

PUGET SOUND COURIER.

APPLICE & GUNN, EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS. W. B. APPLICE. E. T. GUNN. TUESDAY WITHOUT FEAR.

STEELACOM, W. T., THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1855.

REGULAR WING NOMINATIONS. FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS. WILLIAM STRONG.

Thurston County. COUNCILMAN—E. F. YANTIS. REPRESENTATIVES—T. F. McELROY, C. H. HALE, C. WARD, J. W. GOODSELL, C. G. SAYLOR, G. HARTSOCK.

Lewis County. COUNCILMAN—E. D. WARBASS. REPRESENTATIVES—J. W. ANDERSON, G. DREW, COUNTY COMMISSIONER—T. M. PIERSON.

Whatcom County. REPRESENTATIVE—E. D. PAGE. Island County. REPRESENTATIVE—S. D. HOWE.

Clallam County. REPRESENTATIVE—J. D. JONES. King County. REPRESENTATIVE—A. A. DENNY.

SATURDAY MORNING, July 7, 1855.

As an apology for our late issue this week, we have to plead to our readers to a number of causes, as shortness of help, election printing and the fourth of July, &c. We hope not to be delayed so long again, and trust all will excuse us for the inaccuracy and inefficiency of the present number.

"MORE SINNED AGAINST, THAN BENNING."

Surely Shakespeare never wrote a truer "saw" than the above, and surely too never was its truth more potently exemplified than in the oft repeated case of Judge Strong in several counties of this territory, for his course on the bench in regard to fixing certain juries of the old county of Lewis. We had not expected that the judicial course of Judge Strong required at his hands a defense; nor does it, but "the glove has been thrown," by the opposition, in their eagerness for electioneering material, and we accept the issue, and give a candid statement of facts, willing to leave it to the judgment of a fair minded people.

In the fall of 1851, when the old county of Lewis embraced our territory, except Clark and Pacific counties, the Hon. William Strong resided in the 3d judicial district of Oregon territory, now the whole territory of Washington, Lewis county with its then boundaries, before mentioned, was one of the constituent counties of his judicial district, and by the law the court of the county was to be held at the county seat, and writs made returnable to such court, of course gave notice to juries, parties and witnesses to attend at such county seat. In the case alluded to, in accordance with the law, the venire summoned the jury to appear at the county seat. At the time in question, a difficulty had arisen as to which was the proper county seat; during the vacation of court, the county commissioners of Lewis county had altered it, from Jackson's to Sidney S. Ford's, but no official notice of such fact had been given to Judge Strong, and he went to the county seat where the last court was held, and there found present many of the parties interested in the court business, and a majority of the grand and petit jurors. Learning the state of facts, in the venire for talesmen (again summoning to the county seat, which is the form of the writ.) the sheriff of Lewis county was directed to summon the jury to appear at the district court, the judge then being at Jackson's which he, deemed the county seat, as he had no evidence upon which as a judge, he could act, and recognize the change.

In obedience to this venire, four citizens of Lewis county refused to appear at Jackson's and at the next term, May 1852, were fined ten dollars, in accordance with sec. 11. of the act of the legislative assembly of the territory of Oregon, entitled "An Act to regulate juries, and the mode of selecting them," and found upon page 103 of the bound volume, "General Laws of Oregon." Let us look at the section, which reads as follows. "Every person who shall fail to appear when lawfully summoned as a grand or petit juror, as aforesaid, without having a reasonable excuse, shall be considered as being guilty of a contempt, and shall be fined by the court in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, for the use of the proper county, unless good and sufficient cause be shown for such default, at or before the next term of said court; and it shall be the duty of the clerk to issue a summons against such delinquents, when such person shall not come in without process, to show cause at the next succeeding term of the said court why he or they should not be fined for such contempt: Provided, That the oath or affirmation of any such delinquent shall at all times be received as evidence in his favor."

There is the law of the case, and in obedience to its requirements, for the clerk has no discretion about bringing in delinquent juries. At the May term the talesmen were attached to show cause, and with the six months to find an excuse in, and their own affidavits evidence in their own favor, they

could not justify their refusal to attend, and were fined for the contempt of which they were guilty. Others were dismissed altogether on giving excuses, some were subjected to the costs, four talesmen were fined; and such are the facts. We have heard every version of this affair; we have heard the fined jurymen speak about judicial tyranny, we have seen every appeal made to the popular prejudice, to call down odium upon the bench, for administering law in accordance with law. We are now done with it, to our minds there is no apparent cause due Judge Strong, and we believe that he acted boldly, properly and manly, in the discharge of a duty. We know how he felt, that it was one of the penalties of his official position, and that he acted too, with his painful reluctance. Had he done less than he did do, his oath would have been violated, his crime sullied, and he would have proved himself in our opinion, an improper man to be vested with such important trusts.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!!!

We have been somewhat jostled from our sober senses, during the past week, by the startling and thought-absorbing rumors of gold discoveries and gold mines, and after some little serious reflection, having surveyed and taken all things into consideration generally, we have come to the conclusion that there is something new in our day, Solomon's wisdom to the contrary notwithstanding. The gold—the real, yellow, glittering gold—has been brought in, in large quantities, and most every one, we believe, has had the satisfaction of feasting their eyes on the much coveted treasure. It was found at Fort Colville, a Hudson's Bay post on the east side of the Cascades, and was brought in by a party of Frenchmen and half-breeds, who left there about twenty-five days ago. The gold is of a dark color, very fine, and is denominated river gold, and brought sixteen dollars per ounce with our merchants, who purchased largely. A number of trains of pack animals, we understand, are being fitted out all over the country to be sent to Fort Colville as soon as possible, and a great many persons are preparing to leave immediately, particularly the French and half-breeds, for this new Ophir of the Pacific.

Therefore, we have been quite unceremonious, and fear yet that we may be too hasty, in reference to gold mines, for so many rich and productive places, said to be found on this coast, within a few years back, which have all turned out at last to be speculating humbugs, that we, like hundreds of others, do not wish to be taken in and bamboozled. Our citizens here, before now, have heard the same cry and seen the same sign, and have been victimized, until it occasions them in chance to be sure they are right before they go ahead again. We do not say this to make the prospects of gold being found discouraging, for that has been found, but that the people may be prudent and not overshoot the mark on this speculation. Those who have a good business need not leave it because flying reports tell of the mines making five, or even thirty dollars per day, for if he is industrious and persevering he will eventually find his gold mine nearer home, though the present prospect may be glowing with riches at the mines, and a dreary one here.

If they are the mines that report makes them out to be, we need not all run out into the mountains, for those who work them must have the necessities of life, the wherewith to live and prosecute their labors, and somebody must furnish them. But we have no fear of all our population deserting their homes, families and business to try their fortune in an uncertainty, as fluctuating as the gold mines of Fort Colville may yet prove to be. We earnestly hope they may fully satisfy the anticipations of every body; that all who visit them may return laden with the precious metal; and that they may in no wise be found to be detrimental to the growth and prosperity of our young territory, by taking away those who are the strength of the country, and letting their business, their farming, and occupations in which they find employment, receive a deadly shock, which may prostrate her prosperity for years to come.

We hope that our floating population, which is small at this time compared with what this western coast is remarkably for, may here find a steady employment, and by its winning inducements, charm them to brighter future, when they may enjoy peace, plenty and happiness. We hope they and all others may never find, should these new mines prove a second California, or an Australia, the troubles, the hardships, the want of success, melancholly and often gloomy scenes, that thousands have seen, felt and experienced in those places. But that they may all return to their homes and kindred and enjoy the pleasures their hard earned labors have stored for them.

Go Home and Vote!—Let no whig be away from his county on the day of the election. One vote may secure the election of a delegate to congress. One vote may turn the complexion of the next legislature of the territory. One vote may administer the well earned rebuke of the party and administration in power—see to it whigs. Go home and do your duty, and when you have voted see to your neighbor. Let no vote be lost. The party expects every man to do his duty.

We are indebted to Capt. Charles L. Wiggins, of the schooner L. P. Foster, which arrived at Tokeast from Honolulu, for files of Sandwich Island papers. The following passengers arrived on the Foster: S. R. Mitchell and servant, J. Price, H. C. Heald, Dr. Rouquette, F. Bray, Mrs. W. H. Crawford and two children.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That Col. J. Patton Anderson, late marshal of Washington territory, resigned that office either to help him to the nomination for delegate to congress, or preparatory to leaving the territory for his home in Mississippi.

That Col. J. Patton Anderson, is a citizen of Washington territory, only because he was made so by the appointment to the office which he resigned for the purpose of running for congress. That Col. J. Patton Anderson, is not the choice of the territory, or any section thereof. Not one county having been instructed for him at the late democratic convention, and not one county voting for him until by the operation of the two-third rule, it was manifest that no prominent candidate, with positive qualifications recommending him, could be nominated.

That Col. J. Patton Anderson, owes his triumph in the democratic convention, to the uncompromising perseverance of the wire-working clique at Olympia, who have constituted themselves the special guardians of the democratic party of Washington territory.

That the act of congress creating the territory of Washington excluded him from the privilege of voting at our first election, and yet, with too "indecent haste" his friends tried hard to work him through the Cowitz convention even before he was a voter!

That the history of the democratic Cowitz convention clearly demonstrated his disinterested motive in "leaving a lucrative practice in Mississippi," and coming away out here to serve the "dear people" as their delegate in congress.

That it is a matter of some doubt whether certain offices were created for certain families, or whether certain families were created for certain offices.

That William Strong, came to this country in 1850. That he served out his time without resigning for a higher place, and that too when his official duties comprised all the work that is now divided among three democratic successors.

That after a bona fide residence of five years in the territory, he for the first time looks to the people for their endorsement of those well known qualities which render a man capable of representing a respectable community in congress.

That notwithstanding the declaration of Mr. Wiley, who solemnly sings, "that Col. Anderson will return to the territory, &c. if elected," Judge Strong will be the delegate, and all the powers of Wiley with the Olympia clique can not prevent it.

"The little dogs and all, Fry, blanch and fret their hearts, see, they bark at me."

We were reminded of Lear's true words when reading the other day a certain letter written by Mr. Surveyor A. B. Moses, about what Pierce county was going to do in the coming canvass. Had he confined himself to a "Pierce political survey," which appears to be all the surveying that the talented surveyor has done, we would not notice his public official acts, but the surveyor, though an officer of the treasury department undertakes to censure the action of the department to which he is an understrapper. The cases of the "Mary Darc," and "Beaver" were settled officially at Washington city, and if Mr. Surveyor Moses wishes to take exceptions to the decision, his experience as a government officer should teach a better plan than writing squibs for political parties, saying his democratic friends are "true blue, and will do to bet on." And then "that unkindness of all" about judicial tyranny, fining juries because the judge did not like to travel over muddy roads. Well when we came to that part of the letter, we could not help smiling at the democratic pathos of the surveyor's upbraiding boom; the letter is so good a joke that we intend, should we be able, after the canvass is over, to secure the gifted author as a regular contributor to our columns.

And now "Benton" let us give you a friendly admonition, keep your canoe which you have advertised as up for Fraser's river—you may need it after you lose that commission; for we imagine that you will have as much of a fiscal business after your term of office expires as you have already had; for we venture the assertion that one respectable Indian in one week could do all the work of your office during the period you have been commissioned as surveyor of Nisqually, with the privilege to ride several miles from your post, and a practice of traveling anywhere that pleases called you. Your sinecure of a thousand a year has allowed you to strut and foam, but a useless office, a sort of needless expense may not always be held; and do not invite attention to your precarious position by such silly letters, "which for the world of you" (a revenue boat with a flag, and spy-glass to survey with, and four hands,) cannot be better understood than if written by the crew of your Fraser river canoe.

RUTLEDGE.—How long does it take Rutledge to read the name on a letter before he can deliver it to you at the post office in Olympia? He's a great candidate, ask him, for the fun of the thing, to stand up and spell a few words of two syllables. We cannot avoid taking an interest in the county elections in the neighboring counties, and another thing we cannot help laughing at the democracy of Thurston, for undermining their worst material instead of their best.

THE PIONEER.—The editor of the Pioneer is in a fix. He says the democracy have left him, or in other words that he stands "solitary and alone." He too will be coming over to us after the election. But we cannot receive him unless he withdraws from the Know-Nothing.

FORT COLVILLE GOLD DIGGINGS.

We have by the Hudson Bay Company's train, reliable accounts of the gold diggings on the Columbia river. It seems that the only spot as yet worked was a bar about a half-acre in extent, at the mouth of the Flathead river, which enters the Columbia about 30 miles above Fort Colville. From this spot about \$2,500 was taken out, and the ground was nearly worked over, before the June freshet commenced, which of course, rendered further digging in the river impracticable. About twenty-five men were employed for a fortnight in obtaining the above amount; the largest quantity taken in one day was \$74 by two men, who also took \$40 the next day. The gold is in scales, quite coarse and was found near the surface of the bar; similar scales were also found in the soil of the bluff over the bar, but to what amount to the pan we are not informed. In washing it, the common cradle was employed. This we believe is the amount of the discoveries so far, and it is certainly encouraging enough to warrant a thorough examination of the country.

Capt. McClelland's expedition in the summer of 1853, found the "color" in all the streams rising on the east side of the Cascade mountains, as far north as the 49th parallel, and in the main Columbia itself, at Fort Okanagan, but the officers were of opinion that the quantity would not warrant working unless dry diggings were discovered. The situation of the present working is to the eastward of their line, and the gold evidently comes from a still more easterly direction, unless indeed, its source is in the hills immediately upon the Columbia river. As soon as the freshet has subsided, which will be about the close of the present month, we anticipate a very thorough exploration of the whole of that country by our old miners.

We must in advance however warn all who intend prospecting, that they must carry their own provision with them, Fort Colville can not supply them, and we have heard from good authority that the settlers in the Sawtooth valley near there, have no surplus, the crop last year having been a failure. In case the diggings prove permanent and valuable, this place and the other towns on the Sound will, we think, be found preferable for outfitting, to the Columbia river. The distance from here to Fort Colville, is but about 350 miles, and can be accomplished in 16 days. Horses can be procured in abundance, and all the inconveniences and expense of boating and transshipment are saved.

WE TALK TO THE PEOPLE.

A late Pioneer contains a lengthy report of the speeches of the rival candidates for congress, and the doings generally on Bush's prairie. It is well known to all who were there on that occasion and paid proper attention to what was said, that Anderson talked one hour and a quarter, three quarters of an hour of which time he employed in telling an anecdote which set forth the skill and management practised by Strong to secure the whig nomination. It is sufficient for Anderson to know that it was by that very skill and management that Strong was successful in obtaining his object; and it is the opinion of the people that Strong's skill and management of which Anderson complains so bitterly is the very sort of means which they want to have executed in Washington, in the obtaining of their rights. Anderson's whining about Strong's skill and management, is echoed by the people to the effect that the man who is capable of such skill and management, is the very man that they want. Anderson could not have said anything better calculated to elevate Strong in the estimation of the people. A man of skill and management is the man we must elect. What do we want with one who ridicules skill and management, and obtained his nomination by chance? Were we disposed, we might account for Anderson's nomination. We might tell our readers that George Gallagher first brought him before the people in 1853, urged him then as the candidate, and by dint of his own efforts finally succeeded in making him the nominee in 1855. And we might tell who George Gallagher is, but we have not the time, or inclination to write a dissertation on bullyism and slingshots.

The Hudson Bay Company's annual fur train, has this year come in by the military road to Fort Nisqually, instead of, as formerly, going to Fort Vancouver, and we learn that it will probably take this route hereafter. All the furs collected on the Pacific coast being brought together at the Victoria depot, previous to shipment to England. This route is obviously nearer as well as preferable in other respects. The train which arrived on Tuesday is under the charge of Mr. McDonald of Fort Colville, and consists of two hundred horses, bringing nearly 400 packages of furs, the produce of all the trading posts in this territory and Oregon, east of the Cascade range. The horses are in excellent condition, and the snow is entirely gone from the trail.

EXAMINE YOUR TICKETS BEFORE VOTING.—A "Wiley" foe is in the field against you, every trick will be resorted to in order to carry the ticket of the opposition. The introduction of other names on your ticket will be tried. See that your ticket is not spurious. In the desperation of anticipated defeat, nothing will be left undone, and particularly examine your ticket for delegate; for much swapping off is already going on. Be on the alert, the privilege of the ballot-box is our dearest American right—guard it well, and remember your national prosperity depends upon it. You cannot be too weary of well-doing, you cannot too jealously watch the holy boon. "Eternal vigilance is the price of your liberties."

"ONCE MORE UNTO THE BREACH, DEAR FRIENDS, ONCE MORE."

The great day has come, we are on the eve of an important election. Now is the time to rebuke the policy of the present administration for its infamous violation of northern rights; now is the time to rebuke the policy of rewarding missionaries sent here on political speculation; to say by your votes whether you will endorse the prophetic announcement made by a late cabinet minister, on an appointment to one of your high offices, that such a man would be sent to congress. Will you allow any cabinet secretary to say who only is fit to represent your interests, will you tamely submit to the enjoyment of the spoils of office by a stranger who only holds on till higher places is offered? Will you not by your votes on Monday next rebuke the spirit which led to the favorite being named as successor in the resignation. Has it come to this that your offices descend by right? In the name of our dearest territorial rights, rebuke it in tones not to be misunderstood; we know you will. "We see you stand like greyhounds in the slips, straining upon the start, the games' afoot follow your spirit," and victory must perch upon your banners.

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ROADS.—We learn by private letters from San Francisco, that Major Bache of the topographical engineers, has been placed in charge of the military roads to be constructed in Oregon and Washington and that Lieut. George H. Derby is assigned to duty under him.

Lieut. Robert Williamson of the topographical corps, who has been at the head of one of the main lines of exploration for the Pacific railroad, is to take charge of another expedition to explore the country between the head waters of the Sacramento and the Willamette, with a view of connecting the northern line with the city of San Francisco. He is to leave in about three weeks with a detachment of troops.

Major Prince with recruits for Fort Steelacoom, was expected at San Francisco in a few days.

There is a rumor in San Francisco that all the tribes east of the Rocky mountains have met in general council, and agreed to terms of amity among themselves, and a general war against the whites. In this combination the Blackfeet are included with the Crows, and Sioux. We believe that Gen. Harney will give a good account of the whole.

THE FOURTH OF JULY WAS CELEBRATED

In this place with much spirit and enthusiasm. A national salute was fired at sunrise, noon and sunset, and the public exercises in the church were of an interesting character. The oration by Mr. Clark was truly patriotic, glowing and eloquent and as an effort, well worthy of the occasion. We hear the dinner at the hotel of Light & Co., spoken of as an entertainment creditable to the well earned reputation of the house. In the evening some fifty of the citizens of the county assembled at the Puget Sound Hotel and spent the night pleasantly and convivially with the usual accompaniment of toasts, songs, and speeches. When we are less hurried we may revert to some of the leading features in the day's festivities, at greater length.

We are sorry to learn that we are about to lose for awhile, our friend Capt. Jas. M. Bachelard, who has determined to pay a visit to the newly discovered mines at Fort Colville. Whilst we shall regret the absence of Capt. B. we are glad to know that from him we shall obtain correct information in regard to this El Dorado of the north-west, that will be reliable and conclusive. Capt. Bachelard is one of our oldest citizens, and we know of no man who feels more interested in the prosperity of our young territory than himself. We wish him a pleasant trip, good fortune, and a quick return.

TROUBLED WITH THE NIGHTMARE.—The editor of the Pioneer is talking in his sleep, and evidently is troubled with dreams of bad omen. He is fighting the old fight of '40 over again, and seems to have lost sight of the present canvass. Next, we shall expect to hear him hurrah for Van Buren. Who knows what he may do? Great pity indeed! some kind friend should wake him up.

We are again under obligations to P. J. Moorey, of Brook Farm, for a lot of fine vegetables, and particularly for those large new potatoes.

Also, to John P. Lackey for a lot of splendid green peas. We understand that Mr. Lackey has a large amount of these on hand for market.

LATEST.—The new rumor is that Anderson's choice for marshal has been expressed confidentially to be in favor of one of his brothers, either the one in Olympia or the one in Texas. We have not been able to learn which, however, let our readers phantasy Corliss' phelinks.

THE MONEY.—Shall the fifteen thousand dollars be invested by Anderson in purchasing a Mississippi plantation? or shall Strong distribute the same in our own territory? These are hard times, and this is an important question. Let the people answer at the polls! We are all interested in this item.

An expedition has recently fitted out at the Brooklyn navy yard, to go in search of Dr. Kane. It consists of the propeller Arctic, of 250 tons, and the bark Delaware, of 327 tons register. No pains or expense has been spared, and everything that the ingenuity of man could devise to ensure success to the expedition, has been done. It was to sail on the first day of June, and it is said to be officered and manned by as fine a set of men as can be found in the United States navy, and we most sincerely pray that it may have a speedy and successful voyage and a safe return.

MESSRS. EDITORS: FOR THE FOURTH BECK COINER.

Ordinarily, vessels arriving here from San Francisco, are dispatched with full cargoes in three or four weeks, and I cannot just now recollect but one instance in which months have been found necessary to accomplish this object, and even around that there seems to have been thrown a veil of mystery, which I trust you as public journalists to whom, everything is, or ought to be known, will remove, that the people may no longer be kept in the dark.

Months ago, and I know that you cannot have forgotten the circumstances, (the arrival of the brig Cyrus, in Black Lake,) with articles of furniture, and implements of office for some of the federal officers, was currently reported all over the Sound, and in the streets of Olympia particularly; and one at least, of those imported specimens of wisdom, and he is the most anxious and interested of them all, gave the report unlimited credence, and made immediate preparations for going over there to receive his goods. I cannot for the life of me see how we could deny the truth of the report, without reflecting upon the gentleman's nautical and geographical knowledge, which would certainly be very unbecoming treatment (I) of one who immediately upon his arrival amongst us, hesitated not from any false notions of delicacy, to picture out the exact sort of men (and in the picture we could not discover an exact resemblance of himself) whom the people of the Territory should select to represent them in Congress.

Now gentlemen, just inform the public, if you please, whether the old brig is still safely moored in Black Lake or not.

No notice of her clearance from thence has been published, and we are left all in the dark. Some have ventured the opinion that she is being loaded with "Snipe" and that there is a good reason for her long delay.

In reply to the very reasonable question of our friend Fry, we simply say that months ago, when we were in Olympia, a report reached that place that the Cyrus had arrived in Black Lake, and that the Government appointees most interested in her cargo, took immediate steps to go out there and attend to the unloading of the same.

The clearance from that place has not yet, to our knowledge, been received at the Custom House, and we are strongly inclined to the opinion, that the official above referred to, being well acquainted with the sporting propensities of the family, has chartered the brig, to load there with "Snipe," but that they have not "panned out" quite so well as he anticipated, and consequently that she is much longer detained than was at first anticipated.

MESSRS. APPLICE & GUNN:

We had a great spree here yesterday. Democracy was all agog and up, "up by the ears." Somebody said that somebody had called the un-terrible list together to hold a grand pow-wow, to make new nominations, for the council and house of representatives, instead of two certain names on the convention ticket. Who called this meeting? That was the first question. Somebody charged that the clique called it, and the clique said they did not do so, but that it "just grooved right up" spontaneously and without help. Well the "square toed" as Wiley calls them, came together, and the Reverend Mr. Guthrie was elected chairman, and Mr. Goudy, secretary. Then the "object of the meeting" was discussed. The chairman said he would "guess at it." So he ventured to guess, and the meeting said he guessed correctly. They then proceeded to business, promising much but finally accomplishing nothing. Walker would not "walk the plank," and the Cook would not crow to suit them. Walker sent them word that the meeting was "unauthorized, uncalled for, and gotten up by a faction for a factious purpose. Cook told them that he understood them perfectly, that they only wanted to "get him down," that he had but little to say to them except that he was a candidate for the council, and would continue to be until after the election. Monroe made a big speech, Kendall talked to them like a Dutch uncle. Moseley took several occasions to make his own perfect democracy clearly understood, Miles "waxed fit and kicked." Yulee very characteristically spoke in favor of both sides, Hurd was vehemently Hicks exposed his nakedness, Butler Anderson made a few remarks, little Rutledge had something to say about democracy, Guthrie related his experience, Goudy mouthed a few excited words, occasionally using d--n and g--d d--n you, and little Jupiter Wiley himself made some dozen or twenty speeches such as none but a thunderer can make, and concluded with the truthful assurance to the democracy, that they labored in vain, as the whig ticket was sure to be elected. We congratulate the county upon the great reformation we have effected. Wiley spoke the truth! The whig ticket will be elected.

The democracy have come to their senses. They have concluded that their ticket was not worth voting for. They have not a man on their ticket who can say three words in the legislature, except with his teeth chattering, his silly head swimming with bushful dizziness, and his knees trembling with timidity. Wiley was right. The democratic ticket is not worth voting for, and the whig ticket is sure to be elected.

The meeting fizzled out after running neck and neck with Cook all day, and his coming out just about one hand's breadth ahead. Very close work indeed. Wiley took off his moustache and talked like a man part of the time, but Lancaster was not present, or he might have kept Jupiter quiet. Look out for a good report from good old Thurston! Get out your big guns and have your cartridges ready.

We have later news from the Columbia river than Wiley has received. The democrats there are laughing at the idea of their votes being cast for Anderson, when they have so good an opportunity to obtain the services of Judge Strong.

PIKE JENSON.

Olympia, July, 6th, 1855.

Stringfellow and Atchison, the two leading "Nebraska" of "Missouri," are the chiefs of an organized secret association, who are sworn to destroy the business and character of northern men, in "Kansas" Territory.

So says, George Park in a letter published in the St. Louis Democrat. What think ye of this, ye men of Washington territory, who are so strenuously working for the election of J. Patton Anderson, a man of even a worse school of politics than the men mentioned above, and who would go equally as far in his support of the odious measures of the iniquitous "Nebraska bill," as would they. Can such a man, truly represent your interests in congress? We think not. We know not; and are confident, too, that on the 8th of July next you will proclaim to the lovers of Freedom and "equal rights" throughout the world, the dangerous Political creeds of such men as Douglas, Davis and others, can never obtain the ascendancy.

The Hon. John C. Spencer one of the most eminent lawyers in the State of New York, and Secretary of War during the administration of President Tyler, died at his residence in Albany on the 17th. ult. of Consumption.

