this great highway of the trades of the world.

While this great plan is being proposed for the development of our national strength and the cementing of our glorious confederation of republics, another of a different and novel import is suggested by the ambition of men who feel a less hearty attachment to, or an entire estrangement from the old bonds of union among our States. It has been quietly proposed to form a new Republic, to be composed of ten States, three to be formed of the present State of California, three from Oregon, two from Washington Territory, and two from the western portions of Utah and New Mexico. The object of this proposition is to bring nearer home to the people on the Pacific the powers of government, to secure independence, to cut off overland connection, and to make the new Republic the depot of Asiatic trade. The ambitious, the restless, the discontented and the reckless spirits can unite in this novel scheme. The interests antagonistic to a continental railway can see in it a hope of perpetuity to their fortunes.—The enemies of our common country will readily seize upon it as an entering wedge to split asunder the boasted "Model Republic," so detestable to our crowned friends in the old world.

PROBABLE WAR WITH THE SIOUX.—The mail brings to the Iowa delegation in Congress tidings indicating war with the Sioux Indians. The immediate scene of hostilities is near the mouth of the Big Sioux river, in the northwestern portion of the State; but, from a letter received from the Governor of Iowa, it appears that about 500 warriors of the Yancton and Siston Sioux have also encamped near Fort Dodge on the Des Moines river, in the central part of the State. The Washington Union says:

"It is represented that the Sioux Indians are claiming that they still own the land lying between the Little and Big Sioux rivers, and that they intend to occupy the same, and plant corn there during the coming season, notwithstanding that portion of the state was long since purchased by the United States, and is now occupied by white settlers. It will be recollected that the Black Hawk war originated under a precisely similar state of affairs, and experience in our intercourse with the Indian tribes of the Northwest teaches the importance of providing means for the immediate suppression of these difficulties."

A letter dated Council Bluffs, Iowa, Jan. 29, says:

"I fear I shall not be able to go to Sioux city, on account of the hostility of the Indians. Things in that direction look like an Indian war. The Sioux have threatened to take possession of the country between the Big and Little Sioux rivers, and there are now over 800 Indians camped on the ground. The whites are being driven off. Two young men with whom I am acquainted, Nelson and Watts, were recently shot at by the Indians. They each killed their Indian, and made their escape from the country. These Indians have to be whipped—there is no other way—and the sooner the better, I hope a military post will be established there."

NATURALIZATION AND EMIGRATION.—We understand that Senator Jones of Tennessee will introduce in the Senate a preamble that the Constitution confer upon Congress the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, but that it is silent upon the subject of emigration; and a resolution that the power to regulate emigration never having been delegated by the people to Congress, the governments of those states afflicted by the influx of foreigners possess the sole power to make laws regulating their admission or exclusion.

☞ Abraham G. Myers, of Florida, has been appointed Indian agent for New Mexico.

VIRGINIA.—Major O. M. Crutchfield, in a letter, has declined to be the candidate of the Know-nothings for the office of Governor of Virginia. He states that he intends to vote for Henry A. Wise.

☞ The whigs of Kentucky have resolved not to hold a State convention to nominate a candidate for Governor.

☞ Hon. Charles S. Lewis, of Virginia, is a candidate for re-election to congress.

MESSAGE OF THE GOV. OF NEBRASKA.—Mr. Cumming, the Governor of Nebraska, in his message to the legislature of that territory, favors the establishment of an overland mail-route to the Pacific; suggests the enactment of provisions insuring a supply of timber by raising forests upon the arable soil; advises a specimen of every mineral found in the territory to be deposited in a territorial cabinet at Washington; recommends the organization of volunteer companies for self-protection; and alludes at length, and with great fervency, to the doctrine of popular sovereignty.

The Boston Post inclines to the opinion that the Gallipagos Islands, when they are annexed, will be delightful residences for aldermen, for turtles are the principal articles of food, and grow to an enormous size.

Gen. Concha was not satisfied with seizing a large number of the most respectable inhabitants of the Island of Cuba, and throwing them into prison, but he has declared the whole Island in a state of siege and blockaded all its ports.

Religious Notices.

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

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

Claims for Damages by Indians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. & Sup't. Indian Aff's.
Olympia, March 18, 1855. n28-tf.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of WILSON & HURD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. H. Wilson will settle the business of the late firm.

E. H. WILSON,
J. K. HURD.
Dec. 15, 1854.—18tf

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

Strained Honey.

A NEW supply of fine strained Honey just received and for sale at PARKER'S.
Olympia, Nov. 24, 1854. 11tf

For Sale.

STEAMER "Fairy," three years old, in good running order. For particulars enuire at Kendall Co. store.
Olympia, Dec, 15th, 1854. 14tf

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.

D. S. MAYNARD,
Clerk of U. S. Dis't 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 Porcelain Gum Teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answering every end of the natural teeth.

Particular attention paid to the plugging of decayed teeth with gold or tin foil, thereby preventing further decay. Teeth extracted with improved forceps, giving the least possible pain.

☞ All operations warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no charge made. Ladies visited at their residence if requested.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

PEOPLE'S EMPORIUM!
Goldman & osenblatt,

KEEP constantly on hand, and receive by every arrival—
Dry Goods, Clothing,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARD-WARE, STATIONARY,
SADDLERY, &c., &c.,
Which are sold at Wholesale and Retail.

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

Orders promptly attended to.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call.
GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT,
Corner of Main and Second Streets.
Olympia, 1854. 12tf

SALT! SALT!!

ON hand and for sale at the store of Samuel C. Allen, next door to G. A. Barnes' store, 100 tons Hawaiian salt, manufactured at Puloe Salt Works, to be disposed of at wholesale or otherwise, at moderate rates. The attention of those engaged in the Salmon fishery is invited to an inspection of the article.

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.
Olympia, July 29, 1854. 47tf

Fruit Trees for the Million
At the Washington Nursery!

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

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

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

HUGH PATTERSON.
Washington Plains, Sept. 20, 1854. 6m2

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark "Carib," invoice Dry Goods, Groceries and Indian trade, which we offer low for cash.

GEORGE & CO.
Alki, Dewampsh Day, April 13, 1854. 32tf

New Goods!

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

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

W. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, June 2, '54. -tf.

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

GEORGE & CO.
Alki, July 24. 1854. 47tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.
June 25, 1853. 6m42

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.

Front street, next door to Ladd & Co.'s. Third door below the Columbian Hotel.
Sept. 10, 1853.

W. T. SAYWARD,

HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS
to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853. 47ly.

J. S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.

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

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership existing under the name and style of L. B. Hastings & Co., have this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by L. B. Hastings and Alfred A. Plummer, under the name and style of Hastings and Plummer, who will settle up all the business of the late firm of L. B. Hastings & Co.

F. W. Pettygrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up.

L. B. HASTINGS,
F. W. PETTYGROVE,
A. A. PLUMMER.
Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28tf

M. P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

LICENTIATE of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada.

Having had the experience of fourteen years in the profession and practice of
MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
in all its various branches in England, India and the United States, and now a resident of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.

N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand.
Terms moderate.
Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

Educational.

The following is the list of books agreed upon by the County Superintendents for Common Schools in the counties of Pierce and Thurston, as a part of a uniform system of School Books:

Town's Spelling Book and Definer, and Town's 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; Davie's 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.

HAVE just received, per bark Luika, and offer for sale at the
Sandwich Island Store, at Tumwater,
Blue drills, brown drills;
Mexican mixtures, cottonades;
Suffolk drills, striped shirting;
Assorted prints, blankets;
Cadet pants, fine black do;
Denim frocks and pants;
Hickory shirts, white shirts;
Merino shirts and drawers;
U. S. hats, Henry Clay do;
Boots, cloth caps;
Mess pork, hams, beef;
Rice, sugar, coffee, syrup;
Vinegar, pickles, sauces;
Ginger, pepper, mustard;
Turpentine, oil, and white lead.
With many other articles too numerous to mention.—All of which will be sold at reasonable rates, and in quantities to suit purchasers.
Jan. 12, 1855. n18tf.

Cabinet Shop.

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

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

A. J. LINVILL.
Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

TE TEEKALET,
Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,
THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

All orders promptly attended to by
J. P. KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco, California.
Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

MOUNT VERNON.

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

J. L. MITCHELL.
3w48

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND
BEEF MARKET!

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

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

J. K. HURD.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

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

—ALSO—

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

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

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

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

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

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

WM. COCK.
Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

Indian Reservations.

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

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

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

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

2nd. A tract on the south side of Commencement Bay, not far from the mouth of the Puyallup river; beginning at a point on the beach marked by a large white fir tree, blazed on three sides, and standing on the north east corner of Swan & Riley's claim; thence along the beach, and following its meanderings one and a half miles in a south easterly direction, to a point marked by a fallen tree, bearing the letters U. S. L., behind which three cedar trees are conspicuously blazed; thence south one and a half miles; thence west about one mile to a point due south of the place of beginning, and thence north about two and a half miles to said place of beginning, containing in all 1280 acres, or two sections of land.

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

4th. The Peninsula at the south eastern end of Perry's Island called Shais-quihl; and

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

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

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

Notice to Farmers.

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

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

G. HARTSOCK.
January 15, 1855. 20tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISSON, I. LICHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L. STORY,
DRUGGIST,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Dec. 3, 1853.

C. H. MASON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

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

Evans & Ebey,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Offices—Olympia and Port Townsend, W. T.
I. N. EBEY, Port Townsend, W. T. } ELWOOD EVANS, Olympia, W. T.
Aug. 12, 1854. 49tf

MEDICAL.
Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House.

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

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.
G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-1y

REMOVAL.

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

HOLMAN HOUSE,
DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,
NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

Ex "Sarah Warren,"
Groceries & Provisions.

A FULL and general assortment, just received and for sale by JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.
Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52tf

FOR SALE,

12 YOKE of Steers, large and in fine condition.—Apply to G. F. Whitworth, Olympia, or Judge Yantis on Gravelly Prairie.
Olympia, June 10, 1854.—n40

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strayed or Stolen

FROM 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. MABIE.
Nov. 18, 1854. 10tf

Steilacoom Ship Yard.
BOLTON & WILSON,
SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS
STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery &c., supplied to order. Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be despatched to any part of the Sound whenever required. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited.
Steilacoom, Aug. 6th. 1853.—1y 48.

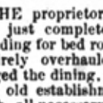
FRUIT TREES.
MILWAUKIE NURSERY.
H. & S. LUELLING, Proprietors.

WE have had a number of our varieties bear fruit, and we find the size and flavor to exceed any in the United States. We have greatly extended our Nursery by the introduction of many new varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c., &c.—also a variety of Flowers and ornamental Trees, many of which we shall be able to furnish this fall. We have further extended our nursery business by establishing three Branch Nurseries in the upper country; one at Alfred Stanton's Marion county, four miles north-east of Salem; one at Mr. Knoxe's, Knoxe's Bute, Linn county; and one at Joseph Kelsey's near Starr's Point, Benton county.
March 11, 1843.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A GOOD Blacksmith shop with a dwelling house adjoining. Said buildings are in one of the best locations in the Territory, and can be bought at a bargain. Apply to JAS. BARRON.
Upper Steilacoom, Sept. 9, 1854. 1tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS
OLYMPIA, W. T.
CORLISS & ENSIGN, Proprietors.



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

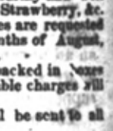
The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, which the market affords.

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

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

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.
CORLISS & ENSIGN.
Olympia, Dec. 9 1854. 13tf

Boot and Shoe shop.



THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Olympia and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop on Main street, where he will manufacture
BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES AND HARNESS;
All of which will be made after the latest fashion, and in a good workmanlike manner.

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

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

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.
NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!

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

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

APPLES.

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

PEARS.

Butlett,	Marich Louisa,
White Dojenne,	Julienе,
Dearborn Seedling,	Jargonelle,
Madelene,	Pound, Monta Large,
Nadeleon,	Bize Blanca,
Fondan,	Seekel.
Dr Awtum,	

CHERRIES.

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

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

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

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

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

E. D. WARBASS.
Eden Farm, Cowlitz Landing, Aug. 22, 1854. 1tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.
Bettman Brothers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.
☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.
Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

Sayward's Line

OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Willimantic will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to.
July 30, 1853. 47ly

Wanted.

INFORMATION of WILLIAM MOTGOMERY McCORMICK, of Pennsylvania. When last heard from in fifty-one, he was about leaving Oregon City with a company who designed forming a settlement at Puget Sound. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received if addressed to Ann E. McCormick, Lock Haven, Pa., or to Adams & Co.'s Express, Yankee Jim's, Placer county, Cal. Said McCormick is about thirty-two years of age, brown hair and fair complexion.
July 22, 1852. 46tf

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.
THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.
San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN F. STIRLING.
ENSIGN & STIRLING,
LUMBER DEALERS,
OFFICE—Junction 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,
COWLITS FARMS, W. T.
September8, 1852. -tf.