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AGENTS.

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The Fremont Claim Decision.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 4th, 1855.

In the case of JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, appalent vs. The United States—An appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, in substance as follows:

The Court bestowed much attention upon this case, as many claims to land in California, depend upon the same principles, and will, in effect, be decided by the judgment of the Court in this case. A preliminary question as to the jurisdiction of the District Court having been decided in a previous case, the Court proceeded to examine the validity of the claim upon this appeal.

After a lengthy disquisition upon the practice in regard to grants of land in Louisiana and Florida, when those Territories were first ceded to the United States, and how far the proceedings in those cases would apply to such as that now under consideration, the Judge comes to the question of the validity of the grant to Alvarado of the tract of land known by the name of Mariposas, which was the point in controversy, and arrives at the conclusion that the grant to Alvarado gave him a vested interest in the quantity of land therein specified, and that said interest was not forfeited by a failure to comply with certain conditions as to the survey and settlement attached to the grant, the state of the country from wild Indians rendering a compliance with the conditions quite impracticable; that Col. Fremont's purchase of the lands in 1847 was perfectly consistent with his rights and duties as an American officer and citizen, the country in which he made the purchase being at the time subject to the authority and dominion of the United States, and that the fact that he was not a citizen of Mexico could in no way impair the validity of the conveyance to him.—That the subsequent discovery of gold mines on the land, had nothing to do with the title, and that the survey must now be made under the authority of the United States, in the form and divisions prescribed by law for surveys in California, embracing the entire grant in one tract. Upon the whole, it is the opinion of the Court that the claim of the petitioner is valid, and ought to be confirmed. The decree of the District Court must therefore be reversed, and the case remanded with directions to the District Court to enter a decree conformably to this opinion.

Col. Fremont's claim is thus recognized by the Supreme Court.

THE VETO AND COL. BENTON.—The correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer has the following passage in relation to the reception of the Collins veto by the house:

"When Sidney Webster the president's secretary had delivered the document, Mr. Benton grasped him by the hand, and delivered the following sentiment: 'Sir, tell the president I thank him for this act. He deserves the thanks of the country. If I were the president, I'll be d—d to h—l if I would not keep blank vetoes by me to defeat the bills of this congress.'"

Theologians may dispute as regards the propriety of the expression, which the letter writer attributes to the great Missourian, (though a sound one might hold to its literal truth,) yet no one acquainted with popular sentiment, but knows that this declaration of Col. Benton is purely the utterance of every honest and frank heart in the country.

☞ The legislature of New Mexico, a territory of the United States, is now in session at Santa Fe, and is composed of foreigners with the exception of five Americans. The officials are all Mexicans, and the language used is Spanish.

☞ There are in England about four hundred thousand widowers, to nearly eight hundred thousand widows—about two to one, it will be seen—a fact which goes far to prove that the sex which has the liberty of asking first better than the sex which has to be asked.

From the San Francisco Herald.

San Francisco--California.

Another dark shadow has fallen on the prosperity of San Francisco. In consequence of the suspension of the House of Page & Bacon at St. Louis and New York, the effects of the House of Page Bacon & Co., in this city were yesterday attached, and the bank was closed. This blow has fallen upon the partners here at a time when they were again launching out on a full tide of success. It was but Tuesday that their remittances amounted to the large sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and before evening of the same day they had intelligence of the wreck of their business in the East.

Whatever losses individuals may suffer from this last failure, which will be little, if any, is the least important feature of this calamity. The public confidence, which was grievously shaken by the former failures, had been in a great measure restored by the resumption of business by Page, Bacon & Co. Men had almost ceased to look back upon past losses, and had begun to look forward to future gains. Cheerfulness had in a great measure taken the place of depression, and a bustling, healthy industry had succeeded to the paralysis induced by the stunning crash that took place two months ago. This cheerfulness, this hopefulness, this enterprise, has now received a blow the effect of which we scarcely dare to conjecture.

There is noticible in all this, one prominent and remarkable feature: The California House has been ruined by no fault of its own, but by its connection with the Eastern Houses. From the East come all our misfortunes, all our losses, all our troubles;—and yet with a malevolence that knows no stint, with a rancor that knows no abatement, the stock-jobbers and Shylocks of that section, slander the character of our state, of our merchants, of our people. They heap injurious imputations upon our citizens for those very things that their own rascality or recklessness has brought about.

It is now at length time that California should cease to inflate the wealth of those at the East and receive in return their contumily and abuse. Can we not make one vigorous determined and combined effort,—mechanics, professional men and property-holders—citizens of every class and calling,—to keep the money made in California here within the state, for the improvement of its cities, for the development of its resources, and for the use and enjoyment of its people? We produce now two of the three great staples of commerce—corn and bullion. We can produce the other great staple—cotton—if we but make the trial. In two years we can have the balance of trade twice as largely in our favor as it has hitherto been nominally against us. We want none of the breadstuffs from the East. We now raise a superabundance for our own use, and we shall be exporting flour in large quantities before many months.—Whether under the present policy of this State, cotton-growing could be largely prosecuted to advantage, is a question we will not at present discuss; but that our soil is as capable of growing good cotton as Texas or Mississippi, has been already demonstrated by experiments made by Major Reading. If, then, a combined effort be made by our citizens to develope the great natural resources of the State and to foster California industry in every branch of business, and especially the farming interest, we shall very soon be relieved from the effects of these repeated bank failures, and be in a proud position of financial independence and prosperity. We must cease to think ourselves dependent on the East and above all we must not fritter away the energies that can be so advantageously used for the advancement of the State and in retrieving the fortunes of its citizens, in idle party squabbles.

☞ The extraordinary expenses to which many firms in New York city are subject in the shape of store rents, may be inferred from the fact that the stores of the Astor House fronting on Broadway, (eight in number,) rent for $28,000 per annum.—Each corner store (about 20 feet front) rents for $4,000. One of "The Trade" in that location has been compelled to close doors very recently.

RESPONSIBILITY OF TELEGRAPHERS.—Hobson & Son, of Richmond, Va., have brought a suit against the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, to recover damages in the sum of $17,000, in consequence of an error made in a despatch of theirs. They ordered 500 bales of cotton, and the operator made it read 2500. Quite a difference.

The Bounty land Bill.

This bill has now passed both branches of Congress, and if signed by the President will be of great interest to a large number of our citizens. We publish the bill below for the benefit of all concerned.

Be it enacted, &c., That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, seamen, ordinary seamen, marine clerk or landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since 1790, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land, and where any of those who have been so mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or warrant, he shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole, with what he may heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each such person having served as aforesaid: *Provided*, the person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear by the muster rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted or was dishonorably discharged from service.

Provided, further, That the benefits of this section shall be extended to wagon masters and teamsters who may have been employed, under the direction of competent authority in the time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the death of any person, who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid under this act leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child, or children, such widow, or, if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased persons would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act, if now living: *Provided*, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant, if she be a widow at the time of making the application: *And provided further*, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by recorded evidence of said service.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred and located by the warrantees, their assignees, or their heirs at law, according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer and location of bounty land warrants.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be severally authorized to to charge and receive for their services in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act, the same compensation or per centage to which they are entitled by law for sales of public lands for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty land laws theretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the benefits of this act shall be applied to and embrace those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, eighteen hundred and fourteen; also at the battle of King's Mountain, in the Revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickojack against the confederated savages of the South.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of the country.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act be applied to flotilla men and to those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewiston, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, fifteen.

☞ Wm. Lloyd Garrison, at a recent anti-slavery lecture in New York, displayed eleven yards of newspaper paragraphs of crimes at the south in a few months. The same "length of infamy" might be cut from the New York papers in any one week.

Description of the Territory known as the Gadsden Purchase.

From the following description given of the country that the United States obtained from Mexico by the Gadsden Treaty it would seem not to be that barren, worthless tract which many papers and especially the Whig, have represented. A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald writes thus.—*Cin. E.*

"The new Territory recently purchased by the United States, in the north of Sonora, seems already to attract considerable attention, if I may judge from a number of settlers who have made Tuxon their permanent place of residence, and the exploring parties who are now crossing the country in various directions in search of gold, silver and copper mines, all of which undoubtedly abound. The new boundary line has not been run yet, and I am therefore unable to say, with any degree of certainty, what towns will be included. It seems however, generally understood that, beside the town of Tuxon, Tubac, Tumacacori, Santa Cruz and Calabassa form part of the American acquisition. Although but a very narrow strip of land, yet the country abounds in fertile well-watered valleys eminently adapted for stock breeding, offers great facilities for a lively trade with Mexico, and has a speedy prosperity to hope even without the mighty agency of the Pacific Railroad and the hidden treasures of its mountains. From California, as well as from Sonora, all the valleys of the country are perfectly accessable by conveyance of every kind, good wagon roads leading into and out of it. The climate is temperate and healthy, avoiding alike the extreme heat of Lower Sonora and the rigor of the north, and the fertility of the soil is extreme.

"The country possesses every element of prosperity, and our government would, instead of a thinly-populated and now apparently worthless Teritory, find a populous and flourishing one, if it were not for the curse of the northern States of Mexico, the Apachese, who, since 1848, have committed upon the small village of Tuxon, depredations to the amount of about $11,000."

FROM AUSTRALIA.—The following extract from a letter in the Boston Transcript, dated Callao, Jan. 27, is probably a little later than our previous advices from Australia (Dec. 7,) as the vessel by which the writer came to Callao, Hobson's Bay on the 15th of December, and was anchored at Port Philip's Head until the 18th. It tends to direct the telegraphic accounts received by the Africa, which magnified the disturbances among the miners into a successful revolution:

You have undoubtedly heard of the troubles at the mines, on account of the oppression imposed on the diggers by the commissioners at the gold fields; how the miners rebelled against the government officials; how troops were dispatched to Ballarat to quell the insurrection, and, a collision taking place, some few were killed and others wounded. But at the time of our departure everything had assumed its former quiet—martial law, which had been put in force at Ballarat, was withdrawn, the diggers were quietly at work, revolvers were at a discount, hand bills, reminding the faithful subject of the Queen that they must do their duty, were no longer placarded at every corner, and men's faces did not show the mark of excitement they did a week or two before.

One cause of this change in the aspect of affairs in Australia, was the resignation of the Colonial Secretary, (Mr. Foster,) who was supposed to possess great influence with his Excellency, the Governor, and to him they attributed these stringent measures in relation to the license tax, which led them to refuse compliance. So odious had the Secretary rendered himself, that the public journals, as well as the voice of the people, almost universally condemned him, and that, too, in no very chosen language, so that he was forced to resign his office, if he was either sensitive or sensible. The vacancy was not filled at the time we left Melbourne, but, as it is a situation of no small importance and responsibility, the future peace and quiet will depend much upon the good sense and judgment of the Governor's selection.

THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.—The Madrid correspondent of the London Times gives a fuller account of the projected revolution in Cuba than we have received from that island. The chief plotter was said to be a Castilian named Pinto. Concha was to have been shot at the opera, the lights extinguished, and the shout of independence raised. The conspiracy had been going on for twelve months, had extensive ramifications, and reckoned on co-operation from the United States. The conspirators met at the Lyceum Club under pretence of playing cards and billiards.

It has been stated that the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs had recommended a different policy towards the Cubans. He recommends that they be conciliated by liberal legislation.

☞ It is said that our whole territory east of the Mississippi, is not quite equal to that west of the Rocky mountains; but the vast country between these two natural bounds, the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains, is nearly one-half larger than either of the other divisions named, and two-thirds of both put together.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.—*Piratical Attack.*—A letter in the New York Commercial, dated Canton, Jan. 12, says:

The enlistment of Americans in the imperial service was put a stop to by the United States commissioner, Mr. McLane, who announced his intention of inflicting a punishment of 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000 upon any American who should accept service under the Chinese government.

On the 30th of December a desperate attack was made on a number of trading junks laying at Whampoa, by a large fleet of rebel boats and piratical vessels from outside. The junks were under convoy of a few emperialist vessels, which were by no meanes in sufficient force to make an effectual resistance. The fight, however, was unusually obstinate, and the junks, being in the midst of the foreign shipping, where they were supposed probably to be in comparative safety, a great number of foreign vessels, including men-of-war, were struck during the action, and several casualties occurred on board American and English ships Not the least interference was attempted by either the American or English forces. The affairs ended with the capture and plunder of the junks, and murder of all on board, except the woman and children, who were carried off.

On the following day the piratical boats (many of which are in charge of foreign sailors) plundered from alongside American vessels several chop-boats, laden with cargoes for said vessels. They were returned next day upon a representation from Capt. Abbot that they were American property.

On the 7th the rebel forces with the aid of the parties, approached within five miles of the factories, plundered and burned thirty five junks, and murdered their crews. They gave notice to the naval commanders that Canton would be attacked on the 12th inst.

THE BRIGADIER GENERALSHIP.—It seems that there is some doubt at the north among those who assume to speak by authority on the subject, as to either Shield's or Davis's obtaining this appointment. We find in the New York Sunday Times an article on this subject, from which we are happy to extract the following paragraphs as meeting our views exactly:

"But undeniably the man who would most satisfy the whole Union for the new post of honor is Gen. Persifor F. Smith. Gen. Smith was elected by Louisiana as its brigadier-general in quota of the state at the commencement of the Mexican war. He had been a noted militia general, exceedingly fond of military duty, thoroughly conversant with it, and, indeed, caring for little else. His presiding at the sham-fights, of which the Louisiana Legion of New Orleans are so fond, was always admirable. He soon rose into notice, and was, shortly after the war broke out, made colonel of the mounted rifle regiment in the regular service. With his exploits the people are familiar. He was not less brave than affable and popular among the soldiers. He won two brevets—brevet brigadier-general and brevet major-general. Gen. Smith has had the good taste to keep entirely out of politics. He has in no wise stepped out of the line of his duty as a soldier, confining his attention to the service. He has performed frontier duty without a murmur."

COL. BENTON'S "THIRTY YEARS."—Col. Benton has addressed a characteristic letter to his publishers, Messrs. Appleton & Co., to the effect that his recent literary losses by fire, (his house having been destroyed and many valuable manuscripts lost,) will double his labors, and delay the second volume of his "Thirty Years in the Senate" until the spring of 1856, and that a quantity of correspondence designed for a posthumous volume, and which cannot be replaced, was lost in the flames.

☞ The Minister of Finance of the new King of the Sandwich Islands is the Hon. E. H. Allen, formerly member of Congress from Penobscot district, in Maine. Mr. Allen was one of the ablest representatives ever sent to Congress from that state, and, during his residence in Washington, was universally esteemed for his personal integrity and courteous manners. He was appointed Consul at Honolulu in 1849, by Gen. Taylor, and has remained there ever since.

☞ The Panama Herald, of Feb. 27th, states that no less than two millions and a half of British treasure were transported across the Isthmus on mules and by Chagres river boats, in February, instead of being conveyed by railroad—the rate of freight by railroad being about 100 per cent. greater than by mules, and considerably more than sufficient to cover the risk of loss. The railroad rates for passengers and freights are extortionate.

☞ Judge Trumbull, it seems, is not to take his seat as one of senators of Illinois without some further trouble. Gov. Matteson, it is said, will not give him a certificate of election, basing his refusal upon the ineligibility of Mr. Trumbull, the constitution prohibiting any judge of the supreme court from accepting any other office during the term for which he was elected judge, nor for one year after the expiration of such term. Mr. Trumbull has resigned his judgship, but the term for which he was elected has not yet expired.

ECUADOR GUANO.—It is well known that valuable deposits of guano have been discovered on the Gallipagos and other islands of the Pacific ocean belonging to the republic of Ecuador. Most of these discoveries have been made by Americans; and the following translation of a communication which appeared in a Quito paper, shows that the enterprise of our countrymen is not entirely unappreciated, even in Ecuador:—*S. F. Herald.*

"In No. 93 of your periodical, I have read an article relative to the discovery of guano on the Gallipagos and the La Plata Islands, in which you make honorable mention of Messrs. Jose Villami and Julius de Brissot, natives of the United States, as the discoverers of this valuable fertilizer on the Gallipelago. For this act of justice to two of my meritorious countrymen, I beg to tender you my acknowledgments. And I have now to request that your readers may be apprised of the fact that another North American, equally enterprising and deserving, (M. P. Game, Esq., Consul of the United States at Guayaquil), is the discoverer of the guano on the La Plata and adjacent islands. He made repeated explorations before his efforts were rewarded with success. And it ought here to be mentioned that his mercantile partners at Guayaquil, Messrs. Horatio H. Cox and Juan Gutierrez, united with him in defraying the expenses of the expedition undertaken by him, and which have finally been crowned by the encouraging results just announced.

A NORTH AMERICAN.

KOSSUTH'S OPINION OF THE NEW CZAR.—The young Emperor Alexander II, is not found slow in his revelations. In his first manifesto, he declares to take a solemn oath before God, to "maintain Russia on the highest standard of power and glory, and to accomplish the incessant wishes and views of Peter, of Catharine, of Alexander, and of Nicholas." Has the tarantula of personal ambition stung the young man likewise? No! He is but the incumbent of Muscovite Czarism—that's all. The wishes and views of Peter, Catharine, Alexander and Nicholas! Why, what does that mean? The wishes and views of Peter, you know from his life, and from his last will; and you know, likewise, that he caused his own son to be murdered in prison, estimating him incapable of carrying out his views. The wishes and views of Catharine are told in these words: "This is the road to Constaninople." Those of Alexander I, in the saying, "Constantinople is the key to my house," and by his Tilsit negotiations. Those of Nicholas are known from his campaign of 1828; from the repeated occupation of Moldo Wallachia; from his intervention in Hungary, (the foulest act in his sanguinary career, which I trust to the justice of the Almighty, weighed the heaviest in the balance of retribution to his soul;) his wishes and views are known from the secret Seymour correspondence, and from the actual war. These are the new wishes and views which the new Emperor swears to accomplish. And England dreams of peace.

RUSSIAN HUMOR.—A French officer serving before Sevastopol, tells the following story in aprivate letter to a friend in Paris. It shows that Russian soldiers are not deficient in humor:

"We often see a white flag hoisted to the top of a pole and hear the trumpet-sound in the Russian ambuscades, and of course, means "flag of truce." At once the fire ceases, and a vast number of heads are seen to pop from under the earth to the open air. The Russians hold up to the French, bottles and glasses, as if they invited them to drink each other's health.—The French reply by flourishing their tin cans; and they pledge each other's health. The bearer of the flag of truce advances on horseback, stops about 100 paces from our trenches, while the nearest French officer goes forward to receive the dispatches. I yesterday witnessed a meeting of the kind. The *parlementarie* courteously took his glove from his right hand and shook that at a captain of Chasseurs, who had gone out to meet him. So you see the Russians are not the Cossacks they have been taken for. The *parlementarie* retires, the white flag is pulled down, and the murderous din recommences as before."

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a bill allowing the property bequeathed to the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, in the McDonough legacy, to be divided. Such consent on the part of the State of Louisiana, followed up by a like consent on the part of the State of Maryland, will probably enable the legatees to dispose of the property in some practical and beneficial manner.

☞ The Mormon temple, begun at Salt Lake City, will be much larger than the temple built by the Mormons at Nauvoo. It will require ten years to complete it, and it will cost several millions of dollars.

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

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

Col. J. P. ANDERSON.

THURSTON COUNTY.

COUNCILMAN—Col. WILLIAM COCK.
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DAVID J. CHAMBERS,
CHAS. E. WEED,
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LIEUT. COL.—JOSEPH MILES.
MAJOR—J. K. HURD.

ISLAND COUNTY.
REPRESENTATIVE—J. S. SMITH.

LEWIS AND CHEHALIS.
COUNCILMAN—C. W. STEWART.

WHATCOM.
REPRESENTATIVE—EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

First No. of the "Puget Sound Courier"—Resolutions of the Whig Convention—Col. J. Patton Anderson, &c.

The first number of the *Puget Sound Courier*, with other express favors, we received at the hands of Mr. T. H. FULLER, on Wednesday evening last. The *Courier* is printed on paper of the same size as that used by the *Pioneer and Democrat*, although the columns are somewhat longer and wider. The general appearance of the paper is neat, and favorably commends itself in mechanical execution—its will filled columns of careful selections, attest care and assiduity of application—the editorial columns tell their own story—carry their own evidence of ability, of watch, fulness, of the lamp; correspondents appear to have been eagerly biding their turn for a chance at the handle of the "new broom," wherewithal, to succeed in "raising a dust," and writing themselves at once, from this sublunary sphere, into that peculiar fabled one, labeled—*immortality*. And we will not attempt to disguise the fact, that we take a hearty pleasure in extending a hand of welcome to both Messrs. APPLECK and GUNN—congratulatory of the position which they are now called upon to assume—politically, at war with us, and the democratic party—otherwise, as we believe, our ally in endeavoring to advance the interests of our territory and people—in the dissemination of general and useful intelligence abroad—in the promotion of the cause of education, and in everything calculated to benefit and elevate the masses by which we are surrounded;—having struggled through difficulties with a display of will and purpose, sufficient to command every consideration of confidence from the community by which you are surrounded, and from the party that claims a portion of your services, time and attention—you are bid welcome to the *tripod*, and we thus give the *Puget Sound Courier*, its editors and proprietors a general introduction to our readers, as the conductors of the second public journal within the territory, north of the Columbia river—earnestly hoping its conductors may receive every pecuniary encouragement necessary for the most ample endowment of their enterprize.

Having thus discharged a duty according to our own inclination—recognized, generally, as incumbent by common courtesy, and commonly more *formal* than *really* intended, we will proceed to call the attention of the editors to a few matters contained in the issue of the *Courier*, under consideration, and take the liberty of making a few comments thereon.

The resolutions adopted by the late whig convention, as the party's platform, to which reference is made in an article, in another column of to-day's paper, we find published in the *Courier*—not as they were *adopted* by the convention, but as they had subsequently been *prepared* for publication—just as we had expected and predicted they would be—either modified, or portions entirely suppressed.

As it is our purpose, next week, to publish the resolutions referred to, we will not, at this time, pretend to enter into a discussion of the doctrines they contain; but we *know* that *one* resolution was introduced which recommended a "*modification or repeal of the fugitive slave act*," the vote on which was first decided *affirmatively*, and it was not until a second vote was taken that, to the chairman of the meeting, the *negative* "*seemed* to have it!" We will say nothing further about that resolution—we will admit that the convention "*seemed*" to vote it down; but how was it with regard to an amendment offered, we believe, to the fifth resolution, by Mr. ALEXANDER, of Island county, in plain terms, protesting against "*any more slave states being admitted into the Union*"—what disposition was made of that portion of the resolution? The *ayes* "SEEMED to have it," but we find no mention of that fact in the published proceeding. Now the fact is, a resolution containing the substance of the clause above quoted, was adopted by the convention, and which, had the proposition been carried, endorsing a "modification or repeal of the fugitive slave act," would have occupied and covered the entire ground assumed by the call of the free-soil party of this territory, as the basis of their organization. The whig party, in convention assembled, has said to the free-soil party, which assembles to-day—"we have met you halfway—we have adopted *half* your platform," but when they come to look at the published proceedings, they will find the compromise, ground wholly suppressed, and the actual position taken by the representatives of the whig party here, falsified before the public.

Now, that a resolution of the character above designated was passed by the late whig convention, no one here, at all conversant with their action will pretend to deny. By what authority, then, was it suppressed, and why was it suppressed? We do not believe the *Courier* was literally "*muzzled*" as has been made appear very conclusively to *some* persons, we have long been, but there is something wrong in this affair, and the public, and all parties have a right to know *where* to attach the responsibility. The secretaries, the president of the convention, the editors of the *Courier* must certainly have known, or been advised of the fact that such a resolution *did* pass, and we could never be so effectually or securely "*muzzled*" as to consent to have the democratic party imposed upon by giving utterance through the press with which we are connected, to a garbled statement of that party's public deliberations. Is it good whig doctrine, that secretaries—that officers of a public meeting, have power to modify—to suppress, according to their own ideas of propriety or caprice, the action of a body of men who are assembled to give doctrinal character and caste to their political organization? Is it legitimate for the editors of whig journals to assume such a prerogative? Does the whig party in this territory require a *safety* committee, or the establishment of a *censorship* to declare what their principles are, and what they are not—to direct their action, and suppress their blunders?

Indeed it would seem that the whig party required, somewhat, the assistance and direction of a *guardian*, for the same convention undertook to say something about *know-nothingism*; but, unfortunately, not knowing *what* to say, or *how* to say it—*did not say anything*; hoping, by the course they adopted, to catch *all* the know-nothing support, and at least *half* the free-soil influence, to be turned in towards the election of the whig nominee!

Now we ask the intelligent masses of all parties—after being thus grossly humbugged and insulted, will you assist the whig party in the election of their candidate for congress?

Time will not at present permit us to refer to but one other sin of the *Courier*—not of omission, in this instance, but of commission.

In an article, referring to the democratic nominee for delegate to congress, that paper says:

"We believe that none of Col. Anderson's friends will pretend that he contemplated a permanent residence in *any* part of this territory. Had he not received the nomination of his party, he would soon have been drawing his stakes for a return to his former home."

The above assertions accord badly, as does the omission of the resolution, to which we have referred, with the motto of "*truth without fear*." We will undertake to say, that Col. Anderson has no friend or friends here who do not *know* that his residence here is as permanent as that of any other man in the territory; that his interests are totally, wholly and entirely here, *and no where else*. Nor has any man, friend or foe, ever heard him express an idea, or do an act, which would give the least ground for a supposition to the contrary.—Then the editors of the *Courier* must have known there was no *truth* in the assertion made in the last sentence quoted, and if they *do* "believe" that made in the first instance, their belief is against "light and knowledge." Knowing the editors as we do, we did not expect such reckless assertions to be made in the coming canvass, and affords but an evidence of the hopelessness of Judge Strong's prospects before the people for election as delegate.

All such attempts to work upon the prejudices of the intelligent voters of this territory, will prove abortive. The people would have ten-fold greater reason to doubt the return of Judge Strong to this territory, if elected, and consequently will permit him to go to the states on his own hook—if at all.

THE BOUNTY LAND ACT AND ITS OPERATIONS.—The Bounty Land Law will be found in this week's paper. Every soldier, teamster, or other persons, out in service in any of the wars since 1790, is to receive a warrant for 160 acres of land—except those who, under other laws, have received that much. Any entitled under this act to a quarter section, and who have received less than that quantity under any former act, will receive enough more to make in all 160 acres. This is a most magnificent grant. Millions of acres will be taken under it—and, in the main, by those who deserve it.

The Washington *Union* warmly rebuts the statement that under the Bounty Act of the last Congress, 200,000,000 of acres of the public domain will be disposed of.—The writer states that after consulting the most reliable information placed at his disposal by the Commissioner of Pensions, he feels satisfied that not more than *thirty-six millions* of acres of the public lands will be called for under the provisions of the late act—leaving still to the country the enormous residue of *over one thousand millions* of acres.

It gives an approximative table of the probable number of applications, and estimates that there will be 60,000 applications for 80 acres each, 125,000 for 120 acres; and 100,000 other applicants under the various provisions of the act,—making a total of 285,000 applicants, for the division of 35,800,000 acres of land. Applications are pouring in to the Pension office in overwhelming numbers, there being only one week in March not less than 13,400, under the late Act only of the many bounty-land Acts passed by Congress.

Pension Commissioner, Waldo, estimates that 36,000,000 of acres will meet all claims under the Bounty Land Act. The amount had been estimated by some as high as two hundred millions. There have been, thus far, about 25,000 applications under the law.

See card of B. F. KENDALL, Esq., in our advertising columns, to whom if application for bounty land warrants, &c., be made, under this act, will be attended to by him.

☞ We learn that Col. J. PATTON ANDERSON was nominated by the Democratic Territorial Convention of Washington Territory, as candidate for Delegate; on the 29th ballot, he received 38 votes out of 47. It is an excellent nomination.—He will make an able and efficient Delegate, and what is more, will be elected.—*Oregon Times.*

The confidence of Col. Anderson's friends in his triumphant election, is increased by the daily evidence which is received of the favor by which his nomination is met with from all parts of the territory. Since the adjournment of the convention, which honored him with a nomination as their choice for delegate to Congress, we have received intelligence from many of the counties, all confirming the opinion that the party is united upon him with as cordial an unanimity as was the convention at its close, when it pledged itself to give him an earnest, hearty and unanimous support. The honest portion of the opposition here, acknowledge the defeat of Judge Strong as a fixed fact, and many of them will aid in its accomplishment, not only by *word* but in *deed*. The Judge cannot even excite a *skookum* huzzah in this quarter.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—Kamehameha IV., King of the Sandwich Islands, has appointed Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria Kamamalu to be Kuhuina Nui.

And still Another!

To-day, the free-soil party have advertized to hold a convention in this place, for the ostensible purpose of perfecting a more thorough party organization in this territory, to conclude, as we are informed, by nominating a candidate for delegate to Congress, and otherwise a full county ticket for this county.

We have no means of forming a conjecture, with any degree of certainty, who will be selected by this *third* convention, as a candidate to claim the suffrages of the free-soilers of the territory for the position of delegate, although the names of several gentlemen, claiming democratic and whig proclivities, have been made mention of in connection with the anticipated choice of the convention.

In advance of any action which may be taken by that party to-day, justice requires us to say that the basis upon which it is proposed by them to effect an organization, is plain, open and manly—containg the following propositions, viz:

"1st. To absolve the general government from any connection with, or support of, the institution of slavery.

"2nd. No more slave states, and no slave territory.

"3d. Modification or repeal of the fugitive slave act."

The above propositions being embodied in the call for the free-soil convention, it so transpired that the whig party, at their recent convention, took advantage of time, stole a march, and literally appropriated all the available *thunder* contained therein, for the purpose of constructing a platform upon which, it was hoped, to catch most of the free-soil rank and file which is to congregate to-day, and thus secure a *re*-nomination of Judge Strong, by the free-soilers as well as the whig know-nothings. Although respectfully applied for, unfortunately, we have not been able, this week, to obtain a transcript of the resolutions adopted, as the party's platform, by the late whig convention, and fear, when they are made public, (if ever,) they will be so modified and improved upon, that those who voted for their adoption will fail to recognize their original features; but we *do* know that they partook *largely* of the above free-soil propositions, and we belive that they were adopted for the sole purpose of *inviting* the coalescence of that party in the election of the whig nominee, and forestalling the doings of their convention, so as to point out that nominee as every way suitable for their joint concurrence, and deserving the support of all, outside the democratic party.

We will do the free-soil party here, the further justice to say, that we do not believe they regard the know-nothing organization in this territory in any more favorable light than does the democratic party. We are led to believe that they, as a party, with the democracy, disavow all connection with that secret political association, believing that the true national American principles can withstand the closest scrutiny of the severest critic; that all should have the privilege of worshipping God as conscience may dictate, and that proscription on account of place of birth, or for religious belief is unjust, and dangerous in its tendency—oppressive, anti-American, and subversive of the end for which our government was created.

Having thus, as we think, been guilty of the fairness to present the free-soil movement, of this territory, in its true position, according to its own terms, we will be allowed the privilege of inquiring whether or not, they again propose to adopt the course they did last year—of holding a convention and then adopting for their candidates, about one half the persons previously selected as candidates of the whig party.—The free-soilers have now a favorable opportunity of illustrating their sincerity to the principles to which they profess such strong attachment, by the nomination of an *out-and-out* ticket; and if they do not do so, what credit can they claim for themselves of an earnest desire, ultimately to secure the triumph of those principles? No excuse will answer at present, if they fail or refuse to act consistently in this matter. We have heard a number of their leading, prominent men acknowledge and regret the error into which the party had fallen last year, of making nominations outside their own ranks, declaring that a like occurrence should never again take place without meeting their determined opposition. They are at no loss for material out of which to form a complete ticket, and if they do not do so, how are they ever to arrive at a knowledge of their actual strength?

Suppose the convention act upon the kind invitation of the whig party, and nominate Judge Strong. Why then they would be compelled to act and vote in concert with the know-nothings, a very few old-line, pro-slavery whigs, and whatever other opposition may be arrayed against the democratic nominee, and how are they to decide what number of votes they have invested in the contest? And will they not be subject to the same inconvenience and embarrassment if they do not nominate full county tickets, independent of both parties, in every county where their organization has been perfected? How else can they preserve their consistency? How else enter upon a fair and honorable contest in their embarkation upon a territorial organization, if they do not choose their candidates for office from their own ranks, separate and distinct from any connection with other parties?

The democratic party does not invoke or expect their aid in the coming election.—The national character of the resolutions adopted by the democratic convention that nominated Col. J. PATTON ANDERSON for delegate to Congress, effectually chokes off dissatisfied, or dishonorable factions and fusionists from participating in procuring his elevation to the post of Delegate. His election is in the hands of the honest, patriotic and intelligent masses—men who regard as sacred the rights of the people of the *whole* Union—North and South, and who do not regard the birth place or religion of its citizens as imposing *peculiar* political disabilities upon them. In short, the *democratic party* have nominated, and will *elect* Col. Anderson, without any coalition with such adverse and irreconcilable elements, as a formal union with either free-soil or know-nothingism. All the democracy asks of its opponents is an honorable and *consistent* opposition, and it remains to be seen whether the free-soil party will again prove false to their professions, by forming an alliance with other isms at the coming election.

Speaking of the free-soil organization in this territory, in no harsher terms, we are impelled to say, that we esteem it as the veriest of humbugs—altogether out of its legitimate latitude, and only encouraged and presisted in as the means, ultimately, of acquiring political power and position for those actively engaged in the dissimination of its pernicious doctrines. The idea of slavery ever extending as far north as the 49th parallel of latitude, here on the Pacific, is too ridiculous to deserve a word of comment—as well might we expect to see the now *kelified* and *sanctified* State of Massachusetts again numbered with, and holding slaves in common with the sunny South. We do not entertain a doubt but that Kansas and Nebraska, will both be admitted into the Union as free States and thus will end all the holy horror which the federal press and desecrated pulpit have for the last year been constantly thundering forth against one of the wisest and most liberal enactments of the last Congress.

If the free-soil movement here, really had for its object the emancipation of the three millions of negro slaves in the South, and their elevation in the scale of humanity, we might accord to those engaged in it, some meed of praise for their philanthropy, however mistaken we should regard their plan of operations. But since such is not the object of the movement—since the real purposes of free-soilism are political elevation of its adherants, rather than the emancipation of the negro slaves; and since, to accomplish these purposes, men do not hesitate to countenance the violation of laws, incite civil commotions, and hazard the public peace, no good citizen can fail to hold in abhorrance the whole movement, in all its shapes, from beginning to end. A whig print, *not* of the SEWARD stripe, probes the purposes of free-soilism, thus:

"But slavery is a great outrage on the dignity of human nature.' Granted. 'It degrades man, the image of God, into a chattel.' Granted. 'It despoils an immortal, intelligent soul, of all its most precious rights.' Granted. 'And all good men must desire its abolition.' And this is granted too, most heartily. But, my dear philanthropic friend, what is it that your anti-slavery politicians are doing? What is that they are attempting to do? To rescue the slaves from bondage? You *know* better. They do not even profess it. They merely want their party to triumph. They want to elect their favorite President of the United States, and ride with him into power. It is true they would feel a maliguant pleasure in spiting the slaveholders. They would enjoy a triumph over them. They may even have a vague feeling that the humiliation of the masters would benefit the slaves. But would it? If so, *how* would it? If you confess your inability to free them, pray tell us *what* it is that you propose to do for them. What are all your exertions to *end* in? If you are prepared with no answer to this question, we advise you to frame one. A great crusade against slavery, which acknowledges its inability to liberate a single slave, is too much like 'the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet left out.'"

If it be not political power—if it be not for the loves and fishes of office, that incites to action the free-soil movement in this quarter, we would ask what it is they want?—what do they seek to accomplish? By the terms which they have laid down as the basis of their organization, they have told us in three plain and distinct propositions. Now let the *Connecticut Palladium* enlighten us as to the *consequences*, provided the "good work" in which they are engaged be not accomplished—as follows:

"When will the "good work" be finished? —*When the Nebraska* BILL *is repealed—the Fugitive Slave Law repealed—the Wilmot Proviso fastened upon all the organized territories—the policy of non-intervention overthrown, slavery abolished in the States OR THE UNION DISSOLVED. Then,* AND NOT UNTIL THEN, let the people return to their old organizations and their ancient faith and practices."

PIERCE COUNTY.—By referrence to another column, it will be seen that the democratic county committee of Pierce county have fixed upon Saturday, the 25th of June, as the day for their county convention, for the nomination of candidates for a joint Councilman with Sawamish county—for Representatives, and other civil and military officers. It will also be seen that the precinct delegate system has been adopted, in lieu of a general mass meeting, for the making of the nominations. Sawamish county is invited to participate, and we hope the democracy of that truly democratic county will cheerfully respond, and join in an earnest desire of promoting each others success, mutually and separately, against the opponents of the principles of democracy. Pierce county is as thoroughly and unmistakably democratic as any county in the territory. In fact, the "roll call" foots up a clear and decided majority, independent of all free-soilers, know-nothings, soft-shells or pizzerinctums, and the defeat of the democratic ticket, there, can only be effected through fraud, neglect, or a want of unity of action. Since the establishment of a whig journal, at Steilacoom, that the opposition will make a determined and mighty effort to change the political complexion of Pierce county, is but to be expected. Let the democracy but keep cool—*keep their powder dry*, until the proper time, and no fears need be entertained as to the result.

Will the democracy of other counties keep us promptly advised as to the time of their respective conventions, and the names of their nominees?

THE DEMOCRACY IN OREGON.—A correspondent of the San Francisco *Times and Transcript*, writing from Oregon, in a recent letter to the editor of that paper says:

"Our good friend, Gen. Lane, has returned from Washington, and his friends gave him a hearty welcome. They are much rejoiced at his successful Congressional career. He was re-nominated as the democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress, almost unanimously. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

"We shall whip the combined forces of Whiggery and Know-Nothingism badly at the next election, (4th of June,) as to deprive them of all hope and heart for a time. Indeed, I trust, "Sam's" brains will be knocked out "inthirely," and there will be an end of him in Oregon. Democratic Oregon is not to be humbugged by such a soulless and senseless set. We shall probably decide in favor of a State Government at the next election by a handsome majority."

Before and since the nomination of Gen. Lane as the democratic candidate for delegate to Congress, the federal press and fused opposition of Oregon would seem to have given neither "sleep to their eyes nor slumber to their eye-lids," in their ceaseless traduction and multiplicity of form with which they have devoted themselves in calumnating the private character, and misrepresenting the public services of one of the most energetic and faithful public servants any state or territory has ever possessed. In refutation of a portion of the base scandal which has been dragged into the canvass against Gen. Lane, Senator Gwin of California, has been appealed to, and promptly repels and stigmatizes as false, some of the accusations which have been brought against him. But Gen. Lane will successfully live *down* and *through* all the venality which has been arrayed against him, knowing well, as he does, that—

"Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will mew—*the dog will have his day.*"

THE REVENUE CUTTER "JOSEPH LANE."—We learn from the Norfolk, Va., *Argus*, of a recent date, that orders have been received by the Collector of that port from the Treasury Department, directing that the name of the splendid revenue cutter "Campbell," which has recently been reconstructed, should be changed, and she is hereafter to be called the "Joseph Lane" in compliment to Gen. Lane, late delegate in Congress from the Territory of Oregon. This determination arose from the fact that there are at present two vessels by the name of Campbell in the revenue service.

We understand she is intended for the Pacific coast, and active preparations are making for her departure at an early day. That veteran officer, Capt. H. B. Nones, has been ordered to the command and has arrived at his post.

☞ W. W. MILLER, Esq., has been appointed by Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, District Clerk, for United States District Court, for the 2nd Judicial District, to take effect from the first of June next.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The friends of education will bear in mind, that an examination, at the close of another quarter of the School of Mr. B. CORNELIUS, will take place on the 30th inst., at which all are invited. An address will be delivered, prizes awarded, &c.

Surveyor General's Office.

The Surveyor General for this Territory, Major J. TILTON, since his arrival here, has been actively engaged in making arrangements for pushing forward the surveys of the territory in a vigorous and satisfactory manner.

Mr. Justin Chenoweth has contracted for the survey of six townships of land in Clarke county, including the claim of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Vancouver, all of which is to be subdivided up to the original enclosures, as shall appear they existed at the time of the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain in 1846.

Messrs. Phillips and Strickler, of King county, have taken a contract for the surveying of ten townships of land in Thurston and Pierce counties, the which is to include the running of township lines through the Puget Sound Agricultural Company's claim, and sub-dividing the balance of the contract.

Dep. Sur. Mr. Thos. A. Frost's contract extends from the N. E. corner of Township No. 20, N., R. 1 E., and running East on the 5th standard parallel, 24 miles to Puget Sound Meridian—(this is the new meridian adopted for Washington Territory by Surveyor General, Tilton,) thence North 24 miles on Puget Sound Meridian, to the 6th standard parallel, thence West, on said parallel, to Puget Sound.

Messrs. Levi Farnsworth and John J. Lowell, of Ft. Vancouver, have contracted to run the 3rd standard parallel from the S. W. corner of township 13, N., R. 3 W., to the Pacific coast; also, ten townships adjoining the 3d standard parallel—the lines to be run and subdivided.

Messrs. Hurd and Roberts have contracted for the Surveying of claims in townships 18 N., R. 2 W.; 17 N., R. 1 & 2 West.

The Surveyor General expects, in a few days, several surveyors from Oregon and California, who have partially agreed on their contracts, for the making of extensive surveys. The appropriation now amounts to—June, 1856—$90,000, and the Surveyor General is determined to carry on the surveys in the territory, to the full extent of the amount of the appropriation, if possible.

ARRIVED.—The Brig "Merchantman," Cap. Gilroy, arrived at Port Townsend, on the 20th inst., 11 days from San Francisco, to load with lumber at Port Madison. The following passenger arrived on the Merchantman: Col. Russel, Major Boswell, Messrs Greenfield and Chase.

We are indebted to Capt. Gilroy, for San Francisco papers to May 7th. See news from Salt Lake City in another column.

At same place, on same date, the brig "George Emery," Brown, master, for Steilacoom and Olympia, with merchandise, for a return cargo.

At Tekalet, Port Gamble, Hood's Canal, the Schooner "Kaluna," Condage, master, from and for the Sandwich Islands, to sail on the 24th inst., with lumber.

At Olympia May 24th, the H. B. Co's. steamer "Otter," Swanston, master, from Victoria, V. I. A portion of the British fleet in the Pacific, it is reported, will shortly rendezvous in the harbor at Victoria. Another attack on Fort Petropolovski by the Russians it is said is anticipated.

☞ The weather continues "so so, or *cumtux*"—no States mail was received last week—nothing new. The Schooner "R. B. Potter," Capt. Fowler, left this port on Wednesday last, under charge of Col. M. T. SIMMONS, sub-Indian agent, with a large quantity of goods and agricultural implements for distributing amongst the Indians, with whom treaties have been concluded on Puget Sound.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Democrats--To your Posts!

STEILACOOM, PIERCE CO., May 18th, 1855.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee of Pierce county, it was resolved to adopt the representative principle for holding a County Convention, and assigned the representation of each precint, as follows: Steilacoom, 7; Tallentire, 9; and Puyallup, 5.

The democracy of the several precincts are requested to meet in convention, on Saturday, the 16th of June, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the following places, to-wit: In Steilacoom, at the Court House; in Talentire Precinct, at Thomas Deans; and in Puyallup, at Thomas Owens; for the purpose of electing the number of delegates above stated, to meet in convention, at the Court House, in Steilacoom, on *Saturday, the 23d day of June*, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the coming election, for the following Military and Civil officers, to-wit: One Colonel; one Lieut. Colonel; one Major; one Councilman; three Representatives; one County Auditor; one County Commissioner and one County Surveyor.

And as Sawamish County is joined with Pierce county in a council and military district, we would recommend the democracy of said county to send one delegate for every ten voters, to meet with us in convention at the time and place aforesaid, to participate in the military and council nominations.

By order of the Com.
M. H. FROST, Ch'm.

Later from Salt Lake.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE—INCREASE OF MANUFACTURES—REPORT FROM THE MISSIONS—THE BLOOD OF THE MARTYRS, &c.

From our files of the Desert *News* to March 28th, we gather the following additional items of news from Utah. The Deseret *News* appears in a new dress and new form. It is now a double sheet, very neatly printed, and contains a large amount of reading matter.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE AMONG THE MORMONS.—A correspondent in the *News* urges the importance of establishing an Overland stage line, by way of Salt Lake City. He proposes that the whole route should be divided into three sections—one between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Laramie, another between Fort Laramie and Great Salt Lake City, and the third from Salt Lake to California—and that each section should be let to a separate company of capitalists—the eastern section by the Missourians, the middle by the Mormons, and the western by the Californians.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.—The Mormons have in operation numerous grist mills, shingle and lath mills, rope manufactories, factories for the manufacture of all kinds of improved agricultural implements, such as threshing machines; founderies, at which all kinds of castings, mill machinery, &c., are made; a paper manufactory, and several furnaces for reducing iron from the ores that abound in the country. They appear to be rapidly establishing all the factories necessary to supply them with the manufactures heretofore imported from abroad.

PROSELYTING.—The *News* contain a number of letters from Mormon missionaries in foreign lands. Among others, Apostle Wm. H. Kimball writes from London to his father at Salt Lake, giving him an encouraging account of the success of his mission among the English. In the course of the letter he says: "I would like to have you get my blessing from Geo. D. Watt, and send it to me, also my military commision; if you cannot find the one I left at home, General Wells will furnish one."

THE DESERET ALPHABET.—Our readers are aware that the Mormons have adopted an alphabet very similar to that known as the Phonetic alphabet, by which the number of letters is greatly reduced, and a uniform sound always given to the same character. It would appear from the following extract from Bro. Philips' letter to the *News*, that a commencement has been made towards introducing the new alphabet in the schools: "Elder John B. Milner is teaching the Deseret alphabet with considerable success, having sixty scholars at Lehi, twenty-eight at American Fork, twenty-five at Mountainville, twenty-eight at Pleasant Grove, twenty-two at Provo, first ward, who are making good progress." Such an alphabet will be of great assistance in enabling the many foreigners among the Mormons to acquire the English language.

The Mormon priests appear to be any thing but ascetics. Bro Philips having made a sort of circuit of the settlements, returned to Salt Lake City—"having," as he says, "been absent twelve days, travelled one hundred and fifty miles, and preached fifteen hours, attended two plays and one dance, and settled many minor difficulties. The people of Utah are busy fencing and putting in their grain." They have commenced to adopt a mud wall as a field fence.

HOSTILITY OF THE SIOUX.—A letter to the *News* written from the neighborhood of Fort Laramie, says that neither property nor lives were safe in that region, as the Sioux have commenced war upon the traders as well as the soldiers.

The *News* is now published in quarto form, and it's appearance, typographically would do honor to the old States.

The papers contain little news. A rumor was current that Col. Steptoe had declined the appointment of Governor of Utah, but we are inclined to the opinion that it is unfounded. He may not, as yet, have accepted the appointment.

Elder P. P. Pratt writes from San Francisco, Jan. 20th, that baptisms progress slowly, but that a wonderful revolution is in progress in the public mind. At a general conference held in St. Mary's Hall, Santa Clara, Dec. 30th, and 31st, 5 branches of the Church were represented, viz: San Francisco, Union City, Santa Clara, St. John and Sacramento, with 123 members, mostly in good standing and active; and some are determined to "gather" to the stakes of Zion and do their duty.

J. M. Grant was chosen Mayor of Great Salt Lake City, at the election held on the 5th March.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.

The great race against time, for $20,000, on the statement of the owner of Lecomte and Lexington, that in a four mile race one of these horses would make the quickest time on record, came off to-day, and the prize was won by Lexington in seven minutes and nineteen seconds.

A correspondent of the Boston *Chronicle* writes from Chicago that forty or fifty members of the Indiana Legislature, after the passage of the Maine Law by that body, sent out a message to the people of that State, protesting against the law on constitutional grounds and advising their constituents, and the people of the State generally to pay no attention or regard whatever to the law.

☞ We hear from New Mexico as late as the 25th February, that a force of from seven to eight hundred men in all, were organized at Taos to proceed immediately against the Utahs.

This force, under the command of Colonel Fauntleroy, United States First Dragoons, is deemed adequate to subdue any body of the Indians that can be brought together before the summer months. The scene of operations being exclusively in the Rocky Mountains, the troops will encounter cold of Arctic severity, which, whilst rendering the expedition comfortless in prospect, holds out the best hope for the success of the enterprise.

Some thirty or forty of the most noted woodsmen in the western World, are said to be numbered with the command—among whom are Captain St. Vrain and Kit Carson.

THE BLACK WARRIOR CASE SETTLED.—The Washington *Union* confirms the statement that the Spanish Government has agreed to award the indemnity demanded by our Government in the Black Warrior case.

☞ The Washington *Star* says Mr. MASON has entirely recovered his health, and will resume his functions as Minister to France. He does not contemplate coming home at present.

☞ The Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, in a letter to his constituents, declines a re-election to Congress. He will be much missed in that body. His great urbanity, his perfect fairness, and his powerful tallent made him one of the very foremost of its master-spirts. He has a national reputation, and nobly has he won it.

In his letter of declination he says:

"We retire from the field together; but should it ever be my fortune to reappear on the political theatre, I shall be happy to welcome our old friends in the old uniform—of which, at least, it could be said that under the name of whigs they offered a fair field and an open encounter."

THE CASE OF EMMA MOORE.—We stated a few days since that the body of Emma Moore, the young woman whose mysterious disappearance from Rocheater, New York, some time ago, caused much excitement, had been found. Miss Moore disappeared on the night of November 14th, and has therefore, been missing over four months. The appearance of the body indicate that she had been all the time under water; but the manner and means of her death are as great a mystery as ever. Physicians testified that the deceased was *enciente*, and had been so for six or seven months. This, together with a refusal to marry on the part of whoever betrayed her, will be considered as affording a reason for self-destruction. Wm. Whitlock, to whom she was engaged to be married, has been taken into custody.

☞ Every citizen should bear in mind that from and after the first day of April, all must letters be prepaid; otherwise they will not be sent from the office where mailed.

☞ The American gold coin passed in Japan by Mr. Burrows, in his recent expedition to Jeddo Bay, were ordered by the Emperor to be returned, in consequence of the word "liberty" having been detected upon them by the interpreter.

DEATH OF JUDGE CUMMINGS.—Hon. David Cummings, for many years a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Massachusetts died at his residence in Dorchester, at an advanced age. The deceased formerly resided in Salem. He was father to Miss Maria Cummings, so widely known as the authoress of "The Lamplighter."

THE FILLIBUSTERS.—It begins to appear that the reports at various times during the past three months touching the preparations for a descent upon Cuba, were not exaggerated. We not only continue to hear of the great fillibuster enterprise, under General Quitman, but the discoveries lately made in Caba itself, confirm the idea that the conspiracy is a very formidable one—in the United States as well as there.

☞ A Washington letter says, it is understood that it is not the intention of the Secretary of War to place the new regiments which have been raised, immediately into the field—the contemplation being to send them to the forts and military rendezvous, and to withdraw therefrom, for more active service those who have hitherto been engaged in garrison duty.

INDIAN WAR BREWING.—The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 17th, says that the Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Laramie appears to be determined to give the whites a *big fight* this spring. They have been unusually impudent in their stock stealing operations, and the Republican learns from private correspondence that they are certainly prepairing for a fierce conflict with the force which our government may send to chastise them for their thefts and murders.

LAST OF THE EMMA MOORE CASE.—The verdict of the Jury appointed to examine this case, is that Miss Moore "came to her death by drowning, whether of her own voluntary act, or otherwise, from the evidence adduced, is entirely unknown to this jury." WHITELOCK, who was arrested on suspicion has been discharged. This is all that human power can do. The rest must be settled at the bar of God.

☞ A correspondent of the New York Herald states that Jefferson Davis, will shortly resign, upon his appointment to the post of Brigadier General, lately created by an act of Congress.

☞ The New York Courier and Enquirer publishes a protest made by the Minister of Peru, the Charge d'Affairs of Spain, the Charge d'Affairs of France, and the English Consul at Quito, against the transfer to the United States of any interest whatever in the Gallipagos islands.

FOR BOTH PARTIES.

COL. J. PATTON ANDERSON and HON. WM. STRONG, the Democratic and Whig candidates for delegate to Congress, will address their fellow citizens of the Territory at the following times and places:

At county seat of Lewis county on the last day of the District Court.
At Pacific City on Monday 4th of June.
At Breceville, in Chehalis County on the 6th of June.
At Chinook city on the 7th of June.
" Cathlamet on 8th of June.
" Oak Point on 9th of June.
" Cathlapootle, Clark Co., on 11th June.
" Fort Vancouver, Clark Co., on 13th June.
" Washougle " " " 14th June.
" Cascades on 16th June.
" Monticello on 18th June.
" Cowlitz Landing 20th June.
" Goodell's on 22nd June.
" Whatcom on 28th June.
" Coveland on 30th June.
" Port Townsend 2nd July.
" Port Gamble on 3d July.
" Seattle on 5th July.
" Steilacoom on 7th July.
" Olympia, 9th July.

N. B. The friends of the respective candidates are requested to give notice of the time of meeting, and also appoint a place for said meeting in their respective precincts.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

OLYMPIA, W. T., May 26, 1855.

Provisions—		Groceries—	
Beef, fresh, ₰ lb.	10@12	Sugar, brc, ₰ lb.	12½@15
Mutton, " ₰ "	12@15	Sugar, white crush. per lb.	25
Pork, fresh and salt, ₰ lb.	10@18	Coffee, ₰ lb.	18@25
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl.	$30	Tea, " "	75@1
Clear Pork, ₰ "	$35	Rice, Caro., ₰ lb.	9@10
Bacon, clear, ₰ lb.	18@20	Dried Apples, ₰ lb	9@18
Hams, ₰ lb.	0@22	Dried Peaches " "	none
Shoulders, ₰ lb.	9@16	Chili Peaches, " "	none
Salmon, ₰ lb.	9@10	Soap, ₰ lb.	10@12½
Codfish, ₰ lb.	6@8	Starch, ₰ lb.	37½
Mackerel, ₰ half bbl.	none.	Candles, mold, ₰ lb	37½
Butter, ₰ lb.	40	do Adm. " "	62½
Lard, " "	22	do Sperm, " "	75
Cheese, " "	50	Tobacco, ₰ lb.	50@75
Flour, ₰ 100 lbs.	@$6	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn Meal, ₰ lb.	7	Pepper, grain, ₰ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	@3	Molasses, ₰ gal.	50@62½
Salt, coarse, ₰ ₰.	@3	Syrup, " "	@$1
Potatoes, ₰ bush.	50	Vinegar, cider, ₰ gallon.	75
Onions, " "	2.00	Lamp oil, ₰ gal.	@$2.25
Beets, " "	2.00	**Liquors—**	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ₰ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Beans, Chili, ₰ lb.	7@8	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Beans, white, ₰ lb.	none	Gin, ₰ gal	@$2.50
Eggs, ₰ doz.	50	Port Wine, ₰ gal.	1.50@$2
Dry Goods—		Cherry Brandy, ₰ gallon.	$1.50@$2
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard.	15	**Sundries—**	
Shirtings, bro. 3-4 per yard	none	Nails, ₰ keg	@$10
Shirtings, bleu. 4-4	16½	Window glass, ₰ box.	20@24
Drillings, bro. ₰ yd	16½	Sash, ₰ light.	@25
Prints, ₰ yard	12½@20	Axes,	$1.50@$2
Blankets, ₰ pr.	$5@$8	Buckets, 3 hoop.	50@75
Hosiery, wool hlf. per doz.	$3@$6	Brooms,	50
do cotton, ₰ doz.	2.50	**Lumber—**	
Palats, &c—		Sawed fir, ₰ M.	$10@15
Lead, white, ₰ lb.	20@25	" cedar, "	$12@16
do colors, " "	25@37½	Shingles, ₰ M.	$3@$3
Linseed oil, ₰ gal	$3.50	Square timber, ₰ foot.	8@10
Turpentine, " "	3,50	Piles, ₰ foot.	3@4

Olympia School.

AN EXAMINATION will be held and prizes awarded, on Wednesday, 30th inst. The friends of the pupils and of education are respectfully requested to be present.

Mr. Cornelius will deliver an address on the "Education of Woman."

Examination to commence at 2 o'clock, p. m.

May 26.

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 3 o'clock P. M.

Free Soil Convention.

In pursuance of a call numerously signed by anti slavery men of all parties, a territorial convention of the friends of freedom will be held in Olympia, on the 26th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of organizing a republican party in Washington territory.

The action of said convention to be based on the following propositions:—

1st. To absolve the general government from any connection with, or support of, the institution of slavery.

2nd. No more slave states, and no slave territory.

3d. Modification or repeal of the fugitive slave act.

Friends of freedom in Washington territory, the oft repeated encroachments of the slave power upon the constitution, and their recent invasion of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, calls upon us to act.

A republican party has been organized in most of the free states, and have in the recent elections successfully maintained free principles, in some cases, by overwhelming majorities.

Let it be seen that Washington territory is willing to bear her part in the arduous contest, and as certain as the omnipotence of truth will be the success of our efforts.

May 5, 1855.

PROSPECTUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED propose publishing a weekly newspaper to be called the

Puget Sound Courier,

TO BE DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Commerce, Literature, Arts, News, Politics, &c.,

At the town of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T.

APPLETON & GUNN, *Editors and Publishers.*

It will be the constant aim of the conductors of the COURIER to disseminate far and wide, a knowledge of the great natural resources of Washington territory, in order thereby to secure their speedy development. The agricultural and commercial interests of Puget Sound will demand and receive our special attention, and all interests connected with the growth, welfare and prosperity of our territory will always be advocated. The Editors having been residents on the Pacific coast for a number of years, and having determined to become citizens of Washington territory, in preference to either Oregon or California—partly on account of the superior inducements and advantages of the former—their advocacy will be as sincere and hearty, as they deem it may be *forcible* and *successful*.

The columns of this Journal will be contributed to by leading men of the territory, and be open to the discussion of any question affecting the interests of the territory, while under the management of the undersigned. We can give the assurance that much valuable aid has been promised, and already secured, to make the COURIER a valuable companion to the man of business, and a good and interesting family newspaper.

In politics the COURIER will be *WHIG*, and in all political contests, issues, and controversies, may be relied upon to stand by the principles of that party whose success can alone restore tranquility, prosperity and security to the nation at home, and respectability abroad.

The great landmarks of the creed, established by Clay, Webster, Fillmore, and a host of others, based upon a national platform—extending its field of action to a great and whole Union—knowing "no south, no north," are the political lights to guide our path.

In entering upon the arduous duties of their respective stations, the publishers frankly acknowledge their utter inability to any thing, however high their hopes and good their intentions, without adequate *material aid* from their fellow-citizens throughout the territory, and they express the confident hope that a generous, liberal and patriotic public will accord them that assistance which the importance and beneficial character of their services may demand.

The terms of the COURIER will be $5 per annum—$3 per six months—25 cents per single copies.

W. B. APPLETON,
E. T. GUNN.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons residing in this Territory, who may have served in any war in the United States, either as officers, soldiers, volunteers, teamsters, naval officers, seamen, mariners, or navy clerks, and to the surviving widows and minor children of persons having so served, that the undersigned will pay particular attention to making out and transmitting their applications to the proper departments, for bounty land warrants, under the act of congress of March 3d, 1855.

Applications by letter promptly attended to.

B. F. KENDALL,
Attorney at Law.

May 26, 1855. n3?2. Olympia, W. T.

Notice

IS given that I will attend at the office of the county Auditor in Olympia, on Monday the 28th day of May, for the purpose of receiving the assessment taken by me, and correct all mistakes necessary. All persons interested are requested to attend.

SAMUEL COULTER, Assessor.

Olympia, May 14th 1855—2t

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

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

Tobacco.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED—TOBACCO AG'CY! GREEN, HEATH & ALLEN, corner of Washington and Battery streets, San Francisco, would inform the trade of California and Oregon, that they have established a house in this city for the sale of VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, which they are received direct from, and selling directly on account of, the manufacturers; consequently, they can sell at prices that must be satisfactory. The invoice value of our present stock is considerably over $200,000, comprising an assortment as to style and quality, greatly superior to any thing ever offered on the Pacific coast, and equal to that of any house in the Atlantic States. Among the brands are the following:

Crumpton's FOUR ACE; do SOV. OF THE SEAS;
Crumpton's BRIDE OF THE PACIFIC; do MEDAL,
Halsey's FOUR A's; Boyd's GOLD LEAF,
Saunder's HARRY OF THE WEST;
Ferguson's STAR OF THE WEST;
Miller & Crenshaw's BLUFF CITY;
Booker's CANTELOPE;
Dickenson's OCEAN and WITCHES' EYE;
Crosby & Wootten's METROPOLITAN.

Also, Smoking and Leaf Tobacco, and 200 packages ordinary brands. may 19,—3m.

Administrators Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon an order from the Probate Judge in and for Island County, W. T., I will offer for public sale, on the premises in said county, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, the one fourth interest in the Saw Mill, known as the Teelalep Mill; 10,000 feet three inch lumber, 923 feet one inch lumber, one cooking stove, one trunk and contents, one carpet bag one Comstocks Chemistry, and one American Practice, as the property of the estate of Wesley F. Cherry, deceased. A credit of six months will be given with security, as required by law, on the Mill property.

SAMUEL WALKER, Administrator.

OAK HARBOR, April 17th 1855.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration, bearing date April 17th, 1855, have been granted the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Whatcom county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of John Thomas deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within one year from this date for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. W. R. PATTLE, Adm'r,

Whatcom County, April 17th, 1855.

To W. Reaton and Daniel Howard.

WHEREAS on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1854, the complaint of John N. Ayers vs. W. Reaton 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 Reaton & 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

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. 2mj

STUART'S EXPRESS!

From Olympia, W. T., to Portland, O. T.,

CONNECTING WITH THE

PACIFIC CO'S EXPRESS,

FOR THE

ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!

HAVING made arrangements with the PACIFIC EXPRESS CO., all letters entrusted to my care will be forwarded to destination under their charge. I shall dispatch a regular Express from Olympia semi-monthly in time to connect with the P. M. S. S. Co's steamers, touching at Cowlitz Landing, Monticello, Robler and St. Helens. Returning will leave Portland for Olympia immediately on the arrival of the Express from California.

Bills of exchange procured on the Atlantic States and Europe.

Particular attention paid to collection of notes, bills, &c.

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.

Office at J. E. Williams' store.

A. B. STUART.

Olympia, May 19, 1855.

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 Shal-squihl; 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. n28tf.

For Sale.

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

Olympia, Dec. 13th, 1854. 14tf

Dissolution.

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

E. H. WILSON,
J. K. HURD.

Dec. 15, 1854.—16tf

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Army Officers, Soldiers, Volunteers, Teamsters, Naval Officers, Seamen, Mariners and Navy Clerks, and their surviving Widows and minor Children.

YOU are now entitled to a Land Warrant for 160 acres; and if you have already received 40 or 80 acres, you are entitled to an additional quantity, equal to 160 acres. Whether you desire to sell or locate your Warrants, it is important that the same be procured without delay, as the great number of Warrants which will be thrown upon the market, must soon materially reduce their value. Persons entitled to Warrants are requested to apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, *No.* 157 *Broadway*, New York, who has made arrangements with the Department as enables him to procure Warrants with the least possible delay.

The applicant is required to state his name, age and residence, including town, county, and State; the company, regiment and war he served in, and the captain of his company; whether the applicant enlisted or volunteered, and on what day and year, and for what term; whether he has ever received any Warrants, and if so, for how many acres, and what has become of such Warrant. If the claimant served in the navy, his statement must be varied according to the facts of the case.

If a widow applies, she must, in addition, give the place and time of her marriage, the name and official title of the person who performed the ceremony, together with the time and place of her husband's death.

On receiving these facts, Mr. Livingston will send to the applicant, duly prepared, and ready for execution, all the necessary papers, with full instructions. These papers, after being duly executed, may be returned to Mr. Livingston; whereupon the certificate will be obtained, and either the Warrant itself, or the money therefor, as may be desired, can be forwarded to the applicant or his attorney. Regular correspondents, who prepare the cases of others, and forward them to the undersigned, will be liberally dealt with.

Having all the necessary blank forms, and being familiar with the requirements of the law, and his arrangement being complete, applicants can avoid much of the uncertainty and delay which might otherwise occur.

Address all communications to

JOHN LIVINGSTON,
157 Broadway, New York.

REFERENCES:

Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.
Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War,
Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy,
Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury,
Hon. ROBERT MCCLELLAND, Secretary of Interior,
Hon. CALEB CUSHING, Attorney General,
Col. JOHN J. ABERT, Topographical Engineer U.S.A.
Lt. Col. S. H. LONG, " " "
Col. F. S. BELTON, Third Artillery "
And public officers generally.

march 34tf

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

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.

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.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

GEORGE GIBBS, Brigadier Gen.

Steilacoom, March 18, 1855. n28-tf.

May Flower, El Sacramento,

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

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

SAM. H. PRICAARD,
Up stairs, corner Battery and Sacramento Sts.,
San Francisco.

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

March 31, 1855. 1m29

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.

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

THE "ARISTOCRATIC DRY ROT."—The late attacks of the London press upon the aristocratic element of the British government as the cause of the present defects in the military system is seconded by Douglass Jerrold, who calls it the "aristocratic dry rot," and says the whole fabric is the structure of a century or more of the most shameful injustice, the vilest jobbing, and the most selfish ignorance. He congratulates the country on its fall with the ministry, and says:

"Henceforth, we must have generals and officers from the great mass of the people, and not from a few coteries. Genius and wounds and service must henceforth purchase military rank, and not cash. Scars may buy promotion but not bank checks. And the time is fast coming—present events hurry it onward—when the people of England will no longer be the property of two or three houses—coroneted Noodles and Doodles; imbecilities that 'come in with the Conquero,' and will go out with the coming of the conquering mass—but will supply their own statesmen. Brains will rule and not baubles."

U. S. SENATE.—The Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, and California have each been unable to elect a U. S. Senator this year and have in effect referred the matter to the their successors. The vacancies thus existing were filled in the recent congress by two Nebraska, and two Anti-Nebraska Senators. Besides these, there are two vacancies from New Hampshire, which will be filled by Anti-Nebraska men, and one in Alabama, which will be filled by a Nebraska man. The new Senate will stand about 2 to 1 in favor of the Nebraska Law. A majority of the House will probably be opposed to that law, so far as it bears upon the old Missouri Compromise Line, though it is by no means certain that a majority will be in favor of repeal. If they should be, it will avail nothing, as the Senate will non-concur.

☞ The Roman Catholics are going into a general defence, simultaneously, of the Immaculate Conception, as a very important truth necessary to salvation; and they quote largely to show that the Church in the early ages belived it, and the Christian fathers rejoiced in it, though the fact was almost hidden from them, that it might be revealed in fuller glory at this late date.

An interesting inscription was recently discovered in the excavations round the Pantheon, referring to the corporation of tavern keepers, instituted in Rome during the reign of Arcadius and Honorious, when Lampadins was prefect of the city, A. D. 366.

THE GEOMETRY OF PROVIDENCE.—The following striking passage occurs in one of Victor Hugo's late discourses:

"Justice is a theorem; punishment is as exact as Euclid; crime has its angles of reflection; and we men tremble when we perceive in the obscurity of human destiny the lines and figures of that enormous geometry which the crowd call chance, and the thinking men call Providence."

A NEW VEGETABLE.—It is said that the Tannye, or Sandwich Island potatoe, has been introduced into cultivation in several of the Southern States. It is described as a "delicious vegetable," and the plant is very productive. The editor of the San Antonio Texas says that a gentleman in that vicinity raised six bushels of the article upon a piece of ground fifteen feet square.

The Scotch papers make the following announcement: "Died at Abbotsford, on the 7th inst., in his 85th year, Peter Mathieson, the old and faithful servant of Sir Walter Scott, and for nearly thirty years his coachman."

MRS. MARYATT, mother of Capt. Maryatt, the popular novelist, died near London, on the 13th December, aged 88 years She was the daughter of Fredrick W. Geyer, and was born in Boston, Mass., in which city she was married in 1787.

☞ The Wanderer, of Vienna, states that the body of Duke de Reichstadt (Napoleon II) will be conveyed to the French frontier, as soon as the railways are cleared of snow.

☞ It is announced in recent Paris letters, that immediately on the arrival of ex-president Van Buren in Paris, from Italy, he received a pressing invitation from the French Emperor to pay him a visit, with which he complied, and the two had a long interview. The Hon. Robert M. McLane, U. S. Minister to China, who has also been on a visit to Paris, has had several interviews, it is said, with the Emperor, and also with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

☞ On the 31st of January there were 5686 convicts under sentence of transportation in confinement in England, and 2369 convicts were at large with tickets of leave.

☞ The masonic grand lodge of Massachusetts has in its possession a lock of Washington's hair, which is carefully kept in a golden casket.

Edward F. Underhill, recently the leading reporter of the New York *Times*, has taken charge of the local department of *The St. Louis Intelligencer*.

HORACE GREELEY'S WHITE COAT.—The following is Greeley's own account of his notorious "white coat."

"People suppose it is the same old coat, but it isn't. The original white one came from Ireland. An emigrant brought it out; he wanted money and I wanted a coat, so I bought it of him for twenty dollars, and it was the best coat I ever had. They do work *well* in the old countries; not in such a hurry as we do."

The man who is too poor to take a paper, has bought a slab-sided dog, an old shot gun, and a twenty shilling gold watch. He educates his children in the street and boards his shanghais in his neighbors' gardens.

Captain Ethan A. Allen, the last surviving son of General Ethan Allen, of the American revolution, died at his residence in Norfolk county, Virginia, on the 6th inst., in the 77th year of his age. He was born in Vermont, graduated at West Point, entered the U. S. Army in 1804, and left it when the army was reduced in 1821.

The post-mortem examination of Bill Pool disclosed a remarkable physiological fact, one of the balls which was discharged at him entered his breast between the fifth and sixth ribs, and was found buried in the center of the heart. Nevertheless, he lived several days after he was shot.

The Chicago *Press* states that an agent of the "Netherlands Trading Company," more familiarly known as the Dutch East Indian Company, has visited Chicago on a tour of observation, with a view to open a trade through the St. Lawrance, and also through New York with the northwest, for its productions of beef, flour, &c., and with the southwest also, for its cotton, sugar and tobacco.

UNCERTAINTY OF POLITICAL POWER.—The present condition of two distinguished Mexican statesmen, Antoniy Cannles and Jesus Cardenas, former governor of the State of Tamaulipas, is an example of the uncertainty of the permanency of human power. The great Guadalajara revolution, which drove President Arista into exile for the second time, also robbed these two men of their proud positions and set them to playing hide and seek in their own country.—The first is now teacher of mathematics in some obscure village in the interior, while the latter is an *attache* to a village church in the Valle del Maiz, both in obscurity, and both reduced to destitute poverty.

KEBRASKA.—The seal of the Supreme Court is described as follows: "The inscription 'SUPREME COURT OF NEBRASKA—SEAL,' engraved in plain letters, so as to have the word 'seal' at the bottom. A plain or prairie ground, on the right the sun rises just above the horizon, and an emigrant with his wife and children. In the centre, Justice with her scales poised. On the left, an Indian, who turns his head, to take a last lingering look of his hunting ground before leaving them to the possession of the pale-face."

UNEQUALIFIED MEANNESS.—A poor woman who looked as if poverty and the pawnbroker had made sad inroads upon her wardrobe, applied to Mayor Wood of New York, last week, for process to compel DAVIS & SON, proprietors of a furnishing house in Warren street, to pay her two dollars which they owed her for making shirts at *twelve and a half cents* apiece We doubt not that Messrs. Davis & Son are the most ranting philanthropists—of the Aminidab Sleek School.

AN INDIGNANT EDITOR.—A Western editor in answer to a complaint of a patron that he did not give news enough, told him that when news was scarce to read the bible, which he had no doubt would be news to him.

Letters from Paris mentions a rumor that the Empress Eugenia is to be repudiated by Napoleon; in other words a divorce is to be obtained for high political reasons.

NEW ENGLAND ISMS.—The following was written by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in 1813:

"If New England loses her influence in the councils of the Union, it will not be owing to any diminution of her population. It will be from the partial sectarian, or, as Hamilton called it, clanish spirit, which makes so many of her political leaders jealous and envious of the South. This spirit is, in its nature, narrow and contracted, and it always works by means like itself."

☞ The law abolishing capital punishment in Michigan, took effect on the 2d of March, 1847; since which time, a period of nearly eight years, only fifteen persons have been convicted of murder, and sentenced for life to solitary confinement at labor in the State Prison.

Photographic pictures and portraits are being carried to great perfection in Europe. They are free from the dazzling metallic lustre of daguereotypes. They are now executed also in New York.

The "old soldiers" are determined to get all they can out of government. On Monday last, thirty-seven hundred applications for bounty land for them were received at the pension office.

The Hon. Thomas Fitzgerald, formerly United States Senator from Michigan, died at Niles, in that State, on the 25th of March.

The total amount of shipping wrecked from the head of Lake Michigan to the foot of Lake Ontario, during the past season, is nearly as follows, viz:—Of steamers 7, large propellers 12, brigs 6, barques and schooners 48.

☞ Mr. Casan having heard the famous Thomas Fuller repeat some verses on a scolding wife, was so delighted with them as to request a copy. "There is no necessity for that," said Fuller, "as you have got the original."

☞ It is stated that Colonel Kinney has sold his fine ranch at Corpus Christi, Texas, to a French Company for $150,000—cash down $100,000. We venture the prediction that he has not ceased his connection with the Central American expedition, but will show his hand decidedly, before long.

The extension of the Treasury Department Building is to be upon the original plan made by Thomas U. Walters, Esq., architect. The extension will cover or inclose all the space in front of the present State Department, and to, perhaps, 100 feet west of that building.

PEOPLE'S EMPORIUM!

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

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. A. 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

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

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, 1853. 29tf

IRON CASTINGS AND MACHINERY.

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

EIGHT CENTS PER POUND.

MACHINERY, Engines and Boilers, at a corresponding reduction.

VULCAN FOUNDARY Co., SAN FRANCISCO.

GEO. GORDON, Prest.
E. T. STEEN,
Feb. 24, 1855-n24-3m Mechanical Manager.

GEORGE L. STORY,

DRUGGIST,

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

Dec. 3, 1853.

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Porcelain Gum Teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answering every end of the natural teeth.

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

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

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

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

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

ALLEN & CO.

HAVE just received, per bark Luika, and offer for sale at the

Sandwich Island Store, at Tumwater,

Blue drills, brown drills;
Mexican mixtures, cottonades;
Suffolk drills, striped shirting;
Assorted prints, blankets;
Cadet pants, fine black do;
Denim frocks and pants;
Hickory shirts, white shirts;
Merino shirts and drawers;
U. S. hats, Henry Clay do;
Boots, cloth caps;
Mess pork, hams, beef;
Rice, sugar, coffee, syrup;
Vinegar, pickles, sauces;
Ginger, pepper, mustard;
Turpentine, oil, and white lead,

With many other articles too numerous to mention.—All of which will be sold at reasonable rates, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Jan. 12, 1855. n18tf.

Cabinet Shop.

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

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

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

TE TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

All orders promptly attended to by

J. P. KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco, California.

Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

MOUNT VERNON.

THE subscriber having located twenty miles above the Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, on what was formerly known as the Chicatat 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.

3m48 J. L. MITCHELL.

OLYMPIA BAKERY

AND

BEEF MARKET!

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

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

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

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

—ALSO—

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

J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Tekalet, 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 Tekalet, 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.

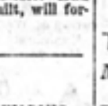
F. W. Pettygrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up.

L. B. HASTINGS,
F. W. PETTYGROVE,
A. A. PLUMMER.

Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28tf

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

C. C. HEWITT.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

AND

PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T.

March 24, 1855. n28-1y.

C. H. MASON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE—PORTLAND HOSPITAL, FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

G. A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

Evans & Ebey,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Offices—Olympia and Port Townsend, W. T.

I. N. EBEY, Port Townsend, W. T. } ELWOOD EVANS, Olympia, W. T.

Aug. 12, 1854. 49tf

CLARK DREW,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

122 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 4tf.

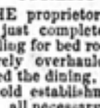
WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(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, consisting the following different kinds:

APPLES.

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

PEARS.

Butlett,	Marich Louise,
White Dojenne,	Julienne,
Dearborn Seedling,	Jargonelle,
Madelene,	Pound, Monts Large,
Nadoleon,	Bize Blanca,
Fondan,	Seekel.
Dr Awtuns,	

CHERRIES.

Roal Ann,	Dawnton,
Red Carnation,	Black Monells,
May Duke,	Kehtish Bigedrow.
Late Duke,	

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

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

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

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

E. D. WARBASS.

Eden Farm, Cowlitz Landing, Aug. 22, 1854. 1tf

Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

Wanted.

INFORMATION of WILLIAM MCTGOMERY 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.

September 6, 1852. 7tf.