PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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Important from Europe.

Sebastopol Not Yet Taken!!

Great Battle between the Russians and Allies!

At last accounts from the seat of war in Europe, affairs were approaching a crisis, and long era this the great fortress of Sebastopol has been carried by storm, or the Allied army has been annihilated. Reinforcements were rapidly joining the Allies, and still more were near at hand. Sebastopol is represented to be in a horrible condition, fever having attacked the garrison in consequence of the exhalations from the thousands of unburied bodies in the city killed in the great battle of the 5th November, and deaths from fever and other causes. Menchikoff's forces largely exceed those of the Allies, who are themselves almost besieged by an army on the outside, while besieging another army within the walls. The Russians have constructed a multitude of batteries since the arrival of the Allies, in addition to the fortifications already in existence and that were reputed impregnable; and they assert that the place is now far stronger than ever before. The Allies have effected a breach, and it is stated that the Turks were to lead the van in the assault. The Russians are making great preparations to receive them, having planted cannon to sweep the streets, and fortified the houses in anticipation of the Allies gaining an entrance into the city. Both sides fight desperately, and the destruction of life frightful.—[*San Francisco Herald.*

CONDITION OF SEBASTOPOL.—Deserters from Sebastopol report the town to be in a horrible state. The inhabitants were in want of water. The Russians, being unable to bury their dead, were throwing the bodies into the bay; but the sea rejects them, and the beach is strewn with corpses. The great hospital had been destroyed by fire, and two thousand sick and wounded soldiers had been burned. The firing from the besieged was slackening, from the want either of munitions or artillerymen.

BURNING OF THE RUSSIAN HOSPITAL.—An occurrence of the most horrible nature has taken place. The great hospital, in Sebastopol, was set on fire by the shells of the allies, and was burned to the ground, with all its inmates—two thousand sick and wounded. This frightful circumstance is passed over as quietly as possible in the English and French papers, but it demands the most pointed attention. It may be remembered that an English story was published, to the effect that Menchikoff hoisted the hospital flag over a magazine, which the English directed their fire upon and blew up. We fear the building thus fired on was really the hospital.

NOTHING DECISIVE EFFECTED AT SEBASTOPOL.—The telegraphic news relative to the operations in the Crimea, from a Russian source, states that no material movement had taken place before Sebastopol between the 5th and 9th inst.

REPAIRING THE FORTS.—The Russians were mainly occupied in repairing the damage done to the fortifications, but the allies were actively pursuing their siege operations, and it is admitted that their position on the 8th was a very good one.

TWO RUSSIAN FIGHTS AND A MAN-OF-WAR SUNK BY THE ALLIES.—A telegraphic despatch has been received to-day, announcing that three thousand Zouaves and one thousand Chasseu-s-a-Pied, from Algiers, had landed from Balaklava; that Gen. Mayran's brigade, from the Piraeus, had been spoken in the Sea of Marmora. We also learn that the Lancaster guns, which had been approached nearer the city, had sunk two Russian frigates in port, and set fire to the Twelve-Apostles, man-of-war. The following additional items of intelligence have been brought by the Sinai.

EXPECTED ASSAULT.—Four thousand men under the command of Prince Napoleon, were to attack in the first instance the Russian fort near the cemetery. The moment of the assault was impatiently expected.

THE RUSSIAN LOSS IN THE BATTLE OF THE 5TH NOVEMBER.—According to the Russian versions, the loss on their part on the 5th was very great. Prince Menschikoff says he had killed and wounded four thousand men, and adds that in his opinion the loss of the allies was at least equal. He also announced that he is about to concentrate all his forces now at Bakschi-Serai, Simpheropol, and other places in the neighborhood, and expressed his hopes of decisive success.

ENGLISH GENERALS KILLED.—Intelligence had been received of the deaths, in the action of the 5th of November, of the following distinguished officers:—Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, K. C. B., Brigadier General Strangways, and Brigadier General Goldie.

REINFORCEMENTS OF THE ALLIES.—The reinforcements so much required by the allies were fast arriving in the Crimea, and others were daily expected both from England and France.

The fleets take no part in the bombardment of Sebastopol.

Winter was setting in severely, and the fleets had suffered some disasters by gales at sea.

RECOVERY OF THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL NACHIMOFF.—Admiral Nachimoff, who was reported dead, has recovered from his wounds, and has resumed duty. So at least say Vienna letters.

EUPATORIA.—Eupatoria was still in the hands of the allies. Captain Brock was often in alarm about attacks of Cossacks; but as nothing had been attempted, everybody else had satisfied himself that the place will be held quietly till the more important result of the attack on Sebastopol is decided. In the meantime, a very tolerable supply of bullocks, etc., for the navy and the naval battalion on shore, is procured at Eupatoria.

SEA OF AZOFF.—Admiral Lyons, according to the latest accounts, was watching the Sea of Azoff with his squadron, and all merchant ships were rigorously searched. The Cacique and Spitfire steamers were at the mouth of the Dnieper, obstructing the passage of troops to Perekop.—The allied fleets, under Admirals Hamelin and Dundas, were in Katcha Bay. It was understood that an immediate attack was about to be made on the Russian flotilla at Ismail.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TURKS.—Advices from Hermanstadt state that Sadik Pacha had arrived on the Sereth. He issued a proclamation flattering to the Austrians. A movement of several Turkish corps was observable near the Bessarable frontier.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.—Gen. Mayran's brigade from Greece, and 2000 Zouves from Africa had been met at sea, on their way to the Crimea, and ere this have joined Gen. Canrobert.

Operations of the Siege.

The Russian batteries are described as being nearly destroyed. Long intervals occur between the firing of any shots from them, even when the Allies open fire early in the morning.

The French have made a large breach in front of their left battery, where the enemy are continually planting fresh guns.—The besieged in this quarter have been compelled to mount some guns on the roofs of the adjoining houses.

The French are carrying a mine under the main fortification in the front. If they are able to do this successfully, the town will be entered with ease.

The enemy are carrying stores to the north side of the harbor, from which it is thought that they abandon all hope of retaining possession of the south side of the town.

The Russians in the rear continue to annoy the Allied forces. They have retired as far back as the river Chernaya, but retain possession of the redoubt captured from the Turks on the 25th ult.

The rear of the Allied forces has been greatly strengthened, and no apprehensions from this quarter are entertained.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.—The following despatch from Berlin, dated Friday, November 17, gives the latest news in relation to the rumored peace proposals:

"The following is the main tenor of the Russian answer: Russia, seeing that Austria is threatening her frontiers, will not avail herself of the good offices of the Vienna Cabinet, but will gladly accept of Prussia's mediation. The emperor is ready to take the four guarantees into consideration, but distinctly states, on reference to the one point, that the protectorate over the Principalities cannot be given up. The Russian organs speak of a compact entered into secretly between Austria and the Western powers, to be prepared for any eventualities should Prussia and the smaller States not accede to the adoption of Austria's policy."

Latest from Sebastopol—Despatch from Lord Raglan.

NOVEMBER 6, 1854.

The enemy, with immense forces, attacked yesterday, in the dawn of morning, the right of the English position before Sebastopol, which was defended by the Second Division and the Brigade of Guards of the First Light Division, the Fourth Division, and part of Third, and subsequently by the division of General Bosquet and other corps of the French army, which by their gallant conduct contributed essentially to the decided success of the day. General Canrobert immediately came to the spot, and gave me the support of his assistance and of his excellent counsel

The battle was extremely obstinate, and it was not till past noon that the enemy was definitely repulsed and forced to retreat, leaving the field of battle covered with his dead, and several hundred of prisoners. The number of the enemy much exceeded that which was opposed to us at Alma, and the losses of the Russians have been enormous.

Our losses have also been very great:—General Sir George Brown, Major-General Bentinck, Brigadie-Generals Adams, Buller, and Torrens have been wounded.—They are all doing well.

The conduct of the troops in the face of an enemy so superior in numbers has been excellant. RAGLAN.

The latest from Europe.

The Duke of Cambridge had a horse killed from under him.

The English had 2,000 killed and wounded. The loss of the French is not accurately known. The Russian loss is between 7 and 8,000.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Constantinople, sick. He is suffering from diarhœa. The attack on the 5th was made by 40,000 of the enemy. The redoubts were taken and retaken. The French lost 1,500 killed and wounded. General Browne's arm has been amputated.

The Russians had left the heights Balaklava, and were expecting reinforcements. The Allies are continually reinforced. The steam frigates have arrived at Batoum to convey 4,000 troops to the Crimea.

Letters from Constantinople of the 6th state that 5000 French troops had sailed from the latter place for the Crimea, with a favorable wind.

The Sultan has degraded Sulejman Pacha, the commander of the Ottoman troops in the Crimea.

The Turkish man-of-war Abadisch, had foundered with the Turkish Admiral and seven hundred men on board.

An Egyptian frigate has been lost in the Black Sea.

LORD PALMERSTON'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—The purpose of Lord Palmerston's visit to France has not yet transpired. A Paris correspondent of the "Observateur Belge" states that he has good grounds for knowing that part of the British Cabinet, especially the Earl of Aberdeen, is opposed to Lord Palmerston's mission, whatever it may be, to France.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR.—In Paris it was openly talked of that a Government loan is impending to the extent of 500,000,000 or 600,000,000 of francs. A new levy of 200,000 men will also be made. The Legislative Corps will be speedily convoked to give the requisite authority.

THE AMERICAN MAIL SERVICE.—The Liverpool Times, of Nov. 18, dated on the previous evening, says: "The Government have taken the Cunard steamer Niagara for the purpose of conveying troops to the Crimea, and, in consequence, there will be no conveyance by which to dispatch the North American mails on the 25th inst. At present it is not expected that there will be any further disarrangement of the American mail service, and the inconvenience arising from the withdrawal of the Niagara will be trifling, as there will be an American boat leaving on Wednesday next."

France.

NAPOLEON'S CONTEMPLATED VISIT TO ENGLAND ABANDONED.—The Emperor Napoleon has abandoned his contemplated visit to England, because the Queen, it is said, refused to receive the Empress Eugenie in consequence of her not having royal blood in her veins.

SPAIN.

MEETING OF THE CORTES—ELECTION OF GEN. SAN MIGUEL PRESIDENT.—The Constituent Cortes have held their first sitting. The election of a provisional President has taken place at the Cortes. Its chief importance lies in its indicating to some extent the political tendency of members, as regards moderate and more advanced opinions. Gen. San Miguel was the candidate of the Moderate Progressionists, and Don Martin de los Heros, Intendent of the Palace, that of the Exaltados. Gen. San Miguel was proclaimed President.

PROHIBITION IN NEW YORK.—The Albany Argus has a list of members elected to the Assembly, in which the position of each in reference to politics, Temperance and Know Nothingism is stated. According to this statement there are 71 Whigs and 13 Democrhts elected as friends of a prohibitory law—making 84, or just two-thirds of the whole number. There are 22 elected as opposed to the law, and the position of 21 is doubtful; one member not having yet received the certificate, his election being disputed.

WHAT FARMERS MIGHT DO.—One of our paper makers, speaking of the scarcity of rags, writes thus: "If our people would only raise flax, instead of importing their linseed and oil for their own use, we should soon have paper stock in abundance.—Those farmers in this county who raised flax this year, have sold their crops standing in the field at forty dollars per acre, and some get more than that."—[*New York Sun.*

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE---SECOND SESSION

IN COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855.

In the absence of the chief clerk, Elwood Evans acted as clerk pro tem.

Mr. Patterson, of committee on counties, to whom was referred report of committee on Education on C. B. 20—an act to provide for the selection and location of two townships of land to aid in the establishment of a university—containing certain amendments to said bill, reported back the said bill with amendments, with a recommendation that said bill be so amended and passed.

Mr. Bigelow, of committee on ways and means, reported back C. B. 24—an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the public printing and the distribution of the laws and journals—with a report that the majority of committee recommended the passage of bill.

Second reading of H. B. 11—an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to elections and the mode of supplying vacancies.

Mr. Yantis moved to lay the bill on table and be printed. Lost.

Mr. Bigelow moved to go into committee of the whole.

Mr. Miles moved to amend by adding "with Mr. Yantis in the chair;" which amendment was accepted, and motion as amended carried.

After some time spent in committee, the committee rose, reported bill back with a recommendation that it be referred to a select committee of three, with instructions to draft a substitute. Report adopted, and Messrs. Poe, Yantis and Patterson appointed said committee.

Second readiug of H. B. 17—an act in relation to fences and fence viewers.

On motion of Mr. Poe, Council resolved itself into committee of the whole, with Mr. Strickler in the chair.

After some time spent in committee, the committee rose and reported the adoption of a substitute for H. B. 17.

Report adopted, and substitute read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Miles, bill laid upon table and ordered printed.

Second reading of H. B. 41—an act to locate a territorial road from New Dunginess, in Clalm county, to intersect the territorial road from Olympia to Monticello.

Mr. Yantis moved to refer the bill to committee on roads and highways.

Mr. Bigelow moved to amend by instructing the committee to report such amendment as to exempt counties through which road passes from the expense of locating sajd road.

On this amendment Mr. Miles called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Bigelow, Miles, Strickler and President—4.

Noes—Huff, Patterson, Poe, Terry and Yantis—5.

The question recurring on Mr. Yantis' motion, it was lost.

On motion of Mr. Miles, bill referred to committee on ways and means.

H. B. 37—an act to amend an act creating a territorial road from Olympia to Monticello—read a second time.

Mr. Miles moved to refer to select committee of three.

Mr. Bigelow moved to amend, naming Messrs. Huff, Strickler and Terry said committee, which amendment being accepted to by mover, Mr. Miles' motion was carried.

H B 43—an act authoring Wm. Ryan to establish a ferry on the Columbia river—read a second time.

Mr. Terry moved to refer to committee of ways and means. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Huff, bill ordered to its third reading.

H B 38—an act authorizing James C. Cochran to establish a ferry across Chehalis river. Read a second time.

Mr. Miles moved to lay on table and be printed. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Huff, ordered to its third reading.

C B 19—an act to organize the Militia—read a third time, and on its passage Mr. Miles called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Bigelow, Huff, Miles, Patterson, Poe, Strickler, Terry, Yantis—8.

Noes—President—1.

Title as read approved.

C B 22—an act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the practice and pleadings in prosecutions for crimes—read a third time.

On the question, shall the bill pass? Mr. Poe called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Bigelow, Huff, Patterson, Yantis, President—5.

Noes—Miles, Poe, Strickler, Terry—4.

Titles as read approved.

Report of committee on counties on C B 20—an act to provide for the selection and location of two townships of land to aid in the establishment of a university—adopted.

Mr. Patterson being in the chair, Mr. Catlin moved to amend section 1 by addition of the following: "Provided, that Cowlitz county shall be exempt from the operation of this section, and that Nathaniel Ostrander be the commissioner of said county."

Mr Poe moved to amend amendment, striking out all "county superintendents."

Pending question on amendment to amendment, Mr. Miles moved to adjourn. Lost.

On Mr. Poe's motion, Mr. Bigelow called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Poe, Terry, President—3.

Noes—Bigelow, Huff, Miles, Patterson, Strickler, Yantis—6.

The question recurring on Mr. Catlin's amendment, it was adopted.

Mr. Poe moved as an amendment, "and provided further, that the county of Whatcom be excepted also, and that R. V. Peabody be the commissioner of said county."

Mr. Miles moved further to amend by adding to said section as amended, "Provided also, that Thompson Newlin of the county of Lewis be the commissioner of said county instead of the county superintendent thereof." On Mr. Miles' amendment, Mr. Huff called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Huff, Miles, Patterson, Poe, Terry, President—6.

Noes—Bigelow, Strickler—2.

Pending the consideration of bill on second reading, Council adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19, 1855.

In the absence of the chief clerk, Elwood Evans acted as clerk pro tem.

Mr. Bigelow from committee of ways and means to whom was referred H. B. 41, an act to locate a territorial road from New Dunginess, Clalm county, to intersect a territorial road leading from Olympia to Monticello, reported back said bill with following amendmends: Strike out section 4 and 5 and insert as section 4, "this act shall not be so construed as to allow said commissioners to create any debt or bring any charges against the counties through which the road passes, and with such amendment recommended its passage.

Mr. Poe from select committe to whom was referred H. B. 11, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to elections and the mode of supplying vacancies, with instruction to draft a substitute, asked to be discharged from reporting a substitute, which being granted the committee reported the following amendments to said bill: strike out all after after enacting clause and insert,—"that all white American citizens above the age of twenty-one years, and all other white male inhabitants of this Territory above that age who shall have declared on oath their intentions to the United States, (at least six months previous to the day of election,) and who shall have resided six months in the territory and twenty days in the county next preceding the day of election, and none others shall be entitled to hold office or vote at any election in this Territory; Provided, that no officer, soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be allowed to vote at any election in this Territory.

Mr. Huff from select Committe to whom was referred H. B. 37, an act to amend an act to locate the territorial road from Olympia to Monticello—reported same back without amendment.

H. B. 38, an act authorizing James C. Cochran to establish a ferry across Chehalis river—read a third time. On the question "shall the bill pass?"—Mr. Huff called the ayes and noes, which were as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Huff, Miles, Poe, Strickler, Terry, Yantis and Mr. President—8.

Noes—Mr. Bigelow.

So the bill passed and the title was approved.

H. B. 43, an act authorizing William Ryan to establish a ferry on the Columbia river—read a third time and on its passage, Mr. Terry called the ayes and noes—bill passed by following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bigelow, Huff, Patterson, Poe, Strickler, Terry and Mr. President—7.

Noes—Messrs. Miles, and Yantis—2.—Title as read agreed to.

C. B. 20, an act to provide for the selection and location of two townships of land to aid in the establishment of a University, pending the second reading of which Council adjourned yesterday—came up in order.

On motion of Mr. Miles, three provisos added as several amendments to first section so consolidated as to read as provided that the the counties of Cowlitz, Lewis and Whatcom, be excepted from the operation of this section, and that Nathaniel Ostrander be the commissioner for Cowlitz county, Thompson Newlin for Lewis county, and R. V. Peabody, for Whatcom county—amendment adopted and bill as amended ordered to third reading.

C. B. 24, an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the public printing and the distribution of the laws and journals, the majority report of committee of ways and means, recommending that said bill pass. Mr. Terry moved to refer to a select committee—lost. Mr. Yantis moved to amend by striking out "two" and inserting "one," and strike out "biennially" and insert "annually," in first section. On this motion Mr. Terry called the ayes and noes—amendment lost by following vote.

Ayes—Messrs. Poe, Terry, Yantis, and Mr. President—4.

Noes—Messrs. Bigelow, Huff, Miles, Patterson and Strickler—5.

Bill ordered to third reading.

Report of select committee on H. B. 37, coming up in order, Mr. Miles moved so to amend bill in section 1, as to include Thurston county, and called the ayes and noes—amendment adopted by following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Miles, Poe, Strickler, Terry, and Mr. President—5.

Noes—Messrs. Bigelow, Huff, Patterson, Yantis—4.

Bill then orderded to a third reading.

Report of committee of ways and means on H. B. 41, adopted, and bill as amended ordered to a third reading.

Message from House by the Chief clerk in words following:

MR. PRESIDENT, I am instructed to report to you the passage of an act to amend an act to locate a territorial road from Steilacoom to Vancouver.

An act to prevent stallions from running at large.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to authorize and regulate the erection of wharves.

H. J. R. requesting the Governor to draw out and expend the appropriation for public buildings.

H. J. R. 7, In relation to apportioning the representation of the Legislative Assembly.

C. J. M. 4, relative to the rights of the Hudson's Bay Co., &c., with amendments.

C. B. 4, creating the office of county surveyor with amendments.

H. B. 34, an act to locate the county seat of Lewis county,

And ask the concurrence of the Council therein.

C. B. 28, an act to authorize John Moore to build a bridge across the Nawakum in Lewis county.

Order of day for January 18, came up in order and was on motion of Mr. Yantis referred to committee on roads and highways.

Report of select committee on H. B. 11, report of committee adopted by following vote, Mr. Yantis calling the ayes and noes.

Ayes—Bigelow, Huff, Miles, Patterson, Poe, Strickler, Terry, Yantis, and *Mr.* President—9.

Noes—None.

Mr. Miles moved that the bill be referred to select committee, with instruction to repor to-morrow an amendment changing the ballot system to a vote *viva voce.*

On this motion Mr. Miles called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Miles, Patterson, Strickler—3.

Noes—Bigelow, Huff, Poe, Terry, Yantis, President—6.

Mr. Miles moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading, and called the ayes und noes:

Ayes—Bigelow, Huff, Miles, Patterson, Poe, Strickler, Terry, Yantis, and Mr. President—9.

Noes—None.

On motion of Mr. Huff, rules were suspended to read a bill a third time now.—Bill read a third time.

On the final passage of bill, Mr. Huff called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Bigelow, Huff, Miles, Patterson, Poe, Strickler, Terry, Yantis, and Mr. President—9.

Noes—None.

Title of bill agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Huff, Council adjourned till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

H. B. 41—an act to amend an act entitled an act to locate a territorial road from Steilacoom to Vancouver—read first time and ordered to second reading. Bill ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Miles moved to suspend rules and read bill second time now. Carried.

Mr. Poe moved to go into committee of the whole on said bill. Carried.

Mr. Huff in the chair.

After some time spent therein, committee rose and reported back said bill with following amendments: Where stallion or ridgalin occur, read "stud horse, ridgalin or jack ass," and new section as follows:

"If any person shall exhibit or show by riding or leading any stud horse, jack ass or ridgalin, or use him in covering within view or hearing of any place of public worship during the time that an assemblage of persons are engaged in such worship, he shall be fined in any sum not less than one dollar and not more than twenty-five dollars

H. B. 46—an act to amend an act entitled an act to authorize and regulate the erection of wharves—read first time.

H. J. R. 6—relative to requesting the Governor to draw and expend the appropriation for public buildings.

H. B. 34—an act to locate the county seat of Lewis county—read first time and ordered to second readlng.

House amendments to Council Joint Memorial No. 4—relative to the claims of the Puget Sound Agricultural and Hudson Bay Companies. The question being—"will the Council concur in the House amendments?

Mr. Terry called for the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Bigelow, Huff, Patterson, Poe, Strickler, Terry, Yantis and President—9.

Noes—None. Mr. Miles not voting.

The question being on the passage of the memorial as amended, Mr. Huff called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Bigelow, Huff, Patterson, Poe, Strickler, Terry, Yantis, President—8.

Noes—None. Mr. Miles excused from voting.

H. J. R. 7—relative to the apportionment of the Legislative Assembly—read first time, rules suspended and read second time, and on motion of Mr. Bigelow, referred to committee on counties.

House amendment to C. B. 4—an act to create the office of county surveyor—read, and the question being, will the Council concur? it was carried.

On the question, shall the bill as amended pass? Mr. Huff called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Huff, Patterson, Poe, Strickler, Terry, Yantis—6.

Noes—Bigelow, Miles, President—3.

The title agreed to.

On leave, Mr. Huff introduced C. B. 24—an act to amend an act to define the

northern boundary of Clarke county. Bill read a first time, and ordered to second reading

Then adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 1855.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Chief clerk being absent, Elwood Evans acted as clerk pro tem.

Mr. Patterson, from committee on counties, to whom was referred H. J. R. 7—relative to the apportionment of the Legislative Assembly—reported back said resolution with an amendment.

Mr. Bigelow, from select committee to whom was referred the subject of revising the fee bill—reported by bill—C. B. 26—an act to amend an act regulating fees and costs."

C. B. 25—an act to amend an act defining the northern boundary of Clarke county—read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Terry, referred to committee on counties.

H. B. 34—an act to change the county seat of Lewis county—read second time, and on motion of Mr. Strickler, referred to committee on counties.

H. J. R. 6—relative to the Governor drawing and expending the appropriation for public buildings—read a second time and ordered to third reading.

H. B. 46—an act to amend an act providing for the erection of wharves—read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Yantis, referred to committee on corporations.

Second reading of H. B. 41.

Mr. Huff moved to refer to committee on roads and highways.

Mr. Bigelow moved to amend by instructing committee to amend bill protecting counties through which road passes from expenses of road. Lost. Motion of Mr. Huff carried.

Third reading of C. B. 20—an act to provide for the selection and location of two townships of land to aid in the establishment of a university. On the question, shall the bill pass? Mr. Huff called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Bigelow, Huff, Miles, Patterson, Poe, Strickler, Terry, Yantis, and Mr. President—9.

Noes—None.

C. B. 23—an act to authorize John Moore to build a bridge across the Nuwakum in Lewis county—read third time and passed.

C. B. 24—an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the public printing and the distribution of the laws and journals—read third time.

The question being, shall the bill pass? Mr. Yantis called for the the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Bigelow, Huff, Miles, Patterson, Strickler—5.

Noes—Poe, Terry, Yantis, President—4

The question then being on the title of the bill, it was not agreed to. On a division being called, there were four voting affirmatively and four negatively. The chair announced that as the title of bill was lost, the bill was lost. From this decision Mr. Strickler appealed. The question being, shall the decision of the chair be sustained? it was approved, Mr. Poe calling the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Bigelow, Huff, Miles, Patterson, Poe, Terry, Yantis—7.

Noes—Strickler.

H. B. 37 came up in order for 3d reading.

Mr. Terry moved that the vote by which said bill was ordered to a third reading be reconsidered. Carried.

Mr. Poe moved to reconsider the vote by which the 1st section was amended. Carried.

The question then being on the amendment adding Thurston county in section 1st, the amendment was lost. Bill then ordered to its 3d reading.

H. B. 41—an act to locate a territorial road from New Dunginess to intersect a territorial road leading from Olympia to Monticello—read a third time.

On the question shall the bill pass? Mr. Terry called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Bigelow, Huff, Miles, Patterson, Strickler—5.

Noes—Poe, Terry, Yantis, President—4

The question being on the title, it was disagreed to, and the chair announced the bill lost, as it had no title.

H. B. 30—an act to amend an act entitled an act to organize the county of Pierce—came up in order. The question being on ordering bill to 3d reading, Council refused to order the bill to be read third time.

H. B. 17—an act in relation to fences and fence viewers—read and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Bigelow moved the reconsideration of the vote by which Council refused to order H. B. 30 to a third reading. Carried.

The question being, shall the bill be read third time? Mr. Strickler called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Bigelow, Huff, Miles, Patterson, Strickler and President—6.

Noes—Poe, Terry, Yantis—3.

Mr. Strickler moved a suspension of the rules to read H. B. 30 a third time now. Carried.

On the final passage, Mr. Strickler called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Huff, Patterson, Strickler, Mr. President—4.

Noes—Bigelow, Miles, Poe, Terry, Yantis—5.

Message from the House announcing the passage of H. B. 16—an act to amend an act entitled an act relating to the construction and maintaining of roads; of H. B. 26—an act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians; of H. J. memorial relative to town sites; of the concurrence of House in Council amendments to H. B. 33; that House adheres to amendment to C. J. M. 2; of concurrence in Council amendment to H. B. 28; that House concurs in 2 last amendments and non-concurs in 1st amendment to H. B. 9; of concurrence in 1st and 3d Council amendments, and non-concurrence in 2d amendment to H. B. 8; of concurrence in Council amendment to H. B. 21; of concurrence in Council amendment to H. B. 20

H. B. 16—an act to amend an act entitled an act relating to the construction and maintaining roads—read first time.

Mr. Yantis moved to suspend rules to read a second time now Carried. Bill read a second time by title, and on motion of Mr. Yantis, referred to committee on roads and highways.

Adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Report of committee on counties on H. J. resolution 7 coming up in order, omitted this morning, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Miles, laid on table till Monday next.

C. B. 26—reported by select committee to whom was referred the subject of revising the fee bill. Bill read a 1st time, and ordered to 2d reading.

H. B. 26—an act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians—read first time and ordered to 2d reading.

House Joint Memorial 2—relative to town sites—read a 1st time, and ordered to second reading.

C. J. memorial 2. The House adheres to its amendment. The President decided that under rule 10 of the joint rules, the memorial was lost.

H. B. 9. House concurred in all amendments of Council but one. The question being, will the Council adhere to that? The motion was lost, and the bill passed, Mr. Huff calling the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Bigelow, Huff, Patterson, Strickler, Yantis—5.

Noes—Miles, Poe, Terry, President—4.

H. B. 8. House concurred in Council amendments except one. Will the Council adhere to their amendment? being the question, Mr. Yantis called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Bigelow, Miles, Strickler, President—4.

Noes—Huff, Patterson, Poe, Terry, Yantis—5.

The question being then on the passage of the bill as amended, Mr. Huff called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Huff, Patterson, Poe, Terry, Yantis—5.

Noes—Bigelow, Miles, Strickler, President—4.

Mr. Huff introduced the following, C. J. R. 7, relative to adjournment:

"Resolved by the Council, the House concurring, That the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory do adjourn *sine die* upon the 29th day of January, inst."

Mr. Strickler, from committee on printing, reported by bill C. B. 26—an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the public printing and the distribution of the laws and journals.

Mr. Poe gave notice that he was one of that committee—had not been consulted—did not approve the report, and asked leave to make a minority report.

Mr. Catlin moved to lay the report on table till Monday.

Mr. Catlin introduced C. B. 27—an act to legalize the assessment of Cowlitz county, which was read first time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1855.

Mr. Stiles asked that his vote be recorded against the final passage of the act amending the act entitled an act relative to elections and the mode of supplying vacancies. Leave not granted.

Mr. Briscoe introduced an act to amend an act entitled an act to locate a territorial road from Olympia to the mouth of the Columbia river. Read twice and referred to committee on roads and highways.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

An act to provide a block for Washington monument read 2d time and referred to committee on ways and means.

An act to assign the judges to their respective districts read second time and referred to committee on judiciary.

An act to prevent stallions from running at large, passed.

An act to amend an act regulating marriage was read a second time.

The provisions of this bill being such as to make it penal for any person to join in matrimony where one party was white and the other more than half Indian blood, or more than one-eighth negro blood.

Mr. Hendrickson was opposed to it. He considered it would be impolitic for any person authorized to join parties in marriage to ask the parties if they were pure white blood. He argued the question at some length.

Mr. Abernethy was also opposed to it, believing as he did that public sentiment would remedy the evil sought to be reached by this bill.

Mr. Denny was in favor of it for many reasons, among which was, that he did not desire to entail upon this territory a race of men whom the Legislature had already excluded from voting.

Mr. Cock thought it being wholly a matter of taste, he was in favor of letting the subject rest on the same grounds as it was left by the last legislature.

Mr. Wallace thought that it would be wholly useless to endeavor to control the matter by legislation. If persons belonging to to the white race had tastes which led them to prefer the Indian to white blood, he, for one, did not object. He argued the case at considerable length.

Mr. Hennis was in favor of the bill. He thought some provisions of the kind necessary.

Bill referred to select committee of three—Messrs. Denny, Wallace and Hennis.

C. B. 7, taken from table and referred to committee on education.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to locate a territorial road from Steilacoom to Vancouver—passed.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855.

Mr. Wallace, from committee on judiciary, reported a bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this territory. Read once and ordered printed.

An act to locate the county seat of Lewis county reported back by committee.

Mr. Spinning offered the following proviso to the first section:

Provided, that within sixty days after the passage of this act, the said John Moore execute to the county commissioners of said county a quit claim deed to ten acres of land for the site of the public buildings, and a quit claim deed to the undivided half of one hundred and forty acres of land in addition thereto.

Agreed to.

H. J. R. No. 6—relative to asking the Governor to draw out and expend the five thousand dollars appropriated for public buildings—passed.

Council memorial relative to the rights of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound agricultural companies amended and laid on table till to-morrow.

C. B. 4—relative to creating the office of county surveyor—was under consideration when the

House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19th, 1855.

Mr. Wallace from committee on judiciary, reported a bill to define the times of holding the supreme and district courts.—Read twice.

Mr. Irby introduced a bill, entitled "an act appointing commissioners to select a site and superintend the erection of the penitentiary. Read once.

C. B. 4, creating the office of county surveyor, was amended and passed.

C. J. M. relative to the rights of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, was amended and passed.

H. B. 34, locating the county seat of Lewis county on John Moore's land claim, passed.

Memorial relative to town sites read a third time and passed.

C. B. 18, "an act to amend an act, entitled 'an act establishing a school system," read twice, and referred to committee on education.

C. B. 21, "an act authorizing district courts to change the names of persons," read twice, and referred to committee on judiciary.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 1855.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Heald, H. B. 26, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor to Indians, was taken from the table, amended and passed.

Mr. Spinning introduced a bill relative to marks and brands.

On motion of Mr. Abernethy, H. B. 66, relative to roads, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Irby, the prohibitory liquor law was taken up, and was under consideration, when the

House adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1855.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Journals read and approved.

Mr. Irby introduced a joint resolution relative to the reduction of the area of the military reserve at Vancouver. Read a second time and referred to select committee—Messrs. Irby, Wallace and Wells.

The prohibitory liquor law coming up as unfinished business of Saturday, amended and laid on the table till to-morrow.

C. B. 12, appointing officers for Walla Walla county, passed.

C. B. organizing the militia, was read twice and referred to committee on military affairs.

Mr. Clark introduced "an act to authorize Wm. Packwood to establish a ferry across the Nisqually River."

Then adjourned.

From Washington.

The news from the Atlantic States received by the last mail, is of more than usual interest. For news items from the seat of war in Europe, see first page.

Congress met on the 3d December. The matters that were attracting the most public attention at Washington, was the President's Message, and the election of a President of the United States' Senate. In the Senate, at the opening, a letter was read from Mr. Atchison, stating that as he could not be present in Washington before the third week in December, resigned his post as President of the Senate. Mr. Cass was chosen President, *pro tem.* The election of Mr. Bright, (from Indiana,) at present, is confidently spoken of. In the House, Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not inconsistent with the public interest, any correspondence which has taken place between the Government of the United States and the French Government relative to the refusal, by the latter, to allow the United States' Minister to Spain to pass through the territory of France.—The resolution was laid over.

The probability of the nomination of G. W. Summers, as Governor of Virginia, by the Know Nothings, in opposition to Henry A. Wise, is spoken of in Washington. It is alledged that bets are offered on his election. Several Democratic members of Congress express the opinion that Wise will be defeated.

☞ The brig "Cyrus," Capt. Diggs, sprung a leak on coming out Nenimo harbor, Vancouver's Island, and arrived at Port Townsend on the 15th, in a leaking condition. She had on board a cargo of coal which will be re-shipped on some other vessel, and the "Cyrus" will haul up for repairs.

WRECK OF THE NEW ERA.—The packet ship *New Era* struck on a sand bar near Corlies Creek, about three miles northward of Shark river, on the Jersey coast. Two hundred and ninety-one lives were lost, and one hundred and fifty-five were saved. The passengers were German emigrants.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

The President's Message.

By the arrival of the mail we are placed in possession of a file of the San Francisco *Herald*, up to January 1st. The number of Dec. 31st contains the message of President Pierce, delivered at the opening of the present Congress. The document is a high-toned and statesman-like production—reflecting the highest credit on the ability, forecast and firmness of our Chief Executive. It would afford us great pleasure to lay it before our readers entire, but the burthened state of our columns with legislative reports, and other hurried legislative printing, with an insufficiency of help for that purpose, prevents its appearance in full in our regular issue, or precludes the possibility of laying it at present before our readers in the shape of an extra. We must, therefore, be content with a brief allusion to the prominent points treated of—giving a few extracts pertaining to matters in which the people of our Territory, and the coast generally, feel a peculiar interest.

Opening with a few observations as to the events of the past year—the entire failure of crops in many parts of the country—the unusual prevalence of disease, and the unparalleled causualities and sacrifice of human life by sea and land, the President in a bold, fearless, dignified, and manly expose of the policy of the United States' government with regard to its past course, and the neutral attitude assumed in the present belligerant state of affairs existing between the three great powers of Europe, gives the trans-Atlantic governments to understand most distinctly, that the United States cannot be drawn into the meshes of an European war, for the purpose of assisting in the adjustment of the balance of power on that continent, and that the wise theory of our government, so early adopted, and so steadily pursued, of strictly avoiding all entangling alliances, will be firmly persisted in amidst the shocks of discordant elements, struggling for supremacy across the Atlantic, and that we are disposed to fashion our own domestic policy in the extension of our territorial limits, after our own ideas of propriety, in a pacific manner, without invoking the aid or council of any foreign government; that the United States can, in no wise, assume the quarrel, and array itself along-side of either power, in the struggle now going on in Europe. In this connection, the President refers to the fact that he has succeeded in securing from some of the European powers the specific recognition of the American doctrine, that "free ships make free goods," except articles countraband of war, &c. A treaty has accordingly been concluded with Russia, embracing that proposition, and some progress has been making in Prussia and the two Sicilies to the same end; the which, at the commencement of the present European war, both Great Britain and France solemnly announced their determination, for the present at least, strictly to observe.—The king of Prussia entirely approves of the measure, but proposes an additional article, providing for the renunciation of privateering; to which the President, in an argument, suggests, that although such an article, for obvious reasons, might be much desired, by nations having naval establishments, large in proportion to their foreign commerce; but that if it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of a nation having comparatively a small naval force, would be very much at the mercy of its enemy, in case of war with a nation of decided naval superiority.—The bare statement of the condition in which the United States would be placed, after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers, in the event of a war with a belligerant of naval superiority, will show that this government could never listen to such a proposition; the naval force of the first maratime power in Europe being at least ten times greater than our own, and the foreign commerce of the two countries being nearly equal, and equally exposed to hostile depredations, our country could not be extricated from this unequal condition with such an enemy, without a departure from our present peaceful policy, and become a great naval power. In a war between that power and the United States, without a resort on our part to our mercantile marine, the means of our enemy to inflict injury upon our commerce would be ten-fold greater than ours to retaliate.—"Should the leading powers of Europe," adds the President, "concur in proposing, as a rule of international law, to exempt private property upon the ocean from seizure by public armed cruizers, as well as privateers, the United States will readily meet them on that broad ground."

The President then informs the Congress, that since its adjournment, the ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the coast fisheries and to reciprocal trade with the British North American provinces, have been exchanged, although its full execution is still to abide certain acts of legislation, not yet fully performed. The only compensation required by Great Britain, after the treaty was ratified, for the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence to our commerce and our fishermen, previously excluded, is the introduction, free of duty, into the United States, of the fish caught on the same coast by British seamen. This reciprocity regulation extends to all her Majesty's possessions on the Atlantic, and the President recommends that the duties collected or secured by bond on fish caught on the coasts of the British provinces, and brought to our market by British subjects, after the fishing grounds had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States, be ascertained, refunded, and cancelled.

The next subject treated of by the President, is one in which every American citizen, both of Washington and Oregon Territories, feel a deep, a *national* interest—a question looking to the solution of the problem as to whether the government of the United States will permit the heartless, unchartered British Puget Sound Agricultural Company monopoly, to lawlessly encroach upon the landed rights of American citizens, without the color of right or justification, or not.

We give the entire extract, as follows:

"There is a difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain as to the boundary line of the Territory of Washington adjoining the British possessions on the Pacific, which has already led to difficulties on the part of the citizens and local authorities of the two Governments. I recommend that provision be made for a commission, to be joined by one on the part of her Britanic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty concluded by the United States and Great Britain, in 1846, regarding possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise to serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned that summary means of settling them amicably should be devised. I have reason to believe that an arrangement can be made on just terms, for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing, also, the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company to the navigation of the River Columbia; and I therefore suggest to your consideration the expediency of making a contingent appropriation for that purpose."

Following the above suggestions, reference is made to our former good understanding with the government of France, and to the fact, that that government had abruptly excluded the American Minister to Spain from passing through France, on his way from London to Madrid; but informs Congress that that government had unequivocally disavowed any design to deny to our Minister the right of transit; and that after explanations to this effect, he had resumed his journey, and returned through France to Madrid.

The position of our affairs with Spain, we are informed, remains as at the close of the last session. The late Ministers having been violently expelled from power, and men of very different views in relation to its internal affairs succeeding, affords a reason to believe that our Ministers will find the present government more favorably inclined than the preceding, to comply with our just demands, and to make suitable arrangements for restoring harmony and preserving peace between the two countries.—Since this change, there has been no propitious opportunity to resume the press of negotiations for the adjustment of serious questions of difficulty between the two governments.

Allusion is then made to the brilliant achievment of the Japan squadron, in successfully concluding a treaty with, and opening to our commerce certain parts of that rich and populous country; and also, to the fact that negotiations are pending with Denmark to discontinue the practice of levying tolls on our vessels and their cargoes, passing through the Sound.

The late treaty with Mexico is spoken of as settling some of the most embarrassing difficulties between the United States and that country, but that numerous claims upon it (still increasing,) for wrongs and injuries to our citizens, remain unadjusted. All fillibustering movements against that country, in the same connection, is denounced in the strongest terms. The commission to establish the new line between the United States and Mexico, according to the terms of the treaty of the 30th December last, has been organized and the work already commenced.

Our treaties with the Argentine Confederation, and the Republics of Uraguay and Paraguay, secures to us the free navigation of the river La Platte, and some of its larger tributaries; but the same success has not attended endeavors to open the Amazon, but it is expected that pending negotiations will reach a favorable result.

The following extracts, relative to the Pacific coast, the Isthmus, and Central America, we give entire:

"Convenient means of transit, between the several parts of a country, are not only desirable for the objects of commercial and personal communication, but essential to its existence under one government. Separated as are the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States by the whole breadth of the continent, still the inhabitants of each are closely bound together by community of origin and institutions, and by strong attachment to the Union. Hence the constant and increasing intercourse and vast interchange of commercial productions between these remote divisions of the Republic. At the present time, the most practicable and only commodious routes for communication between them are by the way of the Isthmus of Central America. It is the duty of the government to secure these avenues against all danger of interruption.

In relation to Central America, perplexing questions existed between the United States and Great Britain at the time of the cession of California. These, as well as questions which subsequently arose concerning inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus, were, as it was supposed, adjusted by the treaty of April 19, 1850: but, unfortunately, they had been re-opened by serious misunderstanding as to the import of some of its provisions, a re-adjustment of which is now under consideration. Our Minister at London has made strenuous efforts to accomplish this desirable object, but has not yet found it possible to bring the negotiations to a termination."

The President then enters into a somewhat lengthy explanation as to the causes which led to the demolition of Greytown, through the direction of the commander of the sloop-of-war Cyane, and the conclusion is irresistible that the executive is firmly of opinion that no other course was left the commander of that vessel to pursue, consistent with our character as a nation, and as asserting and vindicating our national honor and reputation. By the way, the sickly sympathisers of the inhabitants of Greytown, are reminded that no loss of life was sustained in the transaction.

Passing from foreign to domestic affairs, the state of the treasury—receipts, expenditures, &c., is dwelt upon, from which it appears that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year, from all sources, was seventy-three million five hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and five dollars; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-one million eighteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to twenty-four million three hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. To the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be added a ballance remaining in the treasury at the commencement thereof, amounting to twenty-one million nine hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars, and at the close of the same year, a corresponding ballance, amounting to twenty million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars of receipts above expenditures, also remained in the treasury.

The estimates presented to Congress from the different executive departments, at the last session, amounted to thirty-eight million four hundred and six thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars; and the appropriations made, to the sum of fifty-eight million one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars. Of this excess of appropriations over estimates, however, more than twenty million was applicable to extraordinary objects, having no reference to the usual annual expenditures. Among these objects was embraced ten millions to meet the third article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico; so that, in fact, for objects of ordinary expenditure, the appropriations were limited to considerably less than forty millions of dollars.

In view of the above, the President renews his recommendation for a reduction of duties on imposts.

In consequence of numerous defalcations which have heretofore occurred in many of the collection districts, by the abstraction from the custom houses of books and papers, claimed as private property, by outgoing officers and there being no sufficient legal enactments to compel their retention for the use of those incoming, is recommended that suitable penal enactments to meet the emergency, be passed upon and enforced.

Alluding to the massacre of immigrants to the Pacific coast, the last year, by the Indians, the increased extent of our frontier, &c., the President recommends the increase of the military establishment by the addition of four new regiments—two of Infantry and two of mounted men. Measures of reform, and a careful revision, in the organic arrangement and administration in the army, are also recommended.

A retired list, for the benefit of officers, who, by age and infirmity are unfitted for the active duties is again recommended to the consideration of Congress as tending to the benefit of the public service. It is also suggested that the range of promotion in the army by selection, instead of the established rule of ordinary promotion, might be somewhat advantageously extended.

A regulation for the gradual increase in the navy is recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress. The apprentice system for our national vessels, recommended by the Secretary of the navy, is cordially approved of.

In referring to the marine disasters of the last year the President is led to conclude that the cause may be found more readily in a deficiency in the supply of reliable seamen, than through other causes; suggests that the character of seamen might be raised as a class—and the merchant service greatly benefitted, by the introduction of indentured apprentices. Asks Congress to consider whether it might not be desirable to revise existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea, and whether any good reason exists for the marked distinction, which appears upon our statutes between the laws for the protecting life and property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers and others employed in the transportation of persons by railway, or by steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insubordination, cowardice, or other misconduct on the part of marines, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congress? The whole subject is earnestly commended to the consideration of Congress.

The report of the Post Master General

shows that the expenditures of the year ending June 30, 1854, including one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars of balance due to foreign offices, amounted to eight millions seven hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and seven dollars. The gross receipts during the same period amounted to six million nine hundred and fifty five thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars; exhibiting an expenditure over income of one million seven hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year, of three hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars The increase of the revenue of the department, for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was nine hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars. No proportionate increase, however can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of June 23, 1854, providing for increased compensation to all postmasters.

From these statements it is apparent that the Post Office Department, instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at the time of its creation, is now, and under existing laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the general treasury.

We give entire the following paragraphs or arguments and recommendations set forth in the message, entire, relative to the amount of public lands sold during the last fiscal year &c., together with suggestions as to the prosperity of making grants of the public domain to aid in the construction of railroads.

We have made the foregoing abstract more at length than we at first anticipated, but a large proportion of it is taken from, and in the language of the message itself:

"During the last fiscal year, eleven million seventy thousand nine hundred and thirty-five acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and eight million one hundred ninety thousand and seventeen acres brought into the market. The number of acres sold is seven million thirty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty five, and the amount received therefor nine million two hundred and eighty five thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military scrip and land warrants, selected as swamp lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of twenty-three millions of acres. The increase of lands sold, over the previous year, is about six millions of acres; and the sales during the two first quarters of the current year present the extraordinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus increasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury.

The commendable policy of the government, in relation to setting apart public domain for those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, that since 1790, no less than thirty millions of acres have been applied for this object.

The suggestions which I submitted in my annual message of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railways, were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent developments would seem to render proper and disirable. Of the soundness of the principle then asserted with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt; but in its application it is not enough that the value of lands in a particular locality may be enhanced; that, in fact, a larger amount of money may probably be received, in a given time, for alternate sections, than could have been realized for all the sections, without the impulse and influence of the proposed improvements. A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present results, to the ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests. The government, which is trustee, in this matter, for the people of the States, is bound to take the same wise and comprehensive view. Prior to and during the session of Congress, upwards of thirty millions of acres land were withdrawn from public sale with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be abrogated, and the lands restored to market; and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at the last session contemplated the construction of more than five thousand miles of road, and grants to the amount of nearly twenty millions of acres of the public domain. Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be unquestionable, is it quite clear that the proposed grants would be productive of good, and not evil? The different projects are confined for the present to eleven States of this Union and and one Territory. The reason assigned for the grants, show that it is proposed to put the work speedily in process of construction. When we reflect that since the commencement of the construction of railways in the United States, stimulated as they have been by the large dividends realized from the earlier works over the great thoroughfares, and between the most important points of commerce and population, encouraged by State legislation, and pressed forward by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only seventeen thousand miles have been completed in all the States in a quarter of a century; when we see the crippled condition of many works commenced and prosecuted upon what were deemed to be sound principles and safe calculations; when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this moment paid to continue operations, the bankruptcies not merely in money, but in character, and the inevitable effect upon finances generally—can it be doubted that the tendency is to run to excess in this matter? Is it wise to augment this excess by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes dependent on the action of Congress? Does the spirit, which has produced such results, need to be stimulated or checked? Is it not the better rule to leave all these works to private enterprise, regulated, and, when expedient, aided, by the co-operation of States. If constructed by private capital, the stimulant and the check go together, and furnish a salutary restraint against speculative schemes and extravagance. But it is manifest that with the most effective guards, there is danger of going too fast and too far.

We may well pause before a proposition contemplating a simultaneous movement for the construction of railroads, which in extent, will equal, exclusive of the great Pacific road and all its branches, nearly one third of the entire length of such works now completed in the United States, and which cannot cost with equipments, less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The dangers likely to result from combination of interests in this character, can hardly be over-estimated. But, independantly of these considerations, where is the accurate knowledge, the comprehensive intelligence, which shall discriminate between the relative claims of the twenty-eight proposed roads, in eleven States and one Territory? Where will you begin, and where end? If to enable these companies to execute their proposed works, it is necessary that the aid of the general government be primarily given, the policy will present a problem so comprehensive in its bearing, and so important to our political and social well being, as to claim, in anticipation, the severest analysis. Entertaining these views, I recur with satisfaction to the experience and action of the last session of Congress, as furnishing assurance that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful re-examination and rigid scrutiny."

Election News.

The election for members of Congress, Governors, &c., which have recently taken place in the states of New York, Massasetts, Delaware, Illinois, and others, demonstrate conclusively that the "*wake cum-tux*" party, in connection with Greeley, Fred. Douglass & Co.'s "*wooleyites*," have materially aided in a temporary defeat of the democracy in the states referred to.—A calm generally succeeds a storm, and we should be surprised, if, at the next Presidential election, a corporal's guard of "*wake cum-tuxians*" can be found in "*wigwams*," which now boast their thousands. The musharoom is of a hasty, unnatural growth, but shrinks, shrivels up and *dies*, in the warm rays of a summer's sun, as will all ephemeral, secret, midnight combinations disappear in the genial rays of the ever steadfast sun of democracy. "Although defeated, we are not destroyed."

NEW YORK.—The majority for CLARK, (whig,) in the State of New York, for Governor, is set down at 286—two counties to be heard from. Thus far, the footing up stands thus: For Clark, (whig,) 154,869; Seymour, (dem.,) 154,592; Ullman, (Know Nothing,) 121,050; Bronson, (hard dem,) 33,590. Total vote—464,101.

The Lieut. Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Prison Inspector—all whigs—are elected.

The members elect to the next Congress will stand thus:

Three Nebraska Democrats; two Anti-Nebraska Democrats; 28 Anti-Nebraska Whigs, Know-Nothings and Free soilers.

MASSACHUSETTS.—In Massachusetts, the whigs, abolitionists, and "*wake cum-tux*" party have carried the Governor, Lt. Governor, and the eleven members of Congress. The "owls and the bats" will inhabit the State's Senate "solitary and alone," and but 7 democrats are elected, out of 348 members of the House! Go it, "*woolies*," & Co., and make use of your power whilst you may.

The vote for Governor stands thus:

Henry J. Gardiner, (Know Nothing,) 78,843; Washburn, (whig,) 13,195; Wals, (dem.,) 313; Gen. Wilson, (free-soil,) 6,510. Majority for Gardiner, (K. N.,) 31,935.

DELAWARE.—This state has also been carried by a fusion of *wool, midnight* and *federalism*—Causey. (K. N.,) being elected Governor by a majority of 733, and Cullen, of the same ilk, to Congress, by about 500 majority.

MICHIGAN.—The vote for members of Congress in Michigan, stands one Nebraska, and three Anti-Nebraska members elect, as follows:

First District, Wm. A. Howard, (A. N.)
Second " Henry Waldon, (A. N.)
Third " D. S. Walbridge, (A. N.)
Fourth " Geo. W. Peck, (N.)

ILLINOIS.—In Illinois the issue before people was the Nebraska-Kanzas bill.—Five Anti-Nebraska, and four Nebraska candidates have been elected—designated as follows, by "A. N." and "N."

E. B. Washburn, (A. N.;) J. A. Woodworth, (A. N.; Jesse O. Norton, (A. N.;) James Knox, (A. N.;) William A. Richardson, (N.;) Thomas L. Harris, (N.;) James C. Allen, (N.;) Lyman Trumbull, (A. N.;) S. A. Marshall, (N.)

FLORIDA.—In the legislature of this state the democrats will have a majority of three in the State Senate, and probably five in the House of Representatives.

☞ The brig "Franklin Adams," Capt. Collins, sailed from Seattle for San Francisco, on Friday of last week, with a cargo of sawed lumber.

☞ A fire occurred at Portland, on the 10th inst., destroying the buildings belonging to the "Portland Milling Company."

Mail Arrangements.

On the fourth page of to-day's paper will be found an appropriate, pointed, and well written article, addressed to the Post Master General, urging upon that officer the necessity of connecting Puget Sound with San Francisco, as the only means whereby the body of our citizens can be accommodated with safety and dispatch with their mail matter from the States and California.—We presume there is not an individual along the length of the Sound and Straits, of two hundred miles in length, or from the head of the Sound to the Cowlitz Landing, who would not be perfectly willing to endorse the article in question in every particular. For more than two years, we have, from time to time, made earnest appeals to the proper authorities, asking that justice might be awarded to our citizens, in the establishment of a mail route to be placed under contract by the government, by ocean steamers, direct from the Sound to San Francisco. Laboring under the disadvantages consequent upon repeated mail failures of from six to eight weeks at a time—annoyed for the want of news, and worried by anticipations of its arrival, which week after week have been doomed to disappointment, we have become disgusted with the "penny wise and pound foolish" policy of the Post Office Department, and had concluded to cease a needless repetition of a subject which it appeared evident was wholly disregarded, instead of leading to the desired result.

The address to the Post Master General alluded to, sets forth our situation in its true light, and we hope it may be admitted to a favorable audience with that functionary, albeit, he may have entertained the idea that our citizens were "outside barbarians," requiring no mail facilities other than we now possess.

It might be a matter of interest to remark in this connection, that since the establishment of STUART'S Express between the Sound and Oregon Territory, connecting with Adams & Co., the receipts of the Post Office at this place, for stamps and postage for mail matter received, has fallen off at least one-fourth, and is quarterly on the decrease.

Not only do our mercantile and other business men avail themselves of the express, as the means of safe and speedy conveyance, but most of our farmers are transacting their business with Oregon and California through the same medium. Nor is this to be wondered at, when it is remembered that the express is not unfrequently not only *days*, but actually *weeks* in advance of the mails at this place. Was it not for the express, we should be in a sorry condition indeed.

Whilst on this subject, we would take occasion to publish the following extract of a letter from J. C. AVERY, Esq., Postal Agent for Oregon and Washington Territories, addressed to Wm. Rutledge, Esq., Post Master at this place, relative to internal mail routes in anticipation. But why have we not a Postal Agent of our own? The extract is as follows, and may be a matter of interest to residents of the places designated.

OREGON SPECIAL AGENCY,
Corvallis, Dec. 1st, 1854.

"I expect that in the latter part of next month, or in January next, mail routes will be advertised at Washington City, to be let in the spring, as follows, to wit:

1st. "From Steilacoom, by Alki, to Seattle, thirty miles, and back, once a week.

2d. "From Seattle (by various intermediate points) to Port Townsend, 80 miles, and back, once a week.

3d. "From Port Townsend, by Port Discovery, to New Dunginess, 15 miles and back, once a week.—Also, a route from Olympia to Shoalwater Bay, and another from Astoria to intersect the last named route, besides two or three shorter routes in Washington Territory.

"At the same time there will be a number of routes in Oregon advertised.

"Respectfully, your ob't. servant,
J. C. AVERY.

WM. RUTLEDGE, P. M.,
Olympia, W. T."

☞ In our notice last week of the wreck of the steamer "Southerner," we omitted to state that the entire mails, and packages of Adams & Co.'s express were entirely lost, with the exception of some $6,000 in specie, belonging to the latter.—We are unable to say whether the vessel was insured, or whether there was any insurance upon the cargo aboard; but one thing is certain, that recourse should be had either upon the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the owner of the vessel, or some other source, for presuming to suffer the mails and a valuable cargo to be shipped on a vessel which should long since have been condemned, and every way so essentially unworthy to encounter even a calm on the Pacific, saying nothing about the bar of the Columbia.

☞ We learn from the Portland Oregon *Times*, that a man by the name of Burris who lives near Hillsborough in that territory, killed his wife and four children, on on the morning of the 2d inst. It is said he was insane; and after committing the horrid deed, he burned his house, and then attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat with a razor. He was arrested, examined before a magistrate, and committed to jail to await his trial. He is a Scotchman.

INDIAN TREATIES.—Gov. STEVENS took his departure from this place, on Saturday morning last, on board the Major Tompkins, for the purpose of concluding a treaty with various Indian tribes who have been rendezvoused at the mouth of the Sawamish river, emptying into Possession Sound, about ten miles from Seadget Head.—Through the energy of Col. M. T. Simmons, sub Indian Agent, nearly the entire body of the Snohomish, Dawamish, Steilaguamish, Seadget, Snoqualamic, Keekeeallis, Swinimish, Samish, and Lummy tribes, have been collected at the place referred to. Other treaties will be made with the balance of the Indian tribes on the Sound and Straits, immediately following the conclusion of the one mentioned above, which was commenced on Monday last. The Indian department, under the direction of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, is active and vigorous in its operations.

THE RECENT HEAVY RAINS.—The heavy rains which have fallen within a few weeks past, have done very considerable damage to the farming lands in the vicinity of the various streams, which in many instances are swollen largely beyond their banks.—In addition to the washing away of the ferry of Mr. Packwood, on the Nisqually river mentioned last week, we are informed that the flume, and part of the dam of the "Whatcom Milling Compay," erected at the falls of that stream, has been washed away. Also the dam of the "Duwamish Milling Co.," at the falls of that river—owned by Capt. TOBIN, and others.

We have heard of much other damage as having occurred, but are without specific information on which to rely.

SUNK.—The steamer tug "Water Lilly," recently brought to the Sound by Capt. WM. WEBSTER, for the purpose of lightering coal from the Duwamish coal mines was snagged near the mines on that river, a short time since, whilst towing a flat and sunk below her guards. All efforts to raise her, has, as yet proved unsuccessful, and she will probably have to remain sunk until the water in that river has fallen.

☞ The sloop "Sarah Stone," Capt. Slayter, arrived at this port on Tuesday last from Port Townsend, and departed on Thursday for same port.

☞ JOHN MCCRACKEN, of Oregon, is appointed U. S. Marshal for the Territory of Oregon, *vice* J. W. Nesmith, resigned.

MARRIED,

In Seattle, January 1st, 1855, by the Rev. D. E. Blain, Mr. CHARLES PLUMMER, and Miss ELLEN L. SMITH, both of Seattle.

Puget Sound Shipping Report.

Arrived—Jan. 10—Bark Sarah Warren, Gove, to Kendall Co.
13—Schooner Willimantic, James, San Francisco.
Sailed—Jan 6—Bark Russell, San Francisco, lumber.
14—Brig Franklin Adams, San Francisco.
20—Brig Halcyon, McDonough, San Francisco.
Brig Merchantman, Gilroy, do

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.

North End Right Side up.

JUST RECEIVED by the bark "Sarah Warren:"
5 boxes 8 by 10 Glass,
5 do 10 by 12 do
5 do 10 by 14 do
3 do 12 by 16 do
Copal Varnish, Terpentine, pure White Lead;
Spanish Brown, Red Lead;
Black Lead, Venetian Red;
Litharage, Lamp-black, Whiting;
Oil and Putty, Paint, Varnish;
Pencil Brushes, &c.

—ALSO—

Black, Blue and Steel mixed Satinettes;
Kentucky Jeans, Hickory Shirting;
Checks, &c., &c., at
G. A. BARNES'

Olympia, Jan. 25, 1855. 4w20

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

OLYMPIA MARKET,

ON the west side of Maine—between first and second streets—will be found at all times supplied with the best of

MEATS, VEGETABLES, BUTTER, EGGS, &c.,

And in short, everything usually kept in a market, or can be procured in the country argund—all of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

No pains will be spared to keep a general supply on hand.

W. KIRTLEY,
A. W. SARJENT.

Olympia, Jan. 20, 1855. 19tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an execution to me directed by George Gallagher, Clerk of the U. S. Court for the 2d judicial district, in and for the county of Thurston, on judgment rendered on the 14th day of November, 1854, against Herbert Jeal for the sum of forty-five dollars and seventy-one cents and cost, at the instance of Mary Ann Jeal, plaintiff, I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of Herbert Jeal in and to the following property, to wit: Lot No. 3 in block 23, in the town of Olympia, Thurston county, W. T., and likewise a cottage situated on the same; which said property I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 10th day of February, 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. The sale to take place at Ensign's corner in the town of Olympia.

A. B. RABBESON, Sheriff.

Jan. 16, 1855.—3w19

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

NEW ARRANGEMENT

FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PASSENGERS BETWEEN THE

COWLITZ AND OLYMPIA!

THE SUBSCRIBER will establish a line of stages and horses for the conveyance of passengers and freight between the above named places after the 25th inst.

Horses will be kept at Olympia, Grand Mound and the Cowlitz. A stage will also run in connection with this line, between Grand Mound and Olympia—leave Olympia Tuesday and Friday of each week at 12 M., and arrive at Grand Mound same evening, where horses will be in readiness to convey passengers to the Cowlitz in time to take the boats to Monticello and Portland. Returning—on the arrival of boats from below, horses will be in readiness, at Strong's Hotel, to convey passengers to Grand Mound, where they will either get fresh horses or be put through by stage.

During the winter, passengers will be conveyed down the Chehalis in canoes from Saunders' to the Skookum Chuck, thereby avoiding the most disagreeable portion of the road.

By this arrangement, passengers can be saved the expense of horse keeping on the way, and by getting fresh horses on the route, can perform the journey with more ease and expedition. Charges, too, lower than others have charged at this season of the year.

The stage will start from Parker's store in Olympia.

CHARGES AS FOLLOWS—WINTER ARRANGEMENT:
From Olympia to Grand Mound.....$3 50
From Grand Mound to the Cowlitz.....6 50

WM. B. GOODELL.

Olympia, Dec. 20, 1854. 15ly.

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 trocks 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.

Notice.

The business of Pile and Timber getting, as heretofore carried on by S. J. Stiles and L. Balch on North Bay, is this day discontinued. The business hereafter will be carried on by S. J. Stiles on his own account.

S. J. STILES,
L. BALCH.

Steilacoom, Dec. 25, 1854. 3w18

Dissolution.

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

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

Dec. 15, 1854.—18tf

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

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.

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

Notice

IS hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Probate court of Island county, Washington Territory, to the undersigned on the estate of Dr. —— Cherry, deceased, late of said county, dated December 18, 1854. All persons having claims against said estate willl present them within one year from date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same immediately.

SAM'L WALKER, Ad'mr.

Oak Harbor, Island County, Dec. 18th, 1854. 4t18

Notice,

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed administrator on the estate of William Young, late of Alki, King county, Washington Territory, would hereby notify all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from date. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to call and settle the same.

W. P. SMITH, Adm'r.

Seattle, Oct. 16, 1854. 4w16

Administrator's sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon an order from the Probate Judge in and for the county of King, W. T., I will offer at public sale in the town of Seattle in said county, on Saturday the 3d day of February, A. D., 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and sunset of the same day, lot No. 3 (three) in block No. 8 (eight) in the town of Seattle aforesaid, as the property of the estate of H. V. Keith, deceased. A credit of sixty days will be allowed with security as required by law.

D. S. MAYNARD, Adm'r.

Seattle, Dec. 23, 1854. 17td4

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary, bearing date the 12th December, 1854, have been issued by the Probate court of this county in my favor as Executor of the late Wm. McCarty, of Pacific county. All persons, therefore, having claims upon the estate of the deceased are notified to forward such to me within one year from the date of said letters, and all persons indebted to the estate are called upon to settle their accounts immediately.

GEORGE DAWSON, Executor.

Chinook, Pacific Co., W. T., Dec. 17, 1854.—4w17

NOTICE

IS Hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the probate court of Cowlitz county, W T, to the undersigned upon the estate of Jonathan Burbee deceased, late of Lewis county, W T, bearing date December 11th, 1854. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same within one year from date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment at my office in said county.

A BURBEE, Adm'r.

Monticello, W T, Dec 12, 1854.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration, baaring date December 12th, 1854, have been granted the undersigned by the clerk of the probate court of Pierce county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of Henry Labousleer, deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within one year from date for payment; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM K. MELVILLE,
Administrator.

Steilacoom, W. T., Dec. 17, 1854. 4w16.

Down at North End!

JUST received, a general assortment of SHELF HARD-WARE.

—ALSO—

Crow-bars, Picks, Log-chains, Shovels, Spades, C C Saws, Mill and C C Files, Iron and Steel, Scives, Wire and Wire cloth, Hatchets, Axes and Ax handles, Cut and Wrought Nails, Cut and Wrought Spikes, Adzes and Broad Axes.

Six coils assorted Rope, Bed Cords, Chalk lines, Tape lines.

Shot, Powder and Lead. Grind stones and fixtures, and 1000 & 1 other articles too numerous to mention.

2000 yards brown sheeting; red, white and yellow Flannels; blue drills, Denim's bed ticks and Cotton Flannel; 2003 yards prints, assorted; brown and Irish Linen, and 365 little things all around the house.

Men's Boots and Shoes, Pants, Vests and Shirts.

Women's and Children's Shoes.

Also—Fine fresh Flour and Corn Meal, Pork, Lard and Butter.

All for sale low at G. A. BARNES'.

Olympia, Jan. 10, 1855. 2m18

Halloo!! Stranger!

DID you hear of the great excitement prevailing at the Falls of the Des-Shutes?

Why, yes, they du say as how

WILSON

is selling goods cheaper for cash than ever was known in them are diggins. Je-hue, only hear what he has got:

2000 lbs. Sugar;
20 kegs superior Golden Syrup;
500 lbs. Coffee;
20 boxes Raisins;
600 brown Soap;
5 boxes Adamantine Candles;
1 cask Lamp Oil;
10 kegs nails, assorted sizes;

Rock Salt, Preserved and Brandy Peaches; 5 different brands chewing Tobacco; Tickings; Blue and Brown Drills; Hickory Shirting; Red White and Blue Flannels; Boots and Shoes, and in short a general variety of dry Goods, Groceries and Clothing. Now, if there is any thing more you want to know, take along your cash or country produce, and WILSON will tell you all about it.

Jan. 13, 1855—18tf

A FEW PIECES GINGHAMS at BARNES'.

Olympia, Jan. 13, '55-2m18

A FEW PIECES LINDSEYS at BARNES'.

Olympia, Jan. 13, 55.

W. 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 Stellacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.

N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand.

Terms moderate.

Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

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

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

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

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an execution to me directed by George Gallagher, Clerk of the U. S. District Court for the 2d judicial district, in and for the county of Thurston, on a judgment rendered on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1854, in favor of Samuel Ryder and against Simpson P. Moses, principal, and Isaac Wood, security, for the sum of seventy-five dollars and costs, I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of Simpson P. Moses in and to the following property, to wit: One store house situated on lot No. 3 and block 2 in the town of Olympia, Thurston county, Washington Territory, and now occupied by E. Moller & Co.; which said property I will offer for sale on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, to the highest bidder for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. The sale to take place at Ensign's corner in the town of Olympia.

A. B. RABBESON, Sheriff.

Jan. 16, 1855.—3w19

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED by the brig Cyclops and bark Sarah Warren, a large stock of goods, consisting partly of

Flour,	Indigo,
Corn Meal,	Saleratus,
Rice,	Baking Powders,
Beans,	Pickles,
Coffee,	Mustard,
Tea,	Assorted Spices,
Sugar,	Fresh Peaches,
Pork,	Dried Apples,
Bacon,	Pilot Brend,
Lard,	Lamp Wick,
Butter,	Smoking and chewing Tobacco,
Candles,	Cigars,
Soap,	White Lead,
Starch,	

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hard-ware,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's boots and shoes, for sale at the lowest possible prices, and superior qurility.

T. JOHNSTON.

Olympia, Sept. 16, 1854. 1tf

New Goods! New Goods!!

GEORGE & Co., have on hand and are receiving per bark "Harriet Thompson" and schooner "Willmantic," a full supply of Groceries, Flour, Liquors and Indian trade, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. Call and try 'em.

Alki, Dawampsh Bay, October 15, '54-n5-3w

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Jan. 19, 1855.

HON. JAMES CAMPBELL, Post Master General of the United States,

SIR:—From this extreme North-western portion of the Union, I beg leave to call your attention to the situation of several thousand of your countrymen—American citizens—cut off by your inattention and neglect, from the common benefits of intercommunication with their families, friends and commercial relations in the different parts of the United States.

Why is it that for *eight long consecutive weeks* we have had no mails from the States? Should the mail but fail a single hour in the cities what a hubbub would be raised? And yet, here are men who are carrying their country's institutions to the extremes of her boundaries—who have braved every privation and every danger, left to pine in dreariness and isolation through a neglect on your part, little less than criminal.

What is your excuse, Sir? I presume you will say—the Department have not the means to pay perhaps fifty or hundred thousand dollars to establish a steamer to bring our mails direct from San Francisco. But if you have not the means, Congress has the power and the will to supply them, if you had taken the trouble to ask its assistance and lay before it the condition of of your suffering fellow citizens, occupying an immense, remote and deeply important section of country, lying on the most magnificent sheet of water in the whole world, and immediately contiguous to the British possessions.

The President in his inaugural address, spoke words befitting an American President, which found an echo in every patriotic breast, and promising the aid of the whole national strength to vindicate the slightest wrong inflicted on an American citizen by a foreign government. (Are wrongs inflicted by our own government to go unredressed?) Martin Kosta was defended by the power, arms and money of the nation—Greytown was demolished in defence of American rights. Hundreds of thousands are freely spent to defend the rights of a single southern slaveholder against abolition wrongs.

These are all right, and we commend the exercise of the power and the expenditure of the treasure for each and all of such objects. But have we no rights! have we not a claim to the protection and care of our government? are we criminals, placed here in exile to be treated as aliens from the common sympathy of our people? No, sir!—we are not! and we here express our deep indignation at the want of sympathy shown for us.

We admit that the commerce and mail matter of the Sound and vicinity will not repay into the treasury the necessary outlay for a steamer to ply between here and San Francisco. But how can money be better expended than in fostering our infancy which our age will amply repay.—Assuredly our country is kept from progress by the difficulties of communication, and it is not too much to say that the facilities we ask, if granted, would occasion our population to double itself in one year. Besides if it is not, it should be an American axiom that at whatever cost intercommunication should be kept up between every part of the Union. How else are remote parts to be influenced by, and act with the more central parts of the Union and thus be united in a common purpose. Hence it is that Congress does not regard the post office Department as a self-sustaining establishment any more than it does that of the army or navy. If the positions taken are correct, and you will have the goodness to consult the map and the topography of this part of the Union, you will see that the route you have designated for our mails to come to us, does not fulfill the intentions of speedy and safe transmission. Our mails from the States come across the dangerous bar of the Columbia river, ascend that river to the mouth of the Cowlitz, and thence by a canoe conducted by Indians, reach a landing thirty miles from its mouth, and is *packed* seventy-five miles to the Sound, over rivers and roads which are in winter flooded and impassable for weeks.

It is reported lately, that your intention is to have a steamer meet the mails for this Territory at Astoria, on the Columbia.

We respectfully protest against this measure for the following reasons:

First—Because it would compel our mails, passengers and freight to cross and re-cross that terror to mariners, the bar of the Columbia river on every trip.

Secondly—Because it would double our cost for passage and freight to and from San Francisco, as we should have to transship at Astoria.

Thirdly—Because a steamer directly hence to San Francisco would not cost the department any more than to Astoria; and any company would make more money by the direct route, taking into view the pilot charges and risks of the Columbia, besides having the passengers and freight for the whole distance.

Fourthly—We do not wish to be tributary to the tender mercies of the company owning the Columbia river steamers. It is time that Washington Territory should be placed on her own footing.

In conclusion, sir, permit us to hope that you will take this matter into serious consideration, and not allow a paltry expenditure of a hundred thousand dollars (for paltry it is when weighed against the great objects to be accomplished for this magnificent region of the public domain), to stand in the way of connecting us directly with the great thoroughfares of intelligence and commerce.

The world does not afford safer and finer navigation than is that of a direct route from San Francisco with Puget Sound, and we hope to see it turned, under your auspices, to the uses intended by a beneficent creator.

Respectfully your obedient serv't,

PUGET SOUND.

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

Dissolution Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between C. B. PILLOW and CLARK DREW is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHAS. B. PILLOW,
CLARK DREW.

Portland, Nov. 7, 1854.

The business of the firm will be settled by C. B. Pillow at their old stand on Front street.

C. B. PILLOW.

Portland, Nov. 7, 1854. 11tf

Wood Choppers Ahoy!

SEVEN WOOD CHOPPERS wanted immediately by A. J. BALDWIN & CO.

Olympia, Dec. 23, 1854. 15tf

For Sale.

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

Olympia, Dec, 15th, 1854. 14tf

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 Stellacoom, 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

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

STUART'S EXPRESS

FOR

STELACOOM, SEATTLE, PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND, BELLINGHAM BAY, VICTORIA,

AND ALL INTERMEDIATE TOWNS!

I WILL DISPATCH my next Express for the above places on Monday next, Sept. 25th, at 8 o'clock, A. M., by the fast sailing steamship

MAJOR TOMPKINS,

JAS. M. HUNT, Esq., Commander,

In charge of my regular Messenger on the route.

Letters, Packages, Parcels and Treasure received until half past 7 o'clock.

Office at Parker's store.

A. B. STUART.

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

United States mail Line!

THE steamer "MAJOR TOMPKINS," James M. Hunt, Commander, will commence her weekly trips in the Sound by leaving Olympia on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,

at 8 o'clock A. M., carrying Stuart's Express, touching at Steilacoom, Alki, Seattle, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend, Penn's Cove, Bellingham Bay and Victoria.

The Major Tompkins has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and is well adapted for freighting any description of merchandise or stock at satisfactory prices.

For further information, inquire on board or at the store of John G. Parker, jr.

JOHN H. SCRANTON.

Olympia, Sept. 23, 1854. 2tf

Stellacoom 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.

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 imqroved forceps, giving the least possible pain.

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

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

CARTER & PAGETT,

DEALERS IN

PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Cowlitz Landing, W. T.

Also, proprietors of the

COWLITZ HOTEL,

where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.

Dec. 3, 1853. 13-

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

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

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.

T 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

MEDICINE.

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. A. LATHROP, M. D.

June 25, 1853. 42-1y

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

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

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

HAVE an excellent engine Lathe, of 22 in. swing in operation, under charge of an experienced machineist 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

Drugs & Medicines.

THE subscriber having located at Seattle, King Co., W. T., takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of the Territory, that he has opened and offers for sale the most complete assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES to be found in the country.

Persons in want of good medicines, will do well to call on him, at the Seattle Drug Store, corner of Main and Commercial Streets, Seattle. Orders promptly attended to.

HORACE MORSE.

Seattle, W. T., May 3d, 1854. 6m36.

Something New for Oregon.

S. J. McCORMICK

Has in press and will shortly publish

AN ALMANAC FOR 1855!

Calculated for the Meridian of Oregon and Washington Territories, and containing reliable statistics relating to the principal counties, cities, towns and villages in both Territories.

PRICE, 12½ cents single—$1 a dozen—$9 a gross.

☞ A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at fair rates.

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE,
Front Street, Portland.

Aug. 23, 1854. 52tf

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

No. 86 Sacramento Street,

March 1, 1851. tf.31 SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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.

D. R. BIGELOW, QUINCY A. BROOKS

BIGELOW & BROOKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Advice given in regard to filing notifications of land claims, and all Agencies of Town property, entrusted to our care, belonging to non-residents, faithfully and promptly attended to according to order. 15

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1753.

THE OFFICE OF

JNO. B. PRESTON,

IS over PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO'S store, Main street, Oregon City, where he is prepared to attend to any business pertaining to Land or Land laws in Oregon.

Oregon City, Dec. 1854, 16tf

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

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

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.

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.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership existing under the name and style of L. B. Hastings & Co., have this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by L. B. Hastings and Alfred A. Plummer, under the name and style of Hastings and Plummer, who will settle up all the business of the late firm of L. B. Hastings & Co.

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

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

Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28tf

ARRIVAL OF THE

"EOLIAN,

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

S. J. McCORMICK,

Has just received, by the above named vessel, direct from New York, one of the largest and best selected stocks of miscellaneous

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Ever brought to this Territory, and having purchased them in New York, he is enabled to sell them at prices fully thirty per cent less than San Francisco rates.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Sanders' first book in reading; do second do do; do third do do; do fourth do do; do fifth do do; do pictorial primary primer; do spelling book. The above series of school readers are used in all the principal schools in Oregon, and are decidedly superior to any other extant. Webster's elemeutary spelling book.

ARITHMETICS.—Thompson's primary arithmetic; do mental do; do practical do; do higher do.

DICTIONARIES.—Webster's unabridged; do octavo edition; do university do; do high school do; do primary do; do pocket do.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Comstock's philosophy; do chemistry; do botany; do mineralogy; do physiology; do geology; do Zoology; Dick's complete works, 2 vols; Ure's dictionary of arts and science.

GRAMMARS.—Kirkham's; Smith's; Greene's; Brown's; Bullion's; Ollendorf's Spanish, with key; do French do; do German do; Bullion's Greek grammar; do Latin do.

SCHOOL ROOM STATIONERY.—Slates, all sizes and best quality; slate pencils and holders; copy books, plain or with copies; reward of merit cards, in variety; pens, quill and steel, of best makers; drawing paper, all sizes; do books, in numbers; pencils, writing or drawing, in numbers; ink, black, blue and red; parallel and other rulers; camel hair pencils; map of the United States on rollers; do world do; Osborne's water colors, in boxes; primers, all sizes, plain and colored; ink stands, a great variety, cheap; india rubber bands and erasors; pen holders, an endless variety; perforated paper, assorted colors; blotting paper, white and red; motto wafers in sheets and boxes.

STANDARD WORKS, POETRY.—Byron's; Moore's Goldsmith's; Tupper's; Milton's; Shakspeares; Burn's; Shelley's; Heman's; Scott's; Cowper's; Pollok's; Campbell's; Ossian's; Young's. The above are all uniform editions, splendidly bound and well printed on fine paper. A copy of any poet will be sent to any part of Oregon or Washington Territories (post free) on receipt of $2. Byron's life and complete works, in calf, cloth, or morocco, gilt or plain; Moore's life and complete works, in calf, cloth or morocco, gilt or plain; Chamber's information for the people; Aesop's fables, various editions; carpenter's guide's in architecture; the new clerk's assistant; the American farm and barn book; the poltry keeper's guide book; Downing's fruit and fruit trees; Youatt and Martin on cattle; Youatt on the diseases of the horse; Miss Leslie's complete cookery; Byrne's engineer's pocket guide; Hoswell's do do do; Scribner's lumber ready reckoner; piano forte instructors.

Together with a variety of other works too numerous to mention. Also, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 10 quire full and half-bound blank books.

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

☞ Books sent by mail, express, or otherwise, to any part of the Territory.

June 17, 1854.-n41-1m

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

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

April 22, 1854. 33tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L. STORY,

DRUGGIST,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Dec. 3, 1853.

C. H. MASON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

JAMES C. STRONG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL, in connection with Hon. Wm. Strong, practice in the courts in Washington Territory.

CATHLAMET, W. T.

March 25, 1854. 6m29

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

FOR ALE,

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

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, direct from the Sandwich Islands, has opened at the store room formerly occupied by G. A. Barnes, on First street, Olympia, the following articles designed for the supply of the trade generally:

2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
8000 lbs coarse salt,
2000 lbs Sugar-cured Hams,
2000 lbs extra chewing tobacco, in 21 lb packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 lb boxes,
20 doz. boxes Martell's Brandy,
75 doz. boxes Gin,
44 gallons Spirits Turpentine, in 6 gallon tins,
95 Iron pots,
89 pairs heavy pants,
25 doz. looking glasses,
150 pairs heavy brogans,

All of which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers on reasonable terms.

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 29tf

DE SHUTES STORE.

GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Beef, Vegitables, Bread, Cakes and Pies, can all be had cheap for cash at the Falls of Deshutes River.

WILSON & HURD.

De Shutes, April 8, 1854. n31.

LIVERY STABLE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

THE undersigned, having completed their large and commodious stable in Olympia, are now prepared to stable at one time ONE HUNDRED HORSES, and intend keeping a number of excellent horses for hire.

Also horses kept by the day or week.

For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Pacific House.

A. J. Baldwin will be found in the office attached to the stable night and day, ready at all times to attend to any call in the line of his business.

In connection with the above business, a team will always be on hand to accommodate those who may want teaming done on reasonable terms.

Also an ox team for hauling timber, &c.

Wood furnished on the most reasonable terms.

A. J. BALDWIN & CO.

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE workmen upon the western portion of the Cascade Emigrant Road are hereby notified that the amount due them upon the contract with Capt. George B. McClellan, can be had by presenting certificates of time to EDWARD J. ALLEN,

Olympia, April 8, 1854. n31

Schictwoot.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city. She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water-tight. Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to at the lowest rates.

A. J. BALDWIN.

Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

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.

SA UEL HOLMES,

DAGUERREOTYPIST,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Will attend to all orders for the taking of Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, and all other matters connected with the art.

Rooms over the Cabinet Shop of D. C. Beatty.

May 13, 1854. 36tf

Wiltz River Notice.

THE undersigned will run a regular line of canoes up and down the Cowlitz river, starting from Rainier and Monticello on the arrival of the steamers from San Francisco and Oregon, and starting from Cowlitz Landing to connect with the above steamers at the mouth of the Cowlitz. Also extras always ready. I have engaged the best Indians, and shall accompany the canoes myself. Passage and freight to suit the times.

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

Rainier, June 30, 1854. 44tf

STEAMER FASHION.

THE FASHION is now plying and will continue to ply regularly between

MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,

twice a week, connecting with the boats and canoes on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City.

Passengers may confidently expect to meet the Fashion at Portland every Monday and Thursday mornings, and at Monticello on the evenings of the same days.

J. O. VAN BERGEN.

Dec. 1, 1853.

BROWN'S NURSERY,

ON PUGET SOUND, TWO MILES BELOW OLYMPIA.

A GOOD supply of grafted trees suitable for the orchard, embracing twenty six kinds of Apple and Peach, are now ready for market.

Also, a large quantity of seedlings, of three years growth, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

All orders accompanied by the cash promptly attended to, and trees forwarded to any part of the Sound.

Also, a lot of budded Peach trees from the Willamette, to be sold on commission.

B. F. BROWN.

Olpmpia, Sept. 27, 1854. 3tf

ENOCH H. WILSON. JAS. K. HURD

WILSON & HURD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

OLYMPIA, W. T.

☞ All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

Olympia, May 1st, 1854. 35tf

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 L. STORY,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFER AT WHOLESALE ALD RETAIL the following articles:

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

50 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla;	500 lbs Saltpetre;
50 doz S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;	800 lbs Alum;
75 doz Dr Jacob do do;	255 lbs Balsam copaiva;
30 " Jayne's Expectorant;	75 lbs Spts. Nitre Dulc;
20 " Jayne's Alternative;	100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent;
40 " Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters;	500 lbs Cream of Tartar;
50 " do Life Pills;	350 lbs Tartaric Acid;
24 " Osgood's Indian Cholagogue;	800 lbs Bi-carb Soda;
30 " Thompson's Eye Water;	500 lbs Beeswax;
24 " Nerve and bone Liniment;	200 lbs refined camphor;
15 " Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge;	400 lbs Copperas;
30 " British Oil;	500 lbs Glauber salts;
36 " Harlem do;	50 gals. cold pres'd castor oil;
40 " Godfrey's Cordial;	4 boxes cast steel soap;
30 " Bateman's Drops;	3 bbls lampblack;
12 " Ayer's C. pectoral.	1 bbl Race ginger;
50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer;	50 lbs Cassia, in mats;
300 gross bottle corks;	300 lbs Hops;
70 cases Sarsap. syrup;	100 lbs Rad Rhei. Ind.;
25 " Lemon syrup;	800 lbs Sal soda;
25 " Raspberry do;	1200 lbs Epsom salts;
500 lbs Herbs, assorted;	200 lbs Sponge;
100 ozs Quinine;	75 lbs Carb. Ammonia;
20 " Strychnine;	50 doz sweet oil in baskets.
10 lbs Iodide of Pottassa;	50 lbs Indigo, Bengal;
	30 lbs Opium (new crop)
	20 lbs Prussn. Potash;
	2 bbls Sassafras bark;
	200 lbs Emery, ass'd sizes;
	125 ozs Flores Benzoin;
	15 bbls Dyewood;

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

1200 lbs Putty;	2000 lbs White Lead;
50 gals copal Varnish;	800 lbs Red do;
75 " Japan do;	300 lbs Litharge;
400 " Spts Turpentine;	800 lbs Venetian Red;
200 " Linseed oil;	400 lbs Spanish Brown;
100 lbs essential Oils;	200 lbs light Glue;

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,

NO. 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,

SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,

Horse Powers; Carpenters' Tools;
Tinman's Tools and Machines;
Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line.

On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattsville, Illinois.

San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 51tf

In Store and Now Receiving,

AT the Fire-Proof Brick building, Front street Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE, GROCERIES

PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS;

Among which are Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe nails, Bar lead, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Board Rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, Hand-saws, Buck-saws, Draw knives, Spirit levels, Hand-saw files, Mill saw files, Bench planes, and a fine assortment of Cutlery. Also, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Syrup, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Saleratus, Dried Apples and Peaches, Starch, Beans, &c. Wine glasses, Tumblers and Bar Decanters. Wines and Liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages. White, Black, and Red Lead, Raw and Boiled Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Sperm oil, Window Glass, Sash, &c.

W. S. LADD & CO.

Portland, June 20, 1853. tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM-SHIP

PEYTONA,

JAS. S. NASH, COMMANDER,

will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 26th of each month.

Passengers by her can be sure of arriving in San Francisco in time to take passage in the Nicaragua or Panama steamers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to W. S. LADD & CO., Portland.

Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

GEORGE H. ENSIGN. JOHN F. STERLING

ENSIGN & STIRLING,

LUMBER DEALERS,

OFFICE—Junction Market and California St. wharves, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Will receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make cash advances on the same.

San Francisco, Sept. 25, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN

Produce and Merchandise,

COWLITZ FARMS, W. T.

September6, 1852. tf.