PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. III. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1855. NO. 33.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

By DOYLE & CO.,

R. L. DOYLE, GEO. B. GOUDY, J. W. WILEY.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, $5.00; for 6 months $3.00. Single copies, 25 cts.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the proprietors, until all arrearages are paid.

RATE OF ADVERTISING.

For one square (12 lines or less,) three insertions, $5.
For every additional insertion, ... $1.
A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbidden and charged accordingly.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:

L. P. FISHER, Merchant's Exchange Building, Sacramento st., San Francisco.
J. D. BILES, Vancouver;
F. A. CHENOWETH, Cascade;
DR. PAGETT, Cowlitz Landing;
L. D. DURGIN, Grand Mound;
JOHN R. JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie;
W. T. SAYWARD, Port Ludlow.
GEO. NAGGS, Shoalwater Bay;
MR. WM. ATKINSON, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
A. BENTON MOSES, Steilacoom.
ROBERT THOMPSON, Portland, Oregon.
L. B. HASTINGS, Port Townsend;

Congressional.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—When the Civil and Diplomatic Bill was under consideration in the House of Representatives, Feb. 20th., Mr. Disney, chairman of the committee on Public Lands, offered the amendment relative to the completion of the geographical reconnoisance of Washington Territory, to which we made allusion last week, and making an appropriation therefor. The following is the amendment, and the discussion had thereon:—

"For the expenses incurred by Dr. John Evans in geological explorations of Oregon, Washington, &c., and for the completion of those explorations in Washington Territory and in Coose Bay, $23,560, and the Department of the Interior is hereby authorised to have the report of Dr. Evans published under its direction, the expenses to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Mr. Houston. I object to going back on the bill.

Mr. Disney. I hope the gentleman will withdraw his objection.

The Chairman. If the gentleman from Alabama, [Mr. Houston] insists on his objection the chair is of opinion, that, under the rule, the committee cannot go back.

Mr. Disney. I would suggest to the chair that the clerk should not be allowed to read so rapidly.

Mr. Houston. We are getting on very slowly with the bill. I shall, however, withdraw my objection to this amendment, but I will object to going back on any other occasion.

Mr. Disney. I am directed by the committee on Public Lands to offer that amendment; and I send to the clerk's desk papers which, if the committee desire to hear them read, will explain this matter.

[Cries of "Never mind the papers."]

Mr. Disney. In order to save the time of the committee. I will state, in general terms, the facts connected with this case. Dr. Evans was the regularly appointed geologist to make geological explorations in the Territories of Oregon and Washington. He was subsequently instructed to join the expedition conducted by Governor Stevens, who was exploring a route for a railroad to the Pacific. Congress, from some cause or other, failed at the last session, to make any appropriation for the purpose of covering the additional expenses of the expedition and the current expenses of Dr. Evans. He continued his labors, and before the Department of the Interior could cause advices to reach him he had expended some $5,000 above the amount which had been appropriated. That item is intended to be covered by this appropriation, in conformity with the instructions given by the Department of the Interior. In acting as geologist to the explorations of Governor Stevens, Dr. Evans incurred an expenditure of $5,000 or $6,000 in addition. That sum is also intended to be covered by the proposition which I have offered.

The Territorial Legislature of Washington have asked Congress to appropriate an additional sum of $10,000, in order to enable the exploration to be finished; and this act of the territorial legislature is sustained by the papers which I have sent up to the clerk's desk, from the citizens of San Francisco, and is also indorsed by the delegates from Washington and Oregon. General facts are set forth in these papers showing the importance of the discoveries which they suppose will be made, in view of those which have already been made by this reconnoissance. Dr. Evans has already discovered coal beds, covering a very considerable region of this country; and the importance of the discovery of coal in this locality, which they hope and believe will be found extensively, is evidenced by a solitary fact, which I will quote. It is said that even now the amount of coal consumed by American steamers in the Pacific ocean costs annually $3,000,000. A vast proportion of this amount of cost would be saved if coal should be found in this region. I do not advert, as I might, to the other advantages which would necessarily result from a discovery of coal for the purpose of manufacturing, and for all other purposes in which coal is to be applied.

There is, also, the further appropriation of $3,000 to cover another exploration to Coose Bay. These $3,000, and $10,000 already expended by Dr. Evans, under the authority of law, makes the $23,000 asked for in this appropriation. The papers, however, which I have sent to the Clerk's desk will set forth all the facts, if the committee desire to hear them read.

Mr. Keitt. Oh, no; we don't want to hear them read.

Mr. Houston. The gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Disney] is in error in one of his points. It was not a mistake, it was not a common failure on the part of congress to provide for this geological survey. It was the intention of congress to withhold appropriations on this subject; not only that, but congress passed a law saying that no further survey should be made, unless preceded by an act of congress.

Mr. Fuller. That referred to railroad surveys, not geological.

Mr. Disney. As I stated before, the Department of the Interior could not notify Dr. Evans of this action of congress until the amount indicated by the papers, had been expended. The Department advised him by the earliest opportunity of this action of congress, and after it was received, no further expenditures were made. But this proposition asked for is intended to cover the expenditures made by Dr. Evans before he could be advised of the intention of congress, to which the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Houston] has adverted. It is not at all material, whether the failure of congress to make an appropriation for this purpose was by accident or design. It was only intended to restrain or limit further explorations. The Department of the Interior took immediate action thereupon, and proceeded to advise the party; but, I repeat, before the advices had reached the party the expenditure had been incurred under the previous authority, which Dr. Evans had obtained from the department.

Mr. Houston. The section of the law under which this expenditure was made is very short. It appropriates $5,952 to cover the balance of compensation to surveyors, geologists, &c., including the cost of superintending the geological reports, provided that there be no further geological surveys of the government, unless hereafter authorized by law. The object of this law was evidently a good one. It was an object which ought to be in the mind of congress whenever it passes a law at all, and that is, that legislation must precede the expenditure of money.

Now, the statement of the gentleman from Ohio relieves this particular appropriation, because he states to the committee that the information could not be made to reach Dr. Evans until after the expenditure had been made.

Mr. Sollers. From the bottom of my heart I deplore the unnecessary and useless expenditure of public money in publishing these reports. I have read the reports of the explorations made of the Amazon and of the course of the Red river, and they are all utterly useless. I have read them carefully and critically, and my judgment is, that the best thing congress can do is to cut off all these unnecessary and useless appropriations for the publication of these works.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky. I propose to amend the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Disney,] so as to strike out so much of it as leaves that work to be published under the directton of the Secretary of the Interior, and insert in it that it is to be published by the public printer. My reason for doing so is this, that the work, if published under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, will cost four times as much as if it were published under the direction of the public printer.

Mr. Disney. I accept that modification.

The amendment was modified so as to make it read:

"And the Department of the Interior is hereby authorized to have the report of Dr. Evans published by the printer to the house, the expense to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The question was taken, and Mr. Disney's amendment, as modified, was adopted.

STATISTICS OF OLD AGE.—The census of 1854 shows us that the oldest person then living in the United States was 140. This person is an Indian woman, residing in North Carolina. In the same state was an Indian aged 125, a negro woman 111, two black slaves 110 each, one mulatto male 120, and several white males and females from 106 to 114. In the parish of Lafayettee, La., was a female, black, aged 120. In several of the States there were found persons, white and black, aged from 110 to 115. There were in the United States, in 1850, 2,555 persons over 100 years. This shows that about one person in 9000 will be likely to live to that age. There are now about 20,000 persons in the United States who were living when the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776. They must necessarily be nearly 80 years old now, in order to have lived at that time. The French census of 1851 shows only 102 persons over 100 years old; though their total population was near 36,000,000. Old age is therefore attained among us much more frequently than in France.

☞ A genius remarked the other day, with a grave face, that however prudent and virtuous young widows might be, he had seen many a gay young widow-*err*.

Know-Nothingism.

The following extract from a speech of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, U. S. senator from the state of New York, on the subject of the usurpations of slavery, delivered in the senate, February 23d,—the bill being under consideration "To protect officers of the United States,"—will be found to contain some well-aimed, and rather severe, blows to the secret organization of know-nothings, which will be found well worthy of a perusal:

"I am not allowed, sir, to reach the merits of this question without alluding to a body of men who sport in the public gaze under a name which I hardly know how to repeat in the presence of so grave and reverend an assemblage as this—the know-nothings. They are said to have contrived their disguise with so much ingenuity, that one who is not a novitiate cannot deny a knowledge of their ceremonies and principles, without implying his communion and membership with them. Nevertheless, I must reply to the senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglass,) who charges me, among others, with such an affiliation, that I have no knowledge of that body of men, other than what is afforded me by the publications of the day, Thus informed I understand the know-nothings to be a secret society or order, consisting of two or three grades, colleagued and mutually sworn to elect individuals of their own order, or at least persons maintaining the principles which that order entertains, to all offices of trust and profit in the United States. Those principles I understand to be, in general, the same which, before the organization of the know-nothings, passed under the name of native Americanism. I, sir, have no connection with that order. I am under no responsibility for its doings, and I have not the least sympathy with its principles or sentiments. I belong to one voluntary association of men, which has to do with spiritual affairs. It is the christian church —that branch of it, all-imperfect though I think it is, which, according to my notions, most nearly retains, in their purity, the instructions of the gospel. That association is an open one, which performs all its rites, and gives all its instructions with publicity, and invites every man, in the language of its divine founder, to come in and partake of the privileges with which he invested it, and of the blessings which he promises. I belong to one temporal society of men, and that is the political party which, according to my notions, embodies most fully and most truly, although, I confess, as in the other case, very inadequately, the principles of the declaration of independence and of the constitution of the United States. This association also, of which I have last spoken, is an open one. All its transactions are conducted in the broad day-light, and it invites all citizens, and all men who become subjects of the power of this government, of whatever clime or race or color they may be, to enter into its ranks, to participate in its labors, and to co-operate in maintaining good government and advancing the cause of human nature. These two associations, the one spiritual and the other temporal, are the only voluntary associations to which I now belong, or ever have belonged since I became a man; and, unless I am bereft of reason, they are the only associations of men to which I shall ever suffer myself to belong. Secret societies, sir! Before I would place my right hand between the hands of other men, in a secret lodge, order, class, or council, and bending my knee before them, enter into combination with them for any object, personal or political, good or bad, I would pray to God that that hand and that knee might be paralyzed, and that I might become an object of pity and even of the mockery of my fellow-men. Swear, sir!—I, a man, an American citizen, a christian —swear to submit myself to the guidance and direction of other men, surrendering my own judgment to their judgments, and my own conscience to their keeping! No, no, sir. I know quite well the fallibility of my own judgment, and my liability to fall into error and temptation. But my life has been spent in breaking the bonds of the slavery of other men. I therefore know too well the danger of confiding power to irresponsible hands to make myself a willing slave. Proscribe a man, sir, because he was not born in the same town, or county, or state, or country in which I was born! Why, sir, I do most earnestly and most affectionately advise all persons hereafter to be born that they be born in the United States, and if they can, without inconvenience, to be born in the state of New York, and thus avoid a great deal of trouble for themselves and for others. [Laughter.] Moreover, I do most affectionately enjoin upon all such persons as are hereafter to be born, that they be born of fathers and of mothers, of grandfathers and of grandmothers, of pure American blood. Still more, sir, I do affectionately enjoin upon all who shall thus have the wisdom to come into existence on this side of the Atlantic, and of such pure and untainted ancestry, to be either born in the protestant faith, or to be converted as speedily as possible to that good and true protestant church, within whose pale I myself am accustomed to worship. More than that, sir. Speaking from a full knowledge and conviction of the serious inconveniences which absolute and eternal slavery entails upon man and upon races of men, I do earnestly, strenuously and affectionately conjure all people everywhere, who are hereafter to be born, to be born white. [Laughter.] Thus, being born in this free and happy country, and being born white, they will be born free. But, Mr. President, this is the length and this is the breadth of my connection with the new and mysterious order of patriots. And, if there shall hereafter come among us persons who, because from ignorance they may not be able to profit by my advice and counsel, shall be born in foreign lands; or even if there shall be any who, in despite of my counsel, shall persist in being Roman Catholics, or Jews, or Turks, or Chinese; or if there shall be others who, disregarding my persuasion, shall insist upon coming into the world with blackened faces and twisted hair, all I can say in regard to them is, that I have done my duty, and I shall not add a feather's weight to the disabilities which they will incur by their presumption and perverseness.

CUBAN NEWS. Dates from Havana are to the 15th inst., at which time the greatest activity prevailed in all departments of Government of "the ever faithful Island," to provide for the reception of the dreaded fillibusters. Proclamations issued on the 13th inst., declared the whole Island in a state of siege and subject to martail law, and the coast to be blockaded by the Spanish navy. Every vessel desiring to enter the port will be required to exhibit their papers and will be scrupulously examined. Vessels arriving filled with people are considered suspicious from that fact alone; if their papers are regular and perfect, they will only be required to depart. If the papers are irregular, or the vessel have arms or munitions of war on board, they will be considered piratical and subject to the penalties proclaimed against piracy. H. B. M. ship, Media had sailed with Spanish troops for the eastern coast, and French ships were loading with arms and ammunition for the port of Cuba. The black fire companies of Havana were armed on the 14th, and several companies of colored soldiers had been transported by railroad to Matanzas. The electric telegraph has been seized by Government, and no private messages can be forwarded. Troops have been disposed throughout the island, and several depots for the enlistment of volunteers have been established. More arrests are reported. The following curious statement is contained in a letter to the New York Herald:

"I have ascertained that General Concha, during the last revolution in Spain, addressed letters to his then friend, Ramon Pinto, to get up a revolution in Cuba, and sent him the names of several parties whom he, (Pinto) was to call in his (Concha's) name to aid in the design. Pinto simply deferred doing this until very recently. When the fiscal (Crown Solicitor) went to interrogate Pinto in the Moro Castle, Pinto, in reply to the first question, said: 'I have got some documents in connection with this matter, which I can only give up to you before competent witnesses, and which will be my answer to this charge.'

The fiscal thereupon went to the Captain General, and told him Pinto's reply, upon which the Captain General told the fiscal to resign, and appointed another fiscal to carry on the prosecution. When the second fiscal went to Pinto, he too, received a similar answer; this fiscal bearing it to the Captain Genral, was also called upon to resign, and a third one was appointed, who happens to be in the country, and thus the matter stands at present."

The *Savannah News* has late accounts from Cardenas, which state that the entire country, in that neighborhood, was in the greatest state of excitement in anticipation of the arrival of an expedition from the United States. The Creole population were highly delighted at the anticipated landing of the fillibusters, while the Spaniards were restless and fearful of an outbreak. The News adds:

"Trade was dull at Cardenas. Molasses was eagerly sought after, and the principal purchasers intend shipping it to Northern ports. In the language of our informant: "The Yankees are buying all the molasses in port, intending to convert it into rum to be shipped to the Crimea, to assist in taking Sebastopol."

BIRDS-EGGING IN THE PACIFIC.—A gentleman in San Francisco, who is somewhat given to the study of ornithology, writes some very interesting and surprising facts in regard to an important trade carried on in the markets of that city in the eggs of sea birds. He states that the Failones de los Frayles, a group of rocky islets, lying a little more than 20 miles west of the entrance to the Bay of San Francisco, are the resort of innumerable sea-fowl, known by the fishermen as "murres." These islands are almost inaccessible, and with a single exception, are uninhabited. They, therefore, very naturally afford a resort for great multitude of birds. Some time since a company was organized in Francisco, for the purpose of bringing the eggs of the murres to market. An imperfect idea of the numbers of these birds may be formed from the fact that this company sold in that city the last season (a period of less than two months, July and part of June and August) *more than five hundred thousand eggs!*

The Chinese Insurrection.

The Rev. J. F. Roberts, who has been employed as a missionary to China, in a recent lecture delivered at Louisville, Ky., made some interesting statements in regard to the leader of the rebel party in China. It is well known that some extraordinary features have been connected with the rebel movement from the first—that with a great deal of heathenism, some points of christianity have been developed. The statement of Mr. Roberts will illuminate the subject. He said that he was first visited by the man who is now the leader of the insurrection, in 1849. The leader was, at that time, a literary man, and engaged in teaching school. He came to Mr. Roberts to learn something of the christian religion—"the new faith," as he termed it. He became a pupil, dwelling with Mr. Roberts, applied himself closely to the study of the Bible, was strict in his attendance on worship, and after the expiration of two months presented himself for baptism, and also desired to unite with the church. But as such a proceeding would debar him from a livelihood by his ordinary occupation, at the suggestion of one of the brethren he concluded to defer it till some other means of existence was secured, and left Mr. R. for the purpose of accomplishing that end. Soon after this the insurrection broke out, and Mr. R. received word from his pupil that he was the leader of it, expressing at the same time grateful remembrance of the new truths which he had received under Mr. Robert's instruction.

The acts of the leader leave but little doubt of the truth of the matter. The decrees which have been promulgated, that the Bible should be taught in the schools, that idols should be destroyed, that opium should not be used, and other reforms which belong to Christianity, show that the mind which directs the movements of the revolutionists has learned some of the truths of the Bible. The present aspect of the case is interesting. Mr. Roberts thinks that the revolutionists will ultimately triumph, and anticipates important results to religion and commerce. If such should be the fact, history may yet record the name of the pupil of the American missionary as the Cromwell of China.

It would seem from late reports from China, that the Commissioners of the United States and England were disposed to assist, or at least to lend their influence to the government, with the expectation of obtaining a better intercourse of trade. We have already protested against such a departure from the principles of strict non-intervention, and we think the view presented by Mr. Roberts is well calculated to enlist the sympathies of Christians here upon the side of the revolutionists. It is doubtless true, that it is of great moment to us, as a commercial people, to obtain the greatest possible facilities for trade. Our intercourse with China is soon to be largely increased. The course of trade is to be changed, and a few years hence—when the Pacific railroad has opened to us new facilities—we shall be enabled to furnish to China many manufactured articles cheaper than can be furnished by England. But we are not aware that any evidence has been produced to show that the revolutionists would not extend the same facilities as are expected to be acquired by siding with the imperialists. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that greater advantages would be obtained from the revolutionists. Mr. Roberts says that the reforms introduced by the leader of the revolutionist have produced great benefits in the districts where they hold sway—that there is a great advance toward civilization. It is natural, also, to suppose that the leading spirit, which obtained its vitality from the *new faith*, would take all possible means for an intimate connection with those nations which profess it.

To us, looking at the movement from so great a distance, it would seem that greater benefit would result, not only to us as a nation, but to civilization and to Christianity, if the revolutionists should gain the ascendency. Although there is much in their belief and course of action which is heathenish and intolerant, yet it is a great remove from the present degraded form of Tartar heathenism and exclusiveness.—[*Boston Journal.*

EXECUTION IN JAPAN.—The mode of execution, as practiced in Japan during the sixteenth century, is thus described by Capt. Sayris:

"When any are to be executed, they are led out of the town in this manner: there goes first one with a pick-axe; next follows another with a shovel to make his grave (if that be permitted him); the third man beareth a small table whereon is written the party's offence, which table is afterwards set upon a post on the grave where he is buried. The fourth is the party to be executed, his hands bound behind him with a silken cord, having a little banner of paper whereon is likewise written his offence. The executioner followeth next, with his cattan by his side, holding in his hand the cord wherewith the offender is bound. On either side of the executioner goeth a soldier with his pike, the head resting on the shoulder of the party appointed to suffer, to scare him from attempting to escape.

Thirteen hundred and ten persons were naturalized in the courts of Baltimore last year, and thirty-two hundred and sixty-eight persons declared their intention of becoming citizens.

THE BRITISH IN JAPAN.—While the heart of the nation is filled with emotions of gratified pride, says the National Intelligencer, by the peaceful triumph won by Com. Perry in Japan, by concluding a treaty of amity and commerce with that distant and long secluded Empire, a brief history of the latest effort of our opposite neighbors, the British, to secure for their own maritime enterprise the benefits of a similar convention, cannot fail to be interesting to our readers.

The British squadron, under Admiral Stirling, consisting of a frigate and three steamers, mounting eighty guns, anchored on the 7th of September last, at Nagasaki, where, notwithstanding the success of the American expedition, which must have been well known to them, they quietly, if not patiently, submitted to all those vexations which for ages past have been so successfully practised upon all others except our own countrymen. The British ships were constantly surrounded by a guard, and it was not until the twenty-seventh day after his arrival that the admiral was permitted to visit the shore.

An account of the expedition is published in the London Illustrated News. In this narrative it is expressly stated that nothing of any importance was effected, and that "the treaty made contains nothing about commerce." This result strongly contrasts with what was accomplished by Com. Perry in concluding a treaty which secures to us free access to two of the principal ports, where American consuls are permitted to reside, where supplies may be obtained, and commercial intercourse established, and in the vicinity of which, within the limits of a radius of seventeen miles, the citizens of the United States shall not be subject to the restrictions and confinement imposed upon the Dutch and Chinese, "but shall be free to go where they please." The treaty further expressly stipulates that if, at any future day, Japan shall grant to any other nation privileges and advantages not already guaranteed to the United States, that immediately, "without consultation or delay," the United States shall be placed upon the footing of the most favored nation.

The British account makes no reference whatever to the proceedings of our squadron except in a single sentence, in which, after admitting that Sir James had effected nothing of importance, it says, with great complacency, that "it is highly probable that what has been quietly done by Sir James Stirling at Nagasaki may exceed in value and durability the work done at Jeddo by the Americans."

A Dutch expedition sent out to Japan after Commodore Perry's expedition has returned, having been promised, it is said, the same advantages as those granted to the United States.

A COMING MILLENNIUM.—A London correspondent of the *Dover Morning Star* states that at a recent crowded meeting in St. Martin's Hall, in London, Mr. Robert Owen predicted that the long promised millennium would commence this year, and would be formally inaugurated on the 14th of May next, by a great meeting of delegates from all governments, countries, religious sects, parties and classes:

"In the millennium, which would commence on the 14th of May next, the human race would be emancipated from misery and vice, and a 'universal attractive system' would be put in operation. Every thing was prepared for the commencement of this new system, and nothing was wanting to secure its complete success but the union of the various classes of society. He felt every confidence that it would put an end to war and all divisions among men, and that it would create a lasting paradise on earth. The world was at present a demon manufactory, but he would change it into a manufactory of angels without wings. He denounced the present monetary system as the great obstacle to the illimitable creation of wealth, and it would be part of the duty of the delegates on the 14th of May, to specify a time at which metal and paper money might be done away with. The delegates would also take measures for securing universal peace, although children would be trained to arms, so as to resist foreign invasion; and means would also be adopted for promoting a perfect equality amongst all classes of society according to age."

The Nile begins to rise in June, and attains 24 to 28 feet of elevation in the middle of August, and then floods the valley of Egypt, 12 miles wide. The Ganges rises from April to August 32 feet, and then creates a flood 100 miles wide. The Euphrates rises between March and June 12 feet, and covers the Babylonian plains.

QUEER MATRIMONIAL FREAK.—A letter from a citizen of Livingston county, Ky., to the Danville *Tribune*, relates the following bit of family history:—A widow lady took an orphan boy to raise, quite small, and when arrrived at the age of eighteen she married him, she then being in her fiftieth year. They lived many years together happy as any couple. Ten years ago they took an orphan girl to raise. This fall the old lady died, being ninety-six years of age, and in seven weeks after, the old man married the girl they had raised, he being sixty-eight years old, and she eighteen.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 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. ☜

Concerning to-day--the Election in New-Hampshire, &c.

As the time for the meeting of the Democratic territorial convention is drawing nigh, the public mind is becoming sensibly engrossed, and the field of conjecture freely entered in the solution of the question, as to who will be the successful competitor for congressional honors before the convention, subject to the final decision of the people, who will be empannelled as the jury to test the strength of the two political parties, to whom the nominees of either will naturally turn in expectation of being sustained by an election through the ballot-box.

The candidate nominated by the party to whom the term WHIG is usually applied, will have all the advantage which can be afforded by a NEGATIVE position. For instance, if the "WOOL" can again be pulled over the eyes of the abolitionists, and that party can again be induced to "SELL" themselves to the organized opposition, under false promises, hollow pretensions or meditated strategy, that element, ever opposed to democratic policy, will have its weight in balancing the books as the result is footed up.

The disaffected—the "sore-headed" camp-followers of the democratic army, who are ever found dangling in its rear braying for spoils, and are ever as ready to leave in disgust, and go over to the enemy when the REGULATIONS and DISCIPLINE is necessary to be observed, will, in the approaching contest have an ample opportunity to pass the lines, once and forever, to meet a welcome from congenial spirits, who have taken their departure from the "true faith" on former occasions.

In the boiling chaldron of disaffection, in which is mingled every element opposed to the democracy, all that is left of know-nothingism in this territory, will make up one more of the UN-HARMONEOUS materials which will oppose the election of the democratic nominee. Having no principles to bring into the canvass of a national character, which have not been time after time repudiated, in the most unmistakable manner, a thirst after power and place—a longing after position and political popularity—a gnawing and insatiable greed and hunger after spoils can alone explain the articles of agreement—the incentives to action, of the discordent elements against which the friends of democratic principles will find it necessary to contend.

Federalism would glory in a coalescence with the prince of darkness in order to triumph over the democracy, and to show the unblushing effrontery with which the opposition journals acknowledge that it is only by a banding together of the incongruous isms of the day that they can hope to succeed, we copy the following from the Boston JOURNAL, of March 20th, (whig authority), discoursing on the result of the recent New Hampshire election, showing now, and what elements were employed to defeat the democratic party in that state:

"One of the greatest political battles ever fought in New England, terminated in New Hampshire on Tuesday last, and resulted in the complete overthrow of the Democratic party. All the other parties, Know Nothings, Whigs, Anti-Nebraska men and Free Soilers, made common cause against the Administration party, and as the result most effectually crushed it out. It will be seen that the "allied powers" made a clean sweep, electing the Executive, three-fourths of the Legislature, all the Council, and all three members of Congress. Such an overturn was never before known in the old Granite State, and it is second only to the political tornado which swept over our own State in November last. In New Hampshire, however, "Sam" is not entitled to all the credit, and had it not been for the aid of his allies, the Whigs and Free Soilers, who went in for defeating the Administration, and used such instruments to do it with as were most promising of success, it is probable that he would have suffered defeat. With the Whigs and Free Soilers, the Nebraska question was the great issue."

The result of the election shows, as far as heard from, that Metcalf, (K. N.,) received 32,605 votes; Baker, (Dem.) 26,717; Bell, (Whig.) 3,452, and Fowler, Abolition, 1265—making Metcalf's majority over others, 1,171, and Baker's majority over the WHIG candidate, 23,365!—showing that not only the abolitionists and anti-Nebraskites fused with the know-nothings almost EN MASSE, but that the whig party literally abandoned their candidate!

The combination in which the federal party of this territory is fused, or of which it seeks to be comprised, is of such opposites—contain such adverse sentiments, that we are not political alchemist enough to explain by what charm they are held together, other than the prospect of a mutual enjoyment of political power and public plunder. Let us cite a single case in point, applicable to two of the opposition factions in this territory. Look for a moment at the harmony between know-nothingism and abolitionism here, for be it remembered that most of the prominent members of the free-soil party in this territory are FOREIGNERS by birth—the whom, by the way, we have, week after week presisted in defending against the proscriptions of know-nothingism. Let those foreign, free-soil adopted citizens remember that Senator Adams, of Mississippi, the only know-kothing member of the United States Senate, at its last session, introduced a bill extending the term of naturalization to twenty-one years, because, as he alledged, *foreigners identified themselves with the abolitionists, and meddled themselves about the institution of slavery!* How consistent, and what a beautiful figure at party drill will those two factions make in this territory on the parade-ground—at the ballot-box, on the second Monday in July!

But if the federal party here has the advantage of a negative position—if it does "woo and wed" every ism, and receive with open arms, and give hospitable entertainment to the renegades and deserters from the ranks of the democracy—for one, all that we have to say about the matter is, the enemy is welcome to its position, and we congratulate federalism on its accessions.

The candidate for delegate to congress which the convention of this conty to-day will assist in proclaiming as the choice of the people, (be he who he may,) will enter the canvass, fortified by the principles which in every fair contest before the people has resulted in the triumph of the democracy, and the elevation of the men professing their adherance thereto.

Of the result of the coming election, we entertain no doubt whatever, if the true policy of the party be observed to-day, in the judicious selection of delegates to attend the territorial convention. Let men be but selected who have no fusion proclivities, further than will tend to harmonize and strengthen the body of the democracy against fusionists and the disaffected—men of well known political integrity—untainted by faction—sound on the cardinal doctrines of the party—incapable of being corrupted or intimidated in the discharge of a delegated duty; let but unmistakable *democrats* be selected, who feel interested in the prosperity of the territory, and feel their resposibility to the people for their course in the convention—whatever may be their *individual* preferences in favor of any one particular gentleman whose name may have been used in connection with the office of delegate, and we are fully of opinion that with such a delegation, Thurston county will go into the convention, and assist in the nomination of a candidate upon whom the party can unite and elect.

In conclusion we would say to the convention that the candidates are before you, and we can see no impropriety in stating a fact which is pretty generally conceded on the part of the friends of all the gentlemen whose names have been made mention of in connection with the post of delegate, that the circle of prominent competitors is narrowed, in this county, down to three—neither one of whom, that we are aware of, having any exclusive "*dead weed*" on the others, whereby a "*ten strike*" can be counted on with certainty, or as probable; but that either Col. I. N. EBEY, Col. J. PATTON ANDERSON, or Governor I. I. STEVENS will receive the united, or the exclusively divided strength of this county, and in fact of all the counties bordering on the Sound, after the first ballot, but little doubt appears to be entertained. That *one* of the above named gentlemen will receive the nomination of the convention, there is also but little difference of opinion as far as an expression of this portion of the territory is concerned, although, perhaps, the friends of H. R. CROSBIE, Esq., Judge MCFADDEN, or Hon. COLUMBIA LANCASTER, on the Columbia river, may entertain entirely different views on the subject, which difference of opinion will be the subject of arbitration on the 7th of May next, on which occasion a *compromise* may be found necessary, and a nomination made in a direction at present least suspected. In the selection of delegates, then, to attend on that occasion, a due regard should be paid to the preferences entertained by the *people* as to their choice in the premises—thus making the selection reflect their will as nearly as circumstances, with a view to practicability and success will warrant.

The candidates are before you, and if we have not named the lucky recipient of your favors, all you will have to do, will be to name him yourselves. Now for your decision.

PUGET SOUND COURIER.—It affords us pleasure to be able to state, that W. B. AFFLECK, esq., has succeeded in obtaining an entire new printing establishment in San Francisco, which has been shipped for Puget Sound on the brig "Cyrus," and with which it is proposed to establish a paper of the above name at Steilacoom, Pierce county. It is contemplated, of course, that the first number of the paper will be issued as soon as possible, and we congratulate the opposition on their glowing prospects of speedily obtaining an organ through which they can all *spread* themselves. The San Francisco daily *Evening News* of a late date, has the following on the subject:

"NEW PAPER IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY. The materials have been purchased in this city and will be shipped in a few days to Washington territory, by W. B. Affleck, esq., for publishing a paper at Steilacoom, on Puget Sound, in that territory. It is to be a whig paper, and will be called the Puget Sound Courier. The publishers are Affleck and Gunn, and the editor W. B. Affleck. Mr. A. is a good writer and a very clever gentleman. He has been since 1850 connected, one way or other, with several papers in this state and Oregon territory. We wish the enterprise pecuniary prosperity."

MARINE.—The U. S. revenue cutter "Jeff. Davis," Capt. PEASE, arrived at Port Townsend from San Francisco on the 17th inst., eight days from San Francisco. Officers and crew all well. The "Jeff. Davis" has since arrived at Seattle.

Arrived at Teekalet, Port Gamble, Hood's Canal, on the 17th inst., the schr. "Carbon," Capt. Wheeler, 30 days from Honolulu, Oahu, with merchandise for the Puget Mill Co.—to load with lumber for the Sandwich Islands.

At same port, on the 18th inst., the bark "Glencoe" arrived from San Francisco, to load with lumber.

At same port on same day, the schooner "L. P. Foster," Wiggins, master, arrived, 32 days from Honolulu, with merchandise for that port—to load with lumber for the Islands.

April 17th, a brig (name unknown) entered the harbor of Port Townsend.

At Victoria, H. B. M. ship "Marquis of Bute," arrived a short time since from London.

The sloop "Sarah Stone," Capt. Slater, arrived at the port of Olympia, April 22d, from Port Townsend, and returned next day.

☞ The steamboat "Water Lilly," Capt. C. C. Terry, arrived at Giddings' wharf, Olympia, on Thursday evening, 19th inst., from Seattle, with freight and passengers, and returned next day.

☞ The bark "Madonna," Grey, master, arrived at Seattle, April 21st, 16 days from San Francisco, to load at port Madison with lumber. Capt. Fowler and Q. A. Brooks, passengers.

☞ The bark "Wellingsby," Pinkham, master, arrived at Steilacoom, April 25th, 16 days from San Francisco, to load at Henderson's bay.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. PEASE, of the U. S. revenue cutter "Jeff. Davis," for late San Francisco papers, in advance of the mail.

LEWIS COUNTY.—A rumor reached this place last week, of the correctness of which we know nothing, that the delegates appointed to the territorial convention, from Lewis county, whose names appear amongst others, from other counties, in to-day's paper, were not legitimate nominations made by the democracy of that county, in pursuance to the regular usages of the party, and that another convention will be held, in which the county will be more fully represented, to nominate delegates and members of the legislative assembly.

General Lane in Oregon and Washington Territories.

Gen. Lane arrived in Portland, Oregon, on the 9th inst., and was welcomed by the democracy, and the citizens generally, with hearty congratulations and a demonstration of cannon, befitting the occasion, and conclusively evident that the people had not forgotten how to appreciate the valuable labors of their delegate, or the amenity due a tried and trusty public servant. He proceeded at once to Salem, at which place, as our readers are already advised, the democratic convention of that territory, on the first ballot, pronounced almost unanimously in his favor, as the next delegate to congress. The masses have been heard—the will of an overwhelming majority has been obeyed—faction has been rebuked—know-nothingism has shrunk into its shell like a snail abashed, and the *people* have declared *themselves* to be the guardians of the public interests.

We look upon the re-nomination of Gen. Lane, as the foreshadowing of important results to this portion of the Pacific coast—politically, as well as in all things tending to the development of our resources, and the furtherance of our interests, as connected with our future destiny. That Gen. Lane has ever proved himself to be the fast friend of Washington territory, both before and since its separation from Oregon, the records of Congress bear testimony, against which whining vituperation may endeavor to conceal and misinterpret in vain. That he will be triumphantly re-elected, no sane man will attempt to make himself or others believe; and that as the delegate for Oregon he can and will accomplish more for the people of this territory, than any other person who could be sent from that territory, is too self-evident to admit of either doubt or argument. In the General we have a friend whose place cannot be advantageously supplied; and in his election, which will take place in June, the people of Washington will have ample time to consider whether it would not be the better part of policy, on this side of the Columbia river, to select a delegate to congress whose political tenets conform with those maintained by the democracy and the present administration, in order that mutual advantages may be obtained to the people of both territories.

Notwithstanding all the threatened fusion of federalism here, with the free-soil know nothing, disaffected soft-shell democracy, against the regular nominee of the party, we now confidently predict that all efforts to defeat our candidate will prove unavailing, and that the majority for the democratic nominee, (whoever he may be), will be more than double what it was at the former election. We do not believe that the people will wilfully stand in their own light with regard to this matter; and having full confidence in the intelligence of the masses, and in the integrity of the convention to make the nomination aright, we have full faith that a triumph of the democracy in Oregon will be but the precurser of a like victory here. The know nothing conspiracy, aided with a few factious democrats, and combined with whiggery, commenced the game at altogether too early a day in Oregon, and played their cards bad and blindly. Their game has been completely blocked here, and their hopes prostrated in consequence.

The nomination of Gen. Lane appears everywhere to be hailed with demonstrations of rejoicing at home, and on the reception of the news here, a national salute was fired by the democracy of Olympia, as evidence of the high appreciation entertained by them of the valuable public services rendered by him in behalf of this territory at the late session of congress.

In farther evidence of the warm feeling entertained here for Gen. Lane, what follows will sufficiently attest.

On Thursday evening last, 19th inst., a meeting of a portion of the democracy was held at the "Hickory Club" room, Olympia, and after the appointment of necessary officers, a committee was appointed for the purpose of expressing, by resolution, the sense of the meeting, tendering to General Lane an invitation to visit this territory some time during the coming summer—extending to him the hospitalities of our city, &c.

The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We learn with unqualified pleasure of the re-nomination of Gen. Jo. Lane as a candidate for delegate to the next Congress from Oregon, therefore

Resolved, That Gen. Lane as Governor and as Delegate when Washington was a part of Oregon, justly established his claims to our respect and confidence, and that we tender him our hearty thanks for his exertions in forwarding our interests since the separation of the two territories.

Resolved, That we respectfully invite Gen. Lane to visit the territory of Washington, to mingle with his old friends, and enjoy our hospitalities, at such time as may suit his convenience.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to forward a copy of these resolutions to Gen. Lane.

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for his reception, in case of his acceptance of this invitation.

H. C. MOSELEY,
J. W. WILEY,
G. W. CORLISS,
WM. RUTLEDGE, JR.,
CHAS. E. WEED,
Committee.

The committees having been appointed in accordance with the above resolution—the former consisting of Messrs. E. Yulee, Geo. B. Goudy and R. M. Walker, and the latter consisting of Messrs. H. C. Moseley, Lewis Ensign, C. E. Weed, Wm. Cock, R. M. Walker, G. K. Willard, Wm. Rutledge, jr., W. Kirtley, C. Ethridge, I. Lightner, J. C. Patton, J. W. Hawk, G. W. Corliss, J. W. Wiley, Geo. Gallagher, and the proceedings ordered to be published in the *Pioneer and Democrat*, the meeting adjourned.

LEWIS ENSIGN, *Chm'n.*

J. W. WILEY, *Sec'y.*

Stage Line to California.

We take pleasure in transferring to our columns on all occasions articles which contain favorable references to the projected stage line from Missouri to California, knowing, as we well do, that the travel heretofore and at present, to and from this coast, is most outrageously fleeced by the ocean steamers plying on both sides of the Isthmus—rendering it next to impossible for ordinary immigration to find its way westward otherwise than by the slow, perilous, laborious and harrassing journey across the plains to which most of the inhabitants of this territory have been subjected. This proposed wagon road and stage line is designed to act as a kind of compromise between the high (incorporated) protective tariff policy of the ocean steamers, and the "free trade" policy of slowly "roughing" it across the plains—bringing it, as the subjoined statistics will demonstrate, within a revenue standard, with which all will be enabled to avail themselves of and comply.

The subject of this stage route is awakening very general discussion and interest, not only in California and the western states, but the east also; and whether it be from fear of suddenly having their huge profits curtailed by the projectors suddenly pushing forward this work to completion, or not, we are not advised, but we observe by the last San Francisco papers that the fare to the Atlantic States, on the Nicaragua steamer, Uncle Sam, has been reduced on her last trip.

The following from the New York Express, reduces the subject to facts and figures so precisely, that there are none so dull but they can thoroughly understand the subject:

STAGE LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—The great question they are agitating in California now, is the projected Mail Stage Route to Missouri. It is a great enterprise, and, judging from the earnestness with which the job is urged, we are prepared to see it soon. The cost of putting on a line of stage coaches daily from Independence to San Francisco, is estimated at about $2,000,000. Thus:

Cost of 120 stations,	$450,000
150 coaches at $500, one to start daily,	75,000
5,000 horses at $150,	750,000
Harness,	25,000
500 men as drivers, hostlers, smiths, &c.,	$1,520,000
	$1,520,000

The amount of revenue that would accrue from a year's employment of the stage line thus organized, is put down thus:—

100 passengers per day, (50 each way)	$3,650,000
Treasure, $60,000,000, at 2 per cent.	1,200,000
Insurance on the treasure, 1 3-4 per cent,	750,000
Express matter,	500,000
	$6,500,000

This is assumed to be the probable amount of revenue exclusive of the mail transportation, for which it is expected the government would be willing to pay annually at least $1,000,000, and perhaps $2,000,000.

The Sacramento Times and Transcript calculates the cost of putting on a line and running five coaches daily each way, at $3,000,000, and the clear profits at $500,000. But these estimates are all conjectural.

In order to test the practicability and profit of the project, two trains a week, of five coaches each, it is thought, would be all sufficient the first year, and afterwards put on coaches and stock as the demand of travel required. Five coaches, with ten passengers each, would give fifty men besides the drivers. Armed with revolvers, they could defend themselves against any Indian attack.

Men experienced in life on the Plains, tell us that no difficulty would be encountered in hiring western men, with their families to settle at the different stations, particularly if the United States will establish military posts at convenient distances, and the telegraph line to run over the same route. They also express the opinion that little difficulty would be experienced from the Indians.

ERRATA.—In the published laws of the territory of Washington, last session, page 33, an error occurs in "An act to amend an act, entitled an act to regulate marriages." Sec. 1st, 2nd line, the word "*heretofore*" should read "*hereafter.*"

Several parties have recently gone out to Kansas. One left Boston on the 6th inst., another on the 13th, and a third leaves on the 20th. Within a few weeks 250 persons will leave Cincinnati, Ohio, for the territory. They are farmers and mechanics, some of them worth $15,000 to $20,000.

PRECINCT NOMINATIONS.—The following persons have been selected by the several precincts to meet in convention to-day at Olympia, and make a nomination of ten delegates, to represent Thurston county in the territorial convention—May 7th.

Olympia Precinct.—Messrs. J. C. Head, — Doffilemire, J. W. Hawk, E. W. Austin, A. J. Baldwin, J. K. Hurd, J. Lightner, Wm. Cock, R. M. Walker, E. Sylvester, J. C. Patton, H. C. Mosely, C. Ethridge, C. E. Weed, Wm. Rutlidge, Jos. Cornell.

Chambers' Prairie.—Joseph White, J. M. White, David Chambers, Thos. Chambers, Varine Davis.

Black Lake.—Wm. Rutledge, sen., Gabriel Jones, Jesse Ferguson, — Cornell.

Mima Prairie.—Lewis Ensign, W. D. B. Newman, T. J. Perkins.

Grand Mound.—L. D. Durgin, C. P. Judson, Michael Lewark, — Baker.

Coal Bank.—Wm. Northcraft, Samuel Coulter, Wm. Morton.

Yelm Prairie.—James Hughes, — Longmyer.

Gravelly Prairie.—A. B. Rabbeson, J. Brusbares, — Rincheart.

Nisqually.—James McAllister, B. F. Shaw.

South Bay.—2 delegates—names not reported.

Making in all—should the precincts be fully represented—45 delegates. Such a convention, composed mainly, as it is, of farmers and mechanics, and possessed of good sound sense and more than ordinary intelligence, are fully capable of making such a selection of delegates to the territorial convention, as will fully accord with the views of the people, in discriminating between the pretentions of the several rival candidates for delegate to congress. The material is before you, gentlemen, and we hope that fair play may be shown to all.

Democratic Meeting.

Agreeable to previous notice the democracy of King county met at Seattle, on Saturday, 14th April, to choose delegates to attend the democratic territorial convention, to be held at Olympia on the 7th May next.

The meeting was called to order by T. S. Russell, when Wm. Heebner was chosen president, and Alfred Savage secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting, when Wm. A. Strickler, Joseph Foster, H. L. Yesler, Burleigh Pierce, and Franklin Matthias, were chosen delegates to attend said convention.

On motion, the chair appointed John Henning, Franklin Matthias and Charles Plummer a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the democracy.

On motion, Col. Ebey was invited to address the meeting during the absence of the committee, which he did in a most able manner.

On motion, Wm. A. Strickler, Joseph Foster and Delos Waterman were chosen democratic central county committee for the ensuing year.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the democracy of King county approve the call for a democratic convention, to be held at Olympia on the 7th day of May next, to nominate a candidate for delegate to congress.

Resolved, That we will give the nominee of the territorial convention a firm and united support.

Resolved, That we regard the principles as laid down by the democratic party, as being the broad, safe and national doctrine for the proper government of a free people—of sovereign states and a national union.

Resolved, That the federal government is one of limited and clearly defined delegated powers; and that the liberty of the people and the safety of the union are better secured and preserved by a strict construction of the powers delegated to the general government in the constitution, and rigid adherence to the principles of state sovereignty, than a liberal construction that makes that instrument mean anything or nothing.

Resolved, That if any of the delegates chosen to attend the territorial convention, fail to attend the same, the voto of the absent members shall be cast by the delegation in attendance.

Resolved, That the democracy of King county hereby tender to Hon. Wm. A. Strickler, member of the territorial council, our thanks for the able and manly manner in which he discharged his duties.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pioneer and Democrat.

WM. HEEBNER, Pres't.

ALFRED SAVAGE, Sec'y.

Chambers Prairie Precinct.

According to previous notice, the democracy of Chambers Prairie election precinct assembled *en masse* at the house of William Pattison, sen., on Saturday, the 21st inst.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, Mr. John M. Low was called to the chair, and Urban E. Hicks appointed secretary.

The chairman then stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the democratic county convention, to be held in Olympia on Saturday the 28th inst.

On motion of Mr. Ruddell, it was decided to elect five delegates from this precinct.

On motion of Mr. Joseph A. White, the meeting then proceeded to select, by ballot, the following named gentlemen, to-wit:

David J. Chambers, Columbus White, Thomas J. Chambers, John M. White, and Vasine Davis.

On motion of Mr. Ruddell, the meeting gave expression in favor of but one county convention.

On motion of Mr. Joseph A. White, the delegates just elected were empowered to attend the county convention for the selection of candidates to be supported in behalf of the county, provided that said nominations were not made by the convention on the 28th inst.

On motion, the editor of the Pioneer and Democrat was requested to publish the proceedings.

Then adjurned.

JOHN M. LOW, Chm'n.

U. E. HICKS, Sec'y.

NEWS BY EXPRESS.

We are indebted to Mr. E. T. GUNN, one of the publishers of the forthcoming *Puget Sound Courier*, who arrived here on Thursday last, with STUART'S Express, for full files of papers, containing dates from the Atlantic cities to March 20th, and from Oregon to April 21st, from which the following items of news is extracted:

Hon. Columbia Lancaster, our late delegate in congress, arrived at St. Helens from San Francisco on the steamer "Republic," being detained at the first mentioned place in consequence of illness in his family.

The *Oregonian* announces Gen. JOHN P. GAINES (!) (!) as having received the whig nomination by the recent territorial convention at Corvallis, as delegate to congress, in opposition to Gen. Lane. Skinner made the race at the last election, and with equally as good chances of success.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—New Hampshire went over to the Know Nothings on Tuesday, 13th March. Ralph Metcalf is chosen Governor by the people, and Messrs. Pike, Tappan and Cragin are elected to Congress. They are all Anti-Nebraska men. The Legislature is also Anti-Nebraska, and will, we presume, furnish the nation with two United States Senators of the same stamp.

Senator Atchison, of Missouri, has gone to Kansas avowedly "to attend to the Spring elections there."

The Know Nothings in Virginia have nominated Stanhope Flourney for Governor, J. H. Beale, for Lieut. Governor, and J. M. Patton for Attorney-General.

We have sad tidings from Havana. All the state prisoners, on trial before the Military court, have been sentenced to death.

The President has issued a proclamation, declaring the Reciprocity Treaty in full force from and after the 16th day of March.

The President has appointed Charles S. Fairfax, of California, Register at the Land Office at Marysville, and John A. Paxton, Receiver.

The Kentucky Democratic State convention, on the 16th March, nominated Beverly L. Clark for Governor, and Berish Magoffin for Lieutenant.

A complete enumeration of the voting population in Kansas has been obtained. The territory seems to contain 3,036 electors, which are divided into seventeen election districts.

THE EXPEDITION TO SEARCH FOR DR. KANE.—Washington, March 17. The sum paid by the Secretary of the Navy for the steamer "City of Boston" to go on the Arctic expedition was $50,000. The new light ship at Philadelphia is also to go on the expedition as soon as refitted.

The news from Europe is of the most startling and important character. It informs us that the Emperor of Russia died at St. Petersburg on the morning of the 2d of March. In relation to this event our dispatch is as follows:

"London, Friday night, 2d. This evening, in the House of Lords, Lord Clarendon rose and said—'I think it my duty to communicate to your Lordships the contents of a telegraphic dispatch, which I received half an hour ago, from Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague, that the Emperor Nicholas of Russia died this morning at one o'clock, of pulmonic apoplexy, after an attack of influenza. I have also received a dispatch from her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, stating that the Emperor died about midnight. An hour before this dispatch arrived, I received accounts from Lord John Russell, at Berlin, stating that the Emperor was at the point of death, and had taken leave of his family. Although this event occurred as short a time ago as between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, there can be no doubt, under these circumstances, of the authenticity of it.' In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston made a similar statement."

What the influence of this event will be on the war, no definite opinion can be formed. The opinion, so far as any is expressed, is that it will promote the chances of peace. The next news from Europe will be looked for with intense interest.

BALTIMORE, March 16. The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* telegraphs that the Russian Minister considers the reported death of the Czar to be a most unmitigated hoax.

The *Star* says that not the slightest doubt of the correctness of the report of the Czar's death is entertained by the President, Cabinet, or foreign officials.

Surmises were afloat that he was assassinated, but it is thought he died of apoplexy, after an attack of influenza.

The following is a correct report of the announcement by government in the House of Commons:

Mr. F. French said: "Sir, there is a rumor in circulation that the government has received intelligence respecting the death of the Emperor of Russia. May I ask if the government has received such intelligence?

Lord Palmerston said: The government have received two telegraphic messages—one through Berlin, and the other from the Hague—to the effect that the Emperor of Russia died in the course of this forenoon.

This announcement was received with intense sensation.

THE WAR.—There is nothing of importance from the Crimea, except a report that information had been received by General Bosquet of an intended attack on Balaclava. Preparations had been accordingly made to receive the enemy. The state of the Britis camp, it is said, was improving, and the condition of the French army was excellent.

On the 13th February, the Russians made a sortie during the night, but it was not formidable; only five of the French were killed.

Feb. 14.—Another night sortie, in which the French lost thirty-five men. Weather quite warm and spring-like.

Feb. 15.—The condition of the French army is reported to be excellent. There is also a rumor that the north side of Sebastopol would be invested.

BATTLE AT EUPATORIA.—A battle has been fought at Epatoria. On Feb. 17, Gen. Liprandi, with a force about equal to, or perhaps a few thousand superior to the Turks, attacked them, and after four hours firing retired beyond the range of the shells from the English ships, the Turks not pursuing. Omer Pasha commanded.

News Ahead of the Mail.

By the arrival at Port Ludlow of the bark "Sarah Warren," Capt. D. J. Gove, 10 days from San Francisco, we are placed in possession of papers of that city, through the politeness of the Captain, to April 4th, from which we copy whatever may be found of interest below. Business in San Francisco, and in fact throughout California, is represented as exceedingly dull—money commanding a ruinous rate of interest—bankruptcy, ruin and crime rapidly increasing, and the general tendency of things presenting features adverse to the wonted general prosperity. The legislature of California was in session at the latest dates, but no action had been had on the Senatorial question. From the *Alta California* we make the following extracts relative to Utah territory, and other matters in connection therewith, taken from the *Deseret News*. The *Alta* says:

"We see no mention in the papers before us of Col. Steptoe's appointment to succeed Brigham Young as Governor of Utah, but the mail carrier informs the Los Angelos *Star* the news had reached Salt Lake, and was received with great dissatisfaction. Petitions were in circulation praying for the re-appointment of Gov. Young.

The *Star* also publishes the following, received by the Pacific Express from Salt Lake:

"We are indebted to Mr. Joseph A. Fort, of the Pacific Express Company, for the following interesting news, received by express from Salt Lake:—Seven Pauvan Indians who were engaged in the murder of Capt. Gunnison and party, some eighteen months since, on the river Seviere, about 50 miles from Salt Lake, were captured about the 7th inst. by Col. Steptoe's command, under charge of Major Reynolds and Lieut. Allston. The prisoners were delivered up by Co-noshe, the chief, without any trouble. They have taken the prisoners to Salt Lake City, where they were to be tried before the Hon. J. F. Kinney, chief justice of Utah territory, on the 17th inst. Co-noshe, the chief, willingly consented to go with the officers as a witness. The Utah Indians are now camped about 60 miles from Salt Lake where they have elected their new chief, (whose name is Aropene,) to fill the vacancy of Walker, deceased. They appear very friendly, and will continue so as long as Dr. Hunt has charge of Indian affairs."

Walker, the somewhat famous Utah chief died at Meadow creek, near Fillmore City, on the 29th January. A letter to Gov. Young concludes as follows:—

"The Pauvans came running into the fort, and said that Walker was dead, and the Utahs were mad; that they had killed two squaws, and two Piede children. Kuno-she, the Panvan chief, sent us word to drive up all our horses and cattle, and keep out of the canyons; that the Utahs intended to kill two Pauvans and two Mormons, and a great many cattle.

"About eighteen of our people went out in the morning, and found that the Utahs had killed two squaws, Piede prisoners, and two Piede children, and about twelve or fifteen of Walkers best horses. (The Pauvans said twenty horses.) They had buried Walker with the letter, and all the articles you sent to him."

For a number of years Walker has headed the horse-stealing Utahs in their semi-annual incursions into California, and his name has been a terror to the quiet rancheros in the south. Within the last six years these Indians have stolen upwards of a thousand horses from the rancheros in Los Angeles county alone. He was in some respects a remarkable man, and is noticed in the books of Fremont, Beal, and other travellers.

On the 18th Feb., Gov. Young delivered one of his characteristic addresses in the tabernacle. It occupies seven or eight columns of the Deseret News. We copy a couple of paragraphs, merely to give our readers an idea of Brigham's style:

"I have just as good a right to say that president Taylor is in hell as to say that any other miserable sinner is there. Was he any more than flesh and blood? I have as good a right to canvass him, in a religious point of view, as I have to canvass the peasant upon the dung-hill. He has gone there, and so have many others; and the Lord Almighty is removing the bitter branches, as foretold in the Book of Mormon

The newspapers are teeming with statements that I said, 'President Pierce and all hell could not remove me from office.' I will tell you what I did say, and what I now say. The Lord reigns and rules in the armies of the heavens, and does his pleasure among the inhabitants of the earth. He sets up a kingdom here, and pulls down another there, at his pleasure. He walks in the midst of the people, and they know it not. He makes kings, presidents and governors at his pleasure; hence I conclude that I shall be governor of Utah territory, just as long as He wants me to be; and for that time, neither the president of the United States nor any other power can prevent it. Then, brethren and sisters, be not worried about my being dismissed from office; for when the president appoints another man to be governor of Utah territory, you may acknowledge that the Lord has done it, for we should acknowledge his hand in all things."

A letter is published from Parley P. Pratt, giving an account of a discussion in the Mercantile Library, San Francisco, on the 15th December. Says Mr. Pratt:

"Suffice it to say, that in an assembly of merchants, lawyers, judges, priests and editors, the cause of truth (polygamy included) completely triumphed. Our opponents were driven to openly renounce the Bible, and to claim for the present age far more enlightenment than had fallen to the lot of Abraham, Moses, Samuel, and the prophets and apostles, including the Messiah and the Saints of Utah. Rev. Mr. Briggs (a methodist) openly called those ancient worthies 'fools, simpletons, jackasses,' etc.!!! And a certain lawyer observed, 'that God would not now reveal such a law as He did then, but, if he spoke at all, would borrow and reflect the light of modern times.'!!!! In short, the general drift was to put the Bible and Mormonism together, as one and inseparable, and then discard both, even, if it must be, by the sword!! However, about one-third of the vast assemblage voted for my arguments and the reappointment of governor Young."

William Draper, one of the Mormon patriarchs, died at Drapersville, Salt Lake county, at the advanced age of 80 years.

ENCOURAGING.—Sister Huldah Davis, of North Kenyon Ward, Davis county, between August 5th, '54, and Jan. 27, '55, wove 194 yards of jeans, 50½ of linsey, and 64 of flannel, besides doing much other work within the same time. The clanging of the loom, and the rattle of the shuttle to the above time are the right species of legislation to promote home manufacture. Much cloth of the kinds named, and large quantities of rag carpeting have been manufactured during the past year; and if sheep are rightly appreciated and cared for, and their wool carefully saved and used, Utah will soon be able to dispense with the importation of the coarser woolen fabrics, and thus stop another leak in the reservoir.—[*Deseret News.*

Dr. Garland Hart, the Indian Agent for Utah, had arrived at Salt Lake City, and entered upon his official duties. The excitement among the Indians in consequence of Walker's death, induced Dr. Hart to visit the southern settlements. The Interpreter published an account of the trip, from which we extract the following:

'On arriving at Manti we found Arapeen very friendly and quite humble. He was anxious to be chief in Walker's place. He has had a remarkable vision about Walker's death, which he told us. It appears that Walker, while gambling with some Pah-van-tes, broke a blood-vessel, which caused his death. Arapeen thinks the Pah-van-tes made bad medicine for him. Walker had his senses until the last, and requested his brothers to kill a Piede woman, (who was in a delicate condition,) to strangle, with lassoes, two Piede girls, and bury alive a Piede boy ten years old; to kill sixty horses and six sheep. Twenty of the horses ran off, while the others were being killed.'

The Assembly, which adjourned on the 19th ult., apportioned one Representative to Carson county, re-organized the Judicial Districts, making Carson county the third; assigned the Hon. Geo. P. Stiles, Associate Justice, to that district, and elected Hon. Orson Hyde, Probate Judge of the county.

It is reported that Messrs. McGraw and Reeside have given up the contract for carrying the mail between Independence and Salt Lake City, and that mail service is discontinued on that route.

Lewis County Convention.

Agreeable to previous notice the citizens of Lewis county, without distinction of party, met in convention at the house of L. H. Davis, on Saturday, April 21st, for the purpose of nominating county officers, to be supported at the ensuing election.

On motion of C. H. Spinning, J. A. Hong was called to the chair.

On motion of C. F. White, J. Hubbard was appointed secretary.

The chairman in an appropriate manner, stated the object of the meeting, and concluded by suggesting the propriety of nominating the several officers, *viva voce.*

By C. F. White this suggestion was converted into a motion, which resulted in the following nominations:

For the Council—C. H. Spinning.

Mr. Spinning then addressed the convention, defining his position in an able and generous manner, and in a spirit worthy of emulation by nominees of both parties throughout the territory, and which was heartily received by all present.

For Representatives—Geo. W. Buchanan and Jackson Barton.

County Commissioner—John H. Foster.
Judge of Probate—Dr. Pagett.
County Surveyor—Henry Stearns.
Assessor—James Balch.
Colonel—S. S. Saunders.
Lieut. Col.—H. Whitaker.
Major—Capt. Drew.

Meeting then adjourned.

J. HOAG, Pres't.
J. HUBBARD, 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. Barns, 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. Fitzhugh.
JEFFERSON.—Timothy Field, W. S. Ebey.
CLALM.—G. H. Gerrish.
LEWIS.—Henry Miles, John Hogue and —— Leyton.
COWLITZ.—Seth Catlin, Esq., Thomas Ree and Lorenzo P. Smith.
CLARKE.—Messrs. Stiles, Voglezant, Ryan, Lewess, Smith, Bozzarth and two others.
PACIFIC.—Hiram Bloan.
CHEHALIS.—Capt. Stewart.
SKAMANIA.—F. A. Chenoweth.

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 SEEDS

ONION SEED,

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

April 21, 1855. 1w.

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. 3w31 S. S. SAUNDERS.

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

Territorial Convention.

TO the Democracy of Washington Territory.

By authority vested in the Democratic Central Territorial Committee for Washington Territory, delegated to them by the Territorial Convention assembled at Cowlitz Landing on the 2d day of January, 1854, said committee have designated

MONDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT,

as the time, and OLYMPIA as the place for the meeting of the Territorial Convention for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress.

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

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

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

IN THE COUNCIL.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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

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

Walla-walla, Lloyd Brook,	Skamania, Wm. McCool,
Clarke, H. R. Crosbie,	Cowlitz, Seth Catlin,
Pacific, H. C. Dawson,	Chehalis, Geo. 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 delegates from the different representative and council districts be made at as early a day as practicable, in order that ALL may have ample time to make suitable arrangements to attend.

The corresponding committee are respectfully invited to communicate freely with the Territorial Central Committee, and amongst themselves, 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.

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. 21, 1855-n24 3m Mechanical Manager.

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 6 a m;
Arrive at Olympia next Friday by 9 a m.

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

12731 From Columbia City, by Cascade City and Fort Walla Walla, to 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'Alene 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 guarators, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated (Signed.)

The sufficiency of guaranters 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, Bolega, Placerville, Drytown, Quartzburg, Round Tent, Sacramento City, Sonora, Mud Spring, Angel's Camp, San Diego, San Francisco, Trinidad, Saut Ralael, 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 delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

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

5. Fines will be imposed unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits of other creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time: for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost: and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or 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 strictly 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 recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper.

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

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated—also, the mode of conveyance, if a 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 guaranteed by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted.

16. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "Mail Proposals, State of or Territory of ," (as the case may be,) addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by mail, not by, 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 proposes 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 organize 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. PRICAARD,
Up stairs, corner Battery and Sacramento Sts., San Francisco.

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

March 31, 1855. 1m27

TWELVE RULES FOR THE YEAR.—The following are intended, mainly for the guidance of young men and women :

1. Get married—if you can ; but look before you leap. Love matches are romantic, nice things, to read about, but they have brimstone in them now and then; so says Ike Marvel, esq.

2. Unite in overthrowing the fashion which translates civility into love.

3. Go to church at least once a week.

4. Whenever you see a lecture advertised, set the evening upon which it is to be delivered apart for reading fifteen pages of a good book.

5. Circulate no scandal.

6. Avoid all kinds of spirits—particularly spirit rappers.

7. If in the theater, or other place of public amusement, do not level your opera glasses at strangers.

8. Never notice the clothing of persons attending divine worship, nor stand in front of the house of God after the service.

9. Never ask another man his business—where he is going to—where he came from—when he left—when he intends to go back, or the number of his dollars. You may inquire as to the state of his health and that of his parents, sisters and brothers—but venture no farther.

10. Defend the innocent, help the poor, and cultivate a spirit of friendship among all your acquaintances.

11. Never speak disparagingly of women, and endeavor to conquer all your prejudices. Believe all persons to be sincere in the religion which they profess.

12. Be economical, but not parsimonious nor niggardly. Make good use of your dollars, but not idols. Live within your means, and never borrow money in anticipation of your salary.

NEW EDITION OF THE SIAMESE TWINS.—A letter was received by a medical gentleman of this city yesterday, from Dr. BOESTLER, of Lancaster, one of the oldest and most eminent of the profession in the state, containing information of the birth, in that place, of a pair of human twins, connected by bonds somewhat resembling that of the celebrated siamese twins. At the latest advices the little prodigy was living, but was thought too feeble to survive.

The number of foreign immigrants which have arrived in this country for eleven years, from 1843 to 1854 inclusive, according to a report of the State Department, amounted to 3,174,395. The arrivals during the past year have amounted to 460,474, or about fifty thousand more than ever came in any one year before. The emigration from Germany has been more than double that of Ireland, 206054 arriving from the former country, and only 101,606 from the latter. All but 4,077 of the 460,474 came with the intention of remaining. Of these about half came without any definite pursuit or calling. These statistics include only the immigrants arriving by sea, and not those entering the country by land from Canada.

NAPOLEON'S PREDICTION.—The following is the oft quoted prediction of Napoleon, in one of his recorded conversations at St. Halena :

"In the course of a few years Russia will have Constantinople, the greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece, England and Prussia united cannot prevent it."

PETRIFIED BODIES—SINGULAR DISCOVERIES.—The Dayton Empire of Saturday evening gives the particulars of several bodies having been found in a state of petrifacation, in an old grave-yard on the farm of Geo. P. Loy, three miles from Germantown. The Empire says the body of Mrs. Loy was to be removed, and her grave was opened for that purpose. She had been buried twenty-four years. The coffin was perfect, but was so heavy that it required six men to lift it out. The shroud, and indeed all the covering which was upon the body at the time of interment, twenty-four years ago, had disappeared ; not a vestage of them remained. The body was perfect, except the right leg from the knee to the ankle-joint, where the flesh seemed to have wasted away, and lay at the bottom of the coffin in a substance resembling ashes mixed with sand. With this exception of decay, the body and limbs exhibited the same perfectness of exterior they did when life and animation wer[illegible] b[illegible] It was *stone*, or a drab co[illegible] with the smile on her face which it wo[illegible] hen she gave up mortality.

A grand-child was also exhumed, and found also to be stone, but not quite so perfect. The hair on the head was like it was in life. One or two other bodies were taken up, partly petrified, but mostly decayed.

In the cities of Paris, Brussels, Grenoble and Annonay no less than 6,400,000 kid and lamb skins are worked yearly into *kid* gloves, and 12,8000,000 eggs are used in the preparation.

TARSUS.—Tarsus, the birth place of Paul, and once no mean city, has fallen from its ancient dignity. Yet from a distance, few places in all that country present a more inviting appearance. It is embedded in the verdure of its gardens, so that only minarets of a few mosques can be seen above the foliage, and has an air of coolness and comfort exceedingly refreshing.—The different tops of the Tarsus range of mountains give additional charms to the scenery. But the city itself disappoints expectations. Its houses, with a few exceptions, are made of low mud walls, thatched with straw. Stagnant water is found in many of the gardens, which, in connection with the great amount of vegetable matter and the heat of the climate, renders it unhealthy. Broken fragments of marble and granite, and other ruins, bear witness to its ancient greatness. The inhabitants consist of 1,000 Fellah families, 40 or 50 Greek, 500 Mussulman, 300 or 350 Armenna, and a very few Jews.

COST OF AN ARMY.—Now that the science of life is better understood than formerly, facts have come to have a significance too long lost sight of, particularly as relates to the maintenance of a military system. Of the 180,000 young men drafted every year for the army in France, one-third of the strongest and stoutest are made into soldiers; the others, among whom are the stunted, the wealthy, and deformed, are sent back to their homes, where they marry and beget children who inherit their imperfections. In this way the *physique* of the nation is gradually deteriorating.—*American Phonographic Reporter.*

Indian Reservations.

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

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

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

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

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

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

4th. The Peninsula at the south eastern end of Perry's Island called Shals-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. n28-tf.

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

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 Blacksmith shop with a dwelling house adjoining. Said buildings are in one of the best locations in the Territory, and can be bought at a bargain. Apply to

JAS. BARRON.
Upper Steilacoom, Sept. 9, 1854. 1tf

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

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

FOR SALE,

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,
FORTLAND, OREGON.

DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Porce lain 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 imqroved 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. 18, 1854.—10tf

ALLEN & CO.

HAVE just received, per bark Lalla, 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 machinist and engineer, who will execute orders in his line, in a superior style and finish, with dispatch.

—ALSO—

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

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

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

Strained Honey.

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

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. PLUMME.
Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28tf

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

For Sale.

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

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-ly.

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

Ex "Sarah Warren,"
Groceries & Provisions.

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

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,	Esopus 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 Junt,
Rhode Island Greening,	Dutch Mignon,

PEARS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN F. STIRLING
ENSIGN & STIRLING,
LUMBER DEALERS,
OFFICE—Junction Market and California St. wharves,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

Will receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make cash advances on the same.
San Francisco, Sept. 25, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN
Produce and Merchandise,
COWLITS FARMS, W. T.
September8, 1852. -tf.