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AGENTS.

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NEWS BY THE MAIL.

The War in Europe.

By the arrival at Boston, from Liverpool, of the steamships "St. Louis" and "Canada," advices from the Crimea were received up to February 8th.

The appointment of Lord John Russell as British plenipotentiary to the conferences at Vienna, was generally regarded as an indication of the earnest desire of the English government to bring these negotiations to a speedy and successful conclusion. All the five powers had signified their intention to confer, and the Congress had been postponed from the 15th to the 26th ult. Naples had, it was stated, formally joined the alliance, and Portugal and Spain also. The efforts of the coalition to draw into its ranks all the small European States had given rise to the rumor—no doubt a piece of political waggery—that those important ducal sovereignties, Tuscany, Modena and Parma, were to follow their example and to furnish contingencies of one thousand men each.

The English Parliament re-assembled on the 16th, when Lord Palmerston made the usual Ministerial explanation on accepting office. The appointment of Admiral Dundas to the command of the Baltic fleet is not a very promising indication of the vigor which it was hoped would characterize his Lordship's administration. After contributing to the failure of the operations in the Black Sea and the Crimea, this officer is transferred to a scene where his incapacity may lead to still more evil consequences.

Advices from the Crimea up to the 8th of February represent the positions of the belligerents as unchanged. Two-thirds of of the Turkish force had landed at Eupatoria, and there were indications which led to the belief that the assault would soon take place. Gen. Canrobert had been virtually superseded by the new organization of the French force into two *corps d'armee* under Generals Pelessier and Bosquet. There was a report in Paris that Louis Napoleon was about to proceed to the Crimea to assume the command in chief, but this rumor can hardly have serious foundation, as orders have been given for the formation of a camp at Metz, to which the Emperor is about to proceed. It was also stated that Lords Raglan and Lucan were about to return to England. The weather had become more favorable for the operations of the allies.

In India, the British authorities seem likely to have immediate need of all the disposable forces they can command. The Affgans and Burmese seem to be taking advantage of the present weakened military condition of England to regain what they have lost by her aggressions.

There is no change in regard to the siege of Sebastopol. The latest authentic advices are February 1st. Two French divisions made a demonstration and marched towards Inkermann. The allies are daily expecting an attack. The pickets have been ordered to be on the alert. The weather is warm. In a sortie on the night of the 31st, three hundred of the French were put *hors de combat*—in the obscurity one French regiment firing upon another.

FEB. 2.—Many of the regiments were held in readiness last night for immediate action, and the cavalry have been under arms all night. The weather has changed for the better. The supplies of the commissariat are sufficient in most respects.

Admiral Bruat had telegraphed that since the 31st the Russians had received considerable reinforcements, and 1,300 men, with provisions and stores, had reached the French army.

The roads near Eupatoria were frozen and good. The Czar's two sons have entered Sebastopol.

VIENNA, FEB. 2.—The weather is fine. Supplies are more abundant. The allies continue to throw bombs into the city. One hundred and seventy-six siege pieces are in the battery.

FEB. 3—It is stated from Kamesch that the Russians made a sortie on the 1st and 2d, but were repulsed by the French voltigeurs.

FEB. 6—Nothing of importance; firing kept up briskly on both sides.

FEB. 8—Menschikoff briefly telegraphs that the general situation is unchanged.

The Vienna *Presse* says that the English are retiring from the siege lines and are, with the French guard, to form a reserve at Balaklava.

General Neil, who arrived at the camp on the 27th of January, has reported to the Emperor that the situation of the French army is, on the whole, good, and that of the British not quite so bad as reported.

The long talked of important change in the French army in the Crimea is now announced. The army will be divided into two *corps de armes*, one given to Gen. Pellisser, and the other to Gen. Bosquet, virtually rendering Gen. Canrobert a mere cipher.

The rumor is that Lord Raglan and the Earl of Lucan will shortly return from the Crimea. The circumstances why are not stated.

The *Moniteur* says that Omar Pacha would embark from Varna on the 6th, accompanied by Colonels Dieu and Simmons, for the Crimea.

THE BRITISH BALTIC FLEET.—The following chief appointments have been made to the Baltic fleet:—

Rear Admiral the Hon. R. S Dundas, C. B, second naval Lord of the Admiralty, to be Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral Seymour Captain of the Fleet last year, to be second in command.

Rear Admiral Baynes, C. B., just promoted to his flag, to be third in command.

The Hon. I. J. Pelham, Captain of the fleet.

Admiral Berkley, at the earnest desire of the Cabinet, continues as chief naval lord of the Admiralty.

The new Commander-in-Chief is in the 54th year of his age. As captain of the Powerful, 84, he commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean under Sir William Parker.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND ADMIRAL BERKLEY.—HORNDEAN, Feb. 11.—Sir: I have been much surprised at Admiral Berkley's reply to your question.

It do not intend to bandy words with the gallant Admiral, but I beg to tell you, when the papers—which I hope will be asked for—are produced, it will be seen that I was goaded to act contrary to my own judgment—that I was censured—and finally dismissed my command.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

—Crauford, Esq, M. P. CHAS. NAPIER.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.—The Swiss federal government preserves its neutrality and continues to forbid enlistment for foreign service.

Prussia sends a circular to her diplomatic agent, indicating that the entire Prussian army will be immediately made ready for the field.

In Austria warlike preparations continue with unabated energy, and briefly all Europe is arms.

All five Powers have formally signified their intention to confer. Lord John Russell represents Great Britain; M. De Bourquelley, or perhaps a special Minister, France; Count Buol, Austria; Riza Bey, Turkey.

Gortschakoff, assisted by Mr. Titoff, to be ex-Minister to Constantinople.

It is reported that Prussia will be allowed a seat at the board, and that the business will be limited to offering Gortschakoff a categorical yes or no.

Count Wedell, the Prussian Envoy to France, remains in Paris, his mission being unaccomplished. His secretary has returned to Berlin for further instructions. The opinion prevails that no terms can be come to between Prussia and the Western Powers, but that Prussia will be left to neutrality and its consequences.

Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Minister, has returned to his place in Berlin. His return has caused a rise in the funds.

Negotiations are on foot for an Austrian loan of fifteen millions in the English market.

☞ We regret to learn of the death of Francis T. Porter, or "Frank Porter," as he has been more familiarly known. The sad event occurred at New Orleans. Mr. Porter has been for a great number of years connected with the Picayune, filling alternately the post of assistant-editor, city news reporter, and the sporting department; but it was in the latter that his talents shone brightest, as, with one or two exceptions, he was the best writer on sporting matters in the United States.

During the prevalence of the fever in 1853, the deceased was laid prostrate by its ravages, and although by the most skillful medical attention he was raised from his sick bed, he was never afterwards in the enjoyment of good health. Last summer he made a tour of Europe, in the hope of obtaining his wonted health, but he came back a living corpse! He returned to New Orleans last fall, when he gradually pined away until Wednesday last, when death relieved him of all further pain.

The deceased was a brother of William T. Porter, esq., editor of the Spirit of the Times. His funeral took place in New Orleans March 1st, and was largely attended by his friends and professional brethren.—*Evening Post.*

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.—The following letter from the Secretary of the Kinney expedition was written to a gentleman in St. Louis:—

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 30, 1855.

Gen. H. L. Kinney, governor-general and commander-in-chief of the Central American Company, received yours of the 15th, and, in reply, would say the expedition to Central America is for the purpose of colonizing and settling the territory owned by the Central American Company, (in and about the size of the State of Tennessee,) and of establishing a republic thereon. Gen. Kinney has absolute power to grant lands, make titles, &c., over said territory. The Central American Company own these lands under a valid grant and most undoubted title. As to the nature of the country, Gen. Kinney would refer you to any of the numbers of Californians who are constantly crossing the territory, or to those who have resided there. The universal testimony of those, is that there is not a finer country in the world, or one more abounding in agricultural, mineral and other resources.

Emigrants may go there as they come to this country, or go to any other; steamers sail from New York every fortnight to San Juan del Norte or Greytown, which is in the territory, and which will be the place of debarkation.

As a special inducement to colonization, and for the defence of the territory, grants of land will be made to all those who organize into companies for the purpose of becoming a military organization when they arrive in the country, or to all others who will engage to serve in a military capacity should the government require it. None will be required to make this engagement for a period longer than twelve months from the time of such engagement. For this each man will receive a grant of land of 640 acres, each commissioned officer under the rank of Major, 1,280 acres, and officers of a superior grade more in proportion to their rank. During the time of service each man will receive $25 a month, and officers the same pay as officers in the United States service.

Any efficient gentlemen who can raise companies of from twenty to forty men, and who are capable of commanding, and who will conduct them at their cost with equipments, and provisions, to San Juan or Greytown, will be entitled to a captain's commission, with the above compensation.

General Kinney will leave the United States for San Juan, about the first of February.

There will be a regiment going from N. Orleans about the 20th of February.

No civil appointment can be made until the government be established, and then the most capable and meritorious will be appointed.

W. B. PHILIPS, Sec'y.

On the 2d of December, 1804, Napoleon the First, was crowned; on the 2d of December, 1805, he won the battle of the Three Emperors, at Austerlitz; 1st Dec. 1825, accession of Nicholas of Russia; 2d of December, 1848, accession of Francis Joseph of Austria; 2d of December, 1851, *coup d'etat* by Louis Napoleon; 2d of December, 1852, his proclamation as Emperor of the French; 2d of December, 1854, alliance of England and the two Emperors of France and Austria against the Emperor of Russia. Here is surely no every-day coincidence.

There are 105 military posts in the United States and Territories, all of which, except 14 are garrisoned. Florida has 7 posts; Lonisiana 5; Texas, 10; New Mexico, 12; California, 8; Oregon 2. In New England there is but one garrisoned post, namely, Fort Independence, at Boston. New York has eight military posts, but only three of them are garrisoned.

During the month of February, there were 27 fires in different parts of the United States, by which property to amount of $934,000 was destroyed.

Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish patriot, was a passenger in the Empire City, which reached this City on the 1st inst.

The Know-Nothings of Kentucky, at their recent convention, nominated Voltaire Loving, of Warren county, for Governor, and —— Edwards of Logan, for Lieut. Governor.

Samuel Adams Dorr, an old and esteemed citizen of Boston, died in that city on the 25th ult.

Russell Parish, of Lowville, died on the 20th ult, aged 70 years.

The Maine Law has been adopted in the State of Delaware.

The Whigs of Connecticut, on the 28th ult., renominated the entire State Ticket of last year.

Thomas J. Marsh, of Waltham, has been elected Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Hon. William Jackson, formerly a member of Congress from Massachusetts, and for many years past a leading Free Soil politician, died on the 27th ult., at his residence in Newton.

Anthony Burns, the late fugitive arrested in Boston, has been purchased of his owner, and returned to the north.

Hon. Judge Henry Pierrepont Edwards, of the supreme court, died recently in New York, of typhoid fever. He was in his 46th year.

Court-Claim Bill.

The bill for the creation of a permanent court for the investigation of claims upon the government was passed in the United States house of representatives by an overwhelming majority. It is the same bill which passed the senate, and therefore now only requires the signature of the president to become a law.

The bill provides for a court, to be composed of three judges, appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the senate, to hold the office during good behavior, and to receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars. It provides for a solicitor, with a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, to be appointed by the president, and a chief clerk, with a salary of two thousand dollars, and an assistant, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and a messenger, with a salary of eight hundred dollars—the clerks and messenger to be appointed by the court.

The jurisdiction of the court extends to "all claims founded upon any law of congress, or upon any regulation of an executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the government of the United States, which may be suggested to it by a petition filed thereon; and also all claims which may be referred to said court by either house of congress." The usual provisions for enabling the court to take testimony and to prepare the cases for hearing are contained in the bill.

The seventh, eighth and ninth sections are as follows:

"SEC. 7. That said court shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall, at the commencement of each session of congress, and at the commencement of each month during the session of congress, report to congress the cases upon which they shall have finally acted, stating in each the material facts which they find established by the evidence, with their opinion in the case, and the reasons upon which such opinion is founded. Any judge who may dissent from the opinion of the majority, shall append his reasons for such dissent to the report; and such report, together with the briefs of the solicitor and of the claimant, which shall accompany the report, upon being made to either house of congress, shall be printed in the same manner as other public documents. And said court shall prepare a bill or bills in those cases which shall have received the favorable decision thereof, in such form as, if enacted, will carry the same into effect. And two or more cases may be embraced in the same bill, where the separate amount proposed to be allowed in each case shall be less than one thousand dollars. And the said court shall transmit with said reports the testimony in each case, whether the same shall receive the favorable or adverse action of said court.

"SEC. 8. That said reports, and the bills, reported as aforesaid, shall, if not finally acted upon during the session of congress to which the said reports are made, be continued from session to session, and from congress to congress, until finally acted upon, and the consideration of said reports and bills shall, at the subsequent session of congress, be resumed, and the said reports and bills be proceeded with in the same manner as though finally acted upon at the session when presented.

"SEC. 9. That the claims reported upon adversely shall be placed upon the calender when reported, and if the decision of said court shall be confirmed by congress, said decision shall be conclusive; and the said court shall not, at any subsequent period, consider said claims, unless such reason shall be presented to said court as, by the rules of common law or chancery in suits between individuals, would furnish sufficient ground for granting a new trial."

THE KANE EXPEDITION.—Captain Eagle, U. S. N.; Capt. Gardner, U. S. N.; Lieut. Lovell, U. S. N., and the head ship carpenter attached to the Charleston Navy Yard, have been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, a committee to examine two steam propellers, to be purchased by the Government for the purpose of proceeding to the Arctic Seas in search of Dr. Kane and his party. They yesterday made an examination of the two propellers Granite State and Estern State, which vessels are believed to be the only ones now built that are suitable for such a voyage. The ships were built in Philadelphia, the birth-place of Dr. Kane, and the owner, R F. Loper, Esq., of that city, has offered them at a price equivalent to only the cost of the machinery without the hull, as he feels the liveliest interest in the rescue of Dr. Kane.—Bost. Times, Feb. 28.

A Mormon writer, advocating polygamy attempts to sustain his opinion by reference to the practice of the Patriarchs of old. Major Perry, of the Greenville Patriot, in noticing the Mormon's letter, denounces polygamy and the Patriarchs, too. He admits that the Patriarchs were polygamists, but says they were a set of stiff-necked, licentious and ungovernable customers, who would not be restrained by God or his commandments.

There were $20,439,500 in the U. S. Treasury on the 26th ult, subject to draft.

GENERAL QUITMAN.—This gentleman, to whom the letter writers assign the honor of the command of the expedition organizing at or near New Orleans for the conquest of Cuba, was at Washington a day or two since.—*Boston Journal.*

Know-Nothings in Congress.

In the House of Representative, at Washington, late date, the Hon. Wm. H. White, of the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Disenssions have been indulged in in this house, in Committee of the Whole which, with other circumstances, lead to the conviction that there exists in this country an extensive secret oath-bound political association, which seems intended to interfere with the purity of elections, and the legislation of the country—such an association as excited the fears and induced the solemn warnings of Washington in his farewell address. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the existence of secret oath-bound political associations, having in view an interference with the sanctity of the ballot box, and the direction of the course of national or municipal legislation, is inconsistent with, and dangerous to the institutions of republicanism, and directly hostile to the genius of this government.

Resolved, That every attempt to proscribe any class of citizens on account of their religious opinions, or to favor or injure any religious denomination by rational legislation, is in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That while a careful and strict administration of the naturalization laws is a solemn duty, yet every interference with the guaranteed rights of naturalized citizens is inconsistent with the plighted faith of the Nation, and must diminish its growth and prosperity.

Objection was made.

Mr. White—I move a suspension of the rules, and wish the vote to be regarded as a test question.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois—I want a call of the House for a full vote. We ought to show our hands. I am prepared

The House refused the call.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia—No gentleman can propose a test for me. The resolutions contemplate no action, and I shall vote against the motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee—So shall I, Judge Bayly, and I am no Know Nothing.

Mr Jones, of Tennessee—I am satisfied no good, but harm will be done here to-day and therefore move that the House adjourn.

The motion did not prevail. Much confusion, and voices—"Question;" "face the music."

The question was taken on suspending the rules, and decided negatively. Yeas 104; nays 78. Not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Yeas—Messrs. James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Appleton, Ashe, Bailey, Barksdale, Barry, Belcher, Benton, Bliss, Bocock, Boyce, Breckenridge, Bridges, Caskie, Chandler, Chastain, Chrisman, Clark, Craige, Curtis, Davis, of Ind., S. Davis, of R. I., Dawson, Edwards, Emanson, Elliot of Mass., Elliot of Ky., Elison, English, Farley, Florence, Fuller, Giddings, Green, Greenwood, Hamilton, Hastings, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Heister, Hill, Hillyer, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Jones of La., Keitt, Kidwell, Kurtz, Lamb, Lether, Lilly, Lindsly, Macdonald, McDougal, McMullen, McNair, McQueen, Maxwell, May, Milson of Ind., Morrison, Nichols, Noble, Olds, Orr, Perkins of La., Phelps, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Rowe, Ruffin, Russell, Seymour, Shaw, Shower, Simmons, Singleton, Smith of Tenn., Smyth of Texas, Stanton of Ky., Straub, Stuart, of Mich., Stewart of Ohio, Taylor of New York, Trout, Tweed, Upham, Vansant, Walker, Walbridge, Wallerr, Walsh, Warren, Washbourne of Ill., Witte, Wright, of Miss., and Wright of Pa.—104.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Bayly of Va., Ball, Banks, Bennett, Benson, Bugg, Carpenter, Carruthers, Chase, Clingman, Cobb, Corwin, Disney Dunham, Eastman, Edgerton, Etheridge, Everhart, Faulkner, Fenton, Flagler, Franklin, Goodwin, Grey, Harland of Ohio, Hoaland of Ind., Haven, Houston, Howe, Hunt, Jones of N. Y., Kerr, Knox, Latham, Lindley, Lyon, McCulloch of Mass., Matteson, Mayall, Middleswarth, Milson, Morgan, Murray, Oliver of N. Y., Oliver of Mo., Parker, Peckham, Pennington, Phillips, Pratt, Pringle, Puryear, Peady, Reese, Ritchie, Ritchey, Rogers, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Seward, Shannon, Skelton, Sollers, Stanton of Tenn., Taylor of Ohio, Teller, Thurston, Tracy, Wade, Wheeler, Yates and Zillkoffer—78.

DESTRUCTION OF COL. BENTON'S HOUSE.—The Intelligencer, in its account of the destruction of the mansion of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, gives the following incident:

"Mr. Benton arrived from the capitol in a brief time, and at once asked respecting his books and papers. One of his daughters, who had taken refuge at Col. Fremont's, one of the adjacent buildings, replied, 'We have saved nothing, father, but ourselves; your papers are lost.' 'Then let the house burn on,' said Mr. Benton, in an apparently calm manner; and for a time he continued to look with more concern for the men who were at work, encased in icy armor, than for any interest he might be supposed to possess in the perishing property."

☞ Wm. Lloyd Garrison delivered the concluding lecture of the New York anti-slavery society's course.

PANAMA RAILROAD.—The programme for the opening of the Panama railroad will include the laying of the corner stone of a monument in honor of the original projectors of the railroad, Messrs. Aspinwall, Chancey, and the late John L. Stephens, which is to be erected at the summit; an excursion on the Pacific, with a banquet; a breakfast at Aspinwall, and a ball at Panama.

On Friday we received, about one o'clock in the morning, the details of the opening of the Panama railroad, and they were set up and inserted in our columns notwithstanding the late hour, though they filled a whole page. By this means hundreds of thousands of persons are made acquainted with the existence and value of the road. We mention this fact because it is in accordance with the publicity which the press—and the press alone—has given to the affairs of that road, from the time that it was a crude idea. A press so sustaining such an enterprise, according to the usual forms of comity, not to say of justice, deserved to be signalized at the great celebration in question. If not mentioned as one of the "pioneers of the enterprise"—and it was *the* pioneer—it should have at least been recognized in the regular toasts; but it was wholly omitted. The stereotyped snobs who prepared the toasts gave the stereotyped sentiments about governors, presidents, legislature, first—the usual official red-tape stuff—then the "pioneers of the enterprise," the press not included, were given; then the army and navy; then some personal toasts, and so closed the "regulars." Mr. Sandford, of the Journal of Commerce, however, being spied out as one of the company, "The Press" was then given as a volunteer; but, in responding, Mr. Sandford seems to us to have made an oversight in not resenting the omission from the regular proceedings of that institution to which the road owes its being.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FROM KANSAS.—Through the kindness of a friend in Lawrence, Kansas, we have received the *Kansas Herald of Freedom* of Feb. 10. From its columns we collate the following items of news:

An organization had been formed in Lawrence, called the Kanzas Free State Society, the object of which is union of effort for the purpose of securing Kansas as a free State, by means of public and private effort, lectures under the direction of the Executive Committee, the circulation of tracts and papers, as well as the encouragement of individual effort. Three agents have been appointed to canvass the territory.

The editor of the Herald of Freedom feels greatly aggrieved at the reports which have been published at the East in regard to the weather in the new Territory. To disprove these statements he publishes a synopsis of the range of the thermometer during the winter months thus far. During the month of December the thermometer ranged from 3 deg. on the 5th, to 70 deg. on the 30th. It ranged at or below the freezing point at 1 P. M., six days; above 50 deg. at 1 P. M., nineteen days. Little or no snow or rain fell during the month. The mean range for the month of January was 31 1-2.

The *Springfield Republican* publishes the following extract of a letter written by Mr. J. H. Miller, of Lawrence, Kansas, to his friends in Ashland:

"The soil of Kansas, so far as I have been able to see, is of a very dark color most of it black, and very rich, capable of yielding almost any amount of a crop that may be put in it, excepting the first year it is broken up, when, I am told, it will produce abont half a crop, say from 30 to 40 bushels of corn per acre, while the second year it will produce from 70 to 80 bushels per acre; and this is done simply by the plow and cultivator, no hoe being used, the inhabitants declaring that a hoe has no business in the field.' All other crops are cultivated with equal success. Fruit trees will grow and bear—the peach in two or three years, the apple in four or five. It is altogether the best soil for cultivation I ever beheld.

As to the raising of all kinds of cattle, there is perhaps no country in the world that will equal it. The climate of Kansas has not, I believe, its equal in the known world; nearly all who come here tend to corpulency. They all say they weigh from ten to thirty pounds more at the present than when they first came to Kansas.

A meeting had been held at Douglass, at which a series of resolutions were passed, denouncing the 'schemes of [illegible] company in Massachusetts to seize the fairest portion [illegible] make Kansas a white [illegible] the labor of white slaves [illegible] that latitude, as they [illegible] generate, and have not the [illegible] the blacks, who are alone capable of producing the staples of the country.' A resolution to serve the Lawrence Association as were the Mormons was rejected."

SALE OF THE WEBSTER FARM.—The N. H. Patriot states that the farm, embracing 800 acres of land, stock, tools, buildings and furniture on the estate of the late Hon. Daniel Webster, at South Franklin, was sold recently for the sum of $15,000. Rufus L. Tay, esq., formerly of Concord, now of Boston, was the purchaser.

☞ Gen. Wm. Cullom is announced as a candidate for re-election to congress, in Tennessee. He has addressed a letter to A. A. Hall agreeing to run.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 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.☜

THE ADMINISTRATION—STATE ELECTIONS—DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS.

In proportion as the virulence of the federal press increases in denunciatory and inflamatory appeals to the people against the administration of president Pierce, led on by the New York HERALD, and echoed by innumerable small-fry underlings, in that proportion does the administration appear to gather strength, renewed vigilence and vigor. We verily believe that the administration, this day, has a stronger hold upon the affections of the masses than at any time since it assumed the control of the national affairs, and that that the president now can rally around him truer, warmer, and more stern and reliable material, than when he at first ascended to power. THE PEOPLE ARE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

They are with him in the re-affirmation of the Monroe doctrine, which he has so vigorously endorsed, and by which, alone, the territorial destiny of this Union can be achieved. They admire the prudence and economy with which the government has been administered by means of the independent treasury act. They admire the firmness of character which he has shown in his vetoes;—the insane land bill, French spoliations, and numerous schemes of national improvements by the general government;—by which the speculating jobbers for local interests, whose eyes are continually turned towards the gold of the treasury with an averice which cares no more for the limitations of the law than a mormon cares for the restraints of virtue in the pursuit of his lust, have been foiled. His last veto—that of the Collins' grant—has called forth the highest encomiums from even the N. Y. TRIBUNE, which paper says, speaking of the veto: "Gentlemen of the south have done well. We never expected to applaud the president. We do applaud him."

The people are with him, and feel proud of the strict construction of the constitution with which he firmly requires every measure to conform before meeting with his approval. They are with him, heart and soul, in the determination not to permit the government of the United States to become embroiled in the European whirlpool of revolution. They are with him, and the national feeling is growing strongly denunciatory of all attempts to organize political parties on geographical and sectional grounds, and against the unjust political proscription of foreigners by birth and members of the Roman catholic religion; and now that the smoke is clearing away, and the shouts of victory are being hushed, that have lately rent the air over the victories obtained in many of the northern and middle states, by the combined forces of whigs, free-soilers, abolitionists, anti-Nebraska democrats, and know-nothings, in view, as is alleged, of the position taken by the administration on the Nebraska measure, and the "second sober thought" resuming its wonted place in the minds of the people, the honest and intelligent portion of the opposition have ceased to manifest alarm at the highly exaggerated falsely-presented features of the Nebraska bill, and are beginning to appreciate and acknowledge the genuine democratic spirit which breathes throughout the measure, and its manifest tendency to elevate the people of territories to a position of respect, independency and self-control heretofore denied, merely because silently acquiesced in, since the adoption of the federal constitution.

In view of the slight reverses which the army of factions has recently experienced, at the hands of the true, the inflexible, the unconquerable democracy, and in view of the election which is soon to take place in this and our neighboring territory for delegates to congress, and legislative members, we esteem this a proper occasion to remark that the prospects of the democratic party for future success was never brighter than at present, and that a triumph of the whig party here, can only be obtained through factious coalition and fraud, or through the wanton carlessness or criminal neglect of the members of the democratic party. We have the numerical strength on our side and must succeed, unless indeed, traitors infest our ranks, and treason and conspiracy be warmed into life amongst us.

In the campaign upon which we are entering, we have everything to encourage us. We can well afford to feel proud of the democratic party, because the measures advocated by it have been so often re-affirmed by the American people as to render their approval with the masses a matter about which there can be no question. We love the democratic party because dishonorable overtures of coalitionists dare not seek or propose an affiliation with it, without meeting with that stern rebuff, contempt and scorn, with which it should be properly visited. And we are an humble laborer in the ranks of the democracy, seeking the furtherance of its interests, because of the open and manly avowal of the principles advocated by it—because we believe the carrying out of those principles will (as they ever have been) be conducive to the public good, and because it is the only prominent party in the country, save the abolitionists, that are possessed of any established code of doctrines that dare be openly avowed—because it is the only party that stands aloof from factions and isms, and stands by the constitution, the country and the Union, and because it is the same party that gallantly struggled for its political principles, derived from the fathers of the republic, which signally triumphed over federalism in the election of Mr. Jefferson to office fifty-four years ago, and which have almost uninterruptedly, since shaped the destinies and controlled the legislation of our government. In the doctrine of state rights and strict construction of the constitution, the safeguard of the Union has been found, whilst federalism and centralization have been held at bay. The democratic party both north and south have held a community of sentiment upon the cardinal principles of our government, the rules of constitutional construction, and the legislative measures called for by those principles and rules. Outside of the ranks of the democracy, the friends of the Union have no organized party—every other organized party at the north, has been uniformly hostile to the south, and from the very nature of things, must continue so; and never did the south dream that there was hope of safety for the Union, or succor and justice, when her rights were assailed, in any other organization than the democratic party—north and south.

In almost every contest, involving nationality of character, and productive of beneficial results, in the expansion of the area of freedom, and in the enactment of regulations to meet the constitutional ends of justice, the democratic party of the WHOLE country have fought together—stood side by side. The history of the Texas annexation question—our acquisition of California, and a subsequent slice from Mexico—the establishment of the northern boundary line of our own territory, from the British possessions—the passage of the fugitive slave law, and of the Kanzas and Nebraska bills, at the long session of congress, are still as fresh in the recollection of our readers as the occurrences of yesterday—bills which were an em phatic repudiation of the principles of the Wilmot proviso, which sought to affix the stamp of degradation on the south, and asserted a principle, on the other hand, by which the stigma of inferiority of rights, fastened on her by the Missouri compromise, was removed—bills which distinctly avow the squatter sovereignty doctrine—acknowledge the residents of territories as freemen, and not as exclusively colonial dependents, and which require but slight modification (the which we hope will be speedily concurred in) to permit the territorial inhabitants the exercise of a privilege heretofore denied them—THE RIGHT TO ELECT THEIR OWN, OR A DUE PROPORTION AT LEAST OF THEIR TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

And what is there in the result of the recent elections which should lead the friends of the Union and of the democratic party to despair of the ultimate triumph of the party throughout the states at the next presidential election?

It is true the northern hordes of demagogues, fanatics and factionists have banded together under different names and influences. Whigs, free soilers, abolitionists, anti-Nebraskaites, and know-nothings, of every color and condition, have become fused together in an unholy league to array the north against the south, and at all hazards, no matter how base the appliances, to triumph over the national democracy. But the coalition, in which hostility to the slave power was the one harmonious element, is now tottering to its fall—cannot long hold together in harmonious action.

"It is an invariable law of political action," says senator DOUGLAS, "that coalitions, when once successful, cannot hold together in the next succeeding campaign. Hostile factions, like allied armies, may act in concert in the face of a common foe, but they fall to pieces over the responsibilities and spoils of victory.

"And thus it will be, wherever the incongruous and irreconcilable political elements have by stratagem obtained a partial victory over the democratic party. They must now act affirmatively, and by their united votes redeem all the pledges that each faction has made, or the coalition will be instantly dissolved. Will they venture, in order to retain the support of the abolitionists, to repeal the fugitive slave law, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and to prohibit the slave-trade between the states? or, in order to retain the co-operation of the know-nothing cabal, will they abolish the naturalization laws, and proscribe a large portion of the American people because of their religious faith or their birth? Never! They dare not!"

And what principles have the the opposition, one or all, to offer us, in exchange for those for which the party of the people have sustained and cherished through all political revolutions? What one fundamental principle has any one fragment of the national opposition to offer to the consideration of the American people, upon which all the other factions can unite, as pre-eminently important in a national point of view? We answer, THERE ARE NONE—none outside the pale of the democratic platform. Without an institution of the doctrines inculcated in the democratic faith, there would be no Union—no safeguard thrown around the constitution to preserve it from violence—no principles worth contending for—no material out of which to form a party fit to supplant the democracy. When the alliance of northern and southern democrats is dissolved, then there will be an end of all national parties, and in there place will spring up sectional parties—a warfare of sections—then disunion.

True it is, that the noble band of northern democrats who have breasted this booming tide of fanaticism, caused by the passage of the Kanzas and Nebraska bills, have been temporarily borne down by it, but the reaction has commenced—will come with full power, and overwhelm with consternation the restless factions of the opposition—the integrity of the democratic party be vindicated, and the Union preserved.

That bird of ill-omen, Massachusetts, has already, literally, befouled her own nest. Comment on the doings of her governor and recent legislature, is unnecessary. "Her offence is rank and smells to Heaven."

In New York, the grounds of quarrel or opposition to Mr. Pierce, have nothing in them national in their character, or worthy of division in the party there, nor are they of such a character as will prevent the re-union of the democracy at the very next presidential election; besides the organized, drilled know-nothing opposition, have been seriously rebuked in the recent re-election of Mr. Seward to the United States senate, which is but an earnest that 1856 will find the democracy of New York again a unit, and rallied upon its old principles.

The discordant factions now in the ascendent in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, will quarrel amongst themselves, and fall to pieces over the spoils. The people will recover from the delusion of their passions and awake to their sense of duty as American citizens. The "second sober thought" will be on the side of the constitution, and of obedience to its behests. The democratic party with its glorious old banner unfurled, with its constitution, the rights of the states, and the equality of the states emblazoned on its folds, will again lead to victory. To that banner, both the north and south can rally, as they have ever done, and under its ample folds, make common war upon a common factious opposition of isms.

Virginia and New Hampshire, we trust, will soon tell of democratic triumph in those states. Oregon, we doubt not, will render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's in the election to congress of the democratic nominee—and then will the democracy of Washington defeat itself? We trust NEVER!

INDIAN TREATIES EAST OF THE CASCADES.—We learn that Gen. PALMER, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, and Gov. STEVENS, of this territory, will, in May next, treat, jointly, with the tribes common to the two territories—the Walla-Wallas, the Cayuses and the Nes Perces, who occupy land in both territories—will be assembled in the Walla-Walla valley, and there is every prospect of negotiations being successful.

The Yakimas, Clikitats, Pischouse, Okimikaines and the Palouses, all of this territory, will be assembled at the same time and place, as well as the remaining small bands of both territories, adjacent to the waters of the Columbia.

The 20th day of May has been fixed for the opening of the council. The treaty ground has been selected, and the goods and provisions required have reached it, or are on their way; all the Indian Chiefs have agreed to be present, and bring their people with them. Report says they were never more peaceably inclined, and are anxious to have treaties made.

This council, if it result successfully, will open immediately a large scope of country to our stock raisers, wool growers and farmers, for settlement and cultivation. Many persons, we understand, design removing there, the present season, from the west side of the Cascade mountains, and an important link will thus be furnished in the chain connecting the settlements on the two sides of the mountains.

OUR MAIL STEAMER.—In answer to the numerous inquiries with regard to the mail steamer authorized by the recent Congress, to communicate between Puget Sound and San Francisco—the ports at which she will be required to stop—the time at which she may reasonably be expected to commence operations, &c., we can only repeat the rumor, of which mention was made last week, that a contract had been closed with the proprietor of a steamer at San Francisco—the which might be expected up in a few weeks, in pursuance of contract.

Since our last issue, we have been furnished with a copy of the Washington Daily *Union*, of March 4th, containing the following section of the bill relative to our mail service, and which furnishes all the positive information which we are in possession of on the subject:

"EVENING SESSION.

"MARCH 2d, 1855.—The Post Office Appropriation Bill being under consideration, the Committee resumed its session at twenty-five minutes past seven o'clock, and spent some time in further considering the subject which was under consideration when the recess was ordered.

"When the committee rose, the House concurred in some of the amendments and rejected others; amongst the former, the following—

"SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General, be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish and put in operation a semi-monthly mail, by sea, from San Francisco, in the State of California, to Olympia, in the Territory of Washington, touching at Humbolt bay, Trinidad, and Crescent city, in the State of California; Port Orford, Gardner city, or Umpqua, and Astoria, in the Territory of Oregon; Shoalwater bay, Port Townsend, in the Territory of Washington; and such other points as shall be designated by the Postmaster General:—*Provided*, The whole cost of said service shall not exceed the sum of $120,000 per annum; proposals to be issued for that purpose, and the contract given to the highest bidder."

The House added an additional proviso, *obliging* the Postmaster General to *contract* for said service in pursuance of existing laws.

It would seem from the above to be extremely doubtful about a contract having been closed at the early day suggested by rumor, inasmuch as a sufficiency of time had not elapsed since the service was authorized to afford time for parties in California to confer with the Post Office Department, unless, indeed, such contract was entered into, in anticipation of Congress authorizing the same. Neither do we believe that the steamer designed for this service will be required to cross the bar on the Columbia river, to touch at Astoria, on its regular trips from San Francisco here; and hope, moreover, that unless a *good, sufficient and sea-worthy* steamer be afforded us, that a "*vigilance committee*" be at once appointed to pay it their respects, in a manner fully to express the sentiments of the people of this territory, generally, on the subject of worn-out, worthless, rotten and condemned steamers and sailing vessels;—and we furthermore most sincerely and devoutly pray that the contract be kept out of the hands of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, or any other overgrown, superscillious incorporation, and it be given in a direction where *enterprise* will be interested, and the interests of the territory subserved.

DR. EVANS' GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, &c.—In the civil and diplomatic bill, passed by the recent session of congress, we find an amendment introduced by Mr. Disney, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on public lands, by which an appropriation is made for the expenses incurred by Dr. John Evans, in geological explorations of Oregon and Washington territories, &c., and for the completion of those explorations in Washington territory, and in Coos Bay, of $23,560. The Department of the Interior, which strongly recommended the appropriation, as will be remembered we noticed some weeks since, is also authorised to have the report published. We will publish the debate on the passage of this appropriation next week, when, it will be found that, for this important territorial favor, our people are again indebted to a *neighboring* influence in its passage by congress. Dr. Evans may be expected to resume his labors in this territory, sometime in May, ensuing.

THE SECRETS OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.—The New Hampshire *Patriot*, of a late date, publishes an expose of the second degree council. The members of this degree are sworn, and pledge themselves to conform to the rules and regulations of the order; attend all regular signs and summonses "that may be shown or sent you by a brother of this or any other degree of this order;" to "support in all political matters, for all political offices, second degree members of this order, provided it be necessary for the American interest;" that, if it may be done legally, they "will, when elected to any office, *remove all foreigners, aliens or Roman Catholics from office*," and "*in no case appoint such to office*."—*Boston Journal*.

☞ An exchange tells of a Now Nothing who is so radical that he will not walk on a *cross* road, and who has quit eating steak for fear he may accidentally swallow a piece of the Pope's *bull!*

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—It will be remembered that for some time before the adjournment of congress, the committees on Military Affairs of the two houses, had been endeavoring to obtain action upon a bill to increase the army of the United States, but there seemed to be some hesitation on the part of congress until attention was called by the President and Secretary of War, to an emergency arising from the hostile spirit recently manifested by many of the Indian tribes, and the massacres recited, the perpetration of which they had been guilty, on the emigrant route leading into Oregon, during last year. The emigrant route to California, Oregon and this territory has been seriously menaced, and the safety of the numerous emigrants constantly passing over those plains seemed to require prompt measures of prevention and security. Accordingly, when the army appropriation bill was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Shields availed himself of the opportunity to press the question to a decision. Upon his motion, the senate voted to add four regiments to the army, by incorporating the following amendments in the army appropriation bill, which subsequently passed the house and became a law:

"*And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the army two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, organized as in the existing force, and that the officers and men authorized by this act shall be entitled to the same provisions for wounds and disabilities, and the same provisions for widows and children, and the same allowance and benefits, in every respect, as are allowed to other troops composing the army of the United States. They shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and the men shall be recruited in the same manner as other troops, and with the same conditions and limitations."

Field officers in the four new regiments: In the Dragoons—to be Colonels—Brevet Col. E. U. Sumner, Lieut. Col. 1st Dragoons; Major Albert S. Johnston, Major, Pay Department. To be lieut. Colonels—Brevet Col. R. E. Lee, Captain Engineers; Brevet Lieut. Col J. Johnston, Capt. Top. ographical Engineers. To be Majors—Brevet Lieut. Colonel W. J. Hardee, Capt. 2d Dragoons; Brevet Lieut. Col. Braxton Bragg, Capt. 3d Artillery; Brevet Major W. H. Emory, Capt. Top. Engineers, Brevet Major Ben. McCullough, of Texas. In the Infantry:—To be Colonels—Brevet Colonel George Wright, Lieutenant Col. 4th Infantry; Brevet Lieut. Colonel Edmund B. Alexander, Major 8th Infantry. To be Lieut. Colonels—Brevet Colonel Charles F. Smith, Major 1st Artillery; Brevet Lieut. Colonel Silas Casey, Captain 2d Infantry. To be Majors—Brevet Lieut. Colonel W. H. T. Walker, Captain 6th Infantry; Brevet Lieut. Colonel Edward J. Steptoe, Capt. 3d Artillery: Brevet Lieut. Colonel E. R. S. Canby, Captain Adjutant General Department; Captain H. W. Benham, Captain Engineers.

Nearly all the above are promotions. The captain and lieutenants are to be appointed during the recess.

No nomination for Brigadier General was sent in.

☞ OREGON NOMINATIONS.—Up to the time of going to press, we have heard nothing reliable, with regard to the selection made by the Oregon democracy of their candidate for delegate to congress, altho' it would seem that no reasonable doubt could exist, but that Gen. Lane has received the almost unanimous nomination of the convention. The Oregon Times of April 7th, says, that 51 delegates had already been instructed for the general, leaving but eight or ten votes to be divided amongst the opposition. To Gen. Lane, is Washington territory deeply and lastingly indebted, and we would be false to ourself and the community by which we are surrounded, were we not to express the deep and almost universal solicitude felt for his re-election to congress—for his future career of public usefulness, and disinterested public service.

Gen. Lane belongs emphatically to the people. His sympathies are with them, and theirs with him. The people of this territory cannot be made to forget that it is to him alone, they are indebted for their early territorial existence—that he has continued to be their fast friend through evil and through good report, and the evidence is incontrovertible, that mainly to his agency and influence, and through the untiring perseverance of Senator Gwin, backed by the California delegation, it is that we are indebted for the recent act of congress by which mail steam communication has been authorized to be established from Puget Sound to San Francisco.

If nominated, that Gen. Lane will be triumphantly elected, there can be scarce a doubt, and we retain a lingering hope that the legislature of California will yet prove true to their tried and faithful public servant, in the re-election of Hon. W. M. Gwin, to a seat in the U. S. Senate. The future prosperity and prospects of this territory are much dependent on the political success of both these gentlemen.

☞ P. S. Since the above was in type, the mail has arrived from Oregon, bringing news of the nomination of Gen. LANE, on the first ballot. The *Times* says, the vote stood—*fifty-three*, for "Old Jo," and *six* for Judge Pratt.

PACIFC STAGE ROUTE AND RAIL ROAD.—It is a matter of common regret with the friends of the proposed wagon road and mail stage line from the Missouri frontier to California, that in the hurry of congressional proceedings at the close of the last session, no decided action was taken to encourage or facilitate the project for the establishment of a more direct line of communication with our Atlantic frontier, and which would have the effect, at the same time, to very materially and substantially reduce the expense of travel between the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific.

Next to the construction of a rail road to our shores, as we have before observed, we consider the establishment of a good wagon road across the mountains and plains as only second in importance. It is demanded by every consideration and argument which tends to accelerate the settlement of a new territory—pecuniary considerations, comfort and convenience—all are forcibly embodied in the project; and we hope that the private enterprise of Missouri and California, with whatever aid and comfort Washington and Oregon territories may feel at liberty to extend, will join each other at the city of the Great Salt Lake in the establishment of a line of stages, along which, in connection with regular station establishments, a continuous settlement will spring up, affording mutual protection from Indian hostilities, of a more reliable character than a standing army could vouchsafe, and by which the hand of civilization can be extended, through a now perilous and savage region from one end of the route to the other.

The Pacific railroad project, too, as proposed by Mr. Douglass, was lost sight of, and with a mass of unfinished business, was postponed for future congressional action. Sometime previous to adjournment, the real friends of the road in congress, we understand, held a meeting to endeavor to reconcile differences, and adopt a plan which could receive their entire support. That conference resulted in the adoption of Senator Douglas' plan—providing for three routes—a northern, a central and a southern, and received the approbation of all other gentlemen who had introduced bills for that object—Senator Benton alone excepted. In that favorable shape—the only national shape it could be made to assume, where private capital could have a choice in investment, it passed the Senate, but the House failed to reach it.

Commenting on the subject, the San Francisco *Sun* says:

"That this road will be made at some time we entertain not the slightest doubt; but we consider it important that the work should be speedily commenced, and therefore regret the difference of opinion which prevails in Congress among the friends of the measure as to the most eligible route and mode of construction. Col. Benton says, that a company of individuals is prepared to make the road at their own expense and risk, if Congress will but grant a free right of way through the public lands. We believe that the capital required could be raised without difficulty, as the road would unquestionably pay well. On this subject, however, Col. Benton has changed his position; for, some short time ago, he reported a bill in congress to clear a track one mile wide, and to lay down a railroad upon a part of it, leaving the remainder for future improvements, or for the construction of a wagon road, &c. This was a magnificent scheme, worthy of the country and age in which we live. We approve his project, and yet hope that it may be carried into effect. But if congress be indisposed to undertake this work on public account, let it be transferred at once to a private company, who will make their own selection of route, and prosecute the road to completion as rapidly as possible. *If we would preserve our possessions on the Pacific within the Union, we must construct a rail road to make communication with them more rapid and less expensive than by the present mode*".

CHARTER ELECTION IN PORTLAND.—The Times sums up the recent charter election in Portland, Oregon, as looking very much like a Whig Know-nothing triumph. From that paper we learn that the "Pacific Telegraph Company" of Oregon, have commenced their work at Portland—having extended the posts along Front street for a mile south of that city.

WONDERFUL INCREASE OF IMPORTS.—In the year 1840, the year the Cunard steamers commenced running, the whole amount of imports into Boston in foreign vessels was $600,000; last year, 1853, the importations in foreign vessels, $17,000,000. The increase yearly has been enormous—the greater part, probably more than two-thirds—has come in the steamers of this line; there has been no loss of cargo, and only one average of $8,000 to $10,000 to pay for hauling the Cambria from off Cape Cod.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. John Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, for important public documents received by the last mail. Also, to Hon. Columbia Lancaster, for congressional favors.

☞ The weather thus far during the month of April, has been somewhat prudish—storm and sunshine alternately prevailing.

☞ CAPT. JOHN CAIN, one of the Indian agents appointed for this territory, for many years connected with the Postoffice Department—formerly Postmaster at Indianapolis, Ia., arrived at Olympia, on Thursday evening last, hale and cheerful. The Capt. is a "true blue" western democrat, with the right kind of a "tum-tum," and is extensively known as a sound, trusty and experienced member of the party. The Hoosier State has lost in the Captain, an intelligent exponent of democratic measures, and Washington Territory acquired a perfect "*wheel horse*" in his appointment. May his shadow (God save the mark!) never grow less. Much as we may dislike the appointment of our federal officers outside of our own territory, we know all will be pleased with Capt. C. that makes his acquaintance.

☞ The fact is exceedingly annoying to us just at this time, to announce that our supply of printing paper has dwindled down to the dimensions of material for only one more issue after this week, and that our hope of continuing our regular issue after that time, is dependent on the arrival of bark "Sarah Warren," which vessel, we are informed, was to sail from San Francisco on the 10th inst. Should she arrive during the coming week, we can continue without interruption, and enter at once upon the completion of the laws and journals. We are thus dependent on wind and tide for our immediate future regularity and operations, and the aggravated feature in the case, in view of a failure, is, that arrangements were made months ago for our supply—several vessels having arrived since our supplies have been due. Oh, for the mail steamer!

THE 7TH OF MAY.—We learn from the Oregon Times that the democrats of Clark county have held a convention, selected their justly allotted number of delegates, (eight) to attend the territorial convention—instructed in favor of Judge Lancaster, as their first choice, and Judge McFadden as their second choice. A copy of the proceeding has not been forwarded to us for publication, but we have been able to obtain the names of five of the delegates, which, with others, will be found elsewhere in to-days' paper.

The proceedings of the democratic convention in Cowlitz county, will found in to-day's paper. Clarke, we believe, is the only county which, as far as heard from, has instructed her delegates.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The estimate that fifteen hundred members have left the k. n. lodges in New Hampshire is made by the committee appointed by those who have withdrawn from the lodges in Concord, nearly 100 of whom sign a card in the Patriot. They have extensive correspondence throughout the state, and the best means of arriving at the number of withdrawals. It is apparent from this statement, and from the cards published from time to time in the democratic papers in all quarters of the state, that the number who have left the lodges in disgust is very considerable. Indeed, in some towns, as we have seen, whole lodges of the secret order have been disbanded. This process will undoubtedly go on, up to the day of election, and will have the effect to depress the hopes of the opposition, and materially brighten the prospects of our democratic friends. They, we learn, are in the best of spirits, and they are fighting the battle zealously, openly and manfully, neither carrying concealed arms nor resorting to the underhand tricks which characterise the enemy's mode of electioneering. The vote of the state will unquestionably be a large one, and it is safe to calculate that a full vote will be a democratic victory.

The above we copy from the Boston *Post*, and it is particularly gratifying at this time to know, that the democracy of the granite hills have before them such bright prospects of success in the coming election, through the demoralization and disorganization of Know-nothingism in that state. A sense of shame, alone, prevents the democratic members of the organization in this locality from coming out, and openly denouncing the organization.

It is stated that sixty ladies in the city of N. York have signed an obligation, by which they agree not to purchase any article of foreign manufacture for wear for a year to come.

Cowlitz County.

The following are the proceedings of the democratic county convention for Cowlitz county, held in Monticello on the 11th day of April, 1855:

The chairman stated that the object of the convention was to elect delegates to attend the democratic territorial convention to be held in Olympia, on the 7th day of May next, and that Cowlitz county was entitled to three delegates.

The following persons were nominated and elected delegates:

Hon. Seth Catlin, Thomas Roe and Lorenzo P. Kmith.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That if either of the delegates are unable to attend the convention they are authorized to fill the vacancy, and in case only one delegate attend, he shall cast the three votes for this county.

The meeting then adjourned.

CHARLES HOLMAN, Sec'y.

Delegates.

The following are the delegates regularly elect from the several counties, so far as heard from, to attend the Democratic Territorial Convention—May 7th, at Olympia, for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for delegate to congress.

PIERCE.—M. H. Frost, A. Benton Moses, M. P. Burns, Hugh Patterson, R. S. Moore.

SAWAMISH — David Shelton, Westley Gosnel.

KING—Wm. H. Strickler, H. L. Yesler, Jos. Foster, Frank Mathias and B. Pierce.

ISLAND.—Joseph S. Smith, Esq., Major John Y. Sewell.

WHATCOM—Ed. C. Fitzhue.

JEFFERSON—Timothy Hield, W. S. Ebey.

CLALM—G. H. Gerrich.

LEWIS—Henry Miles, John Hogue and —— Layton.

COWLITZ — Seth Catlin, Esq., Thomas Roe and Lorenzo P. Smith.

CLARKE—Messrs. Stiles, Vogelzant, Ryan, Lewis, Smith, and three others.

SKAMANIA—F. A. Chenoweth.

The Courts---Spring Term, 1855.

We are indebted to ELWOOD EVANS, esq., for the following calender of U. S. district court for 3d district, in the counties of Jefferson and Clalm, and Island.

The first court of 3d Judicial district for the counties of Jefferson and Clalam, was held at Port Townsend, April 2, 1855, and continued in session till Friday.

Present—Hon. F. A. Chenoweth, presiding, J. S. Clendenin U. S. District Attorney and acting prosecuting attorney for the district; Victor Monroe, W. H. Wallace, J. Patton Anderson, B. F. Kendall, J. S. Smith, and Elwood Evans, Esqrs.

The case of the Territory of Washington vs. Was-siss-imi, came up on a remittimus from the Supreme court, remanding the prisoner into custody of sheriff of Jefferson county, and the cause to the district court of Jefferson county, for its action. Defendant discharged, and cause dismissed.

Daymon vs. Sayward—Civil action for damages, for violation of contract. Continued till October term, on application of defendant; Munroe and Kendall for ptff, Anderson for defendant.

Territory of Washington vs James Tucker—Assault and battery with intent to kill. Verdict not guilty; Clendenen for Territory and Anderson for defendant.

Pomeroy vs. Pettygrove—Civil action. Judgment for Plaintiff; Anderson for pf.

Island County.—Court begun and held at Coveland, April 9, 1855, present—Hon F. A. Chenoweth, presiding, and Messrs. Clendenin, U. S. District Attorney, J. P. Anderson, W. H. Wallace, Victor Monroe, Elwood Evans, J. S. Smith and C. C. Hewett, Esqs., attorneys.

Territory of Washington vs. Tom Taylor, an Indian, indicted at October Term, 1854, for murder of Thomas Young. Territory asked for a continuance, and the prisoner, by his counsel, Messrs. Monroe, Wallace and Evans, demanded a trial at this term. Mr. Clendenin asked leave to enter a *noll. pros.*, which was granted, and prisoner discharged.

United States vs. Edward Barrington—Indictment for selling liquor to Indians—Case was tried on Tuesday, April 10, and the jury, after being out several hours, being unable to agree, were discharged, and the district attorney entered a noll. pros. Clendenin for U. S., Evans and Wallace for defendant.

United States vs. Edward G. Sullen—Indictment for selling liquor to Indians. Verdict not guilty; Wallace and Evans for defendant, and Clendenin for U. States.

United States vs. Thomas Ritchie. Case dismissed, and nol. pros. entered on leave of court.

Territory of Washington vs. William Robertson.— Malicious trespass — indictment at October term, 1854; disputed boundary of claim between defendent and Chas. Seabert, and destruction of property on land claimed by both. Verdict guilty, and sentenced to fine of $5 and costs; Clendenin for Territory, and Wallace and Munroe for defendant.

Chas. Seabert vs. William Robertson—Civil action of damages arising out of transaction above alluded to. Continued till next term in consequence of defective service; Smith for plaintiff, and Wallace for defendant. Adjourned, April 11.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—The Senate of the United States some time since passed a bill establishing a Court of Claims, which we noticed at the time as a most important bill. On Friday last it was taken up in the House of Representatives and passed without debate by a large majority.

Some of the prominent advantages of this important bill, are, that it will relieve congress of a vast amount of business; will secure an early hearing and ready settlement; will save the re-examination of rejected claims and prevent fraud now carried on by the log-rolling system. The Court thus established has power to determine all claims founded upon any law of congress, and upon any contract, expressed or implied, with the Government of the United States, upon any regulation of the Executive Department, and also all claims referred to it by either house of Congress. Whatever testimony is offered before the Court, is to be reported to congress, and all cases upon which favorable decisions are given, are to be accompanied with bills for enactment, also, with briefs from the solicitor of the Board and from the claimant.

The Court is to consist of three judges, appointed by the President, who are to hold office during good behavior, and whose salary is established at four thousand dollars per annum. The Solicitor, whose duty it is to look after the interests of Government in the cases which shall be presented, is also appointed by the President, at a salary of thirty-five hundred dollars.

CUTTING TIMBER.—We learn from the Nautical Magazine that the Navy Department have adopted measures to determine the proper time for cutting timber, and the best mode of curing it or of securing it against the dry rot.

Although the experiment will have in view matters more particularly connected with ship building, they cannot fail to elucidate many facts of importance to the farmer, the mechanic, and in fact, to the community in general. We shall watch with interest their progress, and shall make a note of every thing of practical utility.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, April 11th, at the house of Hon. Benj. F. Yantis, Gravelly prairie, by Rev. G. F. Whitworth, A. BENTON MOSES, Surveyor of the Port of Nisqually, to Miss SARAH JANE, daughter of Hon. Benj. F. Yantis, of Thurston county, W. T.

On Tuesday, April 10th, on Mound prairie, by Judge S. S. Ford, sr., Mr. GEO. W. CORLISS, of the Washington Hotel, Olympia, to Miss LUCRETIA R. JUDSON, all of Thurston county, W. T.

Cake and compliments of the parties received, officially, and have been "cut" and "dealt" "according to Hoyle," and the nuptials celebrated by a gay and pleasant bridal party, and dance, at the Hall of the Washington Hotel. Taking a political view of the above marriages, we have no hesitation in saying, that the interests of the democratic party will be promoted thereby--ALKI. Unless the cards are "stocked," and there is "cheating round the board," we have our eye on one or two other "nice young men," who design to "take a hand," for the purpose of adding strength to the YOUNG democracy.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

Religious Notices.

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

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

FRESH ONION SEED,

FROM STOCK RAISED IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY. For sale at PARKER'S

April 21, 1855. 1w.

E. H. WILSON,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

At Deshutes, W. T.

A good assortment of the above merchandise will be kept constantly on hand, and offered for sale at prices to suit the times.

E. H. WILSON.

Deshutes, April 21, '54. 32tf

Stoves! Stoves!

THE SUBSCRIBER has established himself on Main street, one door north of J. Williams' store, where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

COOK, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES, TIN, COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND JAPANNED WARE, &C.

N. B. Job work and repairing done with neatness and despatch, upon the shortest notice.

W. N. AYERS.

Olympia, April 21, '55. 32tf

Notice to Sheep Graziers.

25 OF THE FINEST RAMS IN THE WORLD, of the South Down and Cheviot breed, may be procured on reasonable terms by persons engaged in the rearing of sheep, by application to

ED. C. FITZHUGH,
Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, W. T.

Whatcom, April 21st, '55. 32tf

Notice.

GEORGE BUSH, of the county of Thurston and territory of Washington, wishes it understood that it is his wish and will, should his wife ISABELLA survive him, that his said wife Isabella Bush, be empowered with full authority, to make such disposition of the property which may be left, real and personal, belonging to, and in possession of the said George Bush, at the time of his decease, amongst the heirs-at-law, or otherwise, as the said Isabella Bush may deem right and proper. It is his will, that his said wife, in case of his decease, act as administratrix in all things pertaining to the final settlement and disposition of his estate. GEORGE BUSH.

Olympia, April 21st, 1855. 3wpd

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.; Hamp, 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; Seegers 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.

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.

For Sale.

STEAMER "Fairy," three years old, in good running order. For particulars enuire at Kendall Co. store.

Olympia, Dec. 15th, 1854. 14tf

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

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 reprepresentative, 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. Naggs,
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,
Olympia, March 10, 1855. Chairman.

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,
Olympia, March 10, 1855. Chairman.

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,
Feb. 24, 1855-n24-3m Mechanical Manager.

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. 29tj

THE MAILS.

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

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

12725 From Astoria, by Chenook, Edmonston, Tarlitt, Oyster Beach, Brigham City, to 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 Shoalwater 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 6 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., 800 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 guarstors, 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, Tarlitt, 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 delinqencies 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 steamboat, 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 hoorseback 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 postmaster 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-tf.

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	"	"	"
"	19	"	"	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 1855, under penalty of forfeiture of their claims by enactment of the 3d section of the act of July 17th, 1854.

Given under our hands at Olympia, this 10th day of February, 1855.

H. C. MOSELEY, Register,
E. YULEE, Receiver.

Feb. 10, 1855. 4w22

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.

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.

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. PEICAARD,
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

COUNTERFEITING BANK BILLS BY THE PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS.—Much has been said of late in relation to the new and dangerous process of counterfeiting which has lately been discovered, and a desire has been expressed to obtain further knowledge upon a subject of so much importance to the community. At the suggestion of gentlemen connected with banks in this city, Mr. John A. Whipple, the well known daguerreotypist, has prepared the following paper, in which some account is given of the process by which these counterfeits are made, and of the means by which the banks and the community generally may be protected:

"Having for a long time been aware of the danger to which the community was exposed by a perverted use of the photographic art, and having, since the publication of various articles in relation to it, been so often asked my opinion upon the subject, I am led thus publicly to express it.

I feel confident that for the future there is far more to fear from this new method of counterfeiting bank bills, than from any other method heretofore known or practised, and unless immediate measures are taken to render it impossible for bank bills to be duplicated in this manner. At the present moment, there are very few persons in the United States who have a sufficient acquaintance with the art to be able to copy them successfully, or who, as far as personally known to me, are not above suspicion of such a perversion of their art. But a knowledge of this new and beautiful art is being rapidly disseminated throughout the length and breadth of our land, and it is impossible but that it should fall into the hands of persons who will use it for evil; and in such hands it offers wonderful facilities, for by this process, when an impression is once successfully made upon the glass, it serves in place of a steel plate from which thousands can be chemically printed, the last as good as the first. And from experiments I have made, it is my firm conviction that it would require but a few months, for one *thoroughly skilled* in the art, who would bend his whole energies upon it, to possess the ability to make these negative glass plates of any bill issued, (not printed in colors,) and be able to reproduce them at pleasure, so near like the original in all respects, as completely to deceive the unwary, if not, in fact, the best judges of paper money.

To render bills perfectly safe from being counterfeited in this manner (for the present, at least,) a sure and simple remedy presents itself in the manner of printing them. A *blue* color copies *white*, or light, and *red* always *dark* or *black* by every photographic process on paper now known, or soon likely to be known, for the scientific world has labored much to accomplish that desired object, (the reproduction of the colors of nature,) and, thus far, with only the faintest prospects of success.

Those bills partially printed in red are safe, except where it would be possible for an artistic rogue to color them red after they had come black in the copy, but if the more delicate and intricate parts of bills were printed blue, and the larger letters black, as usual, to give strength, it would be utterly impossible to reproduce them by the agency of light and the daguerreotype instrument, for the parts of the bill printed in black only, would appear with any distinctness, the blue giving no impression, or a very faint one, and would become in the copy but little more than blank white paper.

As a means of detection, bromide of iodine in solution is one of the many, and perhaps best tests for photographic counterfeits. The moment this powerful agent touches the paper printed by this process, the impression is removed. This chemical agent having no immediate effect upon printing ink, it offers a sure and ready method of distinguishing the spurious from the genuine notes."

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says:

"The United States government has positive assurances that Gen. Quitman has nothing to do with any filibustering expedition against Cuba, and believes that no expedition is on foot. Attempts were made to direct the Kinney Central American expedition against Cuba, but wholly failed. The Spanish minister in Washington gives assurance that Spain will pay indemnities in the Black Warrior case, and others, for injuries inflicted on American vessels. The statement respecting the alleged resignation of Mr. Mason and others of our ambassadors in Europe, is all fiction.

At the election, on the 22d ult., for two Vice Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Association, at Washington, D. C., the Know-Nothing ticket was elected by 755 votes out of 765 cast. The editor of the American Organ was elected as one of the Vice Presidents, and J. M. McCalla, late Auditor of the Treasury, as Treasurer.

NATURALIZATION.—The past has been a busy year at the Naturalization Offices, and the ensuing promises to be more so, owing, it is generally believed, to the prevalence of Know Nothing sentiments among the American people. In the superior court of this city, naturalization papers were issued to 3149 foreigners, and in the court of common pleas, to 3450, making a total of 6604. During the same time, 5943 have declared their intention of becoming citizens, in the superior court alone—of whom 2079 were from Great Britain, and the balance from other countries, but principally from Germany.

We are informed that since the above statement was made out, the number of applications for initiatory papers exceed all precedent, reaching in the superior court as high as one hundred and fifty in a single day. It is reported that the same is true of the King's county and Brooklyn City courts.—N. Y. Courier.

THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.—The London Times speaks in the most gloomy terms of the state of the army in the Crimea. It says that at the beginning of January it could muster only 14,000 bayonets, the artillery and engineers had been reduced in the same proportion, and the cavalry no longer existed as a force. The deaths amounted to 60 a day, and the number disabled by fatigue and sickness to 1000 a week. This ratio the Times thinks will rapidly increase. It is computed that out of 14,000 men nominally fit for service, only 2,000 are in good health. The army was an army of invalids at the beginning of the month, although the Crimean winter had not set in. The Times comes to the conclusion that unless some extraordinary stroke of fortune intervenes, "we are about to lose our only army, the object of so much pride, of so much deep affection, of so much tender solicitude," and asks, if the nation is prepared for this disaster?

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 Shc-nah-nam, or Medicine creek, and one mile west of the Willamette meridian, containing according to the U. S. land survey 1204 acres.

2nd. A tract on the south side of Commencement Bay, not far from the mouth of the Puyallup river; beginning at a point on the beach marked by a large white fir tree, blazed on three sides, and standing on the north east corner of Swan & Riley's claim; thence along the beach, and following its meanderings one and a half miles in a south easterly direction, to a point marked by a fallen tree, bearing the letters U. S. R., behind which three cedar trees are conspicuously blazed; thence south one and a half miles; thence west about one mile to a point due south of the place of beginning, and thence north about two and a half miles to said place of beginning, containing in all 1200 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-sen, 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.

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. n38-tf.

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

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A GOOD Black-smith 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

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 Butte, Linn county; and one at Joseph Kelsey's near Starr's Point, Benton county.

March 11, 1843.

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

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

GEORGE L. STORY,

DRUGGIST,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Dec. 3, 1853.

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Percelain 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

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

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

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

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

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. 15tf

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.

3w48 J. L. MITCHELL.

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 machinelst 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

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 enquire at Kendall Co. store.

Olympia, Dec. 15th, 1854. 14tf

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

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.

New Goods!

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.

Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants.

Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,

Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.

Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap.

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, June 9, '54. -tf.

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. 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. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

C. C. HEWITT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

AND

PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T.

March 24, 1855. n28-1y.

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

CLARK DREW,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.

June 25, 1853. 6m42

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.

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

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

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

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,

DUNCS & 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

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.

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

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

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

Olympia, Dec. 9 1854. 13tf

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

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

WM. COCK.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

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.

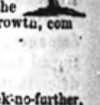
J. B. ROBERTS.

☞ 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,
Maiden's Blush,	Ralls Jenating,
Rambo,	Michael Henry Pippen,
Fall Pippen,	McCarver Premium,
Yellow Bellflower,	McCarver Winter Seedling,
Belmont or Gate Apple,	Sweet June,
Rhode Island Greening,	Dutch Mignon.

PEARS.

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

CHERRIES.

Roal Ann,	Dawnton,
Red 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

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 MOTGONERY 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,

COWLITZ FARMS, W. T.

September 6, 1853. -tf.