

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. III.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1855.

NO. 23.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
By DOYLE & CO.,

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

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.
For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, \$5.00; for 6 months \$3.00. Single copies, 25 cts. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the proprietors, until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For one square (12 lines or less), three insertions, \$5. For every additional insertion, \$1. A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers. The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbidden and charged accordingly.

AGENTS.
The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:
L. P. FISHER, Merchant's Exchange Building, Sacramento St., San Francisco.
J. D. BILLS, Vancouver;
F. A. CHENOWETH, Cascade;
DR. PAGETT, Cowitz Landing;
L. D. DUNSMY, Grand Mound;
JOHN R. JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie;
W. T. SAWYER, Port Ludlow;
GEO. NAGGS, Shoalwater Bay;
MR. W. A. AINSWORTH, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
A. BERTON MOORE, Stellacoom;
ROBERT THOMPSON, Portland, Oregon.
L. B. HASTINGS, Port Townsend;
R. H. LINDALE, Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island;

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE—SECOND SESSION. IN COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1855.

H B 50—an act appointing commissioners to select a site and superintend the construction of the penitentiary of the Territory of Washington—was read second time. Mr. Yantis moved a call of the House. The sergeant-at-arms returned and reported that he was unable to find Mr. Miles.

The further call of the House was suspended.

On motion of Mr. Yantis, the rules were suspended to read the bill third time.

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

Ayes—Bigelow, Huff, Patterson, Strickler, Terry and Yantis—6.

Noes—Poe and President—2.

H B 55—an act to provide for the publication of the laws and journals of this territory—was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Yantis, the bill was referred to a select committee who were instructed to report this afternoon.

The chair appointed Messrs. Yantis, Huff and Poe said committee.

H B 47 was read third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Poe, the committee on elections were instructed to report on C B 35.

Mr. Miles, chairman of that committee, returned C B 35—an act to apportion the representation of the Legislative Assembly—and reported that the committee could not agree.

The committee were discharged from the further consideration of the bill.

Mr. Strickler moved to amend the bill so as to read "Sawamish county shall elect one representative," and "Thurston six."

Mr. Yantis moved an amendment to the amendment so as to read "Thurston shall elect six, and Thurston and Sawamish shall elect one." Pending which amendment, on motion of Mr. Yantis, Council resolved itself into committee of the whole on the bill—Mr. Terry in the chair.

After sometime spent in committee, the committee rose and reported the bill back with various amendments.

The question being on the adoption of the amendments of the committee of the whole, on motion of Mr. Strickler, the last amendment, which provided that Pierce county shall elect two representatives, was not adopted.

The other amendments having been adopted, on motion of Mr. Bigelow, the rules were suspended and the bill read third time.

Mr. Strickler moved to reconsider that vote, which motion was lost.

The bill was then passed and title approved.

On motion of Mr. Terry, Council adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Poe, the several votes by which C B 35—an act to apportion the representation of Washington Territory—was passed were reconsidered, and the bill placed on second reading.

Mr. Huff moved to amend the bill so that Walla-walla county should be entitled to one representative separately; on which motion Mr. Miles called the ayes and noes, and Mr. Patterson moved a call of the House.

The sergeant-at-arms was ordered to bring in the absent members.

After waiting some time, on motion of Mr. Miles, the call was suspended to proceed with other business on the table.

H B 57—an act relative to garnishees—was read twice, the rules being suspended.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the bill was amended by inserting "at the time such summons was served" after the word execution in 9th line, 1st section, and "at the time said summons was thus served," after the word "defendant" in 8th line 2d section.

Mr. Miles moved to suspend the rules to read the bill a third time, which motion was lost, and the bill ordered to its third reading.

H B 59—an act in relation to building fences on land belonging to another person

—was read once and ordered to a second reading.

C B 35 was taken up. The question being on the motion of Mr. Huff to amend, and the ayes and noes having been called, they were:

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

Noes—Bigelow, Miles, President—3.

Absent—Mr. Yantis.

On motion of Mr. Terry, the rules were suspended and the bill read a third time now.

On the question, shall the bill pass, Mr. Miles called the ayes and noes, and before the roll was called, made objections to the manner in which the amendment proposed by Mr. Huff was ingrafted on the bill. The President then put the question, shall the amendment stand as it now reads? which was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Miles then asked and obtained leave to change his vote from no to aye on the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Huff.

The roll was called for the ayes and noes on the passage of the bill and they were:

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

No—Mr. President.

Absent—Mr. Yantis.

On motion of Mr. Strickler, Council adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1855.

The President laid before the Council several bills for the expenses of firing a salute on the 8th January inst., which were read, and on motion of Mr. Terry, Council resolved itself into committee of the whole to take the subject into consideration—Mr. Huff in the chair—and after some time spent therein, committee rose and reported through their chairman that they had arrived at no conclusion on the subject under consideration.

H B 59—an act relative to building fences on the land of another person—was read a second time and referred to the committee on counties.

H B 57—an act relative to garnishees—was read a third time and passed.

H B 49—an act to amend an act entitled an act to define the times for holding the supreme and district courts of Washington territory—returned from the House with the non-concurrence of the House.

The question, will the Council insist on their amendments? was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Miles, Messrs. Strickler and Terry were appointed a committee of conference to confer with a like committee on the part of the House on the amendment.

H B 51—an act relative to marks and brands—was read three times, the rules being suspended, and passed.

Mr. Yantis, from the select committee to whom was referred H B 55—an act to provide for the publication of the laws and journals—reported the same back with an amendment.

Mr. Poe moved to amend the amendment so as to provide two additional copies of each for the members of the Legislative Assembly, and one for each officer thereof, which amendment was adopted, together with the amendment of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Terry, the rules were suspended to read the bill third time now. The bill was then passed.

Adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON.

Mr. Terry was excused from attendance for the evening.

Mr. Bigelow introduced the following resolutions, which, the rules being suspended, were adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Territory be requested to pay the bills of Jno. G. Parker, jr., Bettman Brothers, and the Kendall Co., for the expenses of firing a salute on the 8th January, inst., as a portion of the Legislative expenses.

Resolved, That if the Secretary of the Territory does not pay the bills for the expenses of firing a salute on the 8th January, inst., the members and officers of the Legislative Assembly be, and are hereby requested to pay the same by contribution.

Then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 1855.

Mr. Poe, from the joint committee on enrolled bills, reported C B's 4, 5, 11, 13, 15, 19, 21, 33, and 36, and C J. M's 4 and 9 as truly enrolled ready for the signature of the President.

Mr. Patterson, chairman of the committee on counties, reported back H B 59—an act in relation to building fences on the land of other persons—and recommended its rejection.

The President gave notice of signing the bills reported as truly enrolled.

H B 59 reported back by the committee on counties, with a recommendation that it be rejected, which report was adopted.

H B 53—an act to amend an act defining the time for holding elections—was read three times, the rules being suspended, and on its passage, Mr. Huff called the ayes and noes:

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

Noes—Poe, Terry, Yantis—3.

H B 49—an act to amend an act to define the time of holding the supreme and district courts—to which the Council had ingrafted an amendment, in which amendment the House non-concurred, and there a committee of conference appointed

thereon, was reported back by said committee, with a recommendation that the Council recede from their amendment.

On the question, will the Council recede? Mr. Poe called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Poe, Terry, Yantis, President—4.

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

H J R 11—was read three times, the rules being suspended, and passed.

H M relative to stationing a man-of-war on the north-west coast, was read three times and passed.

Mr. Poe introduced a joint resolution instructing the Secretary of the Territory to pay the enrolling clerk for services rendered, which was read twice.

Mr. Poe moved to amend by inserting the word "requested" instead of "instructed," which amendment was adopted.

Mr. Miles moved to refer to committee on claims, with instructions to report thereon this afternoon. Lost.

Mr. Miles moved to lay on the table. Lost.

Mr. Huff moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Poe moved to suspend the rules to read a third time now. Lost.

Adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr. Yantis, the resolution under consideration was read third time.

On its passage, Mr. Poe called the ayes and noes:

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

Noes—Miles.

Mr. Poe, from the joint committee on enrolled bills, reported a number of bills truly enrolled.

Mr. Poe offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Legislature of the Territory of Washington is about to adjourn after a somewhat protracted and arduous session, and

Whereas, The Hon. SEYMOUR CATLIN, President of the Council, has acquitted himself in the discharge of his official duties to the entire satisfaction of that body; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Council at this session of the Legislature have had reason to congratulate themselves that their body has been presided over by so worthy and able a President.

Resolved, That the able and efficient manner in which Hon. SEYMOUR CATLIN has discharged his duties as President, always just and impartial, and at the same time courteous and gentlemanly, has endeared him to the memory of all the members, and entitles him to this expression of their sincere thanks.

On motion of Mr. Poe, it was ordered that when the Council adjourns it adjourns to meet at 6 o'clock p. m.

H B 58 was read twice and laid on the table till the evening session.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

H B 12 was read once, and on motion of Mr. Miles, the rules were suspended so that the bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Poe, from the joint committee on enrolled bills, reported a number of bills as truly enrolled, which were duly signed by the President.

On motion of Mr. Terry, all action on H B 49 was indefinitely postponed.

H B 58 was read second time, and Council refused to suspend the rules to read third time.

Mr. Yantis offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Council do hereby tender a vote of thanks to the clerks, sergeant-at-arms and door-keeper for the faithful performance of their duties as officers of the Council during the present session.

On motion of Mr. Miles, it was ordered that the clerk inform the House that the Council is now ready to adjourn sine die.

A message was received from the House asking the concurrence of the Council in H B 61—an act to amend an act to regulate the practice and pleadings in civil actions.

H B 61 was read twice, the rules being suspended, and Council refused to suspend the rules to read third time.

H R relative to the appointment of a joint committee to wait upon the Governor, was read three times and passed.

Messrs. Terry and Yantis were appointed said committee on the part of the Council.

Mr. Terry, from the joint committee to wait upon the Governor, reported that his Excellency had no further communication to make.

Council adjourned sine die.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—AN informal summary of the annual commerce and navigation reports, has been prepared for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it appears that the imports of foreign merchandise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, were a fraction over \$300,000,000. The exports of domestic products were between 250,000,000 and 260,000,000. The exports of breadstuffs and provisions were somewhat in excess of \$50,000,000. The difference between the imports and exports was made up in California gold, stocks, and mercantile obligations. The revenue from customs, as before stated, was about \$65,000,000, and from all other sources \$8,000,000.

EUROPEAN.

Proposal to Raise the Siege of Sebastopol and pursue the Russian Army outside the Walls.—Semi-Official Manifesto.

We referred yesterday to a very remarkable article, considered semi-official, which appeared in the Paris *Constitutionnel* of December 1st. The following is a continuation of that article:—As Sebastopol could not be invested, its communication with the country outside is open, and it has an unlimited garrison at its disposal. The Russian troops who come to-day to recommence the fire are not those which yesterday decimated by assault of the assailant. As one corps becomes demoralized, Prince Mendicoff can relieve it by another. The defenders of Sebastopol have to struggle neither against discouragement nor against superiority of numbers, as in sieges generally. On the day after the battle of Inkermann, the European troops encamped before the town amounted, according to some calculations, to 59,000 men, and to others, to 65,000. Adding to them the Turks and Egyptian troops, it is impossible to reckon them at more than 75,000. The column of assault which the Allied Generals ordered for the 4th consisted of 8000 men, and it was necessary to have two columns, each of equal force to support them. It therefore required 20,000 men, or almost half the effective strength of the army, to attempt a serious assault. At the first shot, however, neither Liprandi nor Dannenberg would have remained inactive with their respective corps. A powerful diversion would have been undertaken along the whole line, which extends, from Balaklava to Inkermann. A battle would have been fought on four leagues of ground, that is to say all the forces on both sides would have engaged. In reality, it was not an assault, but a battle that would have taken place, giving to the enemy what he has hitherto had against him—the advantage of position. Under the fire of grape, and at the cost of enormous losses, our best troops would have purchased, within the walls of Sebastopol, advantages, which the slightest failure in the great battle might render useless. It would not be sufficient to conquer under the ramparts of Sebastopol; it would be necessary to conquer also along the whole line. Would it have been proper for prudent generals to stake so much? All the art of siege operations could do against a place has been effected; all the advantages conferred by consummate skill, united to the most striking bravery, have been obtained. In the present advanced state of the works, Sebastopol, if reduced to its own forces, could not hold out more than three or four days. Of what advantage would it be to enter with irreparable sacrifices, into a place which it would be necessary to defend on the following day against an army? The strength of Sebastopol is no longer in its walls in ruins, in its dismantled bastions, and in the barricades which defend its streets, but which would not long stop the progress of our victorious columns; it is in the army of Dannenberg. For these reasons, the *Constitutionnel* not only urges that the Allies should suspend the siege for the present, and disperse the Russian army on the outside of the walls, but it asserts that they are about to do so.—[San Francisco Herald.

VISIT OF LORD PALMERSTON TO LOUIS NAPOLEON.—THE ALLIES VERY ANXIOUS FOR PEACE AFTER ALL.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Chronicle*, writing on November 25th, says:—In political circles here a great deal is said of a conversation which has taken place between the Emperor of the French and Lord Palmerston, on the subject of the end which France and England ought to propose to themselves in the present war. The opinion here is that if the four guarantees could be obtained, both Powers would be satisfied; but it is difficult to see how they can agree to accept terms which, though fair and equitable at the period they were proposed, would at the present day certainly not satisfy either the one country or the other. It is believed here, however, that peace, or, at all events, serious negotiations for the conclusion of a peace, would be possible if Russia would accept, and accept sincerely, the four guarantees. But Russia has no intentions of the kind. The Western Powers now know and are able to appreciate M. de Nesselrode's despatch to the Prussian Government, by which Russia appears to adhere to the four guarantees. They know that the adherence is merely apparent. M. de Nesselrode acts with regard to the four points as he did with regard to the protocol of the 9th April. He put such an interpretation upon them that they in fact covered all the pretensions of Russia—pretensions which are the origin of the present war. With the four guarantees, as interpreted by M. de Nesselrode, Russia would find herself precisely in the *status quo ante bellum*. But neither at Vienna nor at Paris or London has that despatch, such as it has been commented on, been considered as the basis of a negotiation which could lead to a favorable result. At last accounts, his Lordship had been closeted with the Emperor one or two days. Some very important negotiations are doubtless on the tapis. Some say that the object is to discuss the terms of a subsidy; others that a grand financial operation is contemplated, in which England and France should mutually guarantee a loan on an extraordinarily large scale.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.—It has been stated that the emperor of Russia has expressed his willingness to negotiate on the basis of certain points which are in reality concessions to the allies, and that the English and French ministers had notified Count Buel with England and France the four points no longer existed as a basis of negotiation, but they will dictate their terms after they have taken possession of the Crimea. This would seem to put an end, for a time at least, to negotiations in that quarter.

But negotiations are actively continued between the German powers. It is stated that the Prussian government has made a draft of a motion, which it is willing to make in the Germanic Diet, if it be approved by Austria. The essential points are:

1. The German Bund, in accord with Austria and Prussia, recognizes the four points as the basis of the future treaty of peace.

2. The Germanic Confederation approves the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by the Austrian troops.

3. After the four conditions have been accepted by Russia, Austria will make no other demands on that power.

4. Austria will pledge herself not to take any further steps in the Eastern question, without having previously come to an agreement on the subject with Prussia and the Confederation.

5. Austria, Prussia and the Confederation shall address a collective summons to Russia on the subject of the four conditions.

6. Should Russia not reply favorably to this summons, the military committee of the Bund will immediately take all necessary measures to put the contingents of the Federal States on a war footing.

7. All future resolutions respecting the Eastern question shall be taken by the Bund.

8. Prussia and the Bund declare that they will give Austria their full support in her own territories and in the Principalities, if she should be exposed to an attack from Russia.

To this the Austrian government is understood to have replied, that she freely accepted the Prussian proposition respecting the four conditions, but as to paragraph 4, 7 and 8, Austria would not bind herself to remain wholly on the defensive, nor abandon her right to form her own resolutions. The Austrian Cabinet would, however, explain its views further, in the form of a note on the treaty of April.

The two following statements—opposite as are the inferences drawn—constitute the "latest" to hand on this subject:

The Vienna *Oest Correspondenz* of the 26th states that, on that day, Count Buel and Count Arnim, by order of their respective courts, Austria and Prussia, signed an additional article to the treaty of April 20.

As a consequence of the complete understanding (says the *Correspondenz*) thus established between the two great German powers, it is certain that the motion about to be made in the Diet will be carried by a majority almost amounting to unanimity. Thus the influence of the whole of Germany will be secured on the great question now pending.

A Vienna despatch of the 25th to the London *Times* states that the Austrian government has accepted without modification the proposition contained in the Prussian note of the 15th. If this refers to the motion to be made in the German Diet, Austria and Prussia are less likely than ever to side with the allies.

IMPORTANT POSITION OF AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—The last instructions sent by the Austrian Government to Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, are of a decided character. In this document, which bears date the 9th of November, Austria declares that the hour for trifling has passed, and she calls upon Prussia and the minor States to join her in adopting measures suitable to the gravity of the moment. She demands the adhesion of Prussia and the Confederation to the four points or guarantees demanded from Russia, and the support of the armies of united Germany in case of a war between Austria and Russia.

An additional article to the treaty of the 20th April between Austria and Prussia has actually been signed, which provides for the adoption of the said four points. It is to be a *casus belli* against Russia if the Austrian territory, or even Austrian troops in the Danubian Principalities, shall be attacked, and Austria moreover reserves her perfect freedom of action, whilst Prussia admits the possibility of a war against Russia. On Thursday next the question is to be brought before the Diet of Frankfurt, when it is expected that the treaty of the 20th April, with the additional articles, will be adopted entire by a large majority.

NAPIER'S POSITION.—A London morning paper uses the following language in relation to the position and action of Admiral Napier:

If Sir Charles Napier really wants to seize the Russian fleets, there is but one way for him, which is to do the business a la Nelson, and drive in earnest at the enemy's ships, be they where they may, winning a victory against orders. Unless he assumes a responsibility of this character, it is already pretty clear what the doings of the Baltic fleet will be this year. They will continue the blockade of the Russian ports; will capture all the unlucky merchantmen who venture abroad in those seas; will burn all the stores that may be found on the shores of the Baltic, losing here and there a few lives in addition to the English blood already shed by the Russians in those waters; and then, when win-

ter comes and the frosts set in, Cronstadt, Sweaborg, and Revel will all be blocked up again by ice, and the Baltic fleet will find a quiet anchorage at Kioge Bay, or (who knows?) perhaps in the Downs till Spring.

THE GREAT STORM IN THE BLACK SEA.—The Paris *Moniteur* of the 27th ult., in speaking of the terrible tempest which suddenly burst upon the Black Sea on the 14th of November, says that "some of the vessels of the allied squadrons received injuries easily repaired upon the spot; the Henri IV and the steamer Pluton were forced upon the coast, but every person was saved." In anticipation of such a casualty, two entirely new ships-of-the-line, the *Turenne* and the *Donauwerth* left Toulon on the 6th of November, and arrived at Constantinople, after a rapid voyage of nine days, laden with troops, provisions, and material of every kind. Others were about to follow them. Among the number, two fine new steamers, the *Prince Jerome* and the *Fleurus*, both of 100 guns and 650 horse power, which are destined to replace the old sailing vessels. These steamers went to sea immediately, and are probably off Sebastopol before this time.

FRENCH VOLUNTEERS FOR THE CRIMEA.—A letter in the London *Times* from Boulogne-sur-mer, Nov. 26th, says that on the evening previous the Generals of Division at the camps of Heuvault, Vimereux, Ambleteuse, and Equihen received by telegraph orders from Paris to accept volunteers for the Crimea from every company of every regiment under their command, to the number of ten. The various companies were mustered and told that the Emperor desired to forward more troops to the East, and that ten volunteers were required from every company. In five minutes the whole number stood forward. In some of the companies 30, in some 40, immediately volunteered, to the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" They were to leave for Marseilles, by railroad, on the 30th of November.

THE TEMPERATURE OF SEBASTOPOL.—The advanced state of the season, and the probability that the allied troops will be compelled to remain longer encamped under tents near this place, has caused many inquiries as to its temperature during winter.

The latitude of Sebastopol is nearly three degrees greater than that of Boston, nevertheless, its mean temperature is decidedly warmer than ours, especially in the cold weather, as it is not only partially surrounded by water, but is sheltered by a range of mountains from the cold N. E. winds that come down the Crimea from Asiatic Tartary, so that we believe, the olive and orange are cultivated in its vicinity without difficulty, a fact sufficient of itself to show that such great depressions as are usually known, in the Northern part of the United States, for several days at least, every winter, must be unknown at Sebastopol, and that the temperature is more uniform than here. The Black sea is, however, celebrated for the violence of its storms, which were the terror of its navigators two thousand years ago, and these storms, especially if accompanied by rain or snow, must produce much suffering.

The following table of the temperature of Sebastopol was copied from an English paper; that of Boston is the result of observation for many years.

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June
Sebastopol, 34.3	37.0	41.4	50.5	61.3	70.0	76.0
Boston, 27.9	28.3	36.4	46.2	56.5	66.2	72.0
Difference...	6.4	8.7	6.1	4.3	4.8	8.8

	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Sebastopol, 71.6	70.7	61.8	52.8	45.9	37.7	32.7	52.75
Boston, 71.6	69.3	62.4	51.7	40.9	31.1	23.0	52.75
Difference...	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	6.6	9.75	0.00

By this table it appears that ten of the months are warmer at Sebastopol than at Boston, that the cold months are, on the average, about six degrees warmer than here, and the whole year is nearly four degrees (3 2-3) warmer.

FLOUR TO CHINA.—This is a cheering feature—"California sending to China" for, instead of our gold leaving the country to pay for tea, sugar and spices, silks, shawls and other necessities and luxuries, we send the products of our soil and the labor of our hands. This is what builds up our State. Four thousand quarter-sacks of California flour from the Eureka mills were sold yesterday by the Messrs. Friendlander & Co., at satisfactory prices (about \$9 per barrel) to ship to China. Other shipments of like character will shortly follow; and thus, at length, California has become an exporter of breadstuffs.—[San Francisco Herald.

SINGULAR HALLUCINATION.—A young man in Alexandria, Va., has been frequently observed, after dining, to take a piece of fresh mutton, cooked, weighing about two pounds, and proceed to the Potomac. After going through sundry gesticulations, with marks and crosses on the breast, he throws it into the river

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

About the War in the Crimea.

Another failure in the arrival of the States' mail at the time due, in the Columbia river, and the consequent delinquency in the receipt of news dependent upon Express favors, prevents us from affording our readers any news matter of interest touching the war in Europe, since the battle of Inkermann—Congressional debates or proceedings, or aught from the States, or elsewhere, of importance.

True, the brig "Bolton" which arrived in the Sound near two weeks since, and but a few days from San Francisco, brought a report that news had reached that city, on the eve of her departure, that the allies, in another engagement, had been driven to their ships, and that demonstrations against Sebastopol had been entirely suspended. The probabilities, for various reasons, would seem to confirm the report, and indicate that a cessation of hostilities has, or is likely to ensue, and perhaps an entire abandonment of attack on the Russian stronghold is likely to follow, and a new stroke of war or policy adopted, in another quarter, or by other means, to bring the war to a termination.

While the mass of contemporary journalists are venturing predictions, and indulging in vague speculations as to the result—the FINAL of beligerent operations, involving the leading powers of Europe, in the absence of anything else of more importance for discussion, we will join in a few reflections, which recent developments at the seat of war has given rise to.

No one at present, we presume, will pretend to claim, that in the event of success attending the allies, aught else will be gained or extorted from the Czar in treaty stipulations, than a consent to the withdrawal of his forces from the principalities, with perhaps a more favorable modification of the Emperor's reply to the Prussian note, proposing the basis for a treaty. Every inch of territory, acquired by Russia, by virtue of previous negotiations, conquest, occupation, &c., would be religiously preserved within the embrace of the bear. What then would be gained, in the event of success attending the arms of the allies? Would the cause of European liberty be subserved thereby? Would the vassalage of down-trodden Hungary be in any way alleviated by the success of the allies? We think not, for the oppressor of that patriotic people it seems about to forge additional chains for their enslavement, by linking his destinies with England and France, against that power, through whose timely aid and interposition the Austrian Emperor's crown and head was preserved from violence and the block, when Hungary awoke to breathe "one day, one hour of virtuous liberty." Will triumph to the allies give to the brave, the liberty-loving Pole, a name—a nationality—a country, which English and French diplomacy conspired in dismembering, parceling out, and striking her name from the roll of nations? Let the struggle terminate as it will—either in favor of the allies or Russia, what reason will the Hungarian, the Polish, or the oppressed of other European nations have to warrant the belief that their condition will be in any way ameliorated? What interest in common have the fettered subjects of self-provoked kings and emperors, in the present contest for the preservation of what is termed the "balance of power," which was the ostensible ground for that great Thirty Year's War, which at one time convulsed Europe from its centre to its circumference—exhausted the resources of all the nations engaged in it—formed the continent into one vast garrison, and turned its once cultivated grain-fields, into grave-yards of whitened bones? The success of the Czar or allies can be but a matter alike indifferent to the oppressed nations of the old world. And what are the probabilities of success of contending parties, and their present and prospective available strength subject to the control of either?

The sum total of the military establishment of Great Britain in time of peace, amounts to 179,939—quartered, more or less, in every grand division of the globe, and of which number, from first to last, about 40,000 have been sent to the Crimea. The peace military establishment of France is much larger—amounting to 408,630—a large proportion of which is quartered in Africa, and dispersed elsewhere, which Napoleon could probably augment, if required, to from 350,000 to 500,000 actual fighting men, ready to be embarked for the Crimea. Estimating the Turkish troops at 100,000, and the whole available force which the allies would be able to muster, to conquer a peace with Russia, could not exceed from 500,000 to 700,000 men. And when it is remembered that the ordinary peace establishment of Russia amounts to 750,000, and that the Czar has the power, which he has twice exercised since the war commenced, of making levies on the mass of the population—amounting each time to 150,000—thus swelling his effective force to 1,000,000, it is evident, and must be confessed, that without a further extension of the alliance, England and France cannot long or successfully cope with the Czar in numbers, although they may excel his troops in discipline. In short, the Czar has the men, and the power to raise an almost countless army; whilst on the other hand, the present vigorous recruiting of the allies amounts to but about 7,000 per week, their loss in the Crimea, from killed in battle, deaths from disease, fatigue, &c., has thus far footed up a weekly bill of mortality of 5,000.

But suppose Austria and the confederated German powers join the alliance, and with their combined armies, force to a surrender the strong walls of Sebastopol, would Russia then be subdued? Far from it. The entrance of the victorious army within its walls, would probably be but the entering wedge to another Thirty Year's War, for the adjustment and maintenance of that "balance of power," under the pressure of which the tolling millions of Europe may be compelled to groan for centuries to come—first, in the requirement of becoming soldiers, to contend for that which profiteth them naught, and then being reduced from soldiers to serfdom, for the support of diamond crowns—the replenishing of empty coffers, and for liquidating the cost of "pomp and circumstance of glorious war."

But will Sebastopol be taken? A Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer says he begins seriously to believe that the allies will not be able to take it. He adduces a variety of reasons for his opinion, amongst which are, that notwithstanding the bloody battles that have been fought, and the constant cannonade and bombardment that has been kept up on both sides without intermission, the allies have almost as much active siege work, battering and storming to do now as at the commencement of the siege; that the allies are themselves annoyed by the Russian force in their rear; and that the damage done to the fortifications through the day, are each night repaired.—He says:—

"For aught that appears, the resources of the defence are equal at any rate to those of the attack. Nor men, nor provisions, nor cannon, nor powder, nor ball, nor the courage, skill and energy to use efficiently all these resources, seem more wanting to the besieged than to the besiegers. At least no sign of failure has yet been observed. The city is only half invested. Communication with the country is uninterrupted for the admission of supplies; and the neck of the peninsula, connecting the peninsula of the Crimea with the main land, being still in the possession of the Russians, supplies of all sorts may be forwarded from the whole Russian empire to make good the protection of the Crimea and the defence of Sebastopol."

In the first place, then, it is extremely doubtful with the force at present engaged, whether Sebastopol can be taken at all; and should the allies gain admission within its walls, will not the besiegers be placed in the same position that the besieged now are? In the Paris "Constitutionnel" of December 1st, appears a very remarkable article, considered for various reasons, semi-official, a reference to which will be found on the first page of to-day's paper, intimating that the allies contemplate raising the siege of Sebastopol for the present, and devoting all their energies to the destruction or expulsion from the Crimea of the army brought up to relieve the place. "In our opinion," says the Constitutionnel, "the siege of Sebastopol was finished, and the campaign of the Crimea commenced on the day when the arrival of Danneberg's corps placed Prince Menschikoff at the head of one hundred and ten thousand men."

The reasons assigned by the "Constitutionnel" for a temporary suspension of the siege of Sebastopol are irresistible, and force the conviction that the allies can never capture the place, or at least cannot hold it if captured, unless they first destroy the powerful army of Danneberg that is operating outside of the walls. It is true they must abandon all their works, and give up all they have done, at such vast an expense of blood and labor, with the prospect of having to do it over again in mid winter. Even if they succeed in destroying Danneberg's army, they must commence a winter campaign in an enemy's country, and with a strong garrison behind them, will find great difficulty in maintaining their communication with Balaclava; but without they receive reinforcements sufficient to give them an overwhelming superiority over the Russians, they must make the effort, or expose themselves to all the dangers so forcibly depicted by the "Constitutionnel."

When we know that Saragossa, in 1808, sustained a close siege for two months; St. Sebastian, in 1813, was blockaded three months, and held out fifty days, with open trenches, we cannot doubt that Sebastopol, with all its modern improvements, will long prove defiance on the allied troops, and, most likely, outlive their attacks. But should Sebastopol fall before the combined efforts of the allies by sea and land—an almost improbable surmise—nothing would be gained. All Western Europe cannot prevent Russia from moving eastward. India lies before her.

And let it be remembered that Russia is now in the prime of youth and vigor as a nation, whilst some of her opponents are putting on the "lean and shivering pantaloons" that the Emperor's popularity is unbounded; that Count Nesselrode, for thirty years the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is one of the shrewdest, and most accomplished diplomats and financiers of the age—the same to Russia that Talleyrand was to France; with the army of the Czar ever acting on the defensive, Napoleon III, before Sebastopol, may have cause hereafter to remember the march of Napoleon I, upon, and retreat from the city of Moscow, and learn a useful lesson therefrom.

The Lumber Business, &c.

We are indebted to Col. I. N. Ehey, Collector of customs for the district of Puget Sound, for the statistics contained below, showing the export trade, and the amount of money realized therefrom of a single lumbering establishment, (that of J. P. KELLER, & Co., harbor of Port Gamble, Hood's Canal,) for one year from the first of January, 1854, to the 31st of December, 1854.

Independent of the foreign and coastwise exportation, a very considerable amount of lumber has been used in the neighborhood of Port Gamble for building purposes, &c., besides a somewhat heavy requisition for home consumption elsewhere in the territory, and not accounted for below, has been made upon the Puget Mill Co.

A steady market, affording remunerative prices, is all that is required to put in operation, and keep in motion a sufficiency of saws to supply the whole Pacific with lumber, equal to any demand, and piles, square timber and ship's spars for centuries to come.

A demand—a market is only required, to keep our scores of saw mills from comparative inactivity, and in many instances downright idleness. True, foreign markets are now being sought after, by some of our enterprising lumbermen, to bring about a reciprocity of trade, and establish a more familiar intercommunication. China has opened her ports for the reception of our ship's spars—the Sandwich Islands, Australia, &c., are increasing their requirements for our lumber, but the whole coast and islands of the broad Pacific can draw upon our lumbering resources with assurance of being supplied.

As there are some 24 saw mills on the waters of the Sound, four or five of which are large steam mill establishments, running gangs of from 5 to 25 saws each, it would be a matter both of information and interest to the public, if the proprietors of each would make out for publication, and furnish us with the amount of foreign and domestic exports of lumber, &c., within the past year.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Sawed Lumber (1,468,912 ft), Sawed Shingles (26,000), Masts and spars (176), Barrels of Salmon (20), Domestic Exports (2,204,885 feet), Foreign Exports (\$28,474 82), and Total Value (\$70,999 60).

We conclude this week, the reports of the proceedings of the late Legislative Assembly, and will, at an early day, commence the publication of the laws passed during the session.

The Democratic territorial convention for the selection of a candidate for delegate to Congress for Oregon, will meet at Salem on Wednesday the 11th day of April next.

The Democracy Awake!

The prompt manner in which the Democracy of Olympia precinct responded to the call for a meeting on last Saturday evening, and re-assembled at the adjourned meeting of last Wednesday evening for the purpose of organizing a "Hickory Club," gives evidence that whilst the opposition are busily engaged in completing their secret organization, the democracy hereabouts "slumbereth not, neither doth it sleep," but are actively and openly preparing to meet the whig party and its allies at the coming election.

The worthy Sachem and subordinate chiefs of the Olympia Sanhedram, have issued their circular to the faithful in the several counties in the territory, informing them of the time and place for holding the whig territorial convention—accompanied by edicts directing and requiring obedience in the observance of that demanded at midnight head-quarters. Let the democracy throughout the territory be on the alert—call the roll in the several counties—organize to a man, and present an unbroken front, for the coming contest will be with an ambuscaded enemy.

Both meetings of the club were well attended, and characterized by the utmost good feeling, enthusiasm and firm resolve to stand together, fight the good fight, and keep the faith pure and unspiced from the contamination of whiggery, darkness of political death. Some thirty names were enrolled on the secretary's book on Wednesday evening—subscribed to the by-laws and regulations of the club, and no doubt every democrat within the precinct will become a member.

The club has no secrets to conceal—all the members of the party, resident or sojourners, are cordially welcomed at its meetings; nor are the members of other parties excluded by bolted doors with guarding sentinels. The object of the organization is to secure an interchange of sentiment as to the best mode of producing and securing harmony and unity of action in the party, in Thurston and other counties that may form like associations.

The club has not been formed for the forwarding of the pretensions of individual preference for office, but for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of democratic principles—the triumph of measures—not men.

The club meets every Wednesday evening in the rooms above Mr. Wm. Rutledge's store. Will other counties follow the example of Thurston? and will the several precincts in this county perfect like organizations, to the end that concert of action may the better be obtained throughout the county and territory?

CHEROKEE LANDS IN KANSAS.—A part of the delegation of the Cherokee people sent to Washington for the purpose of disposing of a body of eight hundred thousand acres of land in Kansas, belonging to that nation, arrived in Washington a few days since. The land in question lies far from the other Cherokee territory, and is not particularly valuable for agricultural purposes. The Washington Star thinks there is little doubt that it will be purchased of them by the Indian department before they leave Washington.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Mr. James Bisset, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, has left Lachine on his way to the Red River settlement in Minnesota, where he is to make arrangements for fitting out an expedition to be employed next summer, under instructions from her Majesty's government, in prosecuting the search for Sir John Franklin's party, upon that portion of the Arctic coast there, according to Dr. Rees's report, th remains of some of their number were found. It is said that Mr. Bisset is a person eminently fitted by knowledge, experience and judgment to conduct such an expedition.

It is not true that the Russian Government has protested against our admission of the vessels of the Allied Fleet into the port of San Francisco with the Russian prize ship Sitka, as a violation of neutrality. Our right to admit or exclude one or all of the belligerents from the "right of asylum" in our ports is not contested. The Russian Minister here, however, has inquired what is to be our policy in that regard—and the answer returned him is, that we shall grant the right of asylum to all the belligerents alike.

Bayard Taylor, the great traveler, says that he prefers Mexico for the beauty of its scenery, Germany for its society, California, specially for its climate, and the United States for its government.

The annual amount of the lead produce of the United States is estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000 tons, which is supplied by the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York. Besides this, about 20,000 tons are annually imported from foreign countries, of which England and Spain furnish by far the greater portion.

KANSAS.—The Worcester Spy notices the return to that city of Mr. Ferdinand Fuller, one of the first party of Massachusetts emigrants to Kansas. Mr. Fuller will return to Kansas in the spring with his family. The Spy says:—

"Mr. Fuller speaks in the most encouraging terms of the prospects of the Colony. Everything is going on prosperously with the emigrants, and though many of them arrived out late in the season, all are now so far provided for as to enable them to pass the winter comfortably. Thus far the weather had not been so severe as to retard outdoor operations on the land and buildings, and the marks of improvement, energy and enterprise were everywhere visible at Lawrence and its vicinity. Mr. Fuller is of opinion that the slaveholders of Missouri have made the worst demonstration of hostility that they ever will make, and he has the fullest confidence that Kansas will come into the Union as a Free State."

The Spy also publishes a letter from Gov. Rooder to a committee of the Missouri "Regulators," which proves the Governor to be a man of decision. It appears that the committee was appointed at a meeting of Missourians within the territory of Kansas for the purpose of urging upon the Governor the necessity for the immediate election of members for a territorial legislature, and they addressed a letter to his Excellency in obedience to their instructions. In reply, the Governor tells them that their meeting was not of the "citizens of Kansas," but was composed of citizens of Missouri, and says:—

"It may be very desirable for gentlemen to live among the comforts of the States, with all the accumulated conveniences and luxuries of an old home, and make an occasional expedition into our Territory, to arrange our affairs—instruct our people and public officers, and control our government; but it does not suit us, and I much mistake the people of this Territory, if they submit to it. One thing I am certain of, that having sworn to perform the duties of the office of Governor with fidelity, I shall renounce or resist it in friend or foe, and without regard to the locality, the party, the faction, or the ism, from which it comes.

"Thus much, the citizens of Kansas have a right to demand at my hands, and to fail in it would be the balddest dereliction of duty. We believe that we are competent to govern ourselves, and as we must bear the consequences of our own errors, and reap the fruit of our own decisions, we must decline any gratuitous help in making them."

These are grand sentiments, and show Governor Rooder to be a man who is equal to the responsible position to which he has been appointed.

SAILED.—The Hawaiian bark "Luika," Capt. Woolfong, sailed from the port of Olympia on Friday of last week, with a cargo of sawed lumber, ship's spars and salmon, for Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

Around the bed of the Sultan of Japan, is conducted a current of water, which at pleasure may be made to fall in transparent curtains of rain, completely encircling the royal couch, for the double purpose of keeping off the mosquitoes, and tempering the warm air to the delicious coolness, which, in a sultry climate, is the consummation of bliss to reposing listlessness.

The fiscal year of Pennsylvania ended on the 30th ult. The treasurer's statement shows that the resources of the Treasury during the year are \$6,706,944, leaving an available balance on hand on the 30th ult., of \$1,240,928, against \$724,717 at the close of the fiscal year 1853 being an increase of \$516,511. The exhibit is regarded as very satisfactory.

Professor Jewett, of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, gives the following table of the public libraries in the United States; State libraries 39—288, 937 volumes; social libraries 126—611, 334 volumes; college libraries 126—586, 912 volumes; students' libraries 142—254, 639 volumes; seminaries' and professional libraries 227—320,909 volumes; scientific and historical societies' libraries 34—138,901 volumes.

The Mexican government authorities are becoming suspicious in relation to correspondence between the United States and Mexico. The mail bags of the schooner Mary Caroline, from Tampico for New Orleans, were seized previous to her departure, and the letters, though of a strictly commercial character, retained.

The wealthiest citizen of Louisville is Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury. His property in one district in the city is taxed at \$501,205.

The speculators around Fort Leavenworth, says the Washington Star, are carrying matters with a high hand. They are said to have pocketed \$100,000 for lots in their proposed city on the side of the river just opposite the fort. The sellers are said to assure the purchaser that they expect Congress will enact some law by which their titles to the lands there will be made good. The site is upon soil guaranteed to the Indians by treaty.

Military Strength of Europe.

By a carefully prepared article in the New York Times of Saturday last, we learn the following particulars of the military strength of Europe. To properly guess at the probable results of the war, we should know the relative resources of those engaged in it, or likely to become parties to it. England comes first in interest. Her military establishment in times of peace numbers, of infantry, cavalry and artillery (the regular soldiers of the Kingdom), in

Table with 2 columns: Country and Military Strength. Includes Great Britain (87,845), Ireland (24,005), European Colonies (7,915), Asiatic Colonies (30,467), America, &c. (19,835), Africa (3,703), Pensioners (30,000), Dockyardsmen (8,000), Yeomanry (13,441), Militia in Channel Islands (4,700).

Total, 229,911

This is apparently a large force, but it will be seen that little more than 60,000 British soldiers are actually to be found in Great Britain and Ireland, and these are necessary for the preservation of internal peace. Some of the regiments quartered in Ireland have been removed, and the defenses of that country are now exclusively entrusted to the Police. About 40,000 of the regular army have been sent, from first to last, to the Crimea, (of whom 10,000 and upwards have fallen victims to war and sickness), and while England has greatly diminished the strength of her internal defenses, to permit this great draft of military to be made, her army is the smallest, for her population, of any country in Europe.

The military strength of France, on the contrary, is immense, and may be augmented, by means of conscription, to half a million men. Before the opening of the war she had of

Table with 2 columns: Military Branch and Strength. Includes Infantry (301,224), Cavalry (58,932), Artillery (80,166), Engineers, &c. (18,298).

Total, 408,630

A large portion of this force, it is true, is quartered in Africa, and dispersed over France, but since affairs assumed a warlike aspect, Napoleon has gradually added 100,000 men to it. It is expected that he intends asking his Senate to sanction the levy of 200,000 more, without delay. This would raise his military strength, actually available in the field, to about 350,000 men at arms. And there is this advantage to him, that two-thirds of the conscripts are not merely the raw material out of which soldiers may be made. The *cidevant* National Guards of France amounted to 2,630,800 men, all in good discipline, and familiar with the exercises and weapons of warfare. The bulk of the additional soldiers would be drawn from this source. Thus it would be very easy, if he pleased, for the Emperor to augment his actual fighting men, ready to march, from 350,000 to 500,000.

England with her money, and France with her men, may together fling a large force at the Crimea for months to come, but when we look at the military establishment of the Czar in peace, and compare it with those of England and France combined in war, we will instantly recognize the superior resources of the Emperor after Peter the Great's own heart. According to the writer in the Times, the peace strength of Nicholas, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Military Branch and Strength. Includes Infantry (168,000), Cavalry (85,000), Cossacks (20,000), Regulars (587,000), Guns (1,000), Garrisons and resources (150,000).

Here (as the ordinary military establishment of Russia), are about 750,000 men. But the Czar has the power, which he has twice exercised since the war commenced, of making levies upon the mass of the population. Each of the last levies added 150,000 men to this army, swelling its number to over 1,000,000 men, of whom one half are actually available in warfare. With little difficulty Russia could quickly present a million of men at arms to all opposers. Not so well disciplined, perhaps, as the well-drilled soldiers of England, France, Prussia, and Austria, but able and willing to fight, under arms, as their comrades have fought, and are fighting, in the Crimea.

God grant that the old Czar may effectually cure the Irish portion of the English army of all loyal attachments, and make evident, by these forces, the impropriety of fighting valiantly for a natural enemy!

As it is not at all unlikely that both Austria and Prussia will be drawn into the Eastern troubles by the diplomacy of the warring nations, we will draw again upon the statistics of the Times for information. It seems that Austria has arrayed the whole of her war strength. In peace, her army is 378,552 in force. In war, (besides the Landwehr, or militia, which is fully adequate for internal defence), it is nearly double, as the following estimate shows:

Table with 2 columns: Military Branch and Strength. Includes Infantry (484,240), Cavalry (54,560), Artillery (26,104), Engineers, &c. (66,549).

Total, 626,453 Landwehr, 200,000 Out of these 800,000 soldiers, fully one half are now ready for actual war service. About 250,000 more could be added, by a new levy, in a few weeks. These, however, would not be immediately capable of manœuvring in the field of battle, although the elder Napoleon was accustomed to march his conscripts direct into the field. Prussia (of all the Military powers of Europe, Russia excepted) is best prepared for war. Her Regulars and Landstrum

(the last liable to be ordered on foreign service) may thus be numbered:

Table with 2 columns: Military Branch and Strength. Includes Infantry (265,530), Cavalry (49,662), Engineers, &c. (40,800), Artillery (23,400).

Total, 379,392 Landstrum, 222,416

By putting on the screw—that is, by ordering a war levy—Prussia could immediately incorporate her militia and her fighting army to 601,808 men, while a new militia could readily be embodied for the internal service and defence of the country.

From this general view of the military strength of Europe it is evident that, without other assistance, the armies of England and France cannot cope with the Czar in numbers, though they may excel his troops in discipline. In the case of a siege like that of Sebastopol, numbers are often more useful than discipline—though in an open country men without discipline would be less injurious to an invading force, well drilled and officered, than blue flies. In a fortified city exact science is less needed than in country warfare; but the sordidness of the Russians and their masterly manoeuvres in the field, prove that with equal valor, they possess almost as good a system of strategy as the Allies.

The Finances of the Belligerent Powers.

The New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following interesting exhibit of the financial condition of the Powers now at War in Europe:—Some inquiries have been instituted as to the existing public debt of Great Britain and Ireland. It is an interesting inquiry, because any sudden increase of that debt affects unfavorably our own market. The debt of the Peace of 1815 was \$284,800,000, and had decreased in January, 1854, to \$770,923,000. The total debt at 3 per cent. was £508,000,000; at 3 1/2 per cent., £218,000,000; and the debt of Ireland, £39,000,000; Miscellaneous, £5,923,000. Total, \$770,923,000; with an annual charge of about £27,800,000.

France is burdened with a smaller public debt, but it may be well questioned whether her financial resources are comparable with those of the former. The public debt of France consists in *Rentes* at 3, 4 and 5 per cent., amounting in January, 1853, to 5,576,959,000 francs, or £223,078,000 sterling, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Rente Rate and Amount. Includes 3 per cent. Rentes (3,633,088,000), 4 per cent. Rentes (827,000,000), 5 per cent. Rentes (2,050,571,000).

This debt is considerably less than in 1847-50, in consequence of the conversion of half the debt from a 5 per cent. stock to a 4 1/2. The progress of the debt during the last six years is as follows: 1847, £298,591,000; 1850, £208,785,000; 1848, £285,520,000; 1851, £18,885,000; 1849, £274,410,000; 1852, £23,078,000.

The deficit in French revenues has been very extraordinary since the year 1840, amounting in the year 1847, to the enormous sum of 257,000,000 francs. In 1840, the deficit was 129,228,000 francs; in 1842, 106,980,000 francs; in 1845, it was 100,489,000 francs; in 1846, 162,200,000 francs; in 1847, 257,290,000 francs; in 1851, 100,728,000 francs.

The expenditures largely exceeded the revenue during every year from 1840 to 1853, except in 1853, when there was a small excess of revenue of 5,000,000 francs. During the year 1854, new loans were made and the debt still further increased. Turkey is in a poor condition to withstand the heavy drafts for the current war. The war against Russia, which led to the treaty of Adrianople in 1829, left the Ottoman Empire greatly embarrassed. By that treaty, Russia not only stipulated to be paid an indemnity of 10,000,000 francs for the expenses of the war, but brought in a bill for indemnity to Russian subjects and merchants to the extent of 15,000,000 francs. The Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia were to be kept as a security by Russia until these sums were reimbursed. By the treaty of 1834, Russia consented to a reduction of 2,000,000 francs of this debt.

The revenue of Turkey arises mainly from an oppressive income tax; by which the *Dime*, or tithe, of all productions of the land, including fruit, grain, cattle, etc., was appropriated to the Government. This annual revenue at a late date was 731,000,000 piastres, or £6,645,450 sterling.

The growth of wheat and other grains in Egypt has seriously declined of late years; while that of Turkey has increased from 78,000 quarters to 1,400,000 in 1850.

Austria is in a worse position than either of the three Governments before named. The deficit of revenue for some years past has been great, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Deficit. Includes 1847 (706,000), 1851 (6,232,000), 1848 (4,511,000), 1852 (5,344,000), 1849 (12,190,000), 1853 (6,500,000), 1850 (5,486,000).

And the budget for the current year, 1854, shows a deficit of 95,000,000 florins, or about \$70,000,000.

These tabular and official exhibits serve to show an increasing drain upon each, for some years. England is a borrower; so is France, Turkey, and Austria. Each is in the market for heavy loans, as the mere beginning in the extraordinary expenses of the year, and these vast expenses will require years to liquidate. While the public debt of Russia is specifically known, we are not so well informed as to the internal resources and wealth of that great Empire. It is known that the gold regions under the control of Russia yield very largely, and are a large source of revenue to the government. We have reason to believe that the financial affairs of the Empire are better managed than those of nearly all the European governments. The first Russian loan of any extent taken in England was contracted for by the Messrs. Rothschild in the year 1822, at 5 per cent. interest. Second, by a sink-fund at one per cent. per annum.

Another loan of £5,500,000 was taken by Baring Brothers in 1850, being a 4 1/2 per cent. loan, taken at 93 per cent., and reimbursable by a sinking fund of 2 per cent. The interest on this loan is payable at their banking house, and the first set of bonds were repayable in January 1852. The public debt in the aggregate is relatively small, and has but slightly increased since 1849, viz:

	Silver roubles.	Sterling.
Jan. 1, 1848,	326,676,000	£49,001,000
Jan. 1, 1850,	336,219,000	50,432,000
Jan. 1, 1851,	386,309,000	57,946,000
Jan. 1, 1852,	400,667,000	60,100,000
Jan. 1, 1853,	401,552,000	60,232,000
New loan of '54,	£8,000,000	68,232,000

In addition to this, the government has a large sum of credit notes in circulation, guaranteed by the reserve of precious metals. This issue amounted in January 1853 to 311 millions of roubles.

The total imports and exports of Russia for 1848-1851, were as follows:

Imports.	Roubles.	Equivalent to
1848...	179,115,000	\$134,335,000
1849...	192,335,000	144,250,000
1850...	192,366,000	144,272,000
1851...	201,132,000	150,850,000

Exports in 1851, 97,394,000 roubles, equivalent to about seventy-three millions of dollars. The Custom House revenues were, in 1848, 31,210,000 roubles; in 1849, 31,960,000 roubles; and in 1850, 30,529,000 roubles.

The export of gold from Russia, in 1852, was 16,402,000 roubles. The quantity mined in 1852 was 1,422 pounds, or about 51,192 pounds—or upwards of ten millions of dollars.

ANCIENT INHABITANTS OF NEBRASKA.—On the Upper Missouri there exists a tract of country known by the name of Mauvais Terres, or bad lands; at one time, probably, the bottom of an immense lake, in which perished thousands of animals having now no representatives on earth. It appears that the waters of this immense pond were removed by some convulsion of nature or other, and the sediment at the bottom became indurated.

The portion of the valley, thus excavated forms a surface of ninety miles in length, and thirty in breadth. The remains of animals which have lived and breathed, long before the advent of man on earth, are here found in such abundance as to form of this tract an immense cemetery of vertebrata. The bones are said to be completely petrified, and their cavities filled with silicious matter. They are preserved in various degrees of integrity, some most beautifully perfect, and others broken.

Two remarkable species of rhinoceros, the first ever found in America, were discovered here, and also a sort of panther, smaller than the present variety, and likewise a number of strange animals, entirely unlike anything which man has ever saw alive. We know, then, that there were once individuals in Nebraska as curious, and as strangely shaped, and as pugnacious as any squatter whom the present great rush of emigration will carry thither.

The State of Vermont is intersected by 490 miles of railroad, which have probably cost up to the present time \$24,000,000, or \$50,000 a mile. Their construction has doubled within the last ten years, the value of the taxable property of the State. Their capital was mostly supplied by Boston.

According to the late Census report, the whole number of paupers in the United States, supported in whole or in part by public funds, within the year ending June 1, 1853, was 134,972.

Neither the express or mail had arrived up to the time of going to press.

Indian Reservations.

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

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

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

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

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

4th. The Peninsula at the south eastern end of Perry's Island called Shale-quih; and

5th. The island called Chab-chowen, situated in the Lummi river, at the point of separation of the mouth, emptying respectively into Bellingham Bay and the Gulf of Georgia.

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

Territorial Convention.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
By authority vested in the Democratic Central Territorial Convention for Washington Territory, delegated to them by the Territorial Convention assembled at Cowlitz Landing on the 24 day of January, 1854, said committee have designated

MONDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, as the time and Olympia as the place for the meeting of the Territorial Convention for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress.

The convention has been called this early, in consequence of the change of time for holding the general election, from the first Monday in September to the 24th of July.

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

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

IN THE COUNCIL.
Walla Walla, Skamania and Clarke elect two; Cowlitz, Waukiakum and Pacific elect one; Lewis and Chehalis elect one; Thurston, two; Pierce and Sawawish, one; King, one; Island, Jefferson, Clallam and Whatcom, one.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Walla Walla elects one; Skamania, one; Clarke four; Cowlitz one; Waukiakum and Pacific, one; Lewis, two; Thurston, six; Sawawish, one; Pierce, three; King, three; Island, one; Jefferson, one; Jefferson and Clallam, one; Whatcom, one.

Whole number of members and representatives, 33. The number of delegates entitled to a seat in the convention, 47.

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

Walla-Walla, Lloyd Brook, Skamania, Wm. McCool, Clarke, H. R. Crosby, Cowlitz, Seth Catlin, Pacific, H. C. Dawson, Chehalis, Geo. Naggs, Lewis, Jackson Barton, Thurston, J. W. Wiley, Sawawish, D. Nicholson, Pierce, M. H. Frost, King, W. A. Strickler, Island, Saml. Crowder, Whatcom, E. Fitzhugh, Jefferson, J. P. Keller, Clallam, E. G. Price, Waukiakum.

It is especially recommended that the appointment of delegates from the different representative at congressional districts be made at as early a day as practicable, in order that all may have ample time to make suitable arrangements to attend.

The corresponding committee are respectfully invited to communicate freely with the Territorial Central Committee, and amongst themselves, any and all matters of importance touching the welfare of the party, bearing upon the approaching election for members of the Legislature and delegate to Congress.

J. W. WILEY, Chm., H. C. MOSELEY, U. S. HICKS, U. S. HICKS, Dem. Ter. Central Com. W. T.

THURSTON COUNTY Democratic Convention!

The Democracy of the several precincts in Thurston county are respectfully requested to appoint delegates to attend a general county convention to be held in Olympia, on

SATURDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL next, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Democratic Territorial Convention to be held at the same place on the 7th of May next, for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress.

The basis of representation in the county convention will be the same as last year—being one delegate for every ten voters throughout the different precincts as nearly as their boundaries can be defined, and each precinct to be entitled to at least one delegate.

An early appointment of delegates is desired, and a full attendance requested, as the same may be called upon either to make nominations for members of the next Legislative Assembly, or to give a suitable time for making such nominations, as shall be deemed most advisable.

By order of the Dem. Co. Com. for Thurston Co. C. E. WEED, Chm.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

Provisions.	Price.	Provisions.	Price.
Beef, fresh, lb.	12@18	Sugar, bro. lb.	11@12 1/2
Mutton, " "	16@20	Sugar, white crush.	20
Pork, fresh and salt.	16@20	per lb.	6@20
Corn Meal, 40 lbs.	1.50	Tea, 50 lbs.	1.50
Flour, 40 lbs.	1.50	Tea, 100 lbs.	3.00
Wheat, 40 lbs.	1.50	Rice, Caron, lb.	6@10
Oats, 40 lbs.	1.50	Do. Do. Do.	6@10
Barley, 40 lbs.	1.50	Do. Do. Do.	6@10
Apples, 40 lbs.	1.50	Do. Do. Do.	6@10
Oranges, 40 lbs.	1.50	Do. Do. Do.	6@10
Lemons, 40 lbs.	1.50	Do. Do. Do.	6@10
Peaches, 40 lbs.	1.50	Do. Do. Do.	6@10
Cherries, 40 lbs.	1.50	Do. Do. Do.	6@10
Plums, 40 lbs.	1.50	Do. Do. Do.	6@10
Strawberries, 40 lbs.	1.50	Do. Do. Do.	6@10
Raspberries, 40 lbs.	1.50	Do. Do. Do.	6@10
Blackberries, 40 lbs.	1.50	Do. Do. Do.	6@10
Blueberries, 40 lbs.	1.50	Do. Do. Do.	6@10
Gooseberries, 40 lbs.	1.50	Do. Do. Do.	6@10
Currants, 40 lbs.	1.50	Do. Do. Do.	6@10
Raspberries, 40 lbs.	1.50	Do. Do. Do.	6@10
Blackberries, 40 lbs.	1.50	Do. Do. Do.	6@10
Blueberries, 40 lbs.	1.50	Do. Do. Do.	6@10
Gooseberries, 40 lbs.	1.50	Do. Do. Do.	6@10
Currants, 40 lbs.	1.50	Do. Do. Do.	6@10

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5.

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

Persons in the order who are in good standing are invited to attend.

Register and Receiver's Notice TO SETTLERS.

IN Tp. 20 North, Range 1 West in W. T.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE CLAIMS OR PARTS OF CLAIMS IN THE ABOVE NAMED TOWNSHIPS are requested to appear at the office of the Register and Receiver of the said district for Washington Territory, in Olympia, on the days designated below, to wit:

REMOVAL.

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

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the sheriff of Thurston County, W. T. has levied an execution for the sum of \$48.75, issued from the clerk's office of the district court of said county, against Herbert Jeal, upon lot No. 2, in Block No. 23, in the Town of Olympia, and advertised the same for sale on the 10th of February, 1853. These are therefore to notify all persons that said lot is not the property of said Jeal, but that the said lot is the property of the undersigned, decided to be on the 12th day of February, 1854, by Edward Sylvester. All persons are therefore warned from purchasing the same, it not being liable for the debts of said Herbert Jeal.

ELIZABETH LINDAY JEAL, Olympia, Jan. 31, 1853. 2w-221.

North End Right Side up.

JUST RECEIVED by the bank "Sarah Warren" 5 do 10 by 12 do 5 do 10 by 14 do 5 do 12 by 16 do

Copy Varnish, 2-1/2 pints, pure White Lead; Spanish Brown, Red Lead; Black Lead, Venetian Red; Litharge, Lamp-black, Whiting; Oil and Putty, Paint, Varnish; Penel Brushes, &c., &c.

ALSO—Black, Blue and Steel mixed Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans, Hickory Shirting; Checks, &c., &c., at G. A. BARNES' Olympia, Jan. 25, 1853. 4w20

Ex "Sarah Warren," Groceries & Provisions.

A FULL and general assortment, just received and for sale by JOHN G. PARKER, JR. Olympia, Sept. 2, 1851. 52w

Notice.

It 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 will present them within one year from date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same immediately.

SAM'L WALKER, Adm'r. Oak Harbor, Island County, Dec. 18th, 1854. 4118

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.

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. 12, 1854. 14717

NOTICE.

It 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 notified to forward such to me within one year from date of said letters, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment at my office in said county.

MONTICELLO, W. T., Dec. 12, 1854.

Administrator's Notice.

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

WILLIAM K. MELVILLE, Administrator. Steilacoom, W. T., Dec. 17, 1854. 4w18.

John G. Parker, Jr., Groceries and Provisions.

DEALER IN—OLYMPIA, W. T. April 15, 1854. 32w

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. 28w

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 in 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 Pierce, 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 Thurston, on the first Monday in May and November; [Chief Justice LANSER 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 Skamania, 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; for the county of Pacific, one week after the time appointed for Cowlitz county. [Judge McF ARLAND presiding.]

THE 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 of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes. Also piles and heavy timber. All orders promptly attended to by J. P. KELLER, at Tekelet, Washington Territory, or A. J. POPE, San Francisco, California. Tekelet, March 14, 1854. 32y

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.

Down at North End!

JUST received, a general assortment of SHELF HARDWARE.

Crow-bars, Picks, Log-chains, Mill and C C Files, Iron and Steel, Scissors, Wire and Wire cloth, Hatchets, Axes and AX handles, Cut and Wrought Nails, Cut and Wrought Spikes, Adze and Broad Axes, Six coil assorted Rope, Red Cord, Chalk lines, Tape lines.

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

2000 yards brown sheeting red, white and yellow Plaid; blue drills, Donna's bed ticks and Cotton Plaid; 2000 yards prints, assorted; lawn and Irish Linen, and 36 1/2 thing all arounds and Boston 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, 1853. 2w18

Notice to Farmers.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing the farmers of the Puget Sound Territory, that he is carrying on the Farming Mill, taking 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, 1853. 20w

OLYMPIA MARKET.

ON the west side of Main—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 had in the country around—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. K. HIRTLING, A. W. SAJJENT, Olympia, Jan. 20, 1853. 19w

Halloo!! Stranger!

Did you hear of the great excitement prevailing at the Falls of the Duwamish? Why, yes, they do say as how WILSON is selling goods cheaper for cash than ever was known in them regions. Je-ne, 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. Also Blankets, Oregon Saddles and Saddle Trees, New, and there is any thing more you want to know, take along the U. S. District Court for King County, W. T. bearing date December 11th, 1854. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to forward such to me within one year from date of said letters, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment at my office in said county.

MONTICELLO, W. T., Dec. 12, 1854.

W. P. BURMS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

GRADUATE of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada. Having had the experience of fourteen years in the profession and practice of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

in all its various branches in England, India and the United States, and now a resident of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above. N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand. Terms moderate. Jan. 13, 1853—3m18

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LARGE 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 overhauled, renovated and enlarged the dining, bar and billiard rooms, and 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 is "Ritz 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 our comfortable, and our rooms warm.

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms. CORLISS & ENSIGN. Olympia, Dec. 9 1854. 13w

ALLEN & CO.

HAVE just received, per bark Luika, and offer for sale at the Sandwich Island Store, at Tamwater, Blue drills, lawn drills; Mexican mixtures, cottonades; Suffolk drills, striped shirting; Assorted prints, blankets; Cadet pants, fine black do; Double breasted jackets; Hickory shirts, white shirts; Merino shirts and drawers; U. S. hats, Henry Clay do; Boots, cloths caps, &c.; Mess pork, ham, beef; Rice, sugar, coffee, syrup; Vinegar, pickles, sauces; Ginger, pepper, mustard; Sarsaparilla, 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, 1853. n18w

Evans & Ebe, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office—Olympia and Port Townsend, W. T. L. N. EBY, Port Townsend, W. T. EDWARD EVANS, Olympia, W. T. Aug. 12, 1854. 49w

New Goods! New Goods!!

GEORGE & Co. have on hand and are receiving (per bark "Harriet Thompson" and schooner "Willamette," a full supply of Groceries, Flour, Liquors and Indian trade, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. Call and try 'em. A. K. DAVENPORT, Bay October 15, '54—n5-3w

Stellacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON, SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS STELLACOOM, PUGET SOUND. VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, and chandlery etc., 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 and elsewhere. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited. Stellacoom, Aug. 6th, 1853—1y 48.

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—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 Sammers' to the Skookum Creek, 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, \$43 50 From Grand Mound to the Cowlitz, \$6 50 W. B. GOODELL, Olympia, Dec. 29, 1854. 15y.

JUST RECEIVED PER bark "Carib," invoice Dry Goods, Groceries and Indian Trade, which we offer low for cash.

GEORGE & CO. A. K. DAVENPORT, Bay, April 13, 1854. 32w

A FEW PIECES FINE MERINOES AT BARNES'.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM KOSSUTH.—The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830 was celebrated in London on the 29th ult., by a meeting held under the auspices of the Polish Association. At this meeting Sir Joshua Walmsley was to preside, and among the speakers engaged to address the audience was Louis Kossuth. The N. Y. Tribune received a copy of Kossuth's speech in advance of its delivery, the steamer having sailed from Liverpool on the morning following the evening on which the meeting was held. The substance of Kossuth's speech, as in the address he delivered some months since, was, that the only hope for success by the allies in the present war, lies in cutting adrift from Austria, and re-instating the Kingdom of Poland and Hungary. We quote a brief extract, showing the hopeful feeling of the eloquent Hungarian:

"The time draws nigh when the oppressed nations will call their aggressors to a last account; and the millions of freemen, in the fullness of their right, and their self-conscious strength, pass judgment on arrogant conquerors, privileged murderers and perjured kings. In that supreme trial the oppressed nations will stand one for all and all for one. Faults, errors and misfortunes of the past were not in vain. It was a terrible ordeal-school, but school it was. All of us have learned something; and the best of what we have learned is, that the principle of national fraternity is more than a philanthropic emotion; it is the only effective guarantee of that freedom which we have to conquer, and which we will conquer. Let England and America, proud in their present security—let all those whom it concerns—mind my warning while it is yet time to mind it. Those who will not have contributed to the triumph of freedom while they had the power to contribute to it, shall have forfeited the claim to a share in that mutual guarantee. "If all the signs do not deceive us, ye, men of Poland, may be the first called to batter a breach. Many will stand by you, and others will fight the common battle elsewhere. But, though many they be, nearest is nearest, and close by is best.—It is not in vain that Nature and Nature's God made Hungary a neighbor to Poland, and Poland a neighbor to Hungary. Our enemies are the same and our cause is identified. The much I feel, the little I may know, and all I can—my heart, my brain, my arm, shall be with Poland. Remember this. Yet, though I may have learned something, the pledge of my fraternal assistance is a small matter—and even that little may be lost too soon. We are mortal men, and I grow old and careworn. However, that is not worth while speaking of. I may be nothing, but Hungary is much. And it is the Genius of Hungary which assures you through my lips; Hungary will stand by reviving Poland. Remember my words."

Kossuth warned Poland to beware of the tricks of diplomacy, and awarded a high meed of praise to British valor in the battle of the 5th of November, saying that "history must go back for centuries to find out another battle like that of Inkermann." "A prodigy of valor scarcely inferior to the miracle of Agincourt." He considered that the great lesson of accomplished facts is: That England's policy, in reference to the present war, has been wrong in its direction, and inefficient, unsuccessful, and disastrous in details. This proposition was argued at great length, the speaker finally concluding that if England throws overboard Austria she is safe. He said:

"Shift the theatre of the war; insist, peremptorily, on Austria's evacuating the principalities and siding with or against you; advise the Sultan to grant independence to the Roumans, and arm them; enlist the Polish emigration, not in Turkey, but here; mind where the weak point of Russia is, and strike there. And wherever a government is playing false to you, call on the nations it oppresses; but remember that while in matters of internal progress you may say: By-and-by we shall come to that;—in war everything depends on moments. Opportunity lost is a campaign lost—may be even more. Poland is your only remedy, even to-day; but how much surer and easier would it have been six months ago."

"I speak not from egotism; I speak as England's friend. Neither you nor even Napoleon can afford sufficient forces for that war there. He cannot say, like as you can, 'Let us send our last soldier; the police will do at home.' He cannot; he has many things to guard—Paris, France, Algiers, and watch to the north and south. You have not too many men; he has too many exigencies. I repeat my words of yore: Come what may in this war, England stands more in need of Poland and Hungary, than Poland and Hungary stand in need of England. "With us, victory; without us, defeat or a disreputable, insufficient armistice."

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

Rice drills, brown drills;
Mexican mixtures, cottonades;
Suffolk drills, striped shirting;
Assorted prints, blankets;
Cadet pants, fine black do;
Denim frocks and pants;
Hickory shirts, white shirts;
Hercule shirts and drawers;
U. S. hats, Henry Clay do;
Boots, cloth caps;
Moss pork, hams, beef;
Rice, sugar, coffee, syrup;
Tinggar, pickle, 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.

Religious Notices.
The Rev. Dr. McCARTY (Episcopal Church) will preach in Olympia on the last Sabbath of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.
Rev. G. F. WHITWORTH (Presbyterian Church) will preach regularly on the second and fourth Sabbaths of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

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

NEW BOOKS.
STUART has just received a supply of new books, Magazines, Periodicals, papers, &c. His office is at Parkers.
Oct. 7, 1854.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.
NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!
THE subscriber offers for sale this fall a large stock of superior trees, selected from General McCarter's Nursery, Oregon Territory, in part as follows:
50,000 Trees two years growth from the best of large size; 20,000 one year's growth, comprising the following different kinds:
APPLES.
Early Harvest, Swain, Westfield Seedling, Golden Quince, Williams Apple, Countess of Early Strawberry, Golden Sweet, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, Tolpeltok, Maiden's Blush, Michael Henry Pippin, McCarver Premium, McCarver Winter Seedling, Sweet June, Dutch Mignon, Fall Pippin, Yellow Bellflower, Belmont or Gate Apple, Rhode Island Greening,
PEARS.
Butlett, Marich Louisa, White Dojeune, Jargonelle, Dearborn Seedling, Madeleine, Bize Bianca, Pondau, Dr Awtum,
CHERRIES.
Dawnton, Black Monella, Kestish Biggedrow,
Also Plums, Nectarines, Apricots and Almonds of suitable size for transplanting, all healthy and well grown. Grape, Currants, Gooseberry, Strawberry, &c.
Persons desiring of purchasing trees are requested to send in their orders during the months of August, September, November and December.
All orders for the Sound will be packed in boxes in the best manner, for which reasonable charges will be made.
Catalogue with prices annexed will be sent to all applicants gratis, and postage paid.
E. D. WARBASS,
Eden Farm, Cowlitz Landing, Aug. 22, 1854.

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

FOR SALE.
SEVERAL yoke of oxen in good working order or suitable for beef. Inquire at this office or of the subscriber on the head of Skookum Bay.
J. T. SCOTT.
December 1, 1854.

STUART'S EXPRESS!
From Olympia, W. T., to Portland, O. T.,
CONNECTING WITH
ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,
FOR THE
ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!
HAVING made arrangements with
The well known house of Messrs. Adams & Co., all matters entrusted to my care will be forwarded to destination under their charge. I shall dispatch a regular Express from Olympia semi-monthly in time to connect with the P. M. S. S. Co's steamers, touching at Cowlitz Landing, Monticello, Rainier and St. Helens. Returning will leave Portland for Olympia immediately on the arrival of the Express from California.
Bills of exchange procured at Adams & Co. on California, Atlantic States and Europe. Particular attention paid to collection of notes, bills, &c.
Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.
Office in Olympia at Parker's,
"Portland, at Adams & Co's.
Olympia, July 8, 1854.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS.
WE DISPATCH WEEKLY for California and Europe, the ATLANTIC STATES and EUROPE.
We are prepared to forward Treasure, Parcels, and Merchandise, to and from
All Parts of the World.
The collection of DEBTS, CLAIMS, LEGACIES, DRAFTS, &c., and private and confidential business, TRANSACTED with
Fidelity and Dispatch.
We draw BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in sums to suit purchasers, payable at
Every city or large town in California, the Atlantic States and Great Britain.
ADAMS & CO.
Portland, July 22, 1854.

HOLMAN HOUSE,
DUNGONS & BOOTHS, PROPRIETORS,
NEAR THE STRAMBOAT LANDING,
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

Mill Irons for Sale.
A COMPLETE set of Saw Mill Irons, with carriage A rack, for sale cheap by
CLARK & PATTON, Olympia.
Aug. 16, 1854. 50tf

Sayward's Line
OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner—
Will maintain a run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to.
July 30, 1854. 47tf

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

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

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 Paloo 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 partnership 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

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., Milwaukee, O. T., on his claim six miles east of Steilacoom, W. T., for the cultivation and sale of ROOT GRAFTED fruit trees, consisting of
**APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, CHERRY,
PLUMB, QUINCE, CURRANTS,
GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, &c.**
Many of said trees will be fit for transplanting this season. Purchasers will be accommodated upon the same terms as at the "Milwaukee 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. 29, 1854. 6m2

New Goods,
SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.
JUST received and now opening a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.
Such as Frocks, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats, Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and molen skin Pants, Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests, Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hoods, 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.

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, 1853.

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, Oregon, on the Canal, 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 and at the lowest price possible. He is also having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward to any port on Puget Sound.
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853-47tf

J. S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRENCH COVE, WHIDBY 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, Cashman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

DISSOLUTION.
THE partnership 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

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

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. 11f

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, labor for 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 Skamania 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 first Monday in March and September; for the county of Clark one week after the time appointed for Skamania; for the county of Cowlitz, on the second Tuesday after the time appointed for Skamania; for the county of Pacific, one week after the time appointed for Cowlitz county. (Judge McFADDEN presiding.)

TE TEEKALET,
Harbor of Port Gambel—Hood's Canal,
THE PUGET MILL CO.,
HAY & 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 pile and hewn timber.
All orders promptly attended to by
J. F. KELLER,
at Teekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. A. POPE,
San Francisco, California.
Teekalet, March 14, 1854. 32tf

MEDICINE.
THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office of MEDICINE in his 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 Clilcatta Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the Puget Sound Canal, between the subscriber or C. C. Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.
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. Breads and pastries furnished on the shortest notice.
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.
J. K. HURD.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 11f

Wanted.
INFORMATION OF WILLIAM MCGOBERY 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 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 machinist and engineer, who will execute orders in his line, in a superior style and finish, with dispatch.
—ALSO—
Blacksmithing and Shipsmithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to
J. F. 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 the Puget Sound 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 MOISE,
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, 12 1/2 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. 4731 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

M. LOUISON & 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. LOUISON, L. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 51f

GEORGE L. STORY,
DRUGGIST,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Dec. 8, 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. 9f

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

STUART'S EXPRESS
FOR
**STEILACOOM, SEATTLE, PORT
LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND,
BELLINGHAM BAY,
VICTORIA,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE TOWNS!**
I WILL DISPATCH my next Express on the above places on Monday next, Sept. 25th, at 8 o'clock, A. M., by the fast sailing steamer
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, A. M.
Office at Williams' 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 complete 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 freight. For further information, inquire on board or at the store of John G. Parker, Jr., JOHN H. SCRANTON.
Olympia, Sept. 23, 1854. 2f

FOR ALE,
12 YOKES of Steers, large and in fine condition.—
Apply to G. F. Whitworth, Olympia, or Judge Yantis on Gravelly Prairie.
Olympia, June 10, 1854-40

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,
2000 lbs Hawaiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawaiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Turbot 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 Cakes, in 25 lb boxes,
20 doz. boxes Martell's Brandy,
75 doz. boxes Gin,
44 gallons Spirits Turpentine, in 6 gallon tins,
95 lbs fine Java,
25 doz. looking glasses,
150 pairs heavy leopards.
All of which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers on reasonable terms.
SAMUEL C. ALLEN.
ly mpia, March 25, 1854. 25tf

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. 1f

FRUIT TREES.
MILWAUKEE NURSERY.
H. S. LULLING, PROPRIETOR.
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.,—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. Knove's, Knox's Indian, and still another at Joseph Keelsey's near Starr's Point, Benton county.
March 11, 1853.

SAMUEL HOLMES,
DAQUERREOTYPIST,
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

Cowlitz River Notice.
THE undersigned will run a regular line of canoes up and down the Cowlitz river, starting from Bellingham 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, extra always ready. I have engaged the The Indians, and shall accompany the canoes myself. Passage and freight to suit the times.
WILLIAM SIMMONS.
Rainier, June 30, 1854. 41tf

NEW STORE
AND NEW GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED by the brig Cyclops and bark Sarah Warren, a large stock of goods, consisting partly of
Flour,
Corn Meal,
Beans,
Coffee,
Tea,
Sugar,
Pork,
Bacon,
Lard,
Butter,
Candles,
Soap,
Straw,
Indigo,
Saleratus,
Baking Powder,
Pickling Peas,
Mustard,
Assorted Spices,
Fresh Peaches,
Dried Apples,
Pilot Bread,
Lamp Wick,
Smoking and chewing Tobacco,
Cigars,
White Lead,
Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hard-ware,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's boots and shoes, for sale at the lowest possible prices, and superior quality.
T. JOHNSTON.
Olympia, Sept. 16, 1854. 11f

BROWN'S NURSERY,
ON PUGET SOUND, TWO MILES
BELOW OLYMPIA.
A GOOD supply of grafted fruit trees—Apple 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.
Olympia, Sept. 27, 1854. 31f

THOMAS LAMBERT, CHARLES POTTER,
THOMAS LAMBERT & CO.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANBORN.
GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware.—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Ribbons and Gums, Spines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.
San Francisco, Feb. 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, Brooms, 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 of 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, 1854-46ly.

GEORGE L. STORY,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFER AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL the following articles:
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
50 doz Sarsaparilla; 500 lbs Salspareilla;
50 doz Dr. Jacob do do; 75 lbs Spts. Nitre Sulph;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Aqua Ammoniac;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 250 lbs Balsam copaiva;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 75 lbs Spts. Tartaric Acid;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Benzoin;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Castor;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Colophony;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Myrror;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Sassafras;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Turpentine;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Venice;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Yellow;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin White;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Black;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Red;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Green;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Blue;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Purple;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Brown;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Grey;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin White;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Black;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Red;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Green;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Blue;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Purple;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Brown;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Grey;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin White;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Black;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Red;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Green;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Blue;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Purple;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Brown;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Grey;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin White;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Black;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Red;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Green;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Blue;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Purple;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Brown;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Grey;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin White;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Black;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Red;
50 doz Dr. J. C. do do; 100 lbs Resin Green;
50 doz