

PUGET SOUND COURIER.

E. T. GUNN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR. SEELACOM, W. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1855.

Now, after the lull of the political excitement, consequent upon the late campaign, is somewhat subsided, and things have assumed their more usual quietness, we presume to speak a little of the political appearances of the day—past, present and future.

If the democratic party have been so fortunate as to gain the election of their candidate as delegate to congress, it must be remembered that this was not the only object to be accomplished—the only end to be sought.

The will of the people—of the masses—is law, and such a law as we do not wish to complain of, but while we are content to abide by it, we utterly despise the flaunting bravadoes, that certain political demagogues have accomplished a great result by their own "skill and management."

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The whig party throughout the late contest stood to their posts and battled manfully for a good cause and the people's rights, and now they see the effects of their good deeds.

For FORT COLVILLE MINES.—A party, consisting of Ephraim Allan, Washington Downey, H. S. Bell, J. S. Jaquith, David Pattee, William McCrairy, and Robert Hamilton, left this place for the gold mines on Saturday last, making the third company which has gone from here within a short time back.

No EXCUSE.—We had thought of making an excuse this week for the appearance and delay of this week's issue of our paper, and state that the reason of it was the shortness of help in our office, as another of our journeymen had left in the fore part of the week, but having been requested not to do so, we have never made up our mind to that effect, so here ends the story.

SITKA.—It seems that Sitka has not been taken possession of by the allied fleet. The propeller Hietak alone having entered the harbor, to assert the Sitkans that the terms of agreement between Great Britain and Russia, with regard to British and Russian settlements on the northwest coast of America, should be strictly adhered to.

BEST ROUTE TO THE MINES!

The best and most expeditious route is by the Columbia river, via the Dalles. This route is comparatively level, through an open country, with but few rivers and mountains to cross, whereas the Puget Sound route is over a rough, mountainous country, with numerous streams to cross, which at best are difficult and dangerous at the most favorable season of the year.—Oregon paper.

The above item is a piece of decided information, which we insert for the benefit of the whole world in general and the "rest of mankind" in particular, hoping that a knowledge of it may thereby be the means of saving the inhabitants of this little habitable globe, from any terrible calamity which may happen to it in future years.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We are hearing many complaints of late, from persons in different parts of the territory, in reference to the non-receipt of the Courier, after they have once subscribed for it. To all such we would say, that the paper has always been sent to all of those whose names we have received, which names will be found posted on our subscription book, and as regularly as the means of communication with the different portions of the territory would permit.

Business.—We are happy to note a large increase of business in our place for a short time back, and that at the present it is quite active. A number of persons are now here, from various parts of the territory, fitting out, preparatory to leaving for the mines.

FURTHER NEWS FROM PETROPOLOSKI.—We have further news this week from Petropoloski. The allied fleet, under Admiral Braco, found the place abandoned, and having destroyed the fortifications, set fire to it.

Enon.—The train of two hundred pack horses, which lately left Fort Nisqually for Colville, did not carry provisions out, other than for the use of the packers themselves during the trip, as we stated last week had been done.

Vegetables.—Mr. M. J. West informs us that he has on his place some of the very best of vegetables—some monstrous in size—but, as we have not had the pleasure to inspect them, we could say nothing further in their praise just now.

A Rumor.—Rumor says that the miners near Fort Colville are taking out \$12 per day each on the average. And further, that the news has just been brought in by a Roman Catholic priest from Walla-Walla.

TABLE FAVORS.—Our John M., will accept a typo's regards for that sweet of sweets—the rose of a pleasant gift.

Mr. P. J. Moorey, of Brook Farm, will also accept our thanks for some fine vegetables.

THE ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST & JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.—This is the title of a new monthly periodical just started in New York and published by C. Roegies. See prospectus in our advertising columns.

Her Majesty's steamers Dido and Brisk, and the United States steamer Active, were all recently at Esquimalt, Vancouver's Island.

A MAJOR'S ADVENTURE.

Mr. Editor: You have given Mr. "A. B. C." and "Old Grimes," a very respectable chance to be heard through the columns of the Courier and I don't know of any good reason, unless it be that I am less competent, why you should not print some of my scribbling also.

Acting upon the presumption that as an impartial and independent conductor of a public press, you will treat my effort with as distinguished consideration as you have those of the writers above named, I will proceed without further preliminaries to tell you a tale that will not "harrow up your soul," or "cause each particular hair to stand on end," being therefore in direct contrast to the fearful sufferings of the "Legal Gentleman," from the "Quaker City" as related by "Old Grimes."

"Once upon a time," while W. T. was yet a part of Jo. Lane's Josepho Oregon, a Major—and I challenge any one of the readers of the Courier to guess which Major, or of the scores that are to be found in the territory—was wending his way leisurely along on a trail that led to Fort Steilacoom. Our traveler was well acquainted with the portion of country he was in, and had no fears whatever of losing his way.

He was a cultivated man, and of just that delicious coolness when even stout men can pedestrianize at the rate of two miles an hour, at least, without danger of getting into a profuse perspiration. Save and except the chirping of the squirrels, the songs of the feathered tribe, and occasionally the meeting with a dusky "Siwash," nothing of the least moment occurred to divert his attention from the exquisite and matchless Letters of Junius which he was perusing.

Reluctantly he closed the book and put it in his pocket. He stopped short where he was. He looked all about him, but every thing that met his anxious sight was new and strange. He looked again, more anxiously than before but with the same unpleasant result. He was most decidedly in a fix, and a devilish unpleasant one at that, and which way to turn, or whether to turn at all or not, he didn't know.

He concluded that the latter was altogether his best plan, a brilliant idea that he might, or might not, have caught from "Junius" and he at once determined to carry it out. There was just light enough left of the departing day, to enable him to distinguish a little way ahead a high and dry looking knob.

For this he pushed with as much alacrity as his large proportions would allow, and after a few minutes of tiresome effort through the thick and tangled underbrush, panting and blowing like a porpoise, he reached the summit, where to his great delight, he found one of nature's soft and grassy couches prepared as if on purpose for him. Quickly he threw himself upon it, not to sleep however, but after the manner of Hamlet, to soliloquize.

The Major (solus) "Well 'shiver my tarry toggles" if this isn't rather an unpleasant position to occupy through a long night, for one who was reared in the aristocratic home of a long line of proud ancestors and who never before sought rest for the night without first covering my dainty person in snowy sheets. But here I am, stretched out at some length upon the 'bosom of mother earth' (and she is not the worst in the world) and here I must remain until to-morrow dawn shall climb the eastern horizon and throw sufficient light over the surrounding objects to enable me to work out of this very unpleasant difficulty.

Mr. Editor:—I see that you have allowed father a place in your columns to display his "Peter Parly-like" powers, and feeling anxious to equal my daddy, I desire the privilege of telling the same "yarn" in the columns of the Courier, as it is by comparison that we best judge of the merits of things. Here goes.

Mr. — left "Chapman's Point" one evening to go to Fort Steilacoom, and on his return lost his way and spent a rainy night in the wood—the while dreaming of bears and panthers. In the morning he came in looking like a male chicken with his feathers wet.

YOUNG GRIMES.

Capt. Slater, of the sloop Sarah Stone, informs us, three vessels-of-war arrived at Vancouver's Island, last Monday. Names unknown.

THANKS.—To Stuart's express, and to the Noley Carrier's publication hall, for late papers and other favors from San Francisco. Among the forty or fifty Episcopal clergymen who were assembled at the recent consecration of St. Thomas' church, New Haven, one was a lineal descendant of the first Puritan minister of New Haven, and another was a lineal descendant of one of his leading elders. It is also a fact of interest that a descendant of Oliver Cromwell is now a clergyman of the Church of England in Canada; while the last lineal male descendant of Martin Luther was a few years ago received back into the Romish communion.

stently approaches of these fierce enemies than to fall asleep, and in that state suffer them to make my quietus. 'Tis the dread that the fierce grizzly's too warm embrace, or the panther's fatal spring, may send me to that undisclosed country from whose bourn no traveler returns," that puzzles my will, and makes me rather fear, in my ill awake, than suffer dangers to come upon me unawares!"

Physically and mentally weary, however, the Major had to give in and was soon unconscious that the world possessed a single care or that he had so recently been beset by such awful fears.

For a brief but exquisitely happy period, he dreamed of his childhood hours, and that pleasant home in which he was reared with so much tenderness and care that but the faintest breath of heaven and a fond mother's sigh, only, were permitted to fan his rosy cheeks, and then all was oblivion again. He lay with his full jolly looking face turned toward the East, like the pilgrims of "Mecca," and when he awoke in the morning, the "King of day" had got about a handspan's length above the "Cascade Range," and was darting one of his bright golden beams, through the branches of an umbrageous fir, full upon his face. He did not, like Solomon's sluggard, cry "a little more sleep, a little more slumber," but roused himself up like a man and took a look at "my eye of the land." Being of a nautical turn of mind, one look at the sun told him what course he ought to steer; and he at once took his departure. A half an hour sufficed to bring him out upon the prairie in sight of the fort, which he speedily reached and was cordially welcomed by the officers. An exhilarating beverage was speedily prepared for him and with the steaming glass in the right hand, he proudly exclaimed, now "Richard's himself again," and drank it off.

OLD GRIMES JR.

SOUTH BAY PRECINCT.

The Pioneer and Democrat wonders why South Bay precinct gave no votes for Anderson. The people of this precinct believe that a representative should have some identity and sympathy with the people he represents. We are slow to believe that a professional office seeker, an itinerant politician, has any such identity or sympathy with the laboring men of this territory. We doubt not but that the federal officers and a few bar-room politicians around Olympia, and the delegate's large connection in all the states and territories will be well represented, but let laboring men take some rainy day and figure up what they have gained by the last election. Let laboring men further consider what they gain by being compelled to vote for one of two men, when neither of them is their choice. A majority of both parties, at the recent election, deposited their votes with a loathing more unfeeling than Wiley felt in discussing the free-soil resolutions. Yet the dose was crammed down their throats.

A LABORING MAN. Thurston county, 1855.

TOO MUCH EDUCATION.

Pass it round, that the people are mad with too much education—that laboring men do not need education—that they are better off without it. This is so, because one of the federal officers (the same who said that the federal officers did not come out here for the offices; but were sent out by the President to give tone and character to the politics of the country,) says it is so. This is the doctrine of slavery. That white men who labor are an inferior class, and should never attempt to rise any higher while a superior class are born with an inherent right to all the offices, and to eat the bread which the toil of others has earned.

A FREE-SOILER. P. S.—The people of the county had better not hurry to pull down their school houses, as this doctrine will not become a law until it is published by authority in the official organ, the Pioneer and Democrat. Thurston county, July 20th, 1855.

A TREASONABLE INCIDENT—A LEGAL GENTLEMAN SUFFERING A NIGHT IN THE WOODS OF "OREGON."

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THE LATEST NEWS.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE STOCK SPIRITS.—On the 31st of June, a battalion of four companies of the second regiment of United States Infantry, departed from the Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania, for the West, under the command of Brevet Brigadier General E. A. Hitchcock, Colonel of the regiment. The battalion is composed of James A. Captain C. S. Lovell, 1st Lieutenant James Currier, Company D, Captain W. M. Gardner, 2d Lieutenant J. D. O'Connell, Company G, Brevet Major H. W. Wessels, Captain commanding, and 2d Lieutenant S. T. Sheppard, with second Dragoons, (temporarily attached) Company I, Captain Dolozier Davidson, 1st Lieutenant T. W. Swiney, 2d Lieutenant George H. Paige, regimental quartermaster and acting adjutant, and Assistant Surgeon D. T. Magruder, from the staff of the command.

The battalion numbers about three hundred and fifty, rank and file, who are all in excellent health and spirits, and highly disciplined. This force would have left a month ago, but for the cholera and small pox having broken out at Jefferson barracks and Fort Leavenworth, where it was contemplated they should touch on their way to Fort St. Pierre, (where the headquarters are to be established,) to receive orders from General Harney, at St. Louis, (who commands the expedition,) and to get supplies at Fort Leavenworth, it being the nearest military post on the Missouri to headquarters.

THE FIBUSTERING MAGNOLIA.—This vessel recently carried into Mobile by the cutter McClelland, for being concerned in fibustering, is a forfeit, under the revenue laws of the United States, with all her cargo—3,000 rifles, 1,800 Colt's revolvers, 1,000 pounds fixed ammunition, a brass field battery, and a large quantity of other military stores. The 2d section of the act of April 9, 1848, provides that a vessel leaving a port of the United States, as she left New York with a fraudulent clearance as to her cargo, and on such an errand as here, shall, with her cargo, be forfeited, one-half to go to the informer; and those concerned with her, liable also to a fine of \$10,000. In this case we presume that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is the party applying for its seizure into the custody of the revenue officers in the district of Mobile. It is not believed in this city that she was in the service of the Cuba King, as alleged; Nicaragua is thought, on very reasonable grounds, to have been her destination, notwithstanding the protestations to the contrary.

Washington paper, June 18.

The Louisville Courier, June 8th, says:—"We understand that a filibustering party, having a new destination, is in progress of rapid organization in the South. This party proposes to go hence to Mexico. Their particular field of operation is not known, but their design is said to be to take possession of some one of the Mexican States, to confiscate the lands and personal estate, and to reimburse themselves for their services in the cause of freedom." The expedition is under the command of a distinguished Southern gentleman who has heretofore held several positions of trust. We have not heard of their organization elsewhere, but we are assured that three hundred men are ready to embark from this city. Sixty of these men recently left Louisville yesterday. The expeditionists are said to have the sympathy and expected the support of a strong party in Mexico."

BRITISH ESTABLISHMENTS IN AMERICA.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier states that the sudden return of Mr. Crampton, from Canada, has been caused less by the discussions now going on in reference to the reciprocity treaty, than by the complaints in this government relative to British establishments in the United States for the eastern war. They are a clear violation of our neutrality laws, and the administration, not content with the cessation of the practice, insists upon some suitable reparation for the infringement of our neutrality.

The Philadelphia Ledger regards these enlistments for war against a country with which we are at peace, as a violation of our neutrality laws more scandalous than the recent efforts to get up an expedition against Cuba.

THOT, June 19, 1855

The notorious Henrietta Robinson, convicted in the Rensselaer County Court of the murder of Timothy Langan, was this afternoon sentenced, by Judge Harris, to be hung on the 3d of August next. At the conclusion of his sentence, when the Judge commended her soul to God's mercy, she told him he had better pray for his own soul, declaring she was the victim of a political conspiracy, which was calculated to crush a man. She was about to speak further, when her counsel desired her to remain quiet. When about to leave the court room she turned, and pointing her finger towards Judge Harris, solemnly exclaimed—"Judge Harris, may the Judge of Judges be your Judge." Considerable excitement was manifested by the spectators during the time occupied in the passing of the sentence.

SEIZURE OF A VALUABLE PRESENT FROM LOUIS NAPOLEON.—We learn that the sheriff of the city and county of New York has seized under process of law, probably for debt, a valuable gold snuff-box, mounted with brilliants, which was recently sent by Emperor Louis Napoleon to a gentleman of this city. The Emperor's cipher and imperial crown are upon the cover of the box mounted with brilliants.

The gentleman to whom the box was sent has never seen it, owing to the sheriff's vigilance. This magnificent present was sold at auction by order of the sheriff, at the City Hall, for \$800. —New York Evening Post.

GENERAL SCOTT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer observes that "the statement that the Secretary of War has refused to pay the arrears due to Gen. Scott, under the resolution and appointment conferring upon him the rank of Lieut. General, is not correct. It is supposed that the arrears of pay and allowances due, under a very stringent construction of the resolution or Act of Congress on the subject, may be reduced to \$28,000. Under a liberal construction, the amount of these dues is upwards of \$46,000." Gen. Cushing is now engaged in investigations connected with the claim, and the conference between Gen. Scott and all the officers of the government have been perfectly friendly.

The Kinsey expedition has at last got off, with all its men, its arms, and its provisions. The Colonel has fairly fooled Uncle Sam this time, for while he has been watching an inoffensive steamer, with half a dozen vessels of war, while she was quietly lying at her dock, all hands were off by "another conveyance." The steamer "United States" was only a decoy, after all, it seems.

AMERICAN SHIPS IN THE BOSTON.—The following is from the Constantinople correspondence of the New York Evening Post:

American ships continue to arrive here in large numbers in the employ of the French and English and laden with objects for sale to the belligerents. Never, since the treaty existing between Turkey and the United States was made, have there been so many American vessels in the Bosphorus. Most of them are large ships, among which are the Sylphide, Nautilus, Nevada, Racehorse and Gay Head; with frigates for sale; and the Yarrington, Vesta, Susquehanna, Nancy Ellen Astoria, Helen, White Falcon, Anna Tilt, Arlington, Britannia, Matara, Ocean Herald, Golden Horn, Golden Gate, Morrisk, Stamboul, steamer Wm. Penn, for the British and French governments; whilst eleven others are on their way hither from England and France, most of them also in their service. In all twenty-five Americans have already arrived, and eleven more are on their way here. Heretofore only two or three American vessels came here annually, (I am credibly informed,) and the war has thus increased the number. Some of them are employed by the French government, others by the trip, and by the month. Freighters are falling from thirty-two shillings per ton they have fallen to twenty-two, to carry cargoes from the Sea of Marmora and the Archipelago to the Crimea.

These vessels generally convey breadstuffs and horse feed for the allies, and I have not heard of their being laden with munitions of war. In their charters they are guaranteed against their capture by the Russians (and a very likely circumstance) to their full value. I may here say, that there are Spanish, Swedish, Hungarian and Belgian vessels, as well as ships of the Hanse towns, in the service of the allies.

The State Temperance Convention of New Jersey, which met at New Brunswick on the 14th inst, passed resolutions recommending the passage of a prohibitory liquor law, and also passed the following supplementary resolutions: "That, in the opinion of this Convention, the drinking of lager beer as a beverage is detrimental to the interests of total abstinence, and therefore, that we do battle against it as one of our greatest enemies." This resolution, we suspect, is not directed so particularly at the German population as against the temperance men themselves, who have taken to drinking immoderate quantities of lager, under the happy delusion that it is merely a harmless sallowing beverage.

Boston, June 19, 1855.

Judge Shaw, of the Supreme Court, decided that the 32d section of the liquor law, giving the right to appeal, is repugnant, inconsistent, unconstitutional and void; that it has no force to repeal statutes inconsistent with its provisions; and that it therefore leaves the Revised Statutes in full force, so that a commitment in accordance with the old statute is valid, although the commitment would be wholly unsupported by the new law. The decision was made in the habeas corpus case of Balsey Sullivan. Committed under the new law, and the commitment was sustained.

MONSIEUR RECRUITING OFFICERS APPOINTED IN BOSTON.—On Saturday morning the United States authorities arrested a Pole, named Louis Celagi alias Galicki, on the charge of being an agent employed by the British government for the enlistment of recruits within the boundaries of the United States, for service in the Crimea. He had just arrived from New York with six men. The highest penalty for the offence is three years imprisonment and two thousand dollars fine.

John Liverer, the keeper of a boarding house in Pleasant street, was arrested on Saturday on a similar charge.—Boston Journal, June 11.

The Essex Nothing and American Quaker (weekly newspaper) was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about \$9,000. The forints were ready for press, and the fire causes a suspension of this week's issue.

The new steam frigate Merrimack was successfully launched on Thursday from the Charlestown Navy Yard. An immense crowd of spectators witnessed the spectacle.

The value of the foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending 18th instant, amounted to \$437,997.

A despatch from New Orleans states that cholera has appeared among the United States troops at Baton Rouge in an epidemic form, and that several deaths had already occurred, and some fifty of the soldiers were sick.

The tide of emigration still continues to flow from the north of Scotland to Canada. One vessel left the city of Aberdeen for Quebec with 380 emigrants. The total number from that quarter during the last two months amounts to about 5,000 persons.

According to a statement in the Washington Union, the increase of the population of the United States, from 1790 to 1850, without immigration, amounted to 7,354,423 souls.

Two thousand European emigrants have gone back from New York since April 20th, and the number now coming over is fifty per cent less than last year.

Miss Nightingale had been laid up with fever, but was recovering.

Six mortar-vessels are to proceed with the Odin, 16, paddle-frigate, and Rosamond, 6, paddle-sloop, to the Black Sea.

Lord Lansdowne stated in the House of Lords that the Russian loss since the commencement of the war had been 247,000 men.

The first regiment of the Lancashire militia is about to be sent to garrison Zante, to relieve the 81st regiment of the line, which is under orders for the Crimea.

A plan is spoken of in Paris to effect the destruction of the garrison of Sebastopol by famine. An expedition of some 40,000 or 50,000 men is preparing, it is said, for that object.

It is calculated at Berlin that the addition to the Russian army to be made under the last treaty will consist of about 250,000. Twelve in a thousand is the ratio, and the area includes the most populous governments of the empire.

The fashion of wearing hoops in their dresses has been revived by the ladies of Constantinople. The Queen has been pleased to constitute the Island of Labnan and its dependencies to be a bishop's see and diocese, and to appoint the Rev. Francis Thomas McDougall, D. C. L., to be ordained and consecrated bishop of the said see.

