# PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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## LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT entitled "an act relating to the construction and maintaining of roads;" passed April 19th, 1854.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That the board of county commissioners of each county, shall have the sole and exclusive jurisdiction over county roads within their respective counties, subject to such appeals to the district court, and such rules and regulations, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. At any regular meeting, said board may establish, alter, or vacate county roads, and cause the same to be laid out, marked or surveyed, and worked and opened, as they shall deem most for the public interest.

SEC. 3. They shall not establish, alter or vacate any road, unless they shall be satisfied that at least twenty days public notice has been given, of an intention to apply to said board for such alteration, or to vacate said road, with notice of the time when the application will be made, by posting at least three written or printed notices in three of the most public places in the county, one of which shall be at the county seat, and two in the two most public places in the vicinity of the road proposed to be altered or vacated; and at least a majority of the citizens in the district through which said road is located, are in favor of such alteration.

SEC. 4. The board of county commissioners shall cause their clerk to enter in a well bound book, their action upon all roads which they shall establish, alter, or vacate, which book shall be called the "Road Book" of the county; in which book all the records concerning the roads at present established in the county, shall be entered, and no county road, hereafter altered or established, shall be opened, until the same shall be fully recorded in said road book. Said road book shall be a public record, and be kept in the office of the clerk of the board of county commissioners, and shall be open to the inspection of the public.

SEC. 5. Said road book shall contain the petition, if any; the report of the viewers; a description of the road, with a copy of the survey, if any has been made; and a copy of all claims for damages on the part of any person claiming to have been affected by the location, vacating, or altering of said road, together with all the orders and proceedings of the board, touching the same.

SEC. 6. Any person claiming to have been injured by the action of the board of county commissioners, upon any county road, may, within six months after the action complained of, file his complaint against the board of county commissioners in the district court having jurisdiction over the county, setting forth a full copy of the record, and specifying in what respect he has been injured, of which complaint similar notice shall be given; and the same shall be verified, tried, and determined as is provided in civil actions: *Provided*, that if it shall appear that the party complaining had actual notice of the intended action of the board upon such road, in time to have appeared and presented his claim to said board, and did not so appear and present his claim, or having appeared, took no exception to the action of the board, or having been tendered a reasonable amount of damages, refused to accept the same, or has acted in any other respect contrary to good faith, then his complaint shall be dismissed.

SEC. 7. County roads shall be sixty feet in width.

SEC. 8. In any road district embracing a territorial road within the district, the supervisor of roads may, if the public benefit requires it, expend a part of the money collected by him, or labor due in his district, on said territorial road or roads, beyond the bounds of the county or district in which he is appointed: *Provided*, that such portion of territorial road, so worked, shall not be included in a road district of the adjoining county, or is so situated that there will not be sufficient labor in the adjoining road district, to do the necessary work on said territorial road.

SEC. 9. Any person signing a petition to the county commissioners of any county, asking to open any new road, or to make any alterations in any established road, requiring labor thereon, shall be required to perform or furnish two days labor on such new road or alteration, if the petition be granted.

SEC. 10. Every territorial and county road, hereafter to be located, shall be viewed and plainly marked throughout, but shall not be surveyed, except the act locating such road shall expressly require it

SEC. 11. The first fourteen sections, and the sixteenth and seventeenth sections of the act to which this is amendatory, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, that all rights heretofore acquired, and all liabilities incurred, under the sections hereby repealed, shall not be affected by anything contained therein; and all proceedings, heretofore commenced, shall not be affected, except that as far as practicable, they may be made to conform to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 12. That so much of section twenty-one, of the act to which this is amendatory, as relates to the return of the plat and field notes of territorial roads, to the secretary of this territory, is hereby repealed; and a failure to return such plat and field notes, in roads heretofore located, shall not be deemed to have invalidated the same.

SEC. 13. That section twenty-five be amended to read as follows:—"The several boards of county commissioners shall, as often as they may deem necessary, but no oftener than once a year, (at their March term,) divide their respective counties, or any part thereof, into suitable and convenient road districts, and cause a brief description of the same to be entered on the county records."

SEC. 14. That section twenty-six be amended by striking out the first sentence, and inserting instead:—"The supervisor of each road district shall, at least ten days before the first Monday in April, of each year, cause three written notices to be posted up in three conspicuous places in his road district, giving notice that there will be an election held in such road district, on the first Monday in April, at some place in said district, to be specified in said notices, for the purpose of electing a road supervisor for said district, for the next succeeding year; at which election the old supervisor shall act as chairman of the meeting, if present; if not, a chairman shall be elected by the voters present. The meeting shall also elect a secretary, who shall record the proceedings of the meeting; and all persons in the district, who are required to work roads, may vote; and the person receiving the highest number of votes, shall be the supervisor of roads in that district, for that year: *Provided*, that if there be no supervisor in any district, or if he shall neglect or refuse to put up the said notices, as above provided, then any citizen of such road district may, at any time within one month after the said first Monday in April, put up notices, giving ten days notice, of an election; and such election may be held, and shall be as legal, as if held on the first Monday of April. And it shall be the duty of the secretary of any meeting in a road district, called to elect a supervisor, to notify the board of county commissioners of the county, at their next regular session, that his district has elected a supervisor, and shall give the name of the said supervisor; and the board of county commissioners shall, at said term, appoint supervisors for all road districts, from which no notice is received of a supervisor having been elected.

SEC. 15. That section twenty-eight of said act, to which this is an amendment, be so amended, that it shall read:—"He shall assess three days' work, to be performed by every male between twenty-one and fifty years of age, residing in his road district, except persons who are a public charge, or too infirm to perform labor, and a further tax of three mills on the dollar, on all taxable property therein, to be expended on the road within his district; and the person so taxed shall have the liberty to pay said tax in labor on the road, or at the rate of three dollars per day."

SEC. 16. That the second division of section twenty-eight, shall be so amended, as to read as follows:—"The supervisor of each road district shall have power, if in his opinion the state of the roads require it, at any time during his term of office, to assess an additional tax of three mills on the dollar, on all taxable property in his road district: *Provided*, the first assessed tax has been expended; and the said supervisor shall have the same power to enforce the said additional tax, as has been heretofore given him in this act, to enforce the original road tax." All laws heretofore passed, conflicting with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

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John Taylor, one of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church, was in St. Louis a few days ago, on his way to New York, where he proposes the establishment of a weekly journal, to be called *The Mormon*. The St. Louis Republican says:

He is just from Salt Lake City, and is deputied to this work by the Presidency. Unlike most other papers published by this sect, which are mainly devoted to religious topics, The Mormon is to be a newspaper, and to be circulated not only in the United States, but England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, the Isles of Man and Jersey, as well as in France and Germany.

## The Camel in America.

This patient, docile and enduring beast of burden, will not long be an object of curiosity in the Hippopromes and Managories, which wander over a few routes in the heart of this continent of North America. In a few months, Franconi will no longer find that his camels attract a gaping audience; and Barnum must hereafter rely upon his greater and lesser animals, his elephants and Tom Thumbs.

An enterprising company is about to introduce the camel into this country as a beast of burden. There are great portions of our possessions, it is believed, which can only be made the highways of commerce between rich and fruitful regions of our country, and between the eastern and western oceans, by means of this hardy, long-lived, and enduring animal. The power which enable him to toil over the arid wastes of the African deserts, and to convey safely over those dreary and barren regions, the pilgrim to Mecca, and the merchant to Moussoul—that formation of nature which qualifies him for the transit of passengers, the carrying of the products of industry, or the implements of war upon the burning plains, beyond the Ganges and the Indies—admirably adapts him for the carrying trade of that vast region which lies between the Mississippi river and the Pacific, to the west; and down to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and upward to the Gulf of California.

The camel carries burdens of from 500 to 1,500 pounds, through regions which no other animal can safely traverse. Thus burdened, and at a rate of from 25 to 40 miles per day, he crosses the dreary wastes in the heart of the desert, where neither food nor water can be procured for many successive days. He subsists with ease upon the stinted vegetation from which the horse, the mule, and the ox, turn with disgust. He can abstain from water, after having taken in a supply, for a period of six or seven days; and the brackish pools of which no other animal will drink, satisfies the thirst of the ship of the desert. Among the varieties of the camel, there are some whose speed is equal to that of a fleet horse; and whose enduring qualities enable them to make a journey of 200 miles in one day. The introduction of the camel by the American company, will, without doubt, be speedily followed by the purchase of some by our enterprising farmers, with which to propagate the breed and supply the demand, which will arise for them from the traders of the south-west. Kentucky will be quite likely to enter largely into the raising of camels, and Ohio, it is apprehended, will not be far behind.—[*Ohio Statesman.*

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SAM.—Gen Houston's Christian name is not Samuel, but Sam. He was christianed just after the revolution, and when "Uncle Sam" was the substituted and common term used for United States, and his father being one of the patriots, and in rather indigent circumstances, consulted both patriotism and economy, and called his son Sam, after Uncle Sam, feeling himself too poor to give him a name with more than one syllable. His mother demurred to it at first, being a very pious Presbyterian, and having a great veneration for the name of Samuel, one of the old prophets, but Sam early exhibiting some of the boyish sparks kindled and thrown off in the revolution, she became reconciled to the short name of one syllable, and delighted to call him her darling Sam. So says the New York America's Own," a Know Nothing organ of authority.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy recommends an additional but gradual increase of the Navy; its re-organization and the enactment of new regulations for the discipline and improvement of seamen.

Lieutenant Strain and party are complimented for enterprise and exhibition of powers of endurance and generous devotion to duty in the exploration of the Darien Ship Canal route.

The result of the expedition is, according to Lt. Strain's report, that the proposed canal is wholly impracticable; and this the Secretary apprehends settles the question forever.

He renews his recommendation of last year of the plan to induce seaman to become permanently attached to the Navy, by granting conditional leave of absense at the end of a cruise and increased pay on re-enlistment.

Prof. Maury's achievements in developing his theory of winds and currents, and his preparation of charts, are noticed most flatteringly. It is estimated that the saving to our commerce by the use of his charts, would amount to several millions per annum.

Robert L. Stevens' iron war steamer, shot and shell proof, for harbor defence, is rapidly progressing. The boilers will be ready to put on board in about three weeks. —*N. Y. Times.*

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A HEROIC DEATH.—One incident connected with the sinking of the steamer Arctic, is worthy of an enduring record. The young son of E. K. Collins, the principal owner of the ship, was on board, and a life-preserver was offered to him. He refused it, and sent it to the ladies. He went down with the ship. His mother and sister perished with him.

DAGUERREOTYPE.—The United States Senate is happily daguerreotyped by a clever correspondent of the Newark Daily:

"Let us look down on the back of this dusty old eagle, whose wooden wings are spread over the President's chair. Mr. Atchison has left the chair, and Mr. Foot, of Vermont, very worthily fills it. Mr. Badger is rubbing his chin, as if he had forgotten to shave this morning; Mr. Bell is standing up, with a thumb in each armhole of his vest; Mr. Cass is playing with his spectacles; Mr. Chase is sitting with his left foot thrown over his right knee, reading a free soil paper; Mr. Clayton is peacefully enjoying the solace of a good quid of tobacco; Mr. Douglas is quietly leaning back on a sofa, chatting with a stranger, who is, perhaps, a candidate for the first Governorship of Nebraska; Mr. Evans, (S. C.) is reading a state rights paper, with his sparse hair neatly combed back over his velvet coat collar; Mr. Everett has come to a dead pause in a note he is writing, and, strange to say, seems lost for an idea; Mr. Fessenden has just taken his seat, after expressing himself rather dryly on the Washington water works; Mr. Fish, with both hands in pant. pockets, is leaning against the lobby railing, talking with a distinguished gentleman from New York; Mr. Gwin is moving amendments in favor of California; Mr. Houston, who has grown to be like a huge bear, is off in Texas; Mr. Hunter sits with a look of satisfaction that he avoided the calamity of being a member of this Cabinet; Mr. Jones (of Tenn.) is talking with a gentleman from the House, probably on the settlement of the Cutting and Breckenridge controversy; Mr. Morton is looking at the address of a letter which he has just been writing for an hour; Mr. Mason has just risen from an amendment relating to some point in foreign affairs; Mr. Pearce and Mr. Pratt are representing Maryland, one playing with his watch chain, and the other with his fingers; Mr. Seward is at home, and Mr. Shields is not returned from the Cutting difficulty; Mr. Slidell is lying back in his chair, smiling like a basket of chips;—Truman Smith is as invisible as some dividends of Copper Stock; Mr. Sumner is conversing with a stranger in the lobby, and so on, to the last name on the catalogue—who happens to be our senator from Newark, Mr. Wright, who is quietly playing with his eye-glass. In the lobby, Mr. D. D. Barnard, our former minister to Prussia, is talking with Chevalier Hulsemann, who still lives. Mr. Ewing, formerly Secretary of the Interior, has just joined them, while round the semi-circle opposite me, gaily-draped ladies glitter like speckled trout in the male mud around them."

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THE WAY THEY GET A DRINK IN CONNECTICUT.—A letter, speaking of the prohibitory law in Connecticut, says:

"A novel mode of supplying the wants of those who thirst after fire-water, is now in successful operation in Hartford. A person (if a stranger) is conducted by one of the knowing ones into a building in a by-street, and after going up stairs and down stairs, through hall-ways and various winding ways, finally arriving in a room on one side of which is a small round hole in the wall, in which is a small dumb waiter; over it is inscribed "the wheel of fortune." A person wishing to try his fortune, writes upon a small card, and with a piece of money, puts it in the hands of the dumb waiter; away goes the waiter, and shortly returns with a glass of Otard, punch, or anything you may have desired. Inquire who keeps this place, and the answer comes through the small hole, in a hoarse voice—"a Know Nothing."

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THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—The musquitoes are more troublesome in the regions of perpetual ice and snow, than they are in hot latitudes. Some of the officers of the British sloop of war Trincomulee, recently at San Francisco, from Port Clarence, in Behring's Straits, say that the musquitoes were more numerous than in Central America.—They inhaled them by the mouthful, and could not walk out without a handkerchief or veil over their faces.

The natives are extremely docile, and very intelligent: but as is the case with the Esquimaux, generally, very lazy. The only wood they can procure is that drifted from—no one knows where—out of which by management of walrus tusks and whalebone, they contrive admirable spears and bows and arrows, for killing the seal and bear, of which animal their winter stock of food is formed. During the latter part of the winter, they are reduced to a state of semi-starvation, and then are even content to eat the hides of animals, in which fare their dogs—a noble looking breed—have a share. One mode they have of catching the bear, is by a piece of frozen blubber, in which is doubled a piece of whalebone; the animal greedily swallows it—the blubber thaws, the whalebone stretches, and the brute dies in agony.

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What is a mountain? It is to one man a mine, where treasure may be had; to another, pasturage for flocks, or a site for a house; to the artist, it is chrome lake, yellow ochre, burnt sienna and indigo; to the geologist, it is a trap, quartz, schist, limestone, sandstone hornblend, calix, and the like; to the poet it is a temple and a throne, an oracle of pines, a ladder of angels, a landing place for Mercury. To most men, it is—a mountain, and nothing more.

## The Galapagoes Islands, &c.

☞ The San Francisco *Herald's* Washington correspondent, in a recent letter published in that paper says:

"The statement that a treaty has been made for the purchase of the Galapagoes Inlands, is believed by the President and his Cabinet to be without foundation. No authority for the negotiation of such a treaty has been given to Philo White, our representative at Ecuador. The idea of our paying three million dollars for the islands is considered simply ridiculous. The President will reject such a Convention, if it shall be sent home for consideration.—Even admitting the existence of large Guano deposits there, which is doubtful, it is the opinion of those who are acquainted with the influence of the elements upon such deposits, that in consequence of the rains with which the Galapagos Islands are visited, the Guano there must be of very inferior quality.

Some months ago I informed you that negotiations were intended to be opened by Mr. Marcy, for the purchase of Bird Island, near Curacoa, which had been discovered to contain a valuable deposit of excellent Guano. Upon investigation it turned out that Bird Island belonged to nobody; so, instead of attempting to negotiate for its purchase, the hint was given to some New England merchants, who sent out to the Island forthwith, run a fence around the precious pile and commenced digging and carrying it away. As soon as the English become aware of this movement, her Government discovered that at some time or other in the history of the world, an Englishman had looked at Bird Island through a telescope, and upon that ground, Great Britain claimed title, and sent a strong protest to our government against these trespasses upon the Island by American citizens! In reply she was informed that we could not discover foundation for her assumed title, and so the matter stands, while, meantime, we are taking the Guano as fast as ships can carry it. If Great Britain should interfere with our Guano Diggers our Government will protect them; and thus a case will be made upon which to try the title.

On the same subject, the New York *Herald* of the 12th of January says:

"Several shipping houses in this city have for some time been engaged in procuring guano from Isle Aves, a small island situated in lat. 15, lon. 60 1-2, about 400 miles from the coast of Venezuela, 200 miles south of St. Thomas, and 150 miles west of Gaudaloupe. This island contains a large quantity of guano, and several cargoes of it have been recently brought to this port. A few weeks since, while the crews of our vessels were engaged in securing their cargoes, they were driven away by an armed ship belonging to the government of Venezuela, and the Island taken possession of by a body of soldiers.—Now, the question is, to whom does this island belong? There is an island called Aves just off the coast of Venezuela, which undoubtedly belongs to that government; but the Isle Aves we refer to was formerly under the Danish flag, and has been claimed by the French. At all events it is pretty certain that Venezuela has no just claim to it."

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CONSUL MILLER.—In publishing the speech of the British Consul General to the King of the Sandwich Islands, against the annexation to the United States, the Washington Globe calls up some reminiscences of that gentleman's career which has been somewhat adventurous and desultory, but not discreditable. He is not a British general; the title is Peruvian. He was a good many years in the Peruvian army, and known to be a brave and energetic officer. He was of the Santa Cruz party, and went down and went out with the chief in 1839, after the dissolution of the Peru-Bolivian confederation, which was extinguished by the Chilians at the battle of Yangay, for the same reason and under the same pretexts that the Allies are now trying to put a bit in the mouth of the Czar, that Peru-Bolivia was too powerful, and endangered the safety of the other States on the Pacific. Soon after, he was appointed British Consul at the Hawana Islands, and has resided there ever since. The editor of the Globe, who resided some time in South America, speaks of him from personal knowledge, as not a statesman, nor publicist, nor lawyer nor merchant, nor diplomatist, nor in any manner particularly qualified for the office he fills. He is said to be honorable, however, no intriguer or trickster, and is frank, or rather rude and offensive in his address. He is a little rabid on the subject of annexation, as if it were of any great importance to England whether it took place or not. But it is evident that he acted without any special instructions, and is not likely, in the present state of affairs, to be sanctioned by the Cabinet at home.

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HAPPY MARRIAGES.—We clip the following official table from an English paper, giving a view of the connubial bliss in the city of London:

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|---|---|
| Runaway wives, | 1,132 |
| Runaway husbands, | 1,848 |
| Married persons legally divorced, | 4,175 |
| Living in private misunderstanding, | 13,279 |
| Mutually indifferent, | 55,340 |
| Regarded as happy, | 153 |
| Nearly happy, | 27 |
| Perfectly happy, | 13 |

## A Story of the North.

The interest with which the recent discovery of the fate of the party of Sir John Franklin has invested all the old stories and traditions of adventure in the Arctic seas, renders the following narrative of the fate of Errick Rande peculiarly interesting and appropriate at the present time:

"As early as 988 Errick Rande, an Icelandic chieftain, fitted out an expedition of twenty-five gallies at Suefell, and having manned them with sufficient crews of colonists, set forth from Iceland to what appeared a more congenial climate. They sailed upon the ocean fifteen days, and they saw no land. The next day brought with it a storm, and many a gallant vessel sunk in the deep. Mountains of ice covered the water as far as the eye could reach, and but a few gallies escaped destruction. The morning of the seventeenth day was clear and cloudless; the sea was calm, and far away to the northward could be seen the glare of ice-fields reflecting on the sky. The remains of the shattered fleet gathered together to pursue their voyage, but the galley of Errick Rande was not there.

"The crew of a galley which was driven further down than the rest, reported that, as the morning broke, the large fields of ice that had covered the ocean were driven by the current past them, and that they beheld the galley of Errick Rande, borne by resistless force, and with the speed of the wind, before a tremendous field of ice—her crew had lost all control over her—they were tossing their arms in wild agony. Scarcely a moment had elapsed before it was walled in by a hundred ice hills, and the whole mass moved forward and was soon beyond the hrizon. That the galley of the narrators escaped was wonderful—it remained, however, uncontradicted, the vessel of Errick Rande was never more seen. Half a century after that, a Danish colony was established upon the western coast of Greenland. The crew of the vessels which carried the colonists thither, in their excursions into the interior, crossed a range of hills that stretched to the northward; they had approached nearer to the pole than any preceding adventurers. Upon looking down from the summit of the hills, they beheld a vast and interminable field of ice, undulating in various places, and formed into a thousand grotesque shapes.

"They saw not far from the shore, a figure in an ice vessel, with glittering icicles instead of masts rising from it. Curiosity prompted them to approach, when they beheld a dismal sight. Figures of men in every attitude of woe were upon the deck, but they were icy things; one figure alone stood erect, and, with folded arms, leaning against the mast. A hatchet was procured and the ice split away, and the features of a chieftain disclosed, palid and deathly and free from decay. This was doubtless the vessel, and that figure the form of Errick Rande. Benummed with cold, and in the agony of despair, his crew had fallen around him. The spray of the ocean and the fogs had frozen as it lighted upon them, and covered each figure with an icy robe, which the short-lived glance of a Greenland sun had not time to remove. The Danes gazed upon the spectacle with trembling. They knew not but the scene might be their fate. They knelt down upon the deck, and muttered a prayer in their native tongue for the souls of the frozen crew, then hurriedly left the place, for the night was approaching."

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A HARD HIT.—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, referring to the fact that several paupers from Europe had been shipped back by the authorities of Boston, says:

We may not object to paupers being sent back to the place from whence they came, only it strikes us that a city which permits a police court to send back white men and women three thousand miles across the ocean, because they are poor, ought not to make so much fuss about a commissioner sending a negroe back to Virginia, because he is a slave. That's all.

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SENSIBLE.—The first and most important female quality is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to the female sex insinuation and persuasion in order to be surly; it did not make them weak in order to be imperious; it did not give them a sweet voice in order to be employed in scolding; nor did it provide them with delicate features in order to be disfigured with anger.

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ADVERTISING IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—A business firm in Bourbon county, Ky., whose attention has been attracted by a recent long advertisement in the Weekly Tribune, wrote to inquire whether in such cases we make any deduction from our usual rate of fifty cents a line. We answer for their information and that of others who may wish to make similar inquiries, that we do not. The advertisement referred to, cost the advertiser the round sum of $861 for a single insertion in our weekly paper alone, the largest sum, we venture to say, ever paid in this country for one insertion of an advertisement. And yet the advertiser may well consider it the best investment he ever made for the purpose of giving publicity to his business.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

# Pioneer and Democrat.

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

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.


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

## THE NEWS.

We cheerfully surrender most of the inside of today's paper, to give place to the news—European, Congressional, and general, which has been afforded us for the benefit of our readers—not through the agency of the mail, but, as will elsewhere be seen, by private favor, and means of the express. And we would here beg leave to acknowledge our sincere thanks to numerous friends, for the privilege of a second hand, side glance, at the late papers, kindly intended for us, by which we are enabled to make a compilation of the most important news items, for the edification of our readers abroad in the territory.

From Oregon, there is no news of importance, other than general complaint of business being dull, money scarce, &c. The friends of the respective prominent democratic candidates for the nomination of delegate to congress, are waxing somewhat warm, and afford evidence that the contest in the convention will ripen into heat and bitterness. General Lane, the present delegate, it is said, took his departure from New York for San Francisco, on the steamer of the 20th of February. If this be so, it is supposed he will reach home on the next trip of the Columbia, from that city to Oregon. We hope that such a nomination will be made as will prove satisfactory to the party generally—one whom they can not only unite upon, but elect.

The California papers of March 1st, bring us intelligence of an unprecedented panic in the exchange and money circles in San Francisco and Sacramento, in consequence of the suspension of the well-known house of Page, Bacon & Co., followed by Adams & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and other banking houses. When the news first came of the failure of Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, a run commenced at once on Page, Bacon & Co., which was kept up all that day, and over four hundred thousand was withdrawn from the bank.—The next day the run ceased, and matters apparently were moving on as usual, till the morning of the 22d, when their bank was not opened at the usual hour, and shortly after handbills were sent all over town, announcing that they must suspend. It seems that quite a deep run had been going on all day, till their specie was reduced to less than one hundred thousand dollars, and they feared to keep open any longer. Owing to the fact that it was a holiday, but little business was done that day; yet it seems that over two hundred thousand dollars was drawn out during the day from Adams & Co. That evening the steamer arrived with the news that Page, Bacon & Co.'s drafts had all been paid, and it was then supposed that the excitement and trouble was over.

But the next morning Adams & Co. announced that they too must suspend, and shortly after Wells, Fargo & Co. followed suit.

Robinson's Savings Bank, and Dr. Wright's Miner's Bank, did the same, and then came a general run on all that remained open. The greatest run was upon Drexel, Sather & Church, B. Davidson, and Lucas, Turner & Co. Tallant & Wilde and Sanders & Brenham suffered little from the panic, and paid off their depositors. Palmer, Cook & Co. were not affected by the run in the least, but paid every claim as presented.

The creditors of Page, Bacon & Co. held a meeting on Sunday last, and considered a plan by which that house may be enabled to resume payment. The bank exhibits assets, over and above liabilities, of $368,868; but it is proper to state that upwards of $1,300,000 is in New York and St. Louis, whereas the liabilities of the concern are mostly due in California. It was proposed that depositors to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars should receive evidences of indebtedness, bearing interest at the rate of one per cent. per month, and payable in two, four, six and eight months; and it was thought that if depositers accepted this proposition, the house would be enabled to go on. Merchants and others affixed their names to a bond in the sum of about one million of dollars, guaranteeing the payment of these deposits, and it is now believed that the house will be enabled to resume business in the course of five or six days.

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. resumed payment on Tuesday, and so far all demands have been promptly paid.

Adams & Co. have filed a petition for insolvency, and their schedule of assets and liabilities show a balance on the right side of about $100,000; assets, $1,614,285; liabilities, $1,636,717. Mr. Woods has given all his private property, estimated at $250,000, and this goes to make up the total of the assets.

We understand that the express business of Adams & Co. will be carried on without any interruption.

The joint convention of the California legislature for the election of a United States Senator, had been dissolved, and there will probably be no Senator elected by the present legislature.

The first announcement of the failure or suspension of Page, Bacon & Co., was made known by their house in St. Louis, on the 13th of January, and, as has been the case in San Francisco and elsewhere in California, a general run has been commenced on other banking houses in most of the cities of the Atlantic states. In New York, New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, many of the banking houses had suspended, and public meetings have been held for the purpose of devising measures to avert a feared impending general bankruptcy, and restore the credit of Page, Bacon & Co., and other houses seriously effected by the suspension. A tremendous excitement had prevailed in some of the cities, and a general smash-up had been feared, not only in the banking, but large mercantile houses also. The latest dates, however, indicate more quietude, and a resumption of confidence and business anticipated.

The general character of the news from the states, is anything but flattering to general prosperity, in a business point of view. Bank expansion, and consequent bankruptcy, through speculation and overtrading, is the common talk in the commercial circles, whilst destitution, lack of labor, and want of the means of procuring the necessaries of life, is being felt to an alarming and humiliating extent by the masses of the great commercial emporiums.

Politically, the news from the states is of the most cheering character to the democracy—as it is ruinous to the hopes of whiggery, and its mongrel, "klonas" allies. The New York HERALD, having assumed the leadership of the know nothing movement, as directed against the re-election of Seward to the United States Senate from the state of New York, and against Wise for the Governorship of Virginia, and which paper has for months past, vauntingly trumpeted forth in advance, the certain defeat of both those gentlemen, has now cooled down in temperature almost to the freezing point, in consequence of the legislative caucus at Albany having, after the first ballot, made the nomination of Seward unanimous. The caucus numbered just one-half of each house, making their nomination equal to an election. The result has thrown the know nothing line into the utmost confusion, and the Herald pitches into the administration as having connived at their defeat, and charges blindly around, with the impeachment of treason in the know nothing camp, threatening danger to their very existence, and foreshadowing their breaking up as a great homogenious, national party. It says there is evidently a know nothing split at Albany upon Seward's election, and, under the circumstances, it is significant of a general demorilization and disorganization of the new party.

In Massachusetts, the know nothing and abolition members of the legislature have elected the Hon. HENRY WILSON, United States Senator for four years from the 4th of March next—speaking in reference to which, the Boston Journal says:

"The election of General Wilson will, it is believed, result in serious disaffection in "the know nothing order" in our own State, and more especially between the northern and southern sections of the order. No person could be more objectionable to the latter than General Wilson. It is the current belief among many, even of the members of the order, that the election of Wilson is the rock upon which they will split."

Following the election of W. H. Seward to the United States Senate, the election of Henry A. Wise as governor of Virginia, will be looked for as very probable, which will effectually offset, and kill out all the triumphs which know nothingism has of late achieved, and will probably entirely check, or render its further advances comparatively harmless. Political death stares the order in the face, but we did not expect to see its obsequies celebrated until after the next Presidential elections. The democratic members of the United States Senate have adopted resolutions, condemnatory of the organization, and its honest and thinking members are fast deserting the piratical combination.

The proceedings of Congress relative to the Pacific rail road, will be read with satisfaction and interest by all who entertain a friendly feeling for the northern route, and for the future interests and commercial position and welfare of this territory. The plan proposed in the Senate by Mr. DOUGLASS, from the special committee on that subject, reporting favorably for the construction of a northern, central and southern route, placing the three sections of the country on an exact equality, and leaving capital, enterprise, and nature to decide which route will be made first, is certainly the true national policy, and doctrine, worthy the support of the "little giant," who has connected his name with the fate of the project, and which we now feel confident he will succeed in carrying out, if not already consummated at the session just closed, at the next or some subsequent one.

The news from the seat of war in Europe, contains nothing of special interest. "Masterly inactivity" characterizes the operations of the allies, whilst the Russians continue to harass their lines with continual sorties. The Russian works are said to be stronger now than before the battle of Inkermann, and the allied forces are fast melting away by deaths from repeated conflicts, by disease and exposure. Negotiations for peace are progressing tardily, and without any prospect of an immediate satisfactory termination. The English are clamorous in their denunciation of the plan of military operations—of the ministry, and are demanding the recall of Lord Raglan from the command. Sebastapol is likely to hold out, and long bid defiance to its assailants.

From Washington we learn that the Hon. PIERRE SOULE, our Minister to Spain, had sent in his resignation of that office, and that the Hon. J. C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, had been appointed his successor. The nomination of Mr. Breckenridge was confirmed by the Senate, in executive session.

In consequence of the continued ill-health of Mr. MASON, Minister of the United States to France, it is thought that gentlemen, even should he recover, will resign his mission.

It is rumored that Mr. BUCHANAN, our Minister to England, also proposes to resign the first favorable opportunity, but no authority is given for the report.

FROM THE ST. MARY'S VALLEY.—We learn that an express reached Gov. Stevens on Thursday evening, from the St. Mary's valley, bringing information that the Indians of the territory east of the Cascades are friendly, and ready to enter into treaties.

Mr. Craig, an old resident among the Nez Perces, states that this rich and numerous tribe are especially well disposed to the Americans. Most well informed persons in the Indian country, entirely discredit the rumors which for some time have been rife, of a hostile combination among the several tribes.

The winter has been exceedingly mild in the St. Mary's valley, only four inches of snow having fallen up to the 16th of January, and that did not remain on the ground a week. Only once had the thermometer been as low as six degrees above zero.

☞ To GEORGE GALLAGHER, Esq., of this place, who returned from a visit to San Francisco on Saturday evening last, we are indebted for New York papers to February 3d, and for San Francisco dates to March 1st, from which we have selected whatever news of interest may be found in to-day's paper. The express favors of Stuart came to hand on Monday evening last. No states mail yet!

☞ General Scott apprehends a very troublesome, if not protracted, war with the Indians. There are symptoms of large combinations, and the Sioux particularly are possessed with the idea that they can hold the United States army at bay, and this is the secret of their numerous depredations.

### Failures, &c.

We copy the following from the New York *Herald*, of February 5.

☞ One of the heaviest produce houses in New Orleans failed on Monday, owing to the suspension of Page, Bacon and others. The liabilities of those houses which failed on Saturday are estimated at two and a half million of dollars. Their assets, however, exceed that sum, and it is thought they will all resume business.

Failures were apprehended at Cincinnati and Louisville, in consequence of those which have taken place in New Orleans.

Our telegraph despatches mention the recent failures of three heavy banking houses at St. Louis, a similar establishment at New Orleans, and a firm engaged in the cotton trade at the same place, likewise the suspension of a prominent commission house at Louisville.

When it was announced in St. Louis that the doors of the banking houses of Page & Bacon were closed, there was a sudden upheaving in all the ramifications of finance and trade, and business men run to and fro, with utter amazement pictured upon every countenance; banks and brokers were beset on every side, and bills and drafts were thrust upon them by crowds of eager creditors.

At last accounts, however, the panic had nearly subsided, and the conviction that the suspension of Page and Bacon was only temporary, had caused a return of confidence among the citizens, and financial affairs resumed their quiet aspect.

MAIL OF THE SOUTHERNER.—The last arrival at this place of the sloop "Sarah Stone," Capt. Slater, brought a part of the mails saved from the wreck of the late steamer "Southerner." The mail bag contained seven hundred and twenty-five letters and one package, and was brought to Port Townsend by Major Sewell, who states he found it broken open, and in the very damaged condition in which it had been received. The inscription and post marks on many of the letters is entirely obliterated, and but three bear direction for this territory. The following letters were found broken open, and their envelopes gone:

A letter dated at Upper Alton, Illinois, directed to a sister, and signed by Orlando L. Castle. Another, dated in Wayne Co., Illinois, to Edson Marsh, signed by Daniel Marsh; a letter dated at Presidio, San Francisco, California, signed Robert C. Hann; another, signed J. McKanna, and dated at Shasta City, Cal.; a foreign letter signed Barbara Dawson, and dated Turzepark, County Meath, Ireland; a letter dated in Washington County, Ohio, signed Isaac Ross; another, in DeKalb County, (State not given,) signed Ellen J. Davis; one from J. A. M. Knight, in Iowa; a letter from John W. Beckett, to William and Samuel Beckett; one for Mrs. Paisy Watts, from G. B. Crane; from Jane Lindsey to B. F. Smith; from Theodore F. Minor to "Cousin Cara;" Jennie Bedel, to a niece and namesake; one to a sister, from E. H. Knapp, (a female); a letter dated in Giles County, directed to a brother, signed N. C. Buford; another, from John G. Parker, in Mississippi County, Mo., addressed to an uncle; a letter for Joseph Donner or Downer, containing a power of attorney, the affidavit taken before and signed by the clerk of Yamhill county, Oregon, and certified by O. C. Pratt, in which is enclosed a note of $138, given in favor of Wm. D. Canfield, by George Stewart.

The above letters have been sent to the Postal Agent—the balance to their respective offices in Oregon.

PORT OF OLYMPIA.—The schooner "San Diego," left this port on Tuesday last, for a fishing cruise.

The schooner "Ino," Capt. McKay, arrived here on Tuesday last, from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, with freight and Capt. J. M. Hunt, John H. Scranton, Esq., Mr. Riley, Mrs. A. B. Stuart and two children, and Mrs. Ross, as passengers.

The schooner "Emelie Parker" returned to Olympia on Tuesday last, from a cruise on the Sound and Straits, with the following passengers:—Hon. Henry R. Crosbie, C. C. Hewitt, Esq., Mr. Brown, and others.

The brig "Halcyon," Capt. McDonough, arrived at this port on Thursday evening last, with freight and the following passengers:—Mr. Smith Weed, Mrs. Weed, Miss Mary Weed, Miss Emeline Weed, Miss Josephine Weed, Franklin S. Weed, Captain Falker, and one other. She is 14 days from San Francisco.

The sloop "Sarah Stone" arrived here on Tuesday last, with a portion of the mail saved from the late steamship "Southerner," and sailed again on Thursday, for ports below and Victoria, V. I.

☞ We have received a communication from Capt. J. M. HUNT and JOHN H. SCRANTON, Esq., of the late steamer "Major Tompkins," in acknowledgement of, and complimentary of the kind treatment and valuable gratuitous assistance received by them from the authorities at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, after the wreck of the above vessel, in the early part of February last. We will give it to the public next week.

☞ The Washington Star says the British Minister has sent orders to the squadron in the Caribean Sea, not to allow the Kinney expedition to land on any portion of Central America. The President has dismissed Lieut. Hunter from the service.

☞ The Washington Star says that private advices from Havana represent the Cubans as being highly excited and joining the revolutionary cause, because the Cortes refuse to sell the island to the United States, and that a serious outbreak was expected.

☞ Advices from Nova Scotia represent the people of that province as highly pleased with the effects of the reciprocity bill. Arrangements are being made for much larger exportations of coal from Pictou next season.

☞ We learn from Valparaiso, that the ship "John Marshall"—supposed to have been lost—arrived at that port on the 14th of December, after a passage of 213 days from Baltimore.

☞ The Anti-Nebraska Members of Congress have contributed liberally towards the payment of the fine imposed upon S. M. Booth, by the United States Circuit Court at Milwaukee, in a case of rescuing a Fugitive slave. The fine is $1000.

## NEWS ITEMS.

CONFIRMATIONS.—The Washington *Union* of Jan. 16th, confirms the resignation of Mr. Soule, and the appointment of Mr. Breckenridge. The *Star* of the same day contains the confirmation, by the Senate, of the following appointments:

Abraham G. Mayers, Fla., as Indian Agent in New Hexico; W. R. Hackley, Fla., U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of Florida; Daniel M. Bates, Del., U. S. District Attorney for Delaware; C. P. Ellis, Postmaster at Newark, Ohio; John McCracken, U. S. Marshal for Oregon; W. H. Farrar, U. S. Attorney for Oregon; Samuel Dexter, Lecomte, Md., Chief Justice of Kansas.

MR. SOULE'S RECALL.—The Washington *Union* says that Mr. Soule was recalled from Spain at his own request.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The State Senate, on the 31st ult., made a choice of Gen. Henry Wilson, (K. N.) of Natick, for U. S. Senator to succeed Julius Rockwell (Whig) who is filling the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Everett's resignation, by an appointment from the late Governor Washburn. Gen. Wilson had previously been elected on the part of the House by one hundred majority.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Rev. John Moore not being eligible for Governor, another Know Nothing Convention was held. Another ballot was had for Governor. Whole number of votes cast, 372; Ralph Metcalf, of Newport, 356; scattering, 16.

LOUISIANA.—The Hon. John Slidell, (Democrat,) was on the 24th ult., elected by the Legislature of Louisiana as their representative in the United States Senate by 28 majority.

ILLINOIS.—No election has yet taken place, by the Legislature of Illinois, for United States Senator to supply the place of Gen. Shields.

MISSOURI.—The Legislature of Missouri, in joint session at Jefferson City, on the 13th January, balloted for a United States Senator, with the following result: Doniphan, 66; Atchison, 53; Benton, 40; Scott, 1; Wilson, 1. They then adjourned to Thursday, the 25th. The Whigs in caucus determined to stand by Col. Doniphan.

WISCONSIN.—CHAS. DURKEE has been nominated by the Legislature of Wisconsin as the Free Soil candidate for United States Senator.

KANSAS ELECTION.—Private letters state that the election of members of the Kansas Legislature will take place upon the 23d of March.

☞ Both branches of the Legislature of Wisconsin have, by unanimous votes, instructed the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that State to oppose any change in the Naturalization laws.

STATES' SENATOR.—Rev. Mr. Goodwin, Know Nothing, has recently been elected States' Senator for the 29th district of New York—represented by Gov. Clark.

DIED.—Ex-Mayor MAURY died at Washington City, Feb. 2.

JUDGE HERMAN KNICKERBOCKER, of Columbia county, (who is said to have been the original of Irving's "Deidreich Knickerbocker," in his amusing History of New York), died on Tuesday in Williamsburg. Judge K. was a member of Congress in 1809-10.

HON. JOHN S. BARBOUR died recently at his residence in Culpepper county, Va., of an affection of the heart.

Ex-Senator W. H. SCHOONHOVEN died at his residence in Troy, N. Y., on the 16th Jan.

HON. LUTHER SEVERANCE died recently at his residence in Augusta, Me.

THE CAPITAL OF IOWA.—A communication to W. E. More, Esq., late President of the Iowa Museum and Lyceum of Natural History, states that the question of the location of the capital of Iowa has been decided in favor of Fort des Moines.

WRECKED.—The ship "Tingqua," Capt. Whitmore, from Shanghae, bound to New York, struck on the outer shoals off Cape Hatteras, recently, and soon went to pieces. The ship and cargo are a total loss. The Captain and crew were picked up by boats from three different vessels.

☞ The bark "Arguile," Capt. Burton, from Glasgow with pig-iron, ale, and cement for New York, went ashore on Squan Beach, and became a total wreck. The crew, ten in number, and one passenger, all save one, were drowned.

☞ The steamer "Eliza" sunk a few days since in the Mississippi at Plum Point Bend, a little below Memphis. It is feared that about thirty lives were lost.

DR. BEALE NOT PARDONED.—It appears that Gov. Bigler was greatly importuned to pardon Dr. Beale just before he retired from office, but that he absolutely refused to exercise such authority. We presume that he did not wish, at the very close of his Executive position, to interfere with the prerogative of Governor Pollock.

☞ The appointment of a successor to Mr. Pleasonton, the Fifth Auditor, has been made by the President, but not yet announced.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### The Pacific Railroad Bill!

The New York *Herald*, of Jan. 20th, says:

"By telegraph from Washington we learn that the special committee of the Senate on the Pacific Railroad, met on Saturday to consider the plan proposed by Senators Rusk and Douglass. It is understood the project of the latter gentleman was finally determined on, and that a report will be made to the Senate recommending its adoption. Three routes are provided for, viz: a southern route, from the western border of Texas to the Pacific; a central one from the western border of Missouri or Iowa to San Francisco; and a northern one from the western border of Wisconsin or Minnesota to the navigable waters of the Pacific in Oregon or Washington Territory. The bill sets apart alternate sections of land for ten miles on each side of the ronte, and double the minimum price of the reserved sections, and authorizes a mail contract for fifteen years from the completion of the road, at a rate not exceeding three hundred dollars per mile. The bill also authorizes the Secretaries of War and Navy to make contracts for the transportation of government supplies for the same period, and makes other important regulations.

No money to be paid from the Treasury of the United States until the service shall have been performed; and no lands to be deeded to the companies until one hundred miles of road shall have been made, and then only three-quarters of the land pertaining to said one hundred miles, reserving the other fourth until the completion of the succeeding one hundred miles, and so on, throughout.

The Secretaries of War and Navy, and Postmaster General, are required to issue an advertisement for sealed proposals separately on each route.

No proposal to be accepted which does not guarantee to complete the road within ten years, and a deposit of five hundred thousand dollars with the government, in U. S. or other par stocks, which sum may be refunded in amounts of five thousand dollars as soon as that sum shall have been actually expended in the construction of the road.

The plan places the three sections of country on an exact equality, and leaves capital, enterprise and nature to decide which route will first be made.

Mr. Rusk's plan, which was not agreed to, proposed that the United States should loan to each of the companies its bonds to an amount the interest of which would pay for the transportation of mails and government supplies. This would have required a loan for the three routes of about sixty millions.

The probabilities are in favor of the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill by the House, on the 16th; but as three of the select committee in the Senate have respectively independent plans of their own, it will probably go back from the Senate so altered that the House may not concur.

In the U. S. Senate a message was received from the President urging the adoption of measures to suppress the hostilities of the Indians along the overland route to California. Messrs. Gwin and Weller of California, and Rusk, of Texas, warmly seconded the recommendations of the President, and the subject was committed to the Military committee, who will report a bill without delay organizing a force of three thousand mounted men.

A joint resolution to establish a weekly express mail between St. Louis and San Francisco, was introduced by Mr. Gwin, and referred.

Mr. Douglas, of Ill., from the committee on Territories, reported a bill to extend the provisions of the Judicial Fee bill of 1853, to all the Territories of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury having decided that said bill was limited to the States and Oregon Territory.

Mr. Douglass, from the same committee, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to allow an item of eight hundred and thirty-three dollars to the Secretary of Minnesota, which had been paid by him for collating and indexing the journals and judicial decisions of the said territory. Passed by unanimous consent.

In the House, Jan. 31st, a dozen bills had been agreed to for the benefit of territories, consisting of appropriations for the construction of military roads, establishing land offices, erecting public buildings, erecting arsenels, &c., but whether Washington territory is in the ring or not, we are not advised.

SENATE, Feb. 1.—Mr. Seward, from the Postoffice committee, reported a joint resolution that a weekly mail to and from San Francisco, from some point on the Mississippi, be established, the trip to be fourteen days, the postage on letters to be fifty cts. per half ounce, and pre-paid, the mail not to weigh over two hundred pounds, and the remuneration to be $6,000 a trip, the contract to be commenced within one year, and to be continued five years. It was ordered to be printed. The senate refused to consider the French Spoilation bill, but spent the day on the Army Appropriation bill, discussing the proposed increase of the force. The sum of two and a half millions was voted to support the increase, and the bill was then laid aside.

Feb. 2.—The bill concerning the pay of naval officers was passed.

Feb. 3.—The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE, Jan. 27.—The French Spoliation bill occupied the entire session, and after the rejection of several amendments, the bill (similar to that of the Senate) was adopted, 110 to 76. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Jan. 29.—The resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to send a steamer and tender to the relief of Dr. Kane, in the Arctic Sea, was adopted. A bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization was introduced, and sent to the judiciary committee. The thanks of congress were voted to Com. Perry, for opening Japan to Yankee Commerce. Mr. Bocock, tired of waiting for the House to look into the subject of Naval Reform, tried to resign from the Naval Committee, but as usual in such cases, they soft-soaped him, and refused to let him off. The alledged swindles by Government officers in Minnesota, were specially disapproved, and the acts annulled by resolutions from the Judiciary committee. The acts alluded to are the incorporation of the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company, and the Transit Railroad company. The house then passed the bill to enable the people of Oregon to form a State Government, the bill establishing military posts in Minnesota, and adjourned.

HOUSE, Jan. 30.—Notice was given of intention to bring up the Reduced Tariff bill on Thursday. The correspondence with Spain, France and England, in regard to Cuba, was called for. The bill for a Telegraph to the Pacific was then taken up, and in course of debate there occurred a sharp personal rencounter between Mr. Lane, of Oregon, and Mr. Farley, of Me. Blows were expected for a moment, but the members were kept apart, and finally the storm passed over. The House adjourned before concluding the debate.

HOUSE, Jan. 31.—A resolution to declare null several Railroad Acts of the Minnesota Legislature was referred to the Judiciary committee. The Pacific Telegraph bill was taken up, and an amendment accepted to relinquish the two million acres clause. Mr. Benton made an earnest appeal against the bill, and Mr. Richardson spoke in favor. There was no vote. A substitute for the pending Tariff bill was offered, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 1.—The Pacific Telegraph bill was taken up. Mr. Richardson offered a substitute for the bill, striking out the grant of two millions acres of land, reserving the right of way, and extending the penal laws of the United States over the line for its protection. This substitute was agreed to, and the bill passed, by a vote of 110 against 70. The bill to establish a Surveyor General in Utah came up, and a slight debate on polygamy followed; and after the talk the bill was killed, by a vote of 74 yeas and 109 nays. Motion to reconsider was made, and the House did so, finally passing the bill in such a form as to evade the polygamy question. Mr. Benton will call up the Tariff amendments on Wednesday. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 2.—Private bills occupied the House for a time, when, for want of a quorum, they adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 3.—The session, which was a short one, was devoted entirely to private bills.

THE KINNEY EPPEDITION.—It is rumored that the President is about to issue a proclamation warning the Kinney Expedition against any infraction of the Neutrality laws, by armed occupation of Central America.

THE SOUTHERN CONTENTION.—This convention, assembled at New Orleans, finally adjourned *sine die* on the 16th January, after quite a protracted session, resulting in but little of importance.

☞ Seven military companies of Boston and vicinity, composed mainly of Irishmen, have surrendered their charters and been disbanded by Gov. Gardner, the recently chosen Know Nothing executive. The strong remarks of the Governor, in opposition to organizations of foreigners, contained in his inaugural address, led the soldiery to adopt this step.

☞ Several of the army officers, now in Washington, have been ordered to join their regiments forthwith. This looks as if Secretary Davis anticipated serious trouble with the Indians during the coming spring and summer. Col. Harney, of the dragoons, on leave of absence to Europe, has been recalled.

CUBA.—The steamship Empire City arrived at New York with dates to the 12th of January. A rumor was current that General Concha had been superseded in the Captain Generalship of Cuba, on account of his conduct in the San Roman affair. His successor is not mentioned, and the story is considered very improbable.

☞ A Mexican paper announces the organization of fillibustering party in Texas, designed to operate against the department of Coahuila. Preparations were making to resist them.

☞ Governor Pollock of Pennsylvania was inaugurated at Harrisburg on Tuesday. In his inaugural he declares himself in favor of civil and religious liberty, freedom of the press, and freedom of worship.

☞ It has transpired that A. Dudley Mann has resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of State, to take effect any time before the 1st of March.

☞ John B. Miller, of New York, has been nominated to the Senate to be Secretary of Legation to Peru, in place of James C. Marriott, resigned.

☞ Collector Redfield, of New York, has never intimated a desire to be relieved from the duties of his office, and the rumors to the contrary are false.

☞ Lieut. Robert E. Johnson, of the Navy, died near Wilmington, Delaware.—He was the nephew of Joseph Gales, Esq., and Mrs. W. W. Seaton, of this city, and was an active officer of the Wilkes' Exploring expedition.

☞ It is said to be an indisputable fact, that taking the whole United States together, much more money is expended for the single article of cigars than for all the common schools in the Union.

## LATE FROM EUROPE.

SABASTOPOL STRONGER THAN EVER!

### Very latest News from the War!

There is a remarkable scarcity of intelligence respecting either the progress of negotiations for peace, or of the progress of the siege. Sabastopol is said to be four times as strong now, as at the time of the battle of Inkermann. The chief interest now centres in the proceedings of the Congress of Vienna. Hopes are entertained that the negotiations may lead to peace; equally well grounded apprehensions prevail that the present negotiations will fail to reestablish peace, in which event all concur that the war will assume a vaster magnitude.

The French and English Ministers at Vienna have received the necessary powers to enable them to re-open negotiations.

Prince Gortschakoff is understood to have received written instructions from his government with regard to pending negotiations—the exact contents are, of course, secret, but rumor, from well-informed sources says that Russia again expresses the Czar's readiness to enter into negotiations for an honorable peace, and also his earnest desire to put an end to all present difficulties.

A letter in the *Pays* dated Constantinople, Jan. 5th, says: "A column of riflemen had taken possession of the important position of Camara, near Balaklava, after driving out the Russians, who occupied it. The enemy in this affair experienced severe losses; they were completely put to the route, and fled precipitately, burning their forage and tents. The loss of the Russians at Sabastopol and neighborhood during the 1st days of December, is estimated at more than 6,000 men."

The London *Times* contains a letter from Scutari, dated January 8th, which says that the mortality at the Hospial was on the increase; the deaths, from January 4th to 7th, inclusive, amounted to 179. The number in the Hospital, on the 7th of January, was 55 officers and 4,332 non-commissioned officers and privates. The atmosphere of the Hospital was becoming so pestiferous that arrangements for transferring convalescents to Malta or England were highly necessary.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial, draws a most deplorable picture of the state of the army in the Crimea. At the beginning of January, it could muster only 14,000 bayonets; the artillery and engineers had been reduced in the same proportion, and cavalry no longer existed as a force. The deaths amounted to sixty a day, and the number disabled by fatigue and sickness to 1,000 a week. This ratio, the *Times* thinks, will rapidly increase.

It is computed that out of 14,000 men nominally fit for service, only 2,000 are in good health. The army was an army of invalids at the beginning of the month, although the Crimean winter had not set in. The *Times* comes to the conclusion, that, "unless some extraordinary stroke of fortune intervenes, we are about to lose our only army, the object of so much pride, of so much affection, of so much tender solicitude;" and asks if the nation is prepared for this disaster?

Letters from Odessa of the 6th Jan. state that a hard frost equal to 9 or 10 degrees below the freezing point, had brought the roads into a fit state for the conveyance of troops and munitions of war to Perekop.

The *Bolougne Gazette* publishes advices from Berlin, stating that, in diplomatic circles, no doubt is entertained that Russia and Austria will come to an agreement on the freedom of the Danube, and the cessation of the Russian protectorate in the principalities.

Vienna letters boast of Austria's good faith, and determination to proceed to hostilities. Austria has gained the object about which she was really interested.

The Emperor of Austria has abolished the punishment of death in the Austrian army.

An approaching Congress of Nations is more and more confidently talked of. The London *Daily News* says: "We may be induced to repose some confidence in the result of that Congress' deliberations if the United States are invited to take part in them, and accepts the invitation."

The English and French works outside Sebastopol are progressing towards completion. The French batteries were daily approaching nearer to Sabastopol, and the last English battery was in course of termination. Up to the latest dates, nothing of importance had occurred.

The Piedmontese government—Sardenia and Savoy, have joined the alliance of the western powers. Sardenia is reported as being willing to send 15,000 men, recruited from all Italy, to the aid of the allies in the East.

The Senates of Hamburg and Lubec have issued an edict forbidding foreign enlistment, and it is expected that Bremen, Macklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz, will also issue prohibitions of the same description.

Prussia still remains neutral, and accuses Austria of having gone too far in concluding separate treaties with the Western powers. The object of Prussia evidently is to prevent Austria from taking an active participation in the war.

Both from Berlin and Vienna it is stated that great efforts are being made to obtain the consent of the Western powers to an armisitce.

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SINGULAR FATALITY.—Three of the leading politicians of New Hampshire have died suddenly and unexpectedly—Levi Woodbury, (who was thus cut off from being President of the United States), Atherton, who had no superior after Woodbury, and Norris, who has now followed them.

## Temperance Men--Read!

The mail which brings this paper, conveys to the various auditors of the respective counties of Washington Territory, printed copies of the "*Prohibitory Liquor Law*" passed by the last Legislative Assembly—submitting the question of "PROHIBITION OF THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ARDENT SPIRITS" to the PEOPLE of Washington Territory, in accordance with the provisions of said act.

With a view of effecting an organization of the friends of Temperance and Prohibition in the various counties, and of securing the ratification of snid law by the people, the "Washington Territorial Temperance Society," at its meeting held at Olympia on the 18th day of January, 1855, appointed the following executive committee for the Territory:

Wm. McCool, Skamania; Wm. Hendrickson, Clarke; H. D. Huntington, Cowlitz; James C. Strong, Wahkiakum; Jas. D. Holman, Pacific; C. H. Spinning, Lewis.; Elwood Evans, Thurston; J. T. Scott, Sawamish; J. F. Devore, Pierce; Thomas Mercer, King; J. P. Keller, Jefferson; J. S. Smith, Island.

At the same meeting the Hon. Victor Monroe, of Thurston, introduced the following resolutions, instructing said committee, which were unanimously carried:

*Resolved*, That it is hereby recommended to the several counties of this Territory to form societies in their midst as auxiliaries to the Territorial Society, and that they appoint delegates to attend the anual meeting of this Society.

*Be it further resolved*, That it be the duty of each member of the executive committee to assist in, and urge the formation of such societies, and in all other respects to assist in the conduct of the temperance movement in their several counties.

*Be it further resolved*, That the members of said committee be requested, when they shall have ascertained the fact, to communicate to the President of this Society the state of feeling in their counties upon the subject of temperance, and particularly the state and extent of public opinion relative to the subject of a prohibitory liquor law.

In order to carry into effect the last resolution, it may be necessary to apprise the committee, and the people of the various counties, that Rev. Geo. F. Whitworth is President of said Society, and may be addressed at Olympia.

By order of executive committee.

ELWOOD EVANS, *Chm'n.*

## Utah and the Mormons.

The appointment of Col. Steptoe as Governer of Utah Territory, has put an end to the thousand speculations and surmises which have been indulged in, by the host of newspaper writers and correspondents at the East. Col. Steptoe is a native of Virginia, and arrived at Salt Lake City in October last, on the way to California, with some four or five companies of troops. He announced his intention of wintering in the territory, and to continue on his journey in the spring. Whether he had an intimation of his appointment previous to starting for the Mormon Territory, is not known.—If he had, he kept the matter to himself, as the people of Utah know nothing of the arrangement, and little suspect who their next Governor is to be. Their choice, after one of their own people, would probably have been Col. Doniphan, of Missouri, whom they hold in the highest estimation. From all that we can learn however, and we have good opportunities of knowing, the new appointment will be well received by the people of Utah. The relations between them and the troops have been thus far, of the most friendly nature, and the course pursued by Col. Steptoe is reported to have secured their entire respect and confidence.

The probable cause of the interest that has been felt in the selection of the New Governor by the President, is the publishing in the *Deseret News*, the paper of the Territory, of sundry very learned eballitions from Governor, or rather Ex-Governor Young. It will be remembered that this individual was appointed as Governor by President Fillmore, (whose timidity conjured up terrible consequences in case he should refuse to make the appointment) immediately after the passage of the Compromise measures, by which Utah was organized as a Territory, and this appointment was the first that was made by the National Administration in that place. Previous to that, Young had reigned supreme and rather intimated at the time of receiving the appointment, that he considered it a condescension to accept such an office. He did accept it, however, and the $2,500 per annum attached to it also.

The remarks referred to as a part of a speech delivered on the 10th of March, are of the following purport: "We have got a territorial government and I am and *will be Governor*, and no power can hinder it until the Lord Almighty says, 'Brigham you need not be Governor any longer,' and then I will yield to another. No person need trouble themselves about whether or no I will be re-enstated for the Lord will control that matter just as he pleases, and neither President Pierce or any other President will remove me till the Lord permits. Every man that comes to impose upon this people, no matter by whom they are sent, they lay the axe at the root of the tree to kill themselves—they had better be careful how they come here *lest I should bend my little finger.*"

It is also said that two years ago, this prophetic personage promised this people that any President who turned against them should die. The deciples and admirers of Young, with their usual facility in explaining away very plain sayings, both in sectarian controversy and in other matters, having become convinced that the prophet will be removed from his office, shake their heads over these fulminations, look very wise and declare that none but themselves can understand him, and that he did not mean anything as the outsiders understood him. Whether it will be considered necessary for the success of their cause that the President should die for having the presumption to oust Mr. Young, is not stated. If he should not live, they wish to have the warning referred to, considered as a prophecy and a proof of his power, and to redound to his glory; if not, it is to be regarded like the other speech, as one of the deep sayings that outsiders cannot understand.

With regard to the suppression of immorality practiced by the Mormons under the pretence of religion, there is little probability that either the President, the Cabinet, or Col. Steptoe will trouble themselves much about the matter, any more than they will trouble themselves to look after the short comings of those who may be affected with similar frailties in California on a smaller scale, and who exhibit them less publicly. There is little likelihood of trouble between the people and the Federal authorities of the Territory from any other cause than that of polygamy; and the change of such rulers will be as quietly made as in any other territory. It is not at all likely that this question will come up, at least at present. It is true that a question of inheritance may arise where the father may have had children by more than one wife, but the well known opposition of this people to anything in the shape of lawsuits, and their cheerful acquiescence in any decision of the authorities of their church upon these matters, renders even this contingency still less likely to occur.

If we are correctly informed, the Territorial Assembly have the power of making all laws upon this subject, and they have also adopted a law by which this code shall cover all offences, thus forbidding the application of Common Law, even if it could be made applicable in bigamy cases in that region. The declared policy of Congress with regard to the regulation of territorial governments of their internal institutions, would appear to confirm their right to establish the laws which they have passed.—It would seem that a State or Territory has the power to pass laws directly or indirectly sanctioning practices still more obnoxious to the feelings of the civilized world than that referred to, without reference from without. In some of the States or Territories there are laws existing this day, which in others would be considered as but little better than a legalization of theft.—Whether the measure dispensing with the application of common law was adopted with a view to self defence in the polygmy matter, or with the very sensible idea of endeavoring to stop the endless litigation to which the loose and latitudinal application of it in other portions of the Union has often caused, we are not informed, but that it will have the former effect it can hardly be doubted. The Justices and county Judges of the territory are elected by the people, and it is evident what their tendencies would be even if there were penal laws upon the subject, and in ordinary cases an offence against such a law would be brought before them previously to its adjudicated upon by the United States Judges, who are appointed by the President, and whose jurisdiction is similar to that of the Judges of the Supreme Court, with the additional power of trying offences against the United States, such as robbery of the mails, treason, &c. Should the matter which has caused so much excitement in other parts of the Union come before them, allowing the position taken above to be correct, it would seem that they have no alternanative but to administer the laws of the territory in regard to it and no other, whatever may be their own feelings or opinions upon the subject. It is even doubtful if direct instruction from the President and his cabinet, were they disposed to issue them, could compel them to act differently as the case now stands. The inference therefore is, that the threatened rebellion and civil war which, according to the opinions of our eastern friends, was to require regiments of troops to suppress, is not likely to exist anywhere but in the excited imaginations of those who have conjured them up.—*S. F. Times and Transcript.*

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### MARRIED,

In Pacific City, at the house of J. D. Holman, Esq., on Wednesday, the 14th February, 1855, by the Rev. S. Wood, Mr. FRANCIS BURTON, to Miss SARAH CONRAD, both of Pacific County, W. T.

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DIVINE SERVICE.

The Rev. M. KING will preach a sermon at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., and deliver a lecture at 3 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 18th inst., in the Catholic Church of Olympia.

All persons are respectfully invited to attend.

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### Pierce County Democratic Convention.

A Democratic county convention will be held at the court house in Steilacoom on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Democratic territorial convention to be assembled at Olympia on Monday, the 7th day of May. Also, to take into consideration, measures connected with the interests of the party

Per order of the Democratic county committee.

FRANK CLARK, Ch'n.

Steilacoom, March 7, '55.

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THURSTON COUNTY.

THE WHIGS MOVING!!

The Whigs of the several precincts of the county of Thurston, are requested to appoint delegates, to be in attendance at a County Convention, to be held in Olympia, on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, for the purpose of electing eleven delegates to the Whig Territorial Convention, to nominate a whig candidate for delegate to congress.

The basis of representation in the county convention will be the same as last year—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.

It is important that every section should be represented; and where full delegations fail to be in attendance, each precinct will be entitled to its full vote in the convention, according to the apportionment.

By order of the whig committee of Thurston county,

GEORGE A. BARNES,

Olympia, March 10, 1855. Chairman.

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SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL be received until the 22d inst., for building a SCHOOL HOUSE in the town of Olympia. The plan and specifications can be seen at the office of

E. GIDDINGS, Jr.

Olympia, March 8, 1855. n26td.

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A FEW PIECES GINGHA SKat

Olympia, Jan. 13, '55-2m1* BARNES'.

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THE OLYMPIA SCHOOL.

THE OLYMPIA SCHOOL will be re-opened on Thursday, the 8th inst.

B. CORNELIUS, Instructor.

Olympia, March 3, 1855. n25—tf.

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### Territorial Convention.

TO the Democracy of Washington Territory.

By authority vested in the Democratic Central Territorial Committee for Washington Territory, delegated to them by the Territorial Convention assembled at Cowlitz Landing on the 2d 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 thus early, in consequence of the change of time for holding the general election, from the first Monday in September to the 2d Monday in 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 councilman—each 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 elects two; Cowlitz, Wahkiakum and Pacific elect one; Lewis and Chehalis elect one; Thurston, two; Pierce and Sawamish, one; King, one; Island, Jefferson, Clalm and Whatcom, one.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Walla Walla elects one; Skamania, one; Clarke four; Cowlitz one; Cowlitz and Wahkiakum, one; Pacific, one; Chehalis one; Lewis, two; Thurston, six; Sawamish, one; Pierce, three; King, three; Island, one; Jefferson, one; Jefferson and Clalm, one; Whatcom, one.

Whole number of councilmen and representatives, 38—total 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 and vigilance committee for the several counties, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Walla-walla, Lloyd Brook, | Skamania, Wm. McCool, |
| Clarke, H. R. Crosbie, | Cowlitz, Seth Catlin, |
| Pacific, H. C. Dawson, | Chehalis, Geo. Naggs, |
| Lewis, Jackson Barton, | Thurston, J. W. Wiley, |
| Sawamish, D. Shelton, | Pierce, M. H. Frost, |
| King, W. A. Strickler, | Island, Sam'l Crocket, |
| Whatcom, E. Fitzhugh, | Jefferson, J. P. Keller, |
| Clalm, E. G. Price, | Wahkiakum, |

It is earnestly recommended that the appointment of degates from the different representative and council 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, Cu's.,
H. C. MOSELEY,
U. E. HICKS,
I. N. EBEY,
F. A. CHENOWETH,
Dem. Ter. Central Com. W. T.

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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 TWENTY-EIGHTH OF APRIL

next, for the pourpose 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—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 said convention may be called upon either to make nominations for members of the next Legislative Assembly, or fix upon 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'n.

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### Whigs of Washington!

*TO YOUR POSTS!!!*

The Whig Executive Committee of Washington Territory, hereby notify the WHIGS of the territory, that a CONVENTION, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Delegate to Congress, to be supported by the whigs at the approaching general election, [on the 2d Monday of July next,] will be held at Olympia, on MONDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY next.

The whole number of delegates to the convention will be sixty-three, to be apportioned among the various counties as follows:

1. Each county shall be entitled to one, and if not represented in person, may by letter or proxy cast its vote in said convention. 2. For every representative in the legislative assembly, each county shall have an additional delegate in said convention. 3. Where two or more counties are entitled to a joint representative, the counties composing such district will be entitled to the increase of delegates. 4. Each council district shall be entitled to two delegates for every member of council, and where districts fail to send delegates, the representatives from the counties constituting such district, may agree upon and cast the vote of such council district.

By a law of the last legislature, the members of the legislative assembly are thus apportioned among the respective counties:

THE COUNCIL.—Walla Walla, Skamania and Clarke elect two; Cowlitz, Wakiakum and Pacific elect one; Lewis and Chehalis elect one; Thurston two; Pierce and Sawamish one; King one; Island, Jefferson, Clallam and Whatcom one.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Walla Walla elects one; Skamania one; Clarke four; Cowlitz one; Cowlitz and Wakiakum one; Pacific one; Chehalis one; Lewis two; Thurston six; Sawamish one; Pierce three; King three; Island one; Jefferson one; Jefferson and Clallam one; Whatcom one.

We cannot too earnestly urge upon the whigs of the respective counties, the importance of being heard and represented in the convention; and in order to secure a universal expression, where counties are too remote to send delegates, they are urgently advised to send INSTRUCTIONS by letter to the convention, or some accredited member thereof, how the vote of said county shall be cast.

By the Whig Executive Committee,

GILMORE HAYS,

Olympia, March 10, 1855. Chairman.

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### BOARDING SCHOOL.

MR. & MRS. WHITWORTH propose to open a BOARDING SCHOOL, for children of both sexes, at their residence, distant about one and a half miles north of Olympia. Should sufficient encouragement be given, it is intended to commence about the 1st of April.

The terms for boarding and tuition, (which will be reasonable,) can be ascertained by applying to the undersigned.

Country produce will be received in part payment if desired. G. F. WHITWORTH.

Olympia, March 7, 1855. 3wn26.

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### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by John R. Jackson, clerk of the United States District Court for the 2d Judicial District, in and for the county of Lewis, on a judgment rendered on the second day of January, A. D. 1854, in favor of Lorenzo P. Smith, and against William Carroll, for the sum of three thousand and forty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, and costs, I have levied upon all the right, title, and interest of William Carroll, in and to the following property, to wit:—Three hundred and twenty acres of land, together with the improvements thereon, bounded on the south by Jesse Fowler's and vacant land; on the east by Jesse Fowler and Edmund Burge; on the north by Zibas A. Miller and Taylor Rue, and vacant land, situate in the county of Cowlitz, and Territory of Washington, and now occupied by William Carroll and William O. Huntington, which said property I will offer for sale on Saturday, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1855, to the highest bidder for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., the sale to take place at the house occupied by William O. Huntington on the premises. F. B. SMITH, Sh'ff.

Monticello, W. T., Feb. 26th, 1855. 3wn25.

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### Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the estate of Henry Collie, deceased, that the undersigned administrator intends to apply for a final settlment at the next term of Probate Court, to be held in Chinook, Pacific county, on the 2d Monday in March next.

NATHAN S. ELLIS, Administrator.

February 24, 1855—n24-4w

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### Religious Notices.

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

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

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## Boot and Shoe shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Olympia and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop on Main street, where he will manufacture

BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES AND HARNESS;

All of which will be made after the latest fashion, and in a good workmanlike manner.

Please give us a call and examine our stock, which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

J. B. ROBERTS.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

Olympia, Nov. 11, 1854. 9ly

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## ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

WE DESPATCH WEEKLY for CALIFORNIA, 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.

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## Halloo!! Stranger!

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

Why, yes, they du say as how WILSON is selling goods cheaper for cash than ever was known in them are diggins. Je-hue, only hear what he has got:

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

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

Jan. 13, 1855—18tf

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### NEW BOOKS.

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

Oct. 7, 1854.

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### Strained Honey.

A NEW supply of fine strained Honey just received and for sale at PARKER'S.

Olympia, Nov. 24, 1854. 11tf

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## Fresh Arrival!

AT

### JOHNSON'S NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED by the bark "Mary Melville," a large stock of goods, consisting partly of

| | |
|---|---|
| Sugar, | Flour and Corn Meal, |
| Tea, | Beans, |
| Coffee, | Mustard, |
| Bitter, | Spices, |
| Bacon, | Pickles, |
| Tobacco, | Powder, |
| Soap, | Shot, |
| Starch, | White Lead, |
| Lamp Wick, | Crockeryware, |
| Boots and Shoes, | Dried Apples, |
| Rice, | Baking Powders, |
| Indigo, | Saleratus, |
| White Lead, | Smoking Tobacco, |

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hard-ware,

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

T. JOHNSTON.

Olympia, February 24, 1855. 1tf

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### IRON CASTINGS AND MACHINERY.

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

### EIGHT CENTS PER POUND.

MACHINERY, Engines and Boilers, at a corresponding reduction.

VULCAN FOUNDARY Co., SAN FRANCISCO.

GEO. GORDON, Prest.
E. T. STEEN
Mechanical Manager.

Feb. 24, 1855—n24-3m

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### Dissolution.

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

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

Dec. 15, 1854.—18tf

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### Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS,

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IN | Tp. | 20 | North, | Range | 1 | West | in W. T. |
| | " | 19 | " | " | 1 | " | " " |
| | " | 18 | " | " | 1 | " | " " |
| | " | 17 | " | " | 1 | " | " " |
| | " | 12 | " | " | 1 | " | " " |
| | " | 19 | " | " | 2 | " | " " |
| | " | 20 | " | " | 2 | " | " " |
| | " | 19 | " | " | 1 | East | " " |
| | " | 20 | " | " | 1 | " | " " |

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 land district for Washington Territory, in Olympia, on the days designated below, to wit:

In Tp. 20 N., Range 1 W. on the 27th & 28th Feb.
" 19 " " 1 " " " 2d & 3d March.
" 18 " " 1 " " " 5th & 6th "
" 17 " " 1 " " " 8th & 9th "
" 12 " " 1 " " " 12th & 13th "
" 19 " " 2 " " " 15th & 16th "
" 20 " " 2 " " " 19th & 20th "
" 19 " " 1 E. " " 22d & 23d "
" 20 " " 1 " " " 26th & 27th "

When and where we shall be prepared to enter upon the adjustment and settlement, according to law, of all conflicts of boundary lines that may be found to exist among them.

And all persons who have settled on UNSURVEYED land in said Territory (who have not filed a notification of their claims) are hereby requested to do so within THIRTY DAYS from the first day of April 1855, under penalty of forfeiture of their claims by enactment of the 3d section of the act of July 17th, 1854.

Given under our hands at Olympia, this 10th day of February, 1855.

H. C. MOSELEY, Register,
E. YULEE, Receiver.

Feb. 10, 1855. 4w22

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### HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

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## 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 of 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.

A. B. STUART.

Olympia, July 8, 1854.

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Ex "Sarah Warren,"

## Groceries & Provisions.

A FULL and general assortment, just received and for sale by JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.

Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52tf

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### SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

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### REMOVAL.

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

A. B. STUART.

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### CLARK DREW,

**Watch Maker and Jeweler,**

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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## ALLEN & CO.

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

**Sandwich Island Store, at Tumwater,**

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

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

Jan. 12, 1855. n18tf.

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## NEW ARRANGEMENT

FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PASSENGERS

BETWEEN THE

### COWLITZ AND OLYMPIA!

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

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

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

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

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

CHARGES AS FOLLOWS—WINTER ARRANGEMENT:

From Olympia to Grand Mound.....$3 50
From Grand Mound to the Cowlitz.....6 50

WM. B. GOODELL.

Olympia, Dec. 20, 1854. 15ly.

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### Strayed or Stolen

FROM G. Bush's prairie, on or about the 20th Sept. 1854, a red yoke of cattle about seven or eight years old; one dark red with high horns; the other light red, some white about the flanks, white bushy tail, hind legs white half way up, and a heart-shaped star in the face.

Whoever will return said cattle or give information where they can be found, to Geo. Bush, shall be handsomely rewarded for the same.

J. MABIE.

Nov. 18, 1854. 10tf

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### Educational.

The following is the list of books agreed upon by the County Superintendents for Common Schools in the counties of Pierce and Thurston, as a part of a uniform system of School Books:

Town's Spelling Book and Definer, and Town's Analysis.

Eclectic Series or McGuffey's Readers, consisting of First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers; also for additional reading books, E. Willard's U. S. History and Parley's Common School History.

Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, First and Second Parts; Davie's Arithmetic and Colburn's Mental Arithmetic; Butler's Grammar, First and Second Parts. It will be important to procure the latest editions of each of the books mentioned.

Jan. 2, 1855.

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### To W. Renton and Daniel Howard.

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

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

D. S. MAYNARD,

Clerk of U. S. Dis't Court for K. C., W. T.

Dec. 30, 1854. 14w16

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### DR. J. R. CARDWELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

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

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

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

# ADDRESS

## To the Democratic Voters of Pierce County.

BY A COMMITTEE APBOINTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF THAT COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The undersigned having been appointed, by the "PIERCE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CLUB," a committee to prepare a circular for the consideration of the democracy of the county; and in the fulfilment of that trust, and in the discharge of that duty, we would most respectfully urge upon you the propriety and necessity of a strict and complete political organization on the broad, national and safe platform of the Democratic party.

Believing, as we do, that those great principles of our party rest at the foundation of our national prosperity, are the basis of all civil and religious liberty, and are as a star of hope to the oppressed nations of the world, to lead and guide them in the path of Republican Liberty, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, secured by the Constitution of the United States, and acted upon and carried out by the democratic party of the country.

From the formation of our government to the present time, there have at all times been political parties. At all times there has been one great political party, denominated the democratic party. It has been national in character, and progressive in its tendency. They have at all times advocated and believed that the federal government was one of restricted and limited powers; that it was created by the sovereign states, with powers and duties clearly defined and limited. That all powers not delegated to it, remained with the states and the people. Hence, that party has always been in favor of a strict construction of the constitution, believing that the liberties of the people depended mainly on the sovereignty of each state.

For this reason, they have been opposed to the creation, by Congress, of monster corporations—of granting of exclusive privileges to a few, of a high protective tariff, whose operation is to tax the many to enrich the few. They believe in collecting no more money from the people than is sufficient to defray the economical expenses of the government, and when a surplus of revenue has, or is about to accumulate, reduce the tariff and lower the taxes. They have at all times believed in the capability of the people for self-government, believing and trusting that the instincts of mankind were right on the great subject of liberty, whether born under a monarchy, a despotism, or a constitutional government. They believe that liberal principles are not the exclusive growth of any clime—that they are not to be encompassed by parallels of latitude—geographical limits, or confined within the boundaries of nationalities. They believed them to be inherent in men—immutably right—self-existent and eternal.

These are a part of the great doctrines of the democratic party, as laid down by Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and the father of the democratic party in the United States.

In the early history of the organization of parties in the United States, and opposed to Mr. Jefferson, stood Alexander Hamilton, the father of the old federal party, and promulgator of the leading odious doctrines that are cherished by the different fragments of that party at this day. Mr. Hamilton was a brilliant orator and statesman, and was thought by many to possess great political knowledge. Mr. Hamilton had no confidence in the masses; he could not believe that the people were capable of self-government; he did not hesitate to give his preference for a form of government similar to that of Great Britain—a limited monarchy—with a King, Lords and Commons, with a wealthy landed aristocracy to rule, and a people burthened with taxes and rents, to obey. In fact, it was the reiteration of the old dogma, that the many were made for the few. No wonder, with such discordant elements in the first administration of our government as Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Hamilton, that separate party organizations would be created. No wonder that the laboring masses followed Mr. Jefferson; and men of large expectations, who wished to live off the government, by filling places of honor and profit, to the exclusion of others, followed Mr. Hamilton. In the first contest of the parties for the administration of the government, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams were the opposing candidates of the parties. The federal party was successful, and Mr. Adams was elected.

But the triumph of federalism was short; for at the end of his first term of office, Mr. Jefferson, again his opponent, was elected by an overwhelming majority. Short as Mr. Adams' administration was, he has left his mark on the history of the country, as indelibly as any predecessor could have, or of any that should follow after him; but that administration is only remembered by what has long been considered, a gross and a great error in political life. One act was the enactment by Congress, at the request of the President, of the "alien and sedition laws." By this law, the president was empowered to remove by force, from the United States, any man of foreign birth, that he might consider obnoxious to the government: thus giving him as despotic a power as any tyrant might wish to use.

On the ascendancy of the democratic party to power, with Mr. Jefferson as president, those obnoxious statutes were repealed, and naturalization laws enacted for the encouragement of the emigration of foreigners hither.

The federal party was routed for the time, and made no attempt to regain the charge of administering the government for twenty-four years. They were contented with making themselves at times ridiculous, by their puny efforts to thwart the war measures of the government, in the war with Great Britain in 1812—by their notorious speeches and publications, and the hoisting of "blue lights" in the harbors, to guide the enemies of our country within our borders. After this time, the name of federalist became a hiss and a by-word among men who loved their country and its institutions.

In 1824, the democratic party was again defeated, in the election of John Quincy Adams to the presidency. Before his term of office expired, he had become so manifestly unpopular, that General Jackson succeeded him by a very large majority. The party adherants of Mr. Adams were mainly the old federal party, and a faction of the democratic party, led off by the influence of Henry Clay. The supporters of General Jackson were the men who had elected to the presidency Thomas Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, and had administered the government upon democratic principles for twenty-four consecutive years.

At the end of Gen. Jackson's administration, that party who had at all times opposed the democratic party, found the name *Federalist* had become so odious to the people, that it was deemed impossible for its adherants to succeed under it. The name Federalist was dropped without a change of principle, and the one of *Whig* adopted; a name that had been popular with the masses during the Revolutionary war; a bare-faced assumption of a time honored name, cloaked the *federal* deformity of the *whig party*, but lately in power. The question will not be asked if our rise and progress as a nation has been prosperous—that is manifest. The question may be asked, what has caused this great growth and prosperity?—an expansion in less than three quarters of a century from thirteen colonies, bound together by articles of confederation, and confined to a narrow strip of land east of the Blue Ridge to a mighty nation, who number thirty-one sovereign States extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean—with a population of tens of millions—whose railroads, magnetic telegraphs and internal improvements rivals in extent and magnitude, the oldest governments in the world; whose public schools and institutions of learning would be an ornament to a State a thousand years old. These results have been produced on our nation mainly by the political principles that have predominated in the government. It can not be otherwise, for under different political rule, national prosperity has not been so successful. And what has been the predominating political principles that has governed this nation? They have been essentially and mainly the doctrines and policies of the Democratic party, by the constant establishment of Democratic principle after principle until now, it is impossible to govern this nation on other than Democratic principles.

The unity of the whig party, but lately routed and defeated—its discordant elements scattered—without a plank of their platform left on which to rest a hope of reconstruction, have now of late attempted to assimilate itself with the different factions and fanaticisms of the day, and thus make up in local success what has been lost in a general issue. Thus we see that party claiming success from the temporary defeat of the Democratic party.

It is the province of the Democratic party to meet such factions and fanaticisms—sectional and local issues, with its ponderous strength and nationality of principles—with weapons of argument in an open field and broad day; and in this way, we must meet all those whose organizations are vailed by solemn mysteries and secrets—whose members are bound to the order by the ties of oath to re-establish the old federal alien and sedition laws and religious intolerance. To shut the door on future emigration, and lowering the conditions of those who seek our land as an assylum from oppression by making his own degredation more keenly felt by a constant comparison, that will be brought to bear on him.

We call upon the Democracy of Pierce county—upon the Democracy of all the counties in the territory as a party, to crush this factious and illiberal policy. We call upon the good—the well wishers of our common country, upon the lovers of liberty of all parties, to stand by the side of their country and the oppressed. Let us not dim the bright ray of hope that sheds its steady light across the broad Atlantic and Pacific, to the laboring, the thinking, the brave hearts of the old world, who are working for the political salvation of their country in the establishment of Democratic principles in their own land. Who, when the iron heel of oppression threatens to grind them down to the slave, and the oppressors' heavy hand is felt, they can fly from the oppressor and seek and find a quiet and peaceable home under the banner of our glorious Republic, and feel himself a man, and the equal of man.

Friends, fellow citizens and democrats, what is mid-night know-nothingism but a revival of the worst form of the old doctrine of a distrust of the masses and religious intolerance? You are therefore most cordially and earnestly invited to attend the Democratic convention for Pierce county, to assemble at Steilacoom on the 7th day of April next, and there complete our political organization, and nominate delegates to attend the Democratic territorial convention, to meet at Olympia on the 7th of May next.

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The indications are, that the Southern Pacific Railroad enterprise, will not succeed at present. The company have failed, as yet, to comply with the terms of their contract, but it may eventually be accomplished.

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The Washington *Star* is informed that the son of James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, through the favor of Louis Napoleon, is being educated at the French military academy.


## MEDICAL.

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

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 26-1y

## 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., &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 Puloe Salt Works, to be disposed of at wholesale or otherwise, at moderate rates. The attention of those engaged in the Salmon fishery is invited to an inspection of the article.

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Olympia, July 29, 1854. 47tf

## Fruit Trees for the Million

**At the Washington Nursery!**

THE UNDERSIGNED has established a Nursery in connection with the well known fruit growers, H. & S. Lewelling & Co., Milwaukie, O. T., on his claim six miles east of Steilacoom, W. T., for the cultivation and sale of ROOT GRAFTED fruit trees, consisting of

APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, CHERRY, PLUMB, QUINCE, CURRANTS, GRAPE, GOOSBERRY, &c.

Many of said trees will be fit for transplanting this season. Purchasers will be accommodated upon the same terms as at the "Milwaukie Nursery." All orders accompanied by the CASH will be promptly attended to, and the trees delivered free of charge at Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTERSON.

Washington Plains, Sept. 20, 1854. 6m2

## JUST RECEIVED

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

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, Dewampsh Day, April 13, 1854. 32tf

A FEW PIECES FINE MERINOES at

BARNES'.

Olympia, Jan. 13, '55-2m18

## New Goods!

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,**

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.

Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants.

Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,

Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.

Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap.

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, June 9,-'54. -tf.

D. R. BIGELOW, QUINCY A. BROOKS

**BIGELOW & BROOKS,**

*ATTORNEYS AT LAW,*

OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1753.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock on hand, of C. C. Terry, together with recent arrivals per Success and Merchantman, have on hand an assortment of general merchandise for the trade, which they offer wholesale and retail at a small advance on cost.

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, July 24. 1854. 47tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

**G. COLLIER ROBBINS,**

**WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,**

(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of

*WATCHES AND JEWELRY.*

G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.

Front street, next door to Ladd & Co.'s. Third door below the Columbian Hotel.

Sept. 10, 1853.

## W. T. SAYWARD,

HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.-47ly.

J. S. SMITH,

*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.

REFERS TO

A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

## DISSOLUTION.

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

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

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

Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28tf

## For Sale.

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

Olympia, Dec, 15th, 1854. 14tf

A FEW PIECES LINDSEYS at

Olympia, Jan. 13, 55. BARNES'.

## HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & BOONE, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

## Cabinet Shop.

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

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

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

## TE TEEKALET,

**Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,**

*THE PUGET MILL CO.*

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

All orders promptly attended to by

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

Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

## MOUNT VERNON.

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

3w48 J. L. MITCHELL.

OLYMPIA BAKERY

AND

## BEEF MARKET!

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

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

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

## THE PUGET MILL CO.,

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

—ALSO—

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

J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet, W. T.

A supply of Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes Dry Goods, Hardware, Nails, Doors, Window Glass, &c., constantly on hand by the Puget Mill Co. at Teekalet, Hood's Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly.

March 14, 1854. 32tf

## John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

*GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS*

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

## PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently erected and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.

The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.

WM. COCK.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf


## Indian Reservations.

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

### Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Olympia, W. T. January 27th, 1855.

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

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

3d. The small island called Klah-che-min, situated opposite the mouth of Hammersly's and Totten's inlets, and separated from Hartstene Island by Peale's (or Pickering's) passage, containing, according to the U. S. land survey, about 1490 acres.

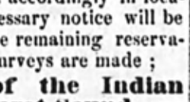
4th. The Peninsula at the south eastern end of Perry's Island called Shaissquihl; and

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

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

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


## Down at North End!



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

—ALSO—

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

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

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

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

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

Women's and Children's Shoes.

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

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

Olympia, Jan. 10, 1855. 2m18

## Notice to Farmers.

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

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

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

## M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,**

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

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

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

April 22, 1854. 33tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

**MERCHANT,**

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L. STORY,

**DRUGGIST,**

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Dec. 3, 1853.

C. H. MASON,

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

OLYMPIA, W. T.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

**French Physician and Surgeon.**

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

W. H. WALLACE,

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

**Evans & Ebey,**

*ATTORNEYS AT LAW.*

Offices—Olympia and Port Townsend, W. T.

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

Aug. 12, 1854. 49tf

## United States mail Line!

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

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,

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

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

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

JOHN H. SCRANTON.

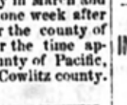
Olympia, Sept. 23, 1854. 2tf

## FOR SALE,

12 YOKE of Steers, large and in fine condition.—Apply to G. F. Whitworth, Olympia, or Judge Yantis on Gravelly Prairie.

Olympia, June 10, 1854.-n40

## LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.



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

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

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

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 29tf


## Times of holding the District Courts in the Territory of Washington.

The following is the law passed by the last Legislature, regulating the times of holding courts in the several districts throughout the Territory:

Two terms of the District court shall be held in each county every year; except those counties attached to other counties for judicial purposes.

The District Courts in and for the county of Jefferson shall be held on the first Monday in April and October; for the county of Island, on the second Monday in April and October; for the county of Whatcom, on the third Monday in April and October; for the county of King, on the fourth Monday in April and October; for the county of Pierce on the first Monday in May and November. [Chief Justice LANDER presiding.]

The District Courts in and for the county of Thurston shall be held on the second Monday in May and November; for the county of Sawamish, on the third Monday in May and November; for the county of Lewis, on the fourth Monday in May and November. [Judge CHEHOWETH presiding.]

The District Courts in and for the county of Skamania shall be held on the last Monday in March and September; for the county of Clarke one week after the time appointed for Skamania; for the county of Cowlitz, on the second Tuesday after the time appointed for Clarke county; for the county of Pacific, one week after the time appointed for Cowlitz county. [Judge MCFADDEN presiding.


FRUIT TREES.

**MILWAUKIE NURSERY.**

H. & S. LUELLING, Proprietors.

WE have had a number of our varieties bear fruit, and we find the size and flavor to exceed any in the United States. We have greatly extended our Nursery by the introduction of many new varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c., &c.—also a variety of Flowers and ornamental Trees, many of which we shall be able to furnish this fall. We have further extended our nursery business by establishing three Branch Nurseries in the upper country; one at Alfred Stanton's Marion county, four miles north-east of Salem; one at Mr. Knoxe's, Knoxe's Bute, Linn county; and one at Joseph Kelsey's near Starr's Point, Benton county.

March 11, 1843.

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

A GOOD Blacksmith shop with a dwelling house adjoining. Said buildings are in one of the best locations in the Territory, and can be bought at a bargain. Apply to

JAS. BARRON.

Upper Steilacoom, Sept. 9, 1854. 1tf

## Cowlitz River Notice.

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

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

Rainier, June 30, 1854. 14tf

## WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

OLYMPIA, W. T.

CORLISS & ENSIGN, Proprietors.

THE proprietors of this hotel having just completed a large additional building for bed rooms, parlors, &c., and entirely overhauld, renovated and enlarged the dining, bar and bed rooms of the old establishment, and also supplied the same with all necessary furniture, and entirely new beds and bedding, are now prepared to offer such accommodations to the public in general, and the traveling community in particular, as to convince all that "it's THE House for the weary."

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, which the market affords.

A good Stable is attached to the premises, and all may rest assured that animals left in our care shall fare as well as themselves.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, as it shall ever be our constant aim to make all as comfortable as possible.

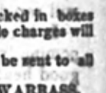
Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

Olympia, Dec. 9 1854. 13tf

## BROWN'S NURSERY,

ON PUGET SOUND, TWO MILES BELOW OLYMPIA.



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

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

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

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

B. F. BROWN.

Olpmpia, Sept. 27, 1854. 3tf

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.**

**NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!**

THE subscriber offers for sale this fall a large stock of superior Trees selected from General McCarver's Nursery, Oregon Territory, in part as follows:

50,000 Trees two years growth from the bud, of large size; 20,000 one year's growth, consing the following different kinds:

APPLES.

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

PEARS.

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

CHERRIES.

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

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

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

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

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

E. D. WARBASS.

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

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

## Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,**

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.

☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

## Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

## Wanted.

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

July 22, 1852. 46tf

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

**THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,**

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

## HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS**

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines; French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; and also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.

H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c., &c.

Henry Johnson & Co., have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods.

July 23, 1853—46ly.

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN P. STIRLING

**ENSIGN & STIRLING,**

**LUMBER DEALERS,**

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

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

San Francisco, Sept. 25, 1853.

## E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN

**Produce and Merchandise,**

COWLITZ FARMS, W. T.

September 6, 1854. 3tf