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AGENTS.

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United States—A few Impartial Statistics.

The following statistics, which we extract from the Boston *Post*, shows the grounds upon which rests the common boast that 'this is a great country.'

The thirty-one States, nine territories, and District of Columbia, comprising the United States of America, are situated within parallels of 10 degs. east longitude and 48 degs. west meridian of Washington, and extending on the Atlantic coast from 25 degs. and on the Pacific from 32 degs. to 48 degs. of north latitude, and contains a geographical area of 3,306,865 square miles, being but one-tenth less than the entire continent of Europe. They contain a population at the present time of 25,000,000, of whom 21,000,000 are whites. The extent of its sea-coast exclusive of islands and rivers to the head of the tide water is 12,669 miles. The length of ten of its principal rivers is 20,000 miles. The surface of its five great lakes is 90,000 square miles. The number of miles of railways in operation within its limits is 20,000, constructed at a cost of $600,000,000. The length of its canals is 5,000 miles. It contains within its limits the longest railway on the surface of the globe—the Illinois Central—which is 731 miles.

The annual value of its agricultural productions is $2,000,000,000. Its most valuable product is Indian corn, which yields annually $400,000,000; and in surveying the agricultural product of our country, we are not only struck with their abundance, but with their great variety. Our territory extends from the frigid region of the north to the genial climate of the tropics, affording almost every variety of temperature and every kind of grain and vegetables. Her productions range from cold ice and hard granite of the North, the golden corn of the West, to the cotton and sugar of the South, and nearly all in sufficient quantities to supply our domestic consumption, and furnish large supplies for exportation, thus furnishing nearly all of the value as well as the bulk of our foreign commerce; suggesting thereby the irresistible conclusion that agriculture is the great transcendant interest of our country, and upon which all other interests depend.

The amount of registered and enrolled tonage is 4,407,010 tons. The usual amount of the capital invested in manufactures is $600,000,000. The amount of its foreign imports in 1853 was $267,978,647, of exports $230,970,157. The annual amount of its internal trade is $6,000,000,000. The annual products of their labor (other than agricultural) is $1,500,000,000. The annual value of the income of its inhabitants is $1,000,000,000. The value of its farms and live stock is $5,000,000,000. Its mines of gold, copper, lead and iron, are among the richest in the world. The value of the gold produced in California is $100,000,000 per annum. The surface of its coal fields is 133,132 square miles. Its receipts from customs, lands, &c., in 1853 were $61,327,274, and its expenditure $43,543,263. Its national domain consists of 2,174,188 square miles of land. Its national debt is but $50,000,000. The number of its banks at the present time is about 1,100, with a capital of $300,000,000. Within her borders are 81,000 schools, 6,000 academies, 234 colleges and 3,000 churches. Only one in twenty-two of its white inhabitants is unable to read and write and nineteen of its twenty-one million of white inhabitants are native born.

☞ The new King of the Sandwich Island is evidently a gallant man. He has determined to give all the females in the city each a new black silk or satin dress patern, in order that they may appear in respectable and fitting costume at his father's funeral.

Judge Blackford, of Indiana, one of the newly appointed claims court, has arrived in Washington. It is stated that a large number of claimants are already preparing to lay their cases before the court, and that French spoliation claims, and numberless others, will be pressed at an early period, upon its consideration.

European—Sevastopol—the Vienna Conference &c.

By the arrival at New York of the steamships Washington and Baltic, dates have been received from Sevastopol to the 20th of March.

The steamer Baltic brought intelligence that the first of the four bases of peace was unconditionally accepted by Russia, and that the second was proceeding favorably. Since then, the second has likewise been accepted, but difficulties of a serious nature have occured on the third. The Western Powers, foreseeing trouble, did not propose the demolition of Sevastopol, but modified their demands into a reduction of Russian power in the Black Sea, in recompense for which they offer to evacuate the Russian territory. The Russian plenipotentiaries reply that they are not authorized to accede to any such terms, and must remit the matter to St. Petersburg. Here the Conference stands still.

All the plenipotentiaries have sent to their government for instructions, and the conference will probably be adjourned until final authority shall arrive.

Prince Gortschakoff, on the 26th, moved for the admission of Prussia.

THE SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL.—The special correspondence of the London *Times* describes the condition of the army as much improved. Weather fine health and spirit of the troops better, provisions abundant, and sanitary regulations strictly enforced; but the actual works of the seige make no progress to justify favorable prophecies.—Actual increase of the lines and batteries there is, but it exists on both sides, and there has been no comparative advantage gained by the allies.

A formidable Russian force is assembled around Eupatoria, and virtually besieges the place. The Russians could not hold Eupatoria if taken, as it is completely under the guns of the English fleet.

Lord Raglans's latest dispatch announces a steady fire without any change in the aspect of affairs. Important operations are, however, going on.

The Russians continue to strengthen the works which they recently threw up, in advance of the Malakoff tower. These are not isolated works, but are part of an advanced line of defence, and consequently it is indispensible for the allies to destroy them. With this object in view, the British are pushing forward a parallel from an advanced point on the right, with a view to form a junction with a corresponding parallel which is being made on their side by the French.

Night encounters take place between the French and Russian riflemen. The latter have been repeatedly dislodged, but again return to their pits, under cover of the Russian batteries.

The London *Daily News* says, according to the most recent communications from Vienna, Lord John Russel is understood to see little or no prospect of peace at present, and expects to return to England by the 14th of April. The opinion is freely expressed that any peace made now would be precarious and uncertain.

The situation of the allies in the Crimea is represented in the official *Journal de St. Petersburg* in the following terms:—The position of the allies is now completely shut in by an enclosure of formidable entrenchments, extending from the great infantry camp near the citidel, by the heights of Inkermann, along the Tehernaye, as far as to the approaches of Balaklava. New divisions have joined the army. Grave events are expected.

A manifesto from the Holy Synod of St. Petersburg has been issued, adjuring the entire body of the faithful to enrol in the new militia of the empire.

Cuban Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

The cabinet is entirely harmonious upon the Cuban question. Commodore McAuley's instructions are not such as to create a *cases belli*. He will resort to force only if a case should arise in which international law will justify it. The administration is strongly in favor of a pacific relation with Spain, and Spain is fully advised thereof.

It is thought her Cuban indiscretion and outrages against our commerce, arose from the deep seated conspiracies among the Islanders, which confuses Gen. Concha; but we know that the assault upon our commerce, and the imprisonment of our citizens, must be put a stop to at once; and it is thought by the Administration that they will be stopped without the least danger of a war with Spain.

NEW YORK, April 18.

At an adjourned meeting of the friends of Dr. Peck, now under arrest at Cuba, the committee appointed to proceed to Washington, reported the result of their errand, which was that the President and Secretary of State assured them that the necessary steps should be taken at once to secure the liberty of Dr. Peck.

There is good deal of uneasiness in the commuity, in relation to our affairs with Spain. The *New York Mirror* publishes an extract of a private letter from a gentleman in Washington who is positioned to know whereof he speaks, who says that the President is bent on war, and that the best informed believe that war will result from the present Cuban flurry. Certain it is, that our gulf suadron has recently been increased, and it is said that orders have been given for a man-of-war, to fire into the first Spanish cruiser that shall stop an American steamer. If this is done, it will bring matters at once to a crisis.

Late advices from Mexico indicate the speedy fall of Santa Anna and the rise of Alvarez. It is thought that the ambitious agitator will soon again leave his country for his country's good.

Sandwich Islands.

NAVAL—PETROPOLOSKI TO BE BLOCKADED.—The *Polynesian* says H. B. M.'s screw corvette Brisk, 13 guns, Captain Curtis, arrived at Honolulu from Callao on the 14th April. On the 16th, she got up steam and towed the Dido out, which has gone to blockade Petropoloski. On the 17th, H. B. M.'s frigate Alceste, 50 guns, arrived from Callao, and came to anchor outside. She sailed again on the 20th—destination not publicly known. The frigate President, Admiral Bruce, sailed on Wednesday morning, April 18th, and the Brisk in the afternoon of the same day, bound to the northward.

The Hawaiian Legislature was in session, and was rapidly disposing of the business before it. A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives to permit the manufacture of wine upon the Islands.

THE NATIVES FAST DISAPPEARING.—Chief Justice Lee, in his report to the Legislature, says: "First, I would call your attention to those evils which threaten speedy destruction to the Hawaiian race. Such are licentiousness, drunkenness, and the transportation of our men out of the kingdom to die on foreign shores. These are great and increasing evils, and such as directly assail the national existence. Drunkenness is at work, and prostrates not a few. In Honolulu, during the last year it has been fearful, and it has extended to a class it never reached before—the staid, sober, middle class, who have been and still are the hope of the nation. Added to these losses is that of our young men, who go to sea in ships and never return, being left destitute in foreign countries to die of want and neglect. Every year we are dimishing in numbers, every day we are wasting away, and breathing shorter and fainter. The history of the past teaches us the events of the future, and if we will not read and heed its lessons, nothing can avert our impending destruction.

Australia.

The latest news from Australia states that the investigation consequent upon the late riot terminated, and the charges brought against the government officials proved to be unfounded. The leaders of the dissatisfied miners were found to be men who had themselves nothing to complain of or to redress, in fact political rowdies. The gold licenses are, however to be done away with.

The Sidney (Australia) Herald says that it is 'an undoubted fact that for a considerable period there has been a steady decrease in the production of gold. The following is an estimate of the total produce: August, 1851, to Dec. 1852, 3,538,422 oz.; during the year 1853, 5,193,059; during the year 1854, 3,022,596; making a total of 9,754,077 oz., which, at £4 per oz., would be worth $38,016,308, or taking the dollar at 4s, $195,081,540."

From Salt Lake.

The California mail arrived at Salt Lake City on the 25th March.

Sandy point, 7 miles west of Fort Laramie, Feb. 14th:—Messrs. S. M. Horner & Co., Great Salt Lake City.—Gents: A part of our horses and mules, about sixty-five head, were driven off yesterday by the Sioux Indians; among them were three of your mules—the three best. There were six left by your partner, Mr. Williams; you have three remaining We do not consider any property safe on this river, or lives either, any longer, as the Sioux, we think, have commenced their war on the traders as well as the soldiers.

We remain, yours respectfully,
WARD & GUERRIER.

A literary society has been formed at Salt Lake, under the name of the "Universal Scientific Society."

INFORMATION WANTED.—The following appears in the *News* of the 21st March:

Any member of the Church that can give information of the whereabouts, death, or apostacy, if any, of the following named members, will confer a great favor to the Council.

William Smith, Hugh Walker, Silas S. Davis, Elijah Haws, Ephraim Cheney, Joseph Hutchison, Henry Moore, Silas Nowel, Jeremiah Root, John Pickels, Nathan Butler, James M. Johnson, Rufus B. Linnel, George W. Springer, George W. Fowler.

GUNNISON'S MURDERERS.—The trial of the parties, Indians, arrested for being concerned in the massacre of Capt. Gunnison's party, was had in the U. S. District Court, Judge Kinney presiding, on the 19th of March. The San Francisco Herald, has a full report of the trial, with the evidence adduced. Lieut. Mowry acted as Associate Counsel in the prosecution, and Col. Babbitt acted as counsel for the prisoners.—After being out four hours, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and the prisoners were accordingly sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Great complaints exist throughout the territory in consequence of the want of mail facilities.

Joseph Russell, aged 70 years, and for fifteen years a member of the church, died on the 10th of March.

"The Greatest Grain Port in the World."

The editors of the Chicago *Press* have had their attention called to the subject indicated in the title, which heads this article, and with the assistance of a gentleman in that city engaged in the grain business, have given it a thorough investigation.—The result of their labors is thus stated in the *Press*:

"That there may be no ground for incredulity, we proceed to lay before our readers the statistics, gleaned from authentic sources, which confirm this statement. In the table which follows we have in all cases reduced flour to its equivalent in wheat, estimating five bushels of the latter to one of the former. The exports from the European ports are an average for a series of years—those of St. Louis for the year 1853, those of Chicago and Milwaukee, for the current year, and those of New York are for the past eleven months of the same year. With these explanations we invite attention to the following table:

	Wheat, bu.	Ind. Corn, bu.	Oats, Rye & barley.	Total. bu.
Odessa,	5,600,000		1,440,000	7,040,000
Galatz and Ibrella,	2,400,000	5,600,000	320,000	8,320,000
Dantzig,	3,080,000		1,328,000	4,408,000
St. Petersburg,		all kinds		7,200,000
Archangel,		"		2,528,000
Riga,		"		4,000,000
St. Louis,	3,082,000	918,358	1,081,078	5,081,468
Milwaukee	2,728,574	181,937	941,650	3,747,161
New York,	4,802,452	3,627,883		9,439,335
Chicago,	2,946,921	6,745,588	4,024,216	13,726,720

By comparing the exports of the different places mentioned in the above table, it will be seen that the grain exports of Chicago exceeded those of New York by 4,296,393 bushels, those of St. Louis by more than two hundred and fifty per cent—those of Milwaukee near four hundred per cent. Turning to the great granaries of Europe, Chicago nearly doubles St. Petersburg, the largest, and exceeds Galatz and Ibrella, combined, 5,496,727 bushels.

Twenty years ago Chicago, as well as most of the country from whence she now draws her immense supplies of breadstuffs, imported both flour and meat for home consumption—now, she is the largest primary grain depot in the world, and she leads all other ports of the world, also, in the quantity and quality of her beef export!!—We say the largest primary grain depot in the world, because it cannot be denied that New York, Liverpool, and some other great commercial centres, receive more breadstuffs than Chicago does in the course of the year, but none of them will compare with her, as we have shown above, in the amount collected from the hands of the producers.

WHAT A QUARTER SECTION OF LAND MAY BE WORTH.—Many years ago, a man named William Bennett, entered a half-quarter section of land in South Chicago, at a dollar and a quarter per acre. He was afterwards compelled to leave the State, for some crime. Rumor said he was in the Missouri penitentiary, and many efforts have been made to find him by those who wished to purchase the land. Meantime it has been improved, and passed through various hands, and is now worth a million and a half of dollars. The Chicago Press says a well known gentleman in that city, has been down South somewhere, has found Bennett, and has obtained the entire tract. He will commence actions of ejectment against those who are on the land.

☞ The total receipts for cash duties at the ports of New York for the nine months of the current fiscal year, are $25,947,115 53, against $32,794,595 64 for the fiscal year next previous; showing a decline in the expired portion of the current year of $6,846,480 11. The receipts for the past month reached $2,363,084, showing a million and a quarter decline, as compared with March, 1854. Customs receipts for the last quarter; at New York, $7,588,288; at Boston, $1,998,628; at Philadelphia, $958,711.

From the San Francisco Herald.

About the Indian Country, &c.

"As we stased some days ago, it appears that the four new regiments, two of cavalry and two of infantry, (Riflemen) are to be employed in garrison duty, at Jefferson Barracks, Louisville, Fort Monroe and Carlisle Barracks respectively, while the troops of the old regiments thus relieved are to be drawn off for active service in the Indian country. A number of the warlike tribes on the emigrant line across the Plains have of late committed so many outrages, and exhibited so hostile a spirit, that emigration from the Western States overland to California and Oregon, has been greatly checked during the present spring, and that source of increase to our population—heretofore the most reliable and of most benefit to our State, has been almost cut off. This threatens to become a most serious evil.—Unless we can obtain a large accession to our numbers from among the sturdy settlers of the West, our State is like to stagnate, for up to the present time, the departures fully equal, if they do not exceed the arrivals at our port by sea. We are happy to note that steps have been taken by the Administration to render the Overland Route safe, we yet hope in time for this season's emigration. Quite an army,—exceeding four thousand men—has been ordered to take the field to repress the incursions, and chastise the insolence of the savages who have for the last year been threatening the sparse settlements and emigrant parties on the Plains. This army will be placed under the command of Gen. Harney and will be amply sufficient to keep the savages in subjection. They are to be stationed in force at different posts on the route, and this circumstance will greatly favor the project of the enterprising parties in Missouri and in this State, who contemplate establishing a line of stage coaches across the Plains. Thanks to the energy of our army officers and volunteers, the outbreak of the Klamath Indians in the northern part of this State, has been repressed, and peace effected without the spilling of much blood. Throughout the whole State, the Indians are quiet, and if the whites will let them alone, they will continue so. The same is true of the Indian tribes in Oregon. An expedition is to start this season, however, to chastise the Snakes, who massacred, with such frightful cruelties, the party of emigrants near Fort Boise, last summer. Those savages deserve no mercy. Their atrocities were committed in cold blood, and without the slightest provocation. In New Mexico the Indians are at war with the whites at all points, and the Governor has found it necessary to call out five hundred volunteers, to assist the U. S. troops under General Garland, in saving the country from desolation. Both the Apaches and Utahs are in arms. They sweep the Territory, and when pursued, fly in safety with their booty and their captives, to their almost inaccessible retreats in the mountains, and if perchance brought to bay, boldly turn upon their pursuers, and give them a stand-up fight. In Texas also, the numerous tribes of Indians have for a long time been at war with the whites. The Apaches seem of late to have spared the imbecile Mexicans, to strike at higher game. It may be they have exhausted the border States of Mexico, and turn for a rich booty to the thriving settlements of Texas. Numerous conflicts have taken place in that quarter, between small parties of marauders and our troops, in all of which we were of course successful, but rarely without loss. Several promising officers have lost their lives of late, in skirmishes of this character.

☞ We see it stated by an Indiana paper that Judge Blackford, of that State, appointed by President Pierce, Judge of the U. S. Court of Claims, is now upwards of seventy years old. We have great respect for Judge B., but, if he is seventy or upwards, he is rather old for that position.

A Judge of the U. S. Court of Claims, like a Judge of the U. S. Suprme Court, is removable only by impeachment, and he cannot be impeached for age or imbecility. A man of seventy may, to be sure, be in the full possession of the intellectual vigor of his prime; but, even if he is, he cannot reasonably be expected to retain it for more than a very brief period. And the misfortune is that old men in office very seldom resign on account of the failure of their intellects, for, as an almost universal rule, they are unconscious of such failing and get very angry at the slightest intimation of it.

From the Boston Journal.

Pacific Railroad routes.

According to the report of the Scretary of war on the several railroad explorations, the extreme northern route (Maj. Stevens') between the 47th and 49th parallels of latitude, will require a road, allowing for ascent and descent, of 2,207 miles; estimated $130,871,000. The second, or Mormon route, will require a road of 2,031 miles; estimated cost, $116,95,000. Benton's great central route is pronounced utterly impracticable from its mountain obstructions. The estimated length of this route is 2,080 miles. The engineers think that 3,137 equated miles and $169,210,265, might do the work on the forth route (Senator Rusk's). The fifth route is near the 32d parallel, or the extreme southern route, via Texas, New Mexico, El Paso and the Gila, to the Pacific; estimated distance from Fulton, in Arkansas, to San Pedro, on the Pacific, 1,618 equated miles; allowing for ascents and descents 2,239 miles; estimated cost, $68,870,000. The advantages of this route are that it is practically a third shorter than any others between the Mississippi and the Pacific—that it goes by the flank of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada chain, instead of going over or under them—that the route is over a region of elevated table lands requiring little or no grading—and that the soil is dry and free from snow from one end to the other, except occasional light falls in New Mexico. The drawbacks of this route are that, after leaving Arkansas, it is a continuous desert to the Pacific, without timber and without water, except at an oasis here and there at long distances apart.—The Secretary of War proposes to supply water by artesian wells, and to transport the necessary timber from the two ends of the road to bridge over the desert:

RECAPITULATION.

[From Official Reports of Engineers.]

Routes.	Distance of Routes. Miles.	Ascents and Descent. Feet	Length of level Routes. Miles.	Comparative Cost.
Extreme northern	1,864	18,100	2,207	$130,781,900
Morman	2,032	29,120	2,573	116,095,000
Benton's	2,080	49,986	2,125	*
Alququerque	1,892	48,812	2,816	169,210,265
Extreme southern	1,618	32,784	2,209	68,970,006

*The cost by this route is so great that the road is impracticable.

SUMMIT OF HIGHEST PASS.

Extreme northern route	6,044
Tunnel at elevation of	5,219
Nothern route	8,378
Benton's route	10,032
Tunnel at elevation of	9,540
Albuquerque route	7,472
Extreme Southern route	5,717

THE SANDWICH ISLAND LADIES.—There are some among them who, in point of physical perfection, are surpassed by none throughout the whole earth. The girls are women at fifteen and sixteen. Their developement is rapid under the genial sun of the tropics. They have Malayan physiology and cast of countenance, with dark eyes, that seem to read the beholder's thoughts, and hair black and glossy as the wings of the raven. I have seen many of them on whose external beauty nature seems to have lavished all her skill. From their maturity unto quite past the meridian of life, the women appear to think, feel, and act like school girls. It is not until their beautiful tresses become mixed with gray that they begin to feel the coming on of life's winter. Then it is that they grow old rapidly, and they fade like flowers smitten by the chilly breath of the north. It may safely be asserted that these women acquire much of their physical perfection by frequent aquatic and equestern exercises.—*Sandwich Island Notes.*

A bill to incorporate the Missouri River and Platt Valley Railroad Company was recently passed by the Legislature of Nebraska. The capital stock is to be $5,000,000, and there is to be a double track. The road is to begin at the town of Plattsmouth, on the Missouri river, and run to Fort Karney, thence to Fort Laramie, thence to the western limits of Nebraska, upon the most eligible route, with a branch road from the mouth of the Nemaha, to unite with the main track at Grand Island, near Fort Karney.

☞ It is reported by telegraph that Baker, the murderer of Bill Poole, was landed at Cape Island, at the mouth of the Delaware river. The inhabitants of the place had turned out to search the woods for the fugitive.

☞ Mr. Mitchell, brother to John Mitchell, has invented a machine for setting type, and with its aid he has just finished setting up an octavo volume by Bancroft, the historian.

Miss Catherine Hayes gave a concert at Calcutta on the 15th of January. She is the first *prima donna* that has visited the Hindoos, and therefore she created much excitement. The high price of admission—$6 99 for reserved, and $4 60 for other seats—created great dissatisfaction.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

Col. J. P. ANDERSON.

THURSTON COUNTY.

COUNCILMAN.—Col. WILLIAM COCK.
REPRESENTATIVES.—C. B. BAKER.
WM. RUTLEDGE, JR.,
DAVID J. CHAMBERS,
CHAS. E. WEED,
RODOLPH M. WALKER,
JOHN N. LOW.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—JARED S. HURD.
COUNTY ASSESSOR—W. B. D. NEWMAN.
CO. COMMISSIONER—JOSEPH S. BROSHEARS.
COLONEL—B. F. SHAW.
LIEUT. COL.—JOSEPH MILES.
MAJOR—J. K. HURD.

ISLAND COUNTY.

REPRESENTATIVE—J. S. SMITH.

LEWIS AND CHEHALIS.

COUNCILMAN—C. W. STEWART.

WHATCOM.

REPESENTATIVE—EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

Resolutions of the Whig Convention.

Last week, it will be remembered, we devoted some attention to the fact, that all the resolutions passed by the late whig convention, did not appear in the published proceedings in that party's organ—the *Puget Sound Courier*, of May 19th. Since that time, an extra has been issued from that office, containing the omission complained of, and the following may, we suppose, be taken as the true version of what was passed by that convention, and will be adhered to, perhaps, unless the wire-pullers, now that they have evidence of the repudiation of their embraces by the free soilers, who have since made their own platform and nominations, may take a "second sober thought" and put forth "*still another*" platform—purely whig, and eschewing the thunder of free-soilism:

Resolved, That as Whigs, we advocate the doctrines of the American system, especially favoring liberal appropriations by the general government for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

Resolved, That there is urgent necessity for the early construction of the Pacific railroad, and that the policy of the Whig party, in relation to internal improvements, contemplates that the same shall be done at the expense of the General Government.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands, Vancouver's Island and all of British North America.

Resolved, That the Missouri Compromise was enacted to secure the safety, well being and integrity of our national union; that thirty-four years acquiescence in its provisions, proved its practical utility and that it fully met the end for which it was designed, that the great popular verdict of the country in favor of the adjustment measures of 1850 re-asserted the confidence of the nation in the principles of that great measure, and that its repeal by the enactment of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, was inexpedient and wrong; that the quiet condition of the country in 1854, warranted no such violation of the plighted faith then existing between the various sections of the Union.

Resolved, That we are jealous of the rights of sovereignty to which we as a Territory, are entitled.—That when Washington Territory becomes a State we hold that we can adopt our own constitution regulating our own local and municiple affairs; and that we came here with the knowledge that the principles of the Ordinance of '87 were extended by Congress over this Territory—that by the Missouri Compromise, this part of the national domain, was consecrated to freedom, that by the adjustment measures of 1850 slavery was forever banished from this Territory, and we cannot conceive that with such solemn, and oft repeated notice as to this Territory being *free*, that should Congress insist upon its being kept free, our rights of sovereignty would be at all invaded.

Resolved, That we protest most earnestly against this or any succeeding Administration, exporting to this Territory any more talent in the shape of officers: We have the means within ourselves for self-government, and the material of which to constitute every officer required in the administration of the Territory.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the ability of President Pierce. His unsteady foreign policy, his injudicious exercise of the veto power, and his general course demands our disrespect and condemnation.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the admission of any more Slave States.

Upon examination, our readers will find that only the first two are truly *national* whig, and that the old federal doctrine of centralization—of consolidation by the general government, stands out in bold relief, in unblushing barefacedness therein. The whig axiom—"let government take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor," is here impliedly avowed; because, let but the government once embark in a grand and iniquitous scheme of internal improvements, and the treasury of the United States will be at once unlocked to the repacious spoilsman, leaving to the toiling millions the burthen of taxation, and an humble dependence on the favored, pampered lordlings of government patronage. We had supposed that whiggery had been sufficiently chastised in past years, for its effrontery, in advocating such monstrous and corrupt doctrines, to have taught it not to obtrude its exploded and monarchical tending theories on the good sense of the people of this territory. It argues on the part of the whig leaders here, the most verdent state of innocence and stupidity. Like the Bourbons, they seem incapable of learning anything from hard experience—such at least would be our reflections were we to take these resolutions as the exponent of what whiggery is in the States at large. But in looking about us on this coast, we do not find the party elsewhere, so bold as to promulgate doctrines like these. Nay, in Oregon, they adopted no resolutions at all—their only platform being "*I, John P. Gaines,*" and in this some shrewdness was evinced, for where did whiggery ever show a flag that was not captured—ever promulgate doctrines that were not at some time repudiated, and like the idea of a protection tariff and a national bank, become obsolete—sealed books forever.

We might close our comments here, for in truth what is left of the resolutions does not belong to whiggery—at least not to national whiggery, and as was alledged in the free-soil convention, was thrown out—*a naked hook*, as it was termed, with which it was hoped that party might be drawn into the support of Judge Strong for Congress. We will, however meet the question of free-soilism, at once, for the benefit of all engaged in its advocacy.

At the outset, let us be understood. We, as a party, are opposed to slavery, *per se*. We would have all men as free as the air of heaven. Individually, and as far in us lies, we should by our vote, resist the introduction of slavery into this territory; and in this we do not know that we differ from any of our fellow-citizens. We do not know a man who would have it introduced amongst us, were it left to his individual preference, and we do not presume our opponents wish to charge upon the democracy of this territory an object to do so. There is no question at issue between the parties here but an abstract one, and we have ever doubted the propriety of having such an one dragged before the people. But our opponents have mooted it, and it is perhaps our duty to state the views of the party, as understood by us, in the premises.

The question, in its nakedness, is merely this:—whether slavery shall be excluded from territories by an act of Congress, or by the will of the people inhabiting the same? We might quote the whig platform itself to settle this question, for the fifth resolution begins thus: "*Resolved*, That we are jealous of the rights of sovereignty to which we as a territory, are entitled." The whigs say they are "*jealous of the rights of sovereignty*, yet when Congress gives to the territories the same right held by a state, in determing the character of their own institution, (for this is all the Nebraska-Kansas bill does,)—what a contradiction—what a miserable inconsistency—how wantonly insulting to good sense, and to their own proposition it is for them to attempt to wriggle out by a resort to subterfuges.

Now, we are disposed to regard the principles of self-government as of too sacred a character to be thus twisted as a nose of wax, to suit the notions of an hour, and we contend that it is the privilege of territories to declare for the rights of self-government so far as they do not *conflict* with the spirit of the constitution and *injuriously interfere* with the administration of the general government, in relation to territories, or otherwise, is it not better, at once, to abandon all such pretention? In fact, there is no middle ground that is tenable. The democracy contend that the people of the territories are as capable of judging as to what is to their interests as are the people of the states; that if they are capable of electing a legislative assembly to make laws for their local regulation and well being, they are equally as competent to elect all other territorial officers, not inconsistent with the position of a territory towards the general government, and not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States; and if thus endowed, they are as fully capable, and should be as rightfully entitled to prescribe the *character* of their domestic institutions. The only question is between self-government and central dictation. Are we afraid to trust ourselves with our own concerns? Let the *southern whigs* as well as the democracy answer.

Again we say, we are no advocates of slavery, but, unfortunately, the institution is older than our constitution; the African race were brought to our Atlantic shores long before the formation of the confederacy—it no where requires to be *established*—it is *excluded* or *abolished* by the states or territories where it is not desirable, or where slave labor is unproductive. Shall those, then, who reside in slove-holding states, have a right to emigrate, *with their slaves* to new territory, and if in the majority, shall they be debarred from doing on soil belonging to the common confederacy, what we claim as our dearest privilege, the right to determine the municipal laws best adapted to their well being and progress? Let us ask the question—is it not *wrong* for Congress to establish a latitudinal line and say to the slave-holder, if you emigrate *south* of that line, you may take with you and retain certain property, (your slaves,) but if you emigrate *north* of that line you forfeit that right?

In the states, the free-soilers, proper, profess not to be opposed to slavery—they are not abolitionists—not they! All they contend for, is, that slavery shall stay where it is. They deplore the idea of setting the negroes free—they admit them unfit for self-government—for freedom, but say they must stay in the states where they now are, and fester and rot in their own increase. Slavery, according to them, therefore, is right enough in South Carolinia or Georgia, but all wrong in a new territory. If the settling of territory by slave-holders made more slaves, they might again have some show of reason in their argument against its extension, but not so. The slaves carried into a new territory, are slaves before they go there, and so would have continued, in all probability, though they should not emigrate.

If slavery be an evil, leave those who have the institution among them the privilege to find it out, and correct it; but we might as well ask Congress to enact the "Maine Liquor Law" for all future territories, because intemperance is an evil, and we think Congress would have the same right to do so, as to prescribe metes and bounds for slavery in territories.—And would not this be making the humiliating admission that a central government has more discrimination and judgment, and is made up of a superior order of men than is to be found in territories? In other words, would it not be an "invasion" of those "rights" of which the whig platform professes to be so "jealous." But enough of this for the present. We have said that there was nothing whig about the platform but the first two resolutions. The third one is borrowed plumage. Shades of John Q. Adams, Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, when did you ever teach the doctrine of acquisition of new territory? The extension of the area of freedom has ever been a favorite doctrine with the democracy. We are glad to see our whig friends becoming proselytes of our teachings.—The sixth protests against imported talent. This is stealing *our* thunder, as an examination of a file of the *Pioneer & Democrat* will testify. But with what grace and consistency could they thus declare, when the resolutions embody the idea that the government at Washington—the members of Congress, are better qualified to judge for us on the subject of slavery than we are ourselves? This resolution concludes in these words: "We have the means within ourselves for self-government, and the material out of which to constitute every officer required in the administration of the territory." Now in sober seriousness, after a fair review of this three cornered platform—one-third whig—one-third free-soil, and one-third "*klonass*," we should say that if it were to be laid before either of the sober whig administrations that have been in power in the course of our history, it would come to the conclusion that if this platform is endorsed by the whigs of this territory, it shows conclusively, on its face, that there is *not* "material" enough in the whig party here for the purpose indicated, and that they would either have to "export talent" or employ democrats for the offices.

The resolution that was suppressed for a time, tails the list, and caps the climax; for after denying to territories the right to legislate for themselves on the slavery question, it shuts the door against the admission of any more slave states. This one we leave for the whigs from the *south* to digest at their leisure.—"One of them" has stated that he supposes the "free soil wing" is *now* sorry that it was not kept suppressed.

The platform is not whig, nor is it democratic, nor abolition, nor sufficiently free-soil for that organization, if we may judge by its rejection by that party. It may be "*know-nothing*." Will Judge CUSHMAN, the republican nominee for delegate, enlighten the public on the subject? He will have many equally as difficult questions to discuss and settle before the campaign is ended.

THE OBJECT OF THE INSTITUTION.—A democrat of Marion County, who early joined the knownothings, says he "has just found out what know nothingism consists of—it is paying $2 50 to get to vote the whig ticket.—*Oregon Statesman.*

In this territory, joining the "*klonas*" party may be thus defined: A person investing $2 50 in a "*club*," with which to have his own brains, (politically), knocked out.

☞We learn, says the San Francisco *Herald*, by private advices from Sandwich Islands, that Chief Justice Lee, who was sent to the United States by King Kamehameha, as minister Plenipotentiary, has no powers to treat upon the subject of annexation, as was supposed. His mission relates exclusively to commercial and financial matters.

Free Soil Convention.

The proceedings of the late free-soil convention, we regret to say, were received at too late a day for publication this week. By their proceedings, the party have adopted the name of "*True Republican*" with which they hope to be distinguished from other organizations of the day. "A rose, by any other name would smell as sweet," and on another occasion we will endeavor to show that the one adopted by the free-soilers is greatly in contradiction with the resolutions—with the doctrine of the platform which they have constructed, as *abolition—an invasion of States' sovereignty, or disunion*, would seem to be the dominant idea contained therein.

On this occasion, the free-soilers have acted honorably and creditably—deserving of applause and favorable consideration, for their prompt rejection of the cringing, lick-spittle, and sycophantic invitation of the whig party to join with them, in their efforts to secure the election of judge STRONG, to the delegateship. In this they have given the whig party a well timed, and justly merited rebuke—one, no doubt, that will long be remembered—and it remains to be seen whether the whig party will not sink all their remaining independence and manhood—abandon their organization and nominee, and come over, "*body and boots*," to the support of the *abolition* candidate. They would not have far to go, to do so. They have no remaining political reputation to sacrifice—no hopes of success to suffer disappointment—they voluntarily proposed a surrender of *half* of their integrity, for the purpose of forming a coalescence on a *compromise* ground; and inasmuch as their *bid* has been repudiated, and they, as a party, have been disgraced, they can lose nothing, nor suffer any further humiliation by an abandonment, at once, of all pretention to a separate contest in the coming election.

We feel gratified that the free-soil convention seen fit so far to profit by our suggestion, as to nominate a regular ticket, *throughout*—as follows:

For Delegate to Congress—JOSEPH CUSHMAN;

For Councilman—B. F. BROWN;

For Representatives—SAMUELS JAMES, J. M. SWAN, WM. WHITE, MR. LUMM, S. N. WOODRUFF and WM. PATTERSON, SR.;

For County Surveyor—T. F. BERRY;

For County Commissioner—MR. STRALL;

For Assessor—WILLIAM BILLINGS.

The above ticket is manufactured out of "whole cloth"—comprised, mainly, of good and substantial citizens, and, as we infer, is measurably free from *know-nothing* influence, inasmuch as at least *three* of the candidates for representative are *foreigners*—or *adopted* American citizens. Will the free soilers now, as a party, sustain their nominations, or will they, after once manfully resisting the proposition containing a base bargain with whiggery, resort to the dishonorable game of *trading off* some of their nominees, for the purpose of securing the election of the whig ticket in this county? Will they attempt to pursue the course they did last year? Will Judge CUSHMAN endorse *all* that is contained in the free-soil platform? Will he defend the *spirit* of their resolutions? And if he does not can they vote for him with any greater show of consistency, than for the nominee of the democracy—Col. ANDERSON? But more of this next week—in connection with the proceedings of the convention.

Could we have entertained a doubt, heretofore, of the triumphant election to congress of Col. ANDERSON, that doubt would have been at once dissipated by the action of the free-soil convention—by their open repudiation of judge Strong. As a party they have have told him that they *would not vote for him.* The democratic party have not asked their assistance—did not grossly insult them, by basely proposing to surrender a portion of their time honored principles, thereby to obtain votes for their candidate, and we doubt not that this fact alone, as there is no earthly hope for the election of either judges Strong or Cushman, will induce many advocates of free-soil doctrine, to vote for the democratic nominee. Judge Strong has received not only a direct rebuff from the free-soilers, but the "cold shoulder" from the whig party, generally—at least one third of the whig vote will be cast for Anderson, because of the disaffection in the whig ranks. Cushman, at most, can receive no more than the free soil vote—amounting to 75 or 100 in all in the territory—unless the balance of the *whig* vote be cast for him, which, of course, would increase it a *little*—leaving Col. ANDERSON, a certain—a decided majority, let matters assume whatever shape they may. There is no way of getting round this conclusion, and it is folly to attempt it. *The free-soil nomination, has rendered certain the election of the democratic candidate*, as will be demonstrated on 9th day of July next.

☞The deaths in New York, for the week ending April 19th, amounted to 479.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—An examination at the close of the first quarter of the school of B. CORNELIUS, Esq., took place on Wednesday last, and it is with pleasure we observe the progress made by the pupils under his charge, in the primary, and higher branches of education. The system adopted by Mr. C. is complete—as near perfect as it can be rendered, when lisping childhood receives instruction alongside of youth and more advanced years. The examination resulted highly creditable to all the classes, but as it is not our purpose to particularise, we will be content to designate only those to whom prizes were awarded.

The address of Mr. CORNELIUS, delivered at the opening of the examination, was well conceived, delivered in excellent taste, and embraced a theme peculiarly applicable to the subject of general education.—Should we be favored with a copy of it, we will publish it next week.

The prizes were awarded as follows:

First Class.—RUFUS WILLARD and JOHN PATTERSON.

Second Class.—Miss AMELIA WEED and Miss ANNA COCK.

Third Class.—Miss LECTRA ANNA RUTLEDGE, and Master SAMUEL HALE.

Fourth Class.—Masters J. GALLAGHER and WILLIAM COCK.

MARINE.—The brig "George Emory," Trask, master, arrived at the Kendall Co's. wharf, on May 28th, 14 days from San Francisco to Port Townsend, with merchandise for Olympia, Steilacoom, &c., to load at North Bay with piles, for San Francisco.

The Kendall Co's. new clipper bark, "Samuel Merritt," Capt. A. B. Gove, sailed from Puget Sound, for Hong Kong, on the 28th May with a cargo of lumber and a few spars.

The "Live Yankee," Capt. A. W. Gove, belonging to the same company, is now due at San Francisco from Hong Kong, and may be expected in the Sound in a short time. Both these vessels are entirely new, and were built on the same stocks, in Bath, Maine, by the same contractor.

☞The bark "Sarah Warren," D. J. Gove master, and the brig "Franklin Adams," and "Glencoe," arrived at San Francisco, on the 18th of May. All those vessels are up for Puget Sound, together with the "Willimantic" with passengers.

MORE CONTRACTS FOR SURVEYING.—Mr. Andrew W. Patterson, of Lane county, Oregon, has taken a contract for extending the 2d standard parallel west, to the Columbia, river and the extension east of the 3d standard parallel, to the Cascade mountains.

Our townsman, Mr. Jared S. Hurd, has taken the extending of the 4th standard parallel, from the north-west corner, of township 16, north, range 3, west, to the Pacific coast, about 60 miles distant.

CHANGE OF PUBLICATION.—The *Pioneer and Democrat* will hereafter be issued on Friday morning, of each week, instead of Saturday. This change has been made for the accommodation of subscribers supplied by the northern mail, which leaves each Friday morning in that direction.

"Gaines and Strong will work well together for the interests of the two territories."—*Oregonian.*

Yes, they would make nice birds to represent the young territories of Washington and Oregon! Why the most inveterate old fogy in congress would be ashamed of them! They have more experience in holding, "judicial coroner's inquests," and hatching Poland chickens, than working for the interests of the people or the territories. The people have an inkling how "well together" they would "*work*," and have concluded to "*work a fizzle*" on them.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The May number of this justly celebrated magazine has been received, and is well filled with interesting matter. The subscription price is $3 per annum. Orders sent to J. W. Sullivan, Newspaper Depot, San Francisco, will be promptly filled.

☞By way of Boston we learn from Paraguay that one of our war-steamers, the Water-Witch, had been fired into, apparently without the least reason. One man was killed. The fire was briskly returned, but it does not appear with what effect.

SENSIBLE.—The Washington correspondent of the *Sun* says:

The President has acted wisely in selecting the field officers of the new regiments from the army. As long as we have a standing army, and able educated and experienced officers, we had better give those officers employment, where there is anything to do. Congress, to be sure, thought they were fixing up snug places for themselves or their friends in these new regiments, but the President is not obliged to carry out their views.

☞Capt. JAMES ARMSTRONG, U. S. N., has been ordered to the command of the East India squadron.

☞Gov. CLARK, of New York, has vetoed the Registry Law passed by the Legislature.

Stewart's Express.

STUART arrived at this place on Friday of last week, 30 hours from Portland, with a heavy newspaper and letter express, through which we are provided with files of papers from Oregon to May 19th,—California to May 18th, and from the Atlantic cities to April 20th. European and other foreign news will be found on the outside of to day's paper.

Information has been received which renders it certain, that the contract for carrying the mail between San Francisco and Puget Sound, has been awarded to H. C. MUDD, Esq., of San Francisco. Mr. Mudd, who was in Washington at the time the mail service referred to was ordered, and who, it is said, never owned or commanded a steamer in his life, has been endeavoring to sell his contract to some one of the companies owning steamers, running between San Francisco and Panama. Information received renders it probable, that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will eventually bargain for the contract, and place on this end of the route a steamer to connect at Astoria, with the one now running into the Columbia river—the service to commence in July or August. It is now thought the steamer will not proceed further up the Sound, regularly, than Port Townsend.

The family of Judge O. B. M'FADDEN, (1st Judicial District, this territory,) arrived on the last trip of the steamer "Republic." The schooner "Willimantic," from San Francisco, is said to have on board a number of passengers who propose to locate, permanently, in this section of the country. The steamer "Sonora," recently arrived at San Francisco from Panama, with some eight or ten families, destined for settlement in this territory.

Times continue unusually dull in San Francisco. The Legislature of California adjourned on the 7th inst., *sine die*—no election for U. S. Senate, having taken place.

The most important item connected with the news from California, is that of the loss of the steamship *Golden Age*, Capt. Watkins, within about 217 miles of Panama—thence from San Francisco. She was safely beached off Kieason Island, April 28th. She had on board about 800 passengers—the United States Mails, and a large shipment of treasure, all of which is reported saved—having been relieved by the steamer "John L. Stephens," and taken back to San Francisco.

We are informed that Major General JOHN E. WOOL, and other officers, with a detachment of some 200 troops arrived at Columbia barracks, (this territory,) on the last trip of the steamer Republic. Gen. Wool is said to be on a tour of inspection, and will visit Fort Steilacoom in a few days. It is reported that another and additional military post will be established at some point on the Sound, soon.

Notwithstanding the dullness of the times in San Francisco, we observe that four new papers have recently sprung into being in that city, viz: "Le Calibri," the "Water Fount and Home Journal," the "Cosmopolitan," and the "Daily Citizen." The "Cosmopolitan," is an anti-know-nothing journal, and the "Daily Citizen" is said to be designed as the organ of that party.

The election of delegate to Congress for Oregon, takes place on Monday next.—Judge LANCASTER, our late delegate in Congress, we are informed by the "Times," whilst on a visit at Portland, expressed his opinion freely that it would be greatly to Oregon's interest to send Gen. Lane back to Congress, as he could forward her interests there better than any other man she could send, and that were he a citizen of that territory, he should cordially vote for him. "Honor to whom honor is due," and we will take that infernal "*muzzle*" off just long long enough to remark, that we consider this expression, on the part of Judge Lancaster, as highly creditable to him.

The political campaign in Oregon has been conducted with great warmth, and no small amount of ill feeling. An altercation is said to have taken place between Gen. Lane and ex-Gov. Gaines, his competitor for the delegateship—commencing with the "lie" being passed, blows following, and terminating with the interference of the friends of the respective parties. This occurred in Dallis, Polk county. No further particulars received.

The Bellingham Bay Company, (W. T.) have made a detailed report of the doings and prospects of the company, published in the San Francisco *Herald*, which demonstrates the affairs of the Company to be in a flourishing condition; in speaking of which, the Herald says: "There is a large fortune in that Bellingham Bay coal vein, and those who can retain their stock will realize it some day."

The Oregon *Statesman* of May 12th, says:

"The bricks procured last season for the erection of a University at this place, were all sold at auction on Tuesday, at $5 per 1000. There were 95000 of them, and they originally cost the Territory $19 40 per 1000.

"The commissioner could not get a bid for the University stone, and it was not sold."

☞To the San Francisco *Herold, Times* and *Transcript* and *Alta California*, we are mainly indebted for the following items:

OTTER HUNTERS.—A party of otter hunters, says the *Herald*, landed here last week from the bark Caladonia, which was on her way to Puget Sound. The party landed consists of about sixteen persons, among whom we were glad to meet Capt. Stapelford, who had visited this place once before with the schooner Sophia. The company have a number of fine dogs of the Newfoundland breed, with them, and intend resting here but a few days, after which they will proceed with some five or six of their boats up the coast, and spend the entire summer in pursuit of the otter.

THE COMPLICATIONS OF POLITICS IN EUROPE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* writes; "The opinion gains ground in Germany that the Emperor Napoleon is the great obstacle to peace, and that the achievement of glory from the present war, like that which his uncle once gained for the arms of France, is the only safety of his throne. It is believed that Austria is now under the special influence of France, and that the sovereigns of both countries are eager for continued war. Men who are well informed have already begun to speculate upon the probabilities of an alliance between England, Russia, and Prussia, against Austria and France; and, improbable as this at first thought may seem, it is not so unlikely to be a result of the stupendous movements which are now in progress. No one can foretell the end of this great conflict."

THE LAST OF THE COCOS ISLAND EXPEDITION.—The schooner *Julius Pringle*, Capt. Hobson, arrived on Wednesday in 50 days from San Juan del Sur with Central American lumber. This cargo was received at Realejo, and was sawed out by a mill owned by a native, and situated in the little town of Chichigalpa, about half way between Realejo and Leon. The revolution has stopped its operations for the present. The Julius Pringle took down the Cocos Island Expeditionists, who left here some months since with such high hopes of realizing millions of hidden treasure by diggings on the island. The whole affair, as is well known, proved a failure, and the schooner returning to San Juan del Sur, was chartered by Capt. Craigmiles, a merchant, trading between this city and Central America, to carry a cargo of lumber.—*Alta Cal.*

THE BOUNTY LAND BILL.—Many persons are under the impression that the Land and Pension Offices are prepared to issue Land Warrants at once to those entitled to them under the new Bounty Land Bill. Such is not the case. The commissioner of Pensions will not be prepared to issue these Warrants for at least three months. The plates are not yet engraved, the blank warrants printed, and the clerical force increased, and other necessary preparations are to be made. The applications reach Washington at the rate of 700 per day.

The King of Prussia has ordered a great Medal for Science, and a Golden Cosmos Medal, to be presented to Lieut. Maury, for the Wind and Current Charts.

ACCIDENT AT PANAMA—FIVE MEN DROWNED.—On the 25th ult., says the *Evening Journal*, a sail boat containing a party of five gentlemen, who were out on a sailing excursion in the Panama Bay off Toboga, was capsized, and the whole party drowned.

ANOTHER CUBAN OUTRAGE.—Dates from Havana to April 10, states that another American citizen, Charles A. Peck, dentist at Trinadad de Cuba, was arrested on the 8th, carried to Havana, and placed in the barracks. Mr. Peck declares himself totally ignorant as to the nature of the offence charged against him. His wife and mother lives with him. He has since been liberated on bail.

THE OVERLAND MAIL TO THE PACIFIC.—Col. Benton's letter, published in the papers, has caused a misapprehension upon the subject of the Overland Mail to the Pacific. The route has merely been made a mail route; no direction has been given by Congress to establish service upon it.—In this case, as in the case of all new mail routes, the Government will adhere to its custom of advertising for the service, and accept the bid appearing the most satisfactory.

The Treasury Department have allowed all the disbursements claimed by Lieut. Beale, late Indian Agent for California. The result is a complete vindication of Beal against the charges made some time since by the newspapers.

Gov. Pollock has signed the Pennsylvania Temperance Law.

☞The motion to admit to bail the persons charged with the killing of Bill Poole, was decided on the 18th by Judge Cowles. Morrissy is admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000, and Hyler, Linn and Van Pelt in the sum of $20,000 each.—The Judge refused to increase the amount of bail, fixed heretofore by Judge Morris at $10,000, in the case of Irving.

HARD TIMES AND POLYGAMY AT SALT LAKE.—Late advices from Salt Lake state that the cry of hard times so prevalent among the Gentiles, find an echo among the Saints in the wilderness. Talking of the Saints, we find the following in an eastern paper:—"Bill Smith, a brother of Joe, the prophet, writes to the Springfield *Journal* that the 'system of polygamy got up by Young, and other evils which grow out of it, are a libel and a slander upon the character of the prophet, whose bones now lie mouldering in a martyr's grave; and were Joseph Smith to come forth from his lowly bed, and view the condition of things in the Salt Lake country, he would spurn from his presence Brigham Young, and denounce his loathsome and damnable doctrines." It will be remembered that the degrading doctrine of polygamy was not avowed by the ecclesiastical apostolic old lechers of Salt Lake, until years after Joe Smith's death.

KINNEY'S EXPEDITION.—The New York *Mirror* says that an office has been opened in one of the New York hotels, for the purpose of enrolling names of emigrants desirous of joining an expedition to Nicaragua. Advertisements are addressed to likely young men, desirous of going to that country, inviting them to call at the office and subscribe their names. The emigrant is required to pay six dollars as passage money to the Isthmus, and is to be rewarded upon his arrival with a payment of twenty-five dollars a month for one year's service, and six hundred and forty acres of land at the termination of the year.

Col. Kinney has published a letter stating that he and his company are going to Nicaragua, to till their own lands, dig gold, &c., and not to revolutionize. He also proposes to establish a line of steamers on San Juan river and lake Nicaragua.

A FLYING MACHINE IN CALIFORNIA.—We gave an account, a few days ago, of a piece of mechanism invented by Don Diego de Salamanca, by which he and his daughter were enabled to fly through the air, to the great astonishment of the people of Madrid, about as rapidly as a bird. The following, from the *Stockton Republican*, of Friday last, shows that we have a flying-man in California: "We see by a handbill posted around town, that a Mr. White, who has astonished thousands by the performance of the same feat in other parts of the world, will fly from the roof of the St. Charles Hotel, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Everybody should go early. Front seats reserved for the ladies."—*Alta Cal.*

"THE CAMELS ARE COMING."—It will be recollected that by a recent act of Congress a certain amount was appropriated to enable the Secretary of War to try the experiment of introducing camels on this continent as beasts of burden and for military purposes. As the Navy Department have occasion to send stores to our squadron in the Mediterranean, the store ship *Supply*, now at the New York yard, has been selected for this purpose, and on her return voyage will bring the camels. The vessel will take out Major Wayne, an officer of the Quartermaster's Department of the army, to purchase the camels, and on her homeward voyage will bring them to the United States.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN POSSESSIONS.—The *Journal* of Frankfort states, that there is no truth whatever in the report which has been current that the Russian Government desired to sell its possessions in North America to the United States. Such a design has never been entertained it says. As to the Russian General Mansuroff, who recently passed through Belgium and Germany on his way to the United States, and who was supposed to have been charged with a mission on this subject; he has never been employed at all, the *Journal* asserts, in political matters, that he knows nothing about diplomacy; and that his errand to to America was purely of a military character.

THE SIOUX EXPEDITION.—The general orders respecting the military expedition planned by the government against the Indians of the plains are published in the *St. Louis Republican*. We learn from their perusal, that Brevet Brigadier-Gen. Wm. S. Harney will have command of the troops. The forces will comprise four companies of the 2d dragoons, the light battery of the 4th artillery, six companies of the 2d infantry, and the 6th infantry; and as soon as practicable eight companies of cavalry are to be added to the command. The military posts under General Harney will be Forts Riley, Karney, and Laramie, and the posts to be established on the Upper Missouri. The preparations for the campaign are to be immediately commenced by establishing the principal depots and collecting the necesary supplies; and until the commencement of active operations, the four companies of dragoons are to be employed in protecting the frontier settlements and emigrant routes west of the Missouri river.

ANOTHER SLICE OF INDIAN TERRITORY.—By a recent treaty with the Chippewas, 12,000,000 of acres in Minnesota Territory, have been ceded to the United States. This is in addition to some seven or eight millions of acres conveyed last September. The Winnebagos have also conveyed to the United States nearly 900,000 acres of land at Long Prairie, on the Mississippi river, in the same Territory, in exchange for money, and about 230,000 acres on Blue Earth river.

☞ The Governor of Illinois has refused certificates of election to Congress to Messrs. Trumbull and Marshall (anti-Nebraska), on the ground of ineligibility.—His objections are in accordance with the letter, but violate the spirit of the constitutional provision upon which they are based. According to his decision, if a man is elected State judge for a term of nine years, and declines after serving one month, he is still ineligible to office for the full term of nine years for which he was chosen.

☞ The Quitman (Mississippi) *Intelligencer* of the 16th March, says that a week or two previous, a woman in Kemper Co., in that State, gave birth to a child covered all over with hair. It lived three hours, and spoke three distinct words—"*seven years famine.*" The strangest thing about it is, that half the population *believe* it, and are struck with terror at the portentous warning.

☞ The Committee of Inquiry into the doings of the Nunnery Committee, of Massachusetts, held its closing session April 12. Mr. Hiss, member of the Visiting Committee, generally negatived the charges against himself personally, but the other evidence was substantially the same as before. Mr. Hiss is also charged with having a woman with him when the Committee visited Lowell, whose bill, while stopping at the Washington Hotel all night, &c., was charged to the State.

☞ Corcoran & Riggs have paid into the Treasury about $100,000 attached in their hands by Government, being about one fourth the amount fraudulently obtained by Gardner under the award of the Mexican Commission.

☞ The ship *Golden Mirror*, Maguire, from New York, for Toulon with six thousand barrels of pork, sprung a leak on the 8th of March, and was abandoned on the 9th, with nine feet six inches of water in her. The crew were taken off and carried to Cardenas. The cargo was shipped on French Government account.

☞ The brig "P. R. Hickman," from Boston, bound to Matanzas, when a few miles from Cuba, was fired at three times by a Spanish Cruiser. After an examination of the Hickman's papers, she was allowed to proceed on her voyage.

☞ The shortest passage ever made between San Francisco and New York, was by the passengers per Northern Light, which reached New York on the 2d of April. They had been only twenty days and one hour out!

The R. M. steamship Aurora has been chartered in England for the Crimea, to carry cavalry horses, at £100 per day, the Government finding the coal.

☞ An attempt is about to be made to colonize the Camanches. They are to be gathered together on a reserve near Fort Belknap, (Texas) and there supplied with food and horses until they can be taught to raise corn and provisions for themselves.

☞ The specie is again leaving New York for Europe. The Baltic took $1,500,000 on the 18th, and the North Star had engaged for the 21st, $800,000.

☞ We learn from the *Callao Shipping List* of April 10th that the fine clipper ships Ocean Telegraph and Climax had been compelled to return to that port, each in consequence of having sprung a leak.

☞ In the case of Theo. Parker, Wendell, Phillips, and others on trial in Boston, for inciting the Burns riot, the indictments have been quashed.

☞ Henry A. Wise pronounces the Know Nothings a lousy, Christless, Godless set.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.—The New York *Herald* says the soft shelled General Committee of New York, passed a series of resolutions on the night of April 19th, endorsing the Administration, denouncing the Knownothings and the Prohibitory Liquor Law, abusing the Whigs, and threatning the Spaniards.

☞ A correspondent of the *Scientific American* suggests that as a difficulty exists in getting white paper to print upon, that black paper might be substituted, with white ink. White on a black ground is more distinct, the eye is then relieved from the glare of rays from the white surface.

☞ Barnum has a real live elephant at Bridgeport, Conn., which is used for carting large loads of gravel in a cart arranged purposely for him, and in drawing stone on a stone-boat or drag, in piling up wood, timber, &c., and in making himself generally useful.

☞ A secret order, styling themselves Know-Somethings, in opposition to the Know-Nothings, are organizing at many places in New York State.

☞ A sea monster was caught near Punta Rossa, on the Florida coast, on the 23d ult., which had a mouth three and a half feet long, and wide enough to swallow a canoe. The space between its eyes measured four feet four inches, its length of body nineteen feet, and breadth nineteen feet, and weighing 3000 pounds.

☞ At the Treasury Department recently, one hundred thousand dollars worth of United States stock were received for redemption.

☞ The Democrats have carried a great majority of the town elections in the State of Michigan.

☞ COLE, the Whig candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, has been elected in Wisconsin.

From the St. Louis Republican, April 14.

Expedition to the Plains.

Active preparations are making for this expedition, and the troops put *en route* as rapidly as possible. Two companies left about the middle of the week, and a much larger force will leave to-day or Monday next. The whole army will be ready to march from Fort Levenworth before the grass is sufficiently high for forage for the animals attached to the expedition. Something of the extent of the expenditure may be inferred from the fact that 5,000 barrels of flour, at $12 per barrel, make one of the items of the account of purchases. It is to be put up in sacks.

A FACT FOR DEMOCRATS.—While every Democratic paper in the State has taken an open and decided stand against Know Nothingism, every whig and abolition paper in the State more or less openly favors that secret conspiracy against republican freedom. This is a fact which should induce all true democrats to inform themselves as to the true character and purpose of that organization; and when they have done that, we have no fears of their favoring it.—*Quincy Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

A dispatch received here from Cape May, says that a sea serpent 100 feet long, was seen there yesterday. An expedition has gone out in pursuit of him. A reward of $1,000 dollars has been offered for his capture.

☞ A printing press for the army in the Crimea has been embarked on board the Express steamer at Lyons. On it was to be seen this inscription: "*Armee d'Orient—Imprimerie Imperiale.*" Two of the best compositors of the imperial printing establishment of Paris accompany it.

☞ The import of dry goods at this port during the past five weeks reaches $1,828,560; being $3,970,661 less than for the same time in 1853. It is even less by $757,258 than for the corresponding period of 1852, a year in which the total dry goods landed at the port amounted to only $61,000,000. This decline has done much to give stability to our markets during the month.

☞ Minister Dodge arrived at Washington City a short time since. He sails for Madrid soon.

☞ The ship Wm. Layton, from New York for Antwerp, has been lost at sea.

☞ A verdict of $15,234 has been rendered against P. T. Barnum, in a suit.

☞ The Know Nothings declared that they were going to break down all the old parties, and do away with party spirit.—Recent developements, all over the country, show that the K. N's. are the most hungry hounds that ever started in the pursuit of office in this country. One fact will prove the truth of what we say. Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, has about twenty offices to dispose of, and it is said that there are about one thousand applicants!

COL. MCCLUNG, "THE DUELIST."—Col. Alexander K. McClung was a well-known citizen of Mississippi, who served gallantly in the Mexican war as a volunteer under General Taylor. He was the lieutenant colonel of the Mississippi regiment. It is said that he was the first to scale the walls of the Black Fort at Monterey, and for his intrepidity in placing the stars and stripes on its captured walls, was marked and pierced by the enemy with wounds under which he suffered the most agonizing pains for several months. During General Taylor's administration, he was appointed Charge d'Affaires to Bolivia, in South America. He was engaged in several duels many years ago, and was noted for demanding and granting the most extreme terms of the falsely styled "code of honor." His first meeting was in 1833 or 1834, with a man by the name of Allen. The weapons, pistols, to be fired at ten paces, or while advancing nearer to each other, and then the use of the bowie knife. Allen fell.—The second meeting was five years afterwards, with young Menifee, at Vicksburg, the brother of Richard H. Menifee, member of Congress from Kentucky in 1838-'39. The weapon, the rifle; both parties excellent shots, but Menifee fell at the second fire. He was also concerned subsequently in other duels. He was a man of fine talents and of much influence in Mississippi.

☞ The following communication was received on going to Press, but we make room for it this week in order to show the state of feeling in that direction relative to our nominee, and to timely refute false impressions. The communication speaks for itself:

PORT TOWNSEND, May 26, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed in the "*Puget Sound Courier*, the first number of which paper I ever saw, a communication purporting to have been written by a democrat of Port Townsend. I am sorry that this paper should, in its infancy, give sufficient credence to communications of so indefinite a character as to give room for them in its columns.

The article alluded to, is dated, "Port Townsend, May 15, 1855."

I pronounce the whole letter a *lie*; it was not written at Port Townsend, nor by a *democrat* of the present day.

We are all, I speak of the party, "Anderson men," and intend to be, as far as public efforts and honest intensions are involved. We will give, here in the northern portion of our territory, a unanimous party vote for J. PATTON ANDERSON, our regular nominee.

There is no one of *our* party at all dissatisfied with the nomination of Col. Anderson, upon the contrary, highly pleased.

Yours, Respectfully.

J. Y. S.

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 Bruceville, 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.
" Cathlapoodle, Clark Co., on 11th June.
" Fort Vancouver, Clark Co., on 13th June.
" Washoogle " " " 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.

DIED.

April 6th, on board steamer Golden Gate, of Panama fever, Mr. C. W. KELLAR, aged 26 years, of Somerstown, Me. He had been sick several weeks at Aspinwall. His father is living in Washington Territory.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

T. F. McELROY, W. M.

Religious Notices.

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

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

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

OLYMPIA, W. T., June 1, 1855.

Provisions—		**Groceries—**	
Beef, fresh, ℔ lb.	10@12	Sugar, brs. ℔ 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.	6@10
Bacon, clear, ℔ lb.	18@20	Dried Apples, ℔ lb	@18
Hams, ℔ lb.	@22	Dried Peaches " "	none
Shoulders, ℔ lb.	@16	Chili Peaches, " "	none
Salmon, ℔ lb.	@10	Soap, ℔ lb.	10@12½
Codfish, ℔ lb.	6@8	Starch, ℔ lb.	37½
Mackerel, ℔ bbl.	none	Candles, mld, ℔ lb	37½
Butter, ℔ lb.	40	do Adm. " "	62½
Lard, " "	22	do Sperm, " "	75
Cheese, " "	50	Tobacco, ℔ lb.	40@75
Flour, ℔ 100 lbs.	@$6	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn Meal, ℔ lb.	7	Pepper, grain, ℔ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	@65	Molasses, ℔ gal.	50@62½
Salt, coarse, ℔ bush.	@3	Syrup, " "	@$1
Potatoes, ℔ bush.	50	Vinegar, cider, ℔ gallon	75
Onions, " "	2.00	Lamp oil, ℔ gal.	@$2.25
Beets, " "	2.00	**Liquor—**	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ℔ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Beans, Chili, ℔ lb.	7@9	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, brs. 4-4 per yard	15	**Sundries—**	
Shirtings, brs. 3-4 per yard	none	Nails, ℔ keg	@$10
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16½	Window glass, ℔ box	8@$8
Drillings, brs. ℔ 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.	250	**Lumber—**	
Paints, &c—		Sawed fir, ℔ M.	$10@15
Lead, white, ℔ lb.	20@25	do cedar, "	$12@16
do colors, " "	25@37½	Shingles, ℔ M.	$3@$5
Linseed oil, ℔ gal	$3.50	Square timber, ℔ foot	8@10
Turpentine, " "	3.50	Piles, ℔ foot	3@4

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 23, 1855. 13tf. Olympia, W. T.

Notice to Farmers.

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

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

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

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

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,
Upstairs, corner Battery and Sacramento Sts., San Francisco.

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

March 31, 1855. 1m29

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,
Whateom, Bellingham Bay, W. T.
Whatcom, April 21st, '55. 32tf

Stoves! Stoves!

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

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

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

W. N. AYERS.
Olympia, April 21, '55. 32tf

Notice

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 16th 1855—2t

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.

AFFLECK & GUNN, *Editors and Publishers.*

IT will be the constant aim of the conductors of the COURIER to desseminate 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—purely on account of the superior inducements and advantages of the former—their advocacy will be as *sincere* and *honest*, as they hope 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. AFFLECK,
E. T. GUNN.

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 Shais-quihl; and

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

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

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

Pure Refined Calcined and Extra Carbonated Saleratus.

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

JOHN G. PARKER, JR.,
Sole agent for the sale of this Saleratus in Washington Territory.

March 29, 1855. 29tf

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 invoce 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;
Royster'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.

To W. Renton and Daniel Howard.

WHEREAS on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1854, the complaint of John N. Ayers vs. W. Renton and Daniel Howard was filed in the Clerk's office of the U. S. District Court for King County, W. T., founded on a promissory note dated Sept. 23rd 1854, due ten days after date, for the sum of six hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety-four cents, payable to plaintiff or order, and signed by Renton & Howard.

Upon said complaint summons was duly issued and return of "not found" was made thereon by the sheriff of said county; whereupon it was ordered by the Hon. Edward Lander, presiding judge of the 3d judicial district of Washington Territory, that publication thereof be made in the Pioneer and Democrat, a newspaper published in Olympia, in said Territory, once a week for fourteen weeks successively. You will therefore take notice that unless you appear and plead, answer or demur to said complaint as required by law, judgment and execution will be had thereon at the next regular term of said court to be held at Seattle in said King county, on the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1855.

D. S. MAYNARD,
Clerk of U. S. Dis't Court for K. C., W. T.
Dec. 30, 1854. 14w16

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

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 matters entrusted to my care will be forwarded to deslination 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, Rainier 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.

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 imporiant 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 tearm; 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.

march5-34tf

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.

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.

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; Dayie'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.

Dissolution.

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

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

Dec. 15, 1854.—18tf

Administrators Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon an order from the Probate Judge in an for Island County, W. T., I will offer for public sale, on the premises in said county, on the 15th 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 contets, 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.

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.

MAIL STEAMER APPROPRIATON.—The proposition of Mr. Vanderbelt to perform the ocean mail service between the United States and Great Britain, for considerably less than one half the amount Government now pay the Collins line, is vigorously sustained by journals even in New York. The New York Post openly charges that the large subsides granted by Congress to the Collins line are partly used to procure legislation in Congress, such as the parties interested desire to obtain. The money actually prevents the growth of a steam marine, by rendering competition hopeless, and keeping merchants and capitalists from employing their means in building up the most powerful commercial steam fleet in the world. It is not a little confirmatory of the charges of the Post, that the moment any change is proposed in the terms of the contract between the Government and this line, such as the contract itself provides for, nearly every correspondent of the newspapers at Washington endeavors to show in his letters that without Mr. Collin's enterprise, and an extravagant slice of government patronage, steam would become extinct upon the ocean. We see, also, members of Congress turning complete summersets, taking up the time of Congress this session, refuting their own arguments and reports of the session previous. If these things are accomplished by improper or corrupt means, it is time that the people should know the facts, and denounce every attempt hereafter to take money from the public treasury for any purpose whatever except for the legitimate business of the Government.

Vanderbilt proposes to put his line of ocean steamers into operation at once. The pioneer of this line will be the North Star, in which he took his late European excursion, and which, since her return, has, till recently, been on the mail line to San Francisco. She will sail for Havre on the 21st inst., and be succeeded in May by the new steamer Ariel. Mr. Vanderbilt has a third steamer building, the Greenspoint, which will be the largest vessel of her class afloat. With these three, we shall have ten European steamers, viz: three by the Collins line between New York and Liverpool; two by the Havre line, stopping at Cowes; two by the Bremen line, stopping as aforesaid; and three by the new Havre line of Vanderbilt. It may be added here, that the rates of freight and passage by this new line are the same as by the other European lines. The steamship, originally intended for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and left on the stocks in an unfinished state for the last three years, has also been purchased by the Havre Steamship Company, whose intention is, after having fitted her up in the best possible manner throughout, to make her a consort of the Arago. We shall, with her, therefore, have eleven European steamers.

A terrible affray took place at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on the 20th inst., between two men named Harrison and Duffy. The latter was shot dead by Harrison, and in the melee a ball from Duffy's pistol killed Dr. Parsons, a bystander. Harrison, immediately after the conflict, surrendered himself to the authorities.

☞The schooner Magyar, of Belfast, Me., was fired into by a Spanish steamer while near Cape St. Antonio, on the night of March 11. While heaving-to the steamer fired two more shots, then piped all hands, and after hailing the schooner, steamed away.

☞The sale of a portion of Daniel Webster's Marshfield property took place at the old homestead, on the 28th March. Real estate to the amount of $16,700 was sold. The same property cost originally over $18,000. A lot of cattle and sheep were also disposed of, which produced the sum of $2,100. Mr. Webster's affairs were left in a state of great embarrassment, but his friends, we believe, expect to be able to save to the family some 300 or 400 acres of the estate, including the old mansion.—At the time of his decease, it seems the Massachusetts statesman owed the moderate sum of $140,000, or thereabouts.

☞Further developments respecting the enlistment of men for the British service are coming to light. It is supposed that five hundred recruits have been raised in Philadelphia. On Wednesday fifteen were arrested in that city just as they were leaving on board a steamboat for New York. An examination into the facts of the case took place on Saturday. About fifty passengers left Boston on Wednesday on board a brig bound for Halifax. It is generally believed that they are recruits from this city for the British army, but the agent of the vessel affirmed that they were engaged as railroad laborers.

Recent accounts from Halifax state that official orders had been issued to the proper department to provide rations for five hundred recruits for the army in the Crimea, that were expected to arrive from the United States.

THE WYANDOT INDIANS.—This Ohio tribe, now located west of the Mississippi, have petitioned the Government to have their lands, now held in common, partitioned out among them in fee. Their petition should be granted. The Wyandots have made great progress in civilization and the customs of the whites, and parceling out their lands in fee would throw each member of the band on his individual efforts for a livelihood, and stimulate them to more and more approximate the labors, enterprise and thrift of the farmers, mechanics and traders around them. Col. Manypenny, the Indian agent, favors the application.—*Cleveland Herald.*

According to a Swiss newspaper, Mr. Van Buren is engaged in collecting literary materials to be used in an intended publication of his own memoirs.

The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says Mr. Soule is reconciled with the administration. He does not consider that Mr. Marcey's rebuke falls upon him personally, with any more weight than his colleagues, Mr. Mason and Mr. Buchannan. He cannot make a personal quarrel with Mr. Marcy or the President, on any ground.

☞Barnumize, is a work we have met in one of our exchanges to express a mode of doing things in a little meaner way than any other that can be conceived of.

☞Henry Ward Beecher says, that he would as soon go a courting with his father's old love letters, as go to church and carry a book to pray out of.

☞The Rev. John Pierpont is 70 years of age, and the Painsville *Telegraph* says that he has within the last 50 days, travelled 4,000 miles delivered 26 lectures, and preached 6 sermons.

The Democratic Convention of St. Louis laid down a distinct Anti-Know Nothing Platform, resolving to nominate no man who would not say in writing, that he was not a member of the Order.

☞A petition has been presented to the Board of Councilmen of New-York, praying the Common Council to purchase the Crystal Palace. The petitioners state that the building is now offered for sale by the Receiver for the sum of $200,000, or about one-third its original cost.

☞A newly married couple, some years since, took up their abode in Poplar street. At breakfast, the next morning, the gentleman said to his lady, "My dear, this is Poplar, and by putting in *u* (you) it becomes *popular*." "And by putting *us* in it," promptly replied the lady, "it will become *populous*."

☞Gen. Jesup, of the U. S. Army, it is said, is preparing for publication "Memoirs of Forty-five Years in the Army."—This, doubtless, will be a very interesting book.

☞It is the intention of the Emperor of the French to invite most of the crowned heads of Europe to the Paris Exhibition. The Emperor of Austria is said to have already accepted.

☞One million seven hundred and sixty thousand boxes of Brandeth's pills were sold in this country last year. 'God save the Commonwealth.'

Mr. BENTON.—Colonel Benton arrived at his home in St. Louis on the 25th inst., accompanied by his youngest daughter, Miss Benton, and by the lifeless remains of his wife. The funeral of Mrs. Benton was to take place on the morning of the 26th.

☞Lynn Boyd, the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, says he is now determined to settle down at his home in Kentucky, and "shake from his shoes the dust of politics forever."

THE POOL MURDER.—A motion was made on the 2d April, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to quash the indictment against the murderers of Bill Pool.

☞The State Department at Washington, it is said, has forwarded to all our European consuls throughout the world a description of Baker, the alleged murderer of Pool.

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.

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. & 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.

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.

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

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 conmitting the injury belonged, for satisfaction.
7. From the making of such demand of satisfaction, the "reasonable time," not exceeding twelve months, will be computed.
8. If within that time the Indian nation or tribe shall refuse or neglect to make satisfaction, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make return of his doings to the Department of the Interior, accompanied by the papers connected with the case, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury.
9. Every person making application to the agent for indemnification for injuries committed by Indians upon his property, will be required to make affidavit, that neither himself, his representative, attorney, or agent, has violated the provisions of this law, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge. Evidence of such "seeking or attempting," if communicated to the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make a part of the return of his doings herein before required.

Claims may accordingly be filed either at the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs, at Olympia, or delivered to the agent for the Puget Sound District, Col. M. T. Simmons, or the sub-agent for the Columbia River, W. H. Tappan, who will attend the various courts during term time for the purpose.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. & Sup't. Indian Aff's.
Olympia, March 18, 1855. n28-tf.

For Sale.

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

ALLEN & CO.

HAVE just received, per bark Luika, and offer for sale at the
Sandwich Island Store, at Tumwater,

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

With many other articles too numerous to mention.—All of which will be sold at reasonable rates, and in quantities to suit purchasers.
Jan. 12, 1855. n18tf.

Cabinet Shop.

FURNITURE of various kinds kept constantly on hand, and orders filled at short notice.
A variety of work made of beautiful curled maple now in readiness. The citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.
A. J. LINVILL.
Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

TE TEEKALET,

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

HAVE a Steam Saw Mill—gang and single saws—and Shingle machine in operation, and have on hand and are manufacturing lumber of a variety of sizes and lengths, of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes. Also piles and hewn timber.
All orders promptly attended to by
J. P. KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco, California.
Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

MOUNT VERNON.

THE subscriber having located twenty miles above the Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, on what was formerly known as the Clicatat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C. C. Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.
3w48 J. L. MITCHELL.

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND
BEEF MARKET!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.
J. K. HURD.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

HAVE an excellent engine Lathe, of 22 in. swing in operation, under charge of an experienced machinist and engineer, who will execute orders in his line, in a superior style and finish, with dispatch.
—ALSO—
Blacksmithing and Shipsmithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to
J. P. KELLER, Agent.
Teekalet, W. T.
A supply of Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Nails, Doors, Window Glass, &c., constantly on hand by the Puget Mill Co. at Teekalet, Hood's Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly.
March 14, 1854. 32tf

Strained Honey.

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

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

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.
Front street, next door to Ladd & Co.'s. Third door below the Columbian Hotel.
Sept. 10, 1853.

W. T. SAYWARD,

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

New Goods!

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.
JUST received and now opening a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,
Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.
Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants.
Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,
Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.
A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.
Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap.
All of which will be sold very low.
W. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, June 9,-'54. -tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership existing under the name and style of L. B. Hastings & Co., have this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by L. B. Hastings and Alfred A. Plummer, under the name and style of Hastings and Plummer, who will settle up all the business of the late firm of L. B. Hastings & Co.
F. W. Pettygrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up.
L. B. HASTINGS,
F. W. PETTYGROVE,
A. A. PLUMME.
Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28tf

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, LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854.

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. n23-1y.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.
June 25, 1853. 6m42

J. S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.
REFERS TO
A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

M. P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

LICENTIATE of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada.
Having had the experience of fourteen years in the profession and practice of
MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
in all its various branches in England, India and the United States, and now a resident of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.
N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand.
Terms moderate.
Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

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

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

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

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.
Office, two doors south of Parker's store.
G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-1y

REMOVAL.

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

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

Ex "Sarah Warren,"
Groceries & Provisions.

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

Strayed or Stolen

FROM G. Bush's prairie, on or about the 20th Sept. 1854, a red yoke of cattle about seven or eight years old; one dark red with high horns; the other light red, some white about the flanks, white bushy tail, hind legs white half way up, and a heart-shaped star in the face.
Whoever will return said cattle or give information where they can be found, to Geo. Bush, shall be handsomely rewarded for the same.
J. MABIE.
Nov. 18, 1854. 10tf

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

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

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

THE proprietors of this hotel having just completed a large additional building for bed rooms, parlors, &c., and entirely overhauld, renovated and enlarged the dining, bar and bed rooms of the old establishment, and also supplied the same with all necessary furniture, and entirely new beds and bedding, are now prepared to offer such accommodations to the public in general, and the traveling community in particular, as to convince all that "it's THE House for the weary."
The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, which the market affords.
A good Stable is attached to the premises, and all may rest assured that animals left in our care shall fare as well as themselves.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, as it shall ever be our constant aim to make all as comfortable as possible.
Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.
CORLISS & ENSIGN.
Olympia, Dec. 9 1854. 13tf

PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently erected and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.
The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.
WM. COCK.
Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

Boot and Shoe shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Olympia and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop on Main street, where he will manufacture
BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES AND HARNESS;
All of which will be made after the latest fashion, and in a good workmanlike manner.
Please give us a call and examine our stock, which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.
J. B. ROBERTS.
☞ Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
Olympia, Nov. 11, 1854. 9ly

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

THE subscriber offers for sale this fall a large stock of superior Trees selected from General McCarver's Nursery, Oregon Territory, in part as follows:
50,000 Trees two years growth from the bud, of large size; 20,000 one year's growth, comsing the following different kinds:

APPLES.

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

PEARS.

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

CHERRIES.

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

Also Plums, Nectarines, Apricots and Almonds of suitable size for transplanting, all healthy and well grown. Grape, Currants, Goosberry, Strawberry, &c.
Persons desirous of purchasing trees are requested to send in their orders during the months of August, September, November and December.
All orders for the Sound will be packed in boxes in the best manner, for which reasonable charges will be made.
Catalogue with prices annexed will be sent to all applicants gratis, and postage paid.
E. D. WARBASS.
Eden Farm, Cowlitz Landing, Aug. 22, 1854. -1tf

Sayward's Line

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

Wanted.

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

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

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

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

OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines; French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; and also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.
H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c., &c.
Henry Johnson & Co., have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods.
July 23, 1853—46ly.

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN F. STIRLING
ENSIGN & STIRLING,
LUMBER DEALERS,
OFFICE—Junction Market and California St. wharves
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
Will receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make cash advances on the same.
San Francisco. Sept. 25, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN
Produce and Merchandise,
COWLITS FARMS, W. T.
September 6, 1852. 1tf.