PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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Five Days Later from Europe!

SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN!

THE SIEGE—SKIRMISHES.

RUMORED ACCEPTANCE OF THE FOUR POINTS.

A Vienna semi-official dispatch states that Prussia does not adhere to the triple treaty, but that she will renew negotiations, on her own account, with France and England. In confirmation thereof, Baron Von Ansedom has already arrived in London, charged with a special mission from Prussia.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.—A letter from Jassy, of the 9th, published in the "Augsburg Gazette," says that great activity has been perceptible among the Austrian troops of occupation, some regiments having advanced to the fortified points of the Sereth, and extended their advanced posts even as far as the Pruth.

The following important statement is taken from a speech of Lord John Russell on Friday night:

"My belief is that although not contained in the literal term of the treaty, Austria will find that, as we do not propose to diminish the territory of Russia, as we propose to leave her a great and powerful State, and to demand only securities, which are as necessary for Austria as they are for France and England, unless Russia shall consent to such fair and moderate terms, as it will be our duty to propose whenever a Minister of the Emperor shall declare he is directed to enter into negotiation—if, I say, their terms are not accepted by the Emperor of Russia, I anticipate that we shall have, before the opening of the next campaign, the alliance of Austria with us on the offensive and defensive."

SEBASTOPOL—DIARY OF THE SIEGE—The war correspondent of the London Times, under date of Nov. 23, says:

"Although it may be dangerous to communicate facts likely to be of service to the Russians, it is certainly hazardous to conceal the truth from the English people.—They must know, sooner or later, that the siege has been many days practically suspended, that our batteries are used up and silent, and that our army is exhausted by the effect of the excessive labor and watching to which it has been so incessantly exposed. The Russians know this well enough. The relaxation of our fire is self-evident; but our army, though weakened by sickness, is still equal to holding its position, and to inflict chastisement on assailants who may venture to attack. Nothing would so animate our men, destitute of all stimulating influences beyond those of undaunted spirits and the prospect of meeting the Russians outside their entrenchments, and deciding the campaign by the point of the bayonet.

"On last night there was a brisk affair between the Chasseur de Vincennes and the Russian Riflemen in front of the Flagstaff Battery earth-work, and the Russians dispelled all absurd myths about their being in want of powder and ball, by a most tremendous cannonade. Assaults and counter assaults continued, amid a furious fire, which lighted up the skies with sheets of flame from nine o'clock at night until four o'clock in the morning. The French actually penetrated behind the outer entrenchments and established themselves for a time within the 'luciente,' but as there was no preparations for a general assault, they withdrew. Vollies of musketry and salvos of cannon roared through the camp during the whole night, but few lost their rest in consequence, for those affairs are now a nightly occurrence."

Nov. 26—The fight between the French and Russian Riflemen, aided by artillery, was, as usual, renewed last night. The object of contention is a mud fort near the Quarantine Battery, which the French persist in holding, although useless. Preparations for the renewal of a general bombardment are being proceeded with from day to day; the great obstacle is the bad state of the roads.

Nov. 27—Nothing occurred.

Nov. 28—During the day the Russians fire on the British about one gun every five minutes; the English look-out man cries "Tower," Redan or Garden Battery, and the shot is returned; but the fire on the French is much more lively, and and is kept up with some effect on their earthwork and parallel.

Every night about 9 o'clock the Flag Staff, Quarantine and Wall Batteries open a furious canonade, which lasts from twenty to forty-five minutes, as hard as men can load, right into the French lines, and then follows, instantly, a sally, the result of which is invariably the same. The Russians push a strong column out of the place, rush towards the first line, drive in the pickets and riflemen, get up to the first parallel, sometimes into it, occasionally beyond it and close to the second parallel, when they are received as they advance, by the French covering parties, with a deadly fire; they halt and fire in return; are charged by the French, who route and pursue them into the town, but who are obliged to retire by the flank fire of the batteries and street guns. In this way the French lose forty or fifty men, but the loss of the Russians in these alerts must be considerable. Frequently about daybreak the Russians repeat the performance.

Nov. 29.—Storm, wind and rain. The Russians have much strengthened their defenses. They have scraped the ground in front of all their batteries, have constructed strong abattis in front of the lines, thrown up numerous earth works, and made sunken batteries before all their redoubts, and a long scarp of slopes. During the night, a particularly strong sortie was made on the French. Hearing a noise, a French rifleman crept forward and saw a column of Russians, 2000 strong, forming in the rear of the battery. The French, therefore, 700 strong, silently mounted the parapet of their own battery, and received the Russians with a deadly volley, then leaping down, attacked them with the bayonet, and compelled them to retreat.

Nov. 30.—A heavy fire on the French during the night. The Grand Duke Michael was observed making a reconnoissance at a distance of 1000 yards. Flags of truce were exchanged respecting money for the prisoners.

Dec. 1.—More rain. The state of the roads prevented the arrival of supplies, and part of the British forces put temporarily on short allowance. The deaths from fever and cholera reach 60 daily.

Dec. 2.—Continued rain. The besiegers began to erect huts for shelter. Deserters say that the condition of the Russians in the field is worse than that of the allies. Much bell-ringing and rejoicing heard in Sebastopol during the night, supposed caused by the arrival of provisions.

Dec. 5.—The Russians made a sortie against the French lines, when eight divisions of French under Gen. Forri, repulsed them with much loss.

Dec. 7.—The Paris "Moniteur" says the besiegers' batteries were re-established, and before three days, firing would be resumed. The allies are sufficiently intrenched and provisioned to remain throughout the winter.

Dec. 13.—A Russian dispatch states that up to this date nothing of importance had occurred before Sebastopol. Some small sorties had been successful; in one of them the Russians captured some small mortars and spiked others of a larger size. The fire of the allies continued feeble

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THE MORMONS.—Brigham Young, the "Great High Priest" of the Mormons, has often, with commendable modesty, compared himself to a roaring lion, and in one of his recent addresses, referring to the persecution of the saints in Missouri, a never-failing theme of comment, he softly intimates that he is a thunderer. He says:

"I know how it was in Jackson county. There are families in this city that went to that county twenty-one or twenty-two years ago last fall, if I mistake not. I know what their feelings were. All their desire was to get into the town of Independence, Jackson county, where they expected to find all sin and iniquity dried up—heaven begun on earth, and an end to all their mortal griefs. That was the motive that prompted them to go there. Poor souls! how little they knew about salvation and its mode. I might have gone there too, but I wanted to thunder, and roar out the gospel to the nations. It burned in my bones like fire pent up, so I turned my back upon Jackson county to preach the gospel of life to the people."

The mormons have a strange theory in relation to the spirit world. The delusion or imposture at whose shrine they kneel, teaches them that the departed saints of their number are engaged in the land of the spirits, in converting the devils and the doomed. One of them alluding to the subject in a public speech, said:

"As for my going into the immediate presence of God when I die, I doe not expect it, but I expect to get into the world of spirits, and associate with my brethren, and preach the gospel in the spiritual world, and prepare myself in every necessary way to receive my body again, and then enter through the vail into the celestial world. I never shall come into the presence of my Father and God until I have received my resurrected body, neither will any other person; and I doubt whether all those who profess to be Saints will ever be gathered with the spirits of the just in the spiritual world; but they will be left where they attain to. The righteous are gathered to the spirit world to prepare for the resurrection of their bodies."

A New Indian State.

The *State Gazette*, at Austin, Texas, is warmly in favor of the Indian project reported at the late session of Congress, for erecting territorial governments for the Indian tribes in the United States, with a view to their civilization, and the incorporation in due time, of the Territories into the Union as States. After recounting the provisions of the bill, the *Gazette* speaks at length of the condition and capacity of the Indians proposed to be included in these new communities, inhabiting for the most part the lands immediately adjoining Texas, and extending northwardly beyond that frontier. The Choctaws reside on the north bank of the Upper Red River, and the Creeks and Cherokees successively north of the Choctaws.

Some of these details are very interesting, and exhibit a degree of improvement and civilization of which few general readers in the United States are aware. They exhibit very encouraging signs of a capacity for civilization, and an actual progress made in the practice of self-government and in habits of industry, which go far to show that it is yet possible to preserve and improve these races, and to arrest that steady march of decay which has seemed to mark them out, from the day of their first contact with the whites, for final, total extirpation. The experiment is at least shown to be worth trying, with a possibillity of success, if entered upon in a scale commensurate in magnitude with the vastness of the material interests involved, and of the claims of the weaker and dependent race upon the justice and the humanity of the conqueror. The enlightened policy, no less than the enlarged philanthropy of the American people, requires the most earnest study of any feasible project which promises the protection, settlement and civilization of the Indian tribes. Pushed forward by the inevitable tide of emigrant progress to the far wilds beyond the Mississippi, and met there by settlements advancing from the Pacific side, they are hemmed about, and must perish sooner or later, unless they can be brought together, taught to abandon hunting for support, and trained to the pursuits of agricultural life, and the habits of settled and civilized communities.

The Choctaws are already far advanced in this stage of Indian progress. They have a regular form of representative government, administered with general fidelity and much success. They enjoy the benefits of a written constitution suited to their condition. The government is divided into the same classes of agents as our own. They have legislative, judicial, and executive departments. Their law making power is divided in two branches, and their laws are annually printed and distributed. They have a judiciary, of which part is elective by the people—the superior judges by the Legislature. And they have a system of common schools, for which they appropriated $26,000 during the last year.—They have settled homes, fixed and industrious habits, and are anxious for improvement.

The Chickasaws are not so far advanced as the Choctaws, but they are described as industrious, and are anxious to see their children educated. They raise vast quantities of corn, which is bought from them by Government contractors at very low rates. They own several mills and gins on Red River.

According to the testimony of the Indian agents, this civilizing process is beginning to be appreciated even by the wildest tribes of the further prairies. Major Narbers, of Texas, testifies that some of the principal chiefs of the southern band of Camanches are fully impressed with the necessity of "settling down," and "are not only willing, but appear anxious to do so." He is satisfied that with two or three years subsistence secured by the General Government, with the necessary instruction in raising stock and making corn, &c., they would be able to sustain themselves; and here is the difficulty. Hunting, while it requires a disproportionate extent of territory to supply the means of subsistence, provides only scantily, and for the present. The ravages on the southern frontiers and into Mexico spring as much from the positive necessities of subsistance as from any other cause; and hence the absolute necessity as well as the high expediency that the Government of the United States should make provision at least for their temporary support, as an economical mode of repressing depredations and diminishing the necessity for costly military establishments. The policy enters into the question of territories for Indian residences and Indian civilization becomes an essential part of the system of frontier protection.

The subject is one full of interest, and we hope that it will not be lost sight of in the prints or in the discussions before Congress. That body is slow to be moved on any subject which does not mix itself up with the struggles of the day for party power and personal gains; but we must, perforce, try to content ourselves with the hope that there is a better time coming, without being able to guess when.

Of the Cherokees, we have heard more. They have a government very much like that of the Choctaws. While the mass of them are making slow but steady advance in knowledge and industrious habits, they have an educated class of wealthy and intelligent chiefs, who live, like Southern planters, on the estates they cultivate.—The Cherokees have considerable taste in embroidery, and manufacture a large amount of cotton and woolen goods. Their appetite for reading may be judged from the fact that there were printed last year in the nation 516,000 copies of books.

The Creeks are behind the Cherokees, but the accounts of the missionaries report a steady improvement. They have become cultivators of the soil, and raise annually a large surplus of corn and provisions for sale. The Senecas and the Shawnees, too, have farms which will compare with those of the Middle States.

THE CHOCTAWS.—Our readers probably remember that the recent meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Hartford, resolutions were passed to disolve their connection with the Choctaw schools, because those Indians had refused the missionaries permission to teach the slave children of the tribe. The action of the Board was communicated to the council of the Choctaw nation, and in a recent communication to that body, Col. Harkins, the chief, refers to it as follows:

"What are we to infer from this, but that they have their secret designs, and a greater feeling for the welfare of the slave among us, than for the Indians? There is no State in the South that would be willing for the Abolitionists to teach their slaves; and in fact they dare not attempt it; and it is because we are *Indians* that they suppose that they can have the same privilege among us. If the abolitionists are not satisfied to teach our children alone, then I say for one, let the connection between us and the American Board be dissolved, and every Abolitionist be driven out of the nation at once. We have treated the missionaries sent out to us by the American Board as well as ever missionaries were treated by any unenlightened people. We placed our children in their hands. We gave them lands to cultivate—and placed under their management our school funds, thus showing on our part, not only a reliance upon their labors, but our open and confiding spirit, and never once have we prosecuted them, or attempted to drive out of the country, even those whom we knew not to be good men. We have not prevented them from preaching to our slaves. This has been the course pursued by the Choctaws toward the missionaries sent out among us; but we had a right to pass laws prohibiting them from teaching our slaves, because we know them to be a dangerous people, who neither regarded the law of God nor that of man as binding upon their conduct or conscience. Because we have done this, the Board looks upon it as an outrage, and declares her intention to withdraw her teachers from our schools. Let it be done, and the sooner the better. And now let us look for missionaries and teachers from such as we can live in peace and unity with, from whom we will have no fears that they will not teach anything beyond what the apostles of Jesus Christ taught in their day.

If to please the abolitionists the Council should repeal the act which has given so much offence to the Board, you will see a party spirit arise among us, which will not be put down until every abolitionist is made to leave the nation.

Repeal that act and you may at once agree upon your Council being dictated to by the abolitionists of the North.

Our people need not fear that the schools will cease on account of the threatened withdrawal of the present teachers by the American Board, for it was our money that brought them hither, and surely our money can again bring us as good if not better teachers."

In the same communication the Chief also speaks upon another important subject—urging upon his tribe the importance of notifying the government of the United States that they are willing to adopt Johnson's territorial bill, and wish it to pass Congress in its present shape. He lays before them the advantages which will result to the nation from its adoption, saying that it will secure them their homes, place them on a level with the white man, make them citizens of the United States, and give them a delegate to Congress—whereas should they reject the offer, they will eventually lose their distinctive character as a people, and be swallowed up, as it were, without regard to their just rights. He says:

"We may depend upon it as being a fixed fact, that our Indian days of peace are forever departed from us, and that no opposition from us can stay the onward march of the people of the United States in their career to greatness and the full occupancy of the American continent. We have no power or influence to bear upon any movement of the government, for we are looked upon as children—as wards under her care and protection, and that she has the power to do as she pleases with us. There is nothing the Choctaws can do to change the course of things.

Their only chance to live, and exist as a people, will be to educate and civilize as fast as possible the rising generation. And surely now is the time for us to stand together unitedly. We should consider well our situation, and the course we are about to take at this time, for one mis-step may prove disastrous and fatal to our people.—I recommend that the Council take this matter into consideration, and appoint a committee to report, and point out the advantages and disadvantages of the bill to the Choctaws."

☞ At a recent agricultural fair in Portland, Oregon, three apples were exhibited which weighed each upwards of two pounds.

FREE BLACKS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Colonists of Australia appear anxious to induce the free blacks of the United States to settle among them, and hold out much stronger inducements than either Canada or Liberia. There is no prejudice against color in Australia, and there the blacks may attain (if they are capable) equality in social position and political rights. The establishment of a line of steamers between Panama and Sydney, which the Colonists warmly support, is looked upon as an important means of securing the immigration of the American colored population. A writer upon the subject, in the Sydney "Mercantile Journal," thus argues:

"I should remark, the American steamer to Navy Bay performs the passage from thence to New York in eight to ten days. By last accounts the railroad across the Isthmus was progressing, and passengers had crossed over in four hours, the distance being about fifty miles. And now to come to my practical topic—the colored class of the United States. I again repeat, that thousands would emigrate to Australia, a country where no distinction exists as to color, and where they would be treated as British subjects. As to color, a great many are not one degree from the white—but in the States, let them be ever so fair, they are a cast-off race from their white brethren; and as this climate in many respects is similar to that of the southern States of America, they would give Australia a preference to Canada; and like the Europeans, in a short time they would write to their relations and friends to come out and join them. They speak our language, (their mother tongue)—support their own places of worship, being mostly Dissenters; and they are, generally speaking, a strong robust race, and in them is instilled the enterprising spirit of the Americans. Surely such men are preferable to the Chinamen, not possessing any of these qualifications. The Chinamen have, I believe, but one object in view, to make as much money as they can, and then return to their own country; when once settled amongst us, the Americans I particularly allude to, have no such inducements; here they have a good climate, a liberal government, and by their own industry and perseverance may attain to the most honorable situations in life—whereas, in their own country they are not much better off in point of liberty than slaves.

"There is a line of packets already running between Valparaiso and Panama, and there are thousands of Californians flocking to Panama, on their way to San Francisco and to the Atlantic States, numbers of whom would doubtless come to Australia, if there were increased and constant facilities of communication."

Even in the United States the plan of negro emigration would meet with encouragement, as appears by the following paragraph, which we copy from a late paper, which shows that the first steps have already been taken:

"EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The "New York Evening Post" publishes the project of an important scheme for the promotion of emigration from the United States to Australia, which appears to be well received in influential quarters. It is designed especially to attract the free negroes of the United States. The particulars are set forth in a letter from Messrs. Belt & Sons, a large Sydney house, to R. W. Cameron, the proprietor of the pioneer line of Australian packets, who is to be the exclusive agent in the United States for the Sydney house. The terms contemplate the accommodation of poor persons, who are healthy adults, but have not money to pay their passage. They are to enter into an agreement to work out their passage money when they reach Sydney, the Council of the Colony having passed a law designed strictly to enforce such contract."

Mormon Temple at Salt Lake.

The temple which the Mormons are building at the City of the Salt Lake, is described as promising to be a wonderful structure, covering an area of 21,850 square feet. The block on which it is located is forty rods square, and contains ten acres of ground, around which a lofty wall has already been erected, to be surmounted by an iron railing, manufactured by the Mormons themselves, at their iron works in Iron county, Utah Territory. The Temple building will have a length of 186½ feet east and west, including towers, of which there are three at the east and three at the west, the width will be ninety-nine feet.—The northern and southern walls are eight feet thick. The towers spoken of above are cylindrical, surmounted by octagon turrets and pinnacles, and having inside spiral stairways leading to the battlements.—Besides these, there are four other towers on the four principal corners of the building, square in form and terminating in spires. On the western end will be placed, in otto relievo, the great Dipper of Ursa Major. As regards the interior arrangements, there will be in the basement a baptismal font, 57 feet long by 35 wide, and on the first floor, a large hall, 120 feet long by 80 feet wide; while on the third floor there will be another of the same size, besides numerous other rooms for various purposes. Around the outside of the building will be a promenade from eleven to twenty-two feet wide.

☞ Two men named Charles Bolen and Herman Lucas, have been arrested in New Orleans for uttering fraudulent and forged applications for bounty lands.

MORMONISM.—The general impression seems to prevail that there will yet be difficulty in Utah with those wonderful and strange fanatics, the Mormons. Law must take its course, though the heavens should fall, and a successor to Brigham Young will have to be named. We trust the administration has the "back-bone" (to use an expression of Senator Sumner's) to see that its dignity and authority are fully sustained; so that when an appointment is once made, all proper measures may be taken to prevent any infraction of law or any mob attempt to set at defiance the supreme authority of the Government. Young, who seems to be half madman and half statesman, says he will not cease to exercise the gubernatorial functions over Utah until the Lord commands Brigham to lay down the sceptre. This is equivalent to a threat, and will no doubt have its weight at Washington.

We published a week or more ago accounts of the arrival at Great Salt Lake City of Colonel Steptoe with a considerable force of U. S. Infantry. It has since been announced that this force is to remain at the head-quarters of Joe-smith-ism during the coming winter. This is significant, and seems to imply a determination on the part of Pierce to make a show of authority at least. It is earnestly to be hoped that circumstances will not require regiments as well as corporals' guards there.

While on this matter we copy a paragraph of an article we have seen in several exchanges, from the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury*.

Mormonish is theocracy, and involves not only a social gradation in iniquity, but an anti-republican alliance between Church and State. No country can be free in which polygamy prevails. Utah can demand admission into the Union by no claim of reason or right. The people will repel its embrace with universal and unconquerable aversion.

There can be no fellowship between Mormon and Christrian. They cannot exist under the same social system—they cannot be partners in political power. Freedom of conscience is one thing—exemption from the restraints of decency and morality quite another. The constitution guarantees religious liberty, but gives no license to the excesses of concupiscence.

This is all truth well expressed, but we must say it comes with an excessively bad grace from a paper which has proclaimed to the whole world that slavery is neither an evil nor a sin. Such language was employed by that sheet some weeks since.—Polygamy is a social evil and a sin of awful enormity, but certainly not a whit worse than slavery. What can you say of polygamy that you cannot say of slavery—what can you charge against Utah that you cannot charge against South Carolina, or Georgia, or almost any of the Southern States.

Henry A. Wise on the Know-Nothings.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Virginia being charged with belonging to a secret political society, writes to the Richmond *Enquirer* an elaborate letter, concluding as follows:

I belong to a secret society, but for no political purpose. I am a native Virginian, my ancesors on both sides for two hundred years, were citizens of this country and this State—half English, half Scotch. I am a Protestant by birth, by babtism, by intellectual belief and by adoption. I am an American, in every fibre and in every feeling an American, yet in every character, in every relation, in every sense, with all my head, and all my heart, and all my might, I protest against this secret organization of *Natives Americans* and of *Protestants* to proscribe Roman Catholics and naturalized citizens!

Now, will they proscribe me? That question weighs not a feather with

Your obedient servant
HENRY A. WISE.

FEELING IN RUSSIA.—The following extract of a letter from a respectable and well informed citizen of the United States to a friend in Washington dated St. Petersburg, Russia, Sept. 18, 1854, gives, to our mind, a very fair idea of the determined spirit of the Russians:

The war is scarcely begun. There is no chance for any power, be it ever so great, to conquer Russia. The Emperor is only preparing for war. Next year he will have in the field, ready for active battle, one and a half million of soldiers, well drilled. The people are all for the war, and he has no trouble in getting soldiers, for it is with them a religious war. They want the Christian faith to be sanctioned over the world. They are the most devoted people on earth, and the last crucifix will go for the war before they give it up.

MINISTERS TO ENGLAND.—It is known that Mr. Buchanan has signified his determination to resign his post as Minister to England, at an early period next year.—There have been many speculators as to his successor, and the most prominent name, at present, is that of Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Hon. David S. Reid, the present Governor of this State, has been chosen by the Democracy of the Legislature, to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the expiration of the term of Willie P. Mangum, on the 3d of March 1855.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Foreigners--No. I.

We beg the indulgence of our readers a few moments whilst we enter into a brief examination of the principles and objects sought to be advanced by the commonly known order of know nothings—the class of men comprising the order, their obligations to support members of the order for office on all occasions, or not vote at all, &c.

On the Atlantic side, and in most of the United States, the doctrine of the organization inculcates, and the ritual prescribes foreigners from the right of suffrage, without first having resided in the country for a period of twenty-one years.

The members are sworn not to support for any office of honor or profit, any foreigner, or foreign or American member of the Roman Catholic church.—Although not so strenuously insisted upon in this or Oregon territory, yet in the large cities of the Atlantic, not only foreigners are prescribed, with American catholics, but also the immediate descendents of foreigners, and of catholics, even to the third and fourth generation—together with all American protestants, united in marriage with catholic ladies, are debarred from membership with the order, and prescribed from holding office.

The ostensible object of the organization is declared to be, to break down all existing parties, and elect to office none but American protestants—such as a majority shall select—for whom all the members of the respective wigwams are required to vote, or not vote at all.

Why this opposition to the rights of franchise being exercised by foreigners? In order first to obtain a key to the answer, let us first ascertain how the foreign vote has usually been cast. It is well known that heretofore the mass of the Irish and German naturalized citizens have been supporters of the democratic party, believing that that party advocated the largest privileges to the masses, as well as the largest amount of popular and religious liberty. And hence it is that the trustees of the defunct whig party, which has, since the days of the repeal of the alien and sedition laws of the elder Adams—sought through various party names, to procure their re-enactment, in part, at least, and hence it is that the said trustees, are now making a bold and secret movement, to disfranchise, by a united blow of almost numberless factions, the whole foreign population of the country to that end.

That the present native American party received its vitality in the death-struggle of expiring whiggery, is too plain to admit of argument; and occasionally a member of the by-gone party, has the boldness to denounce, and the honesty to acknowledge the legitimate paternity of know nothingism. In reference to the members of the new and secret order, the Chicago (Ill.) Journal, the oldest if not the sharpest whig newspaper in Chicago, says:

"They are usually the sloughed off, broken down representatives of whiggery; men whose services having been dispensed with by the honester portions of their party saw no course open for them, but to steal out of the ranks and stab their former party friends in the back, whose natural proclivities to treason having been exposed, led them to the formation of other parties where malice towards their betters and craving after provender, might be simultaneously gratified."

But the above is not applicable alone to the members of the whig party. Professedly democratic know nothings, in many instances, will find, on personal investigation, a case in point. Yet how strange it is that professed democrats, who boast of a foreign ancestry as aiding in the achievement of the liberties of our country—who boast of their fathers having supported Jefferson for the presidency, during whose administration a repeal of the alien and sedition laws was effected—who boast of the expansion of the area of freedom, under the auspices of the democratic party, and exult in the safety of our institutions and our rapid and permanent growth in wealth and power, until we have evoked the envy of surrounding nations—strange, indeed that SUCH men, after our republican form of government has stood a successful experimental test of more than half a century—extending the elective franchise to aliens, and passing triumphantly through wars and revolutions, on the batlte-field and at the ballot-box—native born, side by side with the Irishman and German—should now suddenly awake to the danger of allowing a foreigner to hold an office, or exercising the political right of a citizen, without first acquiring a residence in the land of their adoption of twenty-one years! How ought the bones of the sages of the revolution to "rattle with transport in their tomb," and the remaining republican band that assisted in the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency to rejoice, that it was reserved for the notorious E. Z. C. JUDSON, alias "Ned Buntline," now under arrest in Maine, on a charge of murder, and whom the gallows has long since levied upon—to turn Native Americanism into Know Nothingism, and not only assume that it is UNSAFE for foreigners to be allowed the privilege of voting without a residence of twenty-one years, but that it is DANGEROUS to permit a foreigner, or even a Roman Catholic AMERICAN to hold any kind of an office, and that they must be prevented from so doing! How ridiculous—how proscriptive—how anti-republican!

By a carefully prepared article published in the N. Y. Tribune, some time since, it was assumed, that the loss to the United States heretofore annually accruing through the labor and treasure of the foreign immigration—seriously arrested by the European war—would largely offset the advantages derived from the market afforded for our surplus agricultural products enhanced, and consequent upon that war—concluding with the assumption that the labor and treasure performed by, and accompanying the foreign immigration was annually a greater source of wealth to the United States, than was afforded by the gold mines of California. If this be correct, what would have been the present population, wealth, power, position as a nation and extent of our national domain, if, after the war of the revolution the country had turned oyster, like Japan, and excluded foreigners from a home on our soil? Why our population would now have ranged but between ten and fifteen millions. Instead of occupying a front rank amongst the nations of the earth, we would be only a second or third rate power, and our territorial limits would most likely be confined within the limits of the original thirteen states! And why have the oppressed in Europe left their native land to make their home amongst us? Who will presume to say, that without the expectation of a full enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, a desirable class of foreigners would have cast their lot amongst us?—And certainly we would be better off without, than with such foreigners, who would be willing to adopt our country as their home, without the rights of citizens.

But they are here—the worthy, the indifferent, and the unworthy are here—here alike by invitation of our constitution and laws—here, because encouraged—because they have been told that by coming to our shores they should receive the blessings of citizenship, and the rights of religious and political liberty—and do we want to violate our word before the world? Are they not law-abiding citizens? We have laws for the punishment of the wrong-doer. Are they not taxed, and do they not contribute to the support of government, federal, state and territorial? Do they not rally to their country's standard when the tocsin of war is sounded, and freely mingle their blood, with native born, in defence of the national honor? Who have contributed, more than the industrious, frugal German, in aiding in the huge task of converting our immense forests into cultivated fields? To the labor of whose hands are we mainly indebted for the construction of our chains of canals and rail-roads—which, after connecting state with state, and branching to all points of the compass, again, concentrate, and front the broad Pacific with their long hissing trains? The Irishman—the German—the FOREIGNER! What, in short, contributes so much to the intellectual and physical development and superiority of mankind, nationally; and in every respect, as the mingling together of different races? Departed Rome can refer us to the Sabines for an answer. America is a living evidence of its effect, and Utah Mormonism is now in a fair way of writing for their posterity a history of the other side of the picture

But to conclude—a foreigner declares his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, the moment he treads the decks of the vessel that is destined to bear him away from European oppression, and from the moment his feet presses American soil, his allegiance to his former sovereign is virtually dissolved. If not citizens in fact, the recent bloody battle fields of Mexico can exhibit grave-yards, whose tenants, altho' foreigners by birth, had passed through the baptism of blood in defence of the land of their adoption.

We will refer to this subject at another time.

☞ DR. G. A. LATHROP.—This gentleman takes his disparture for the Atlantic States, via San Francisco, on the bark "Sarah Warren," in some one of which, he intends to make his future permanent home. Dr. L. has been a resident of Olympia for over three years, during which time, in the practice of his profession, has given, we believe, universal satisfaction to all requiring his professional aid or advice. His excellent traits of character for honor and uprightness, added to his fine intellectual and gentlemanly social qualities, have endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and we bespeak for him, wherever his lot may be cast, the hand of friendship and kindness.

☞ The "HICKORY CLUB" was well attended on Wednesday evening last, and we are much mistaken in the signs of the times, and the enthusiastic spirit of its members, if whiggery, with all its coalitions, does not come out of the approaching contest with a very sore head.

ARRIVED.—The bark "Mary Melville," Capt. Darby, arrived at the port of Olympia on Monday last, 25 days from San Francisco with merchandise &c., for Olympia and Steilacoom.

On Saturday last 17th inst., the brig "Geo. Emery," Capt. Trask, arrived at Steilacoom 35 days from San Francisco—reports having south-east gales outside.

On Sunday 18th, the brig "E. D. Wolf," Capt. Cook, arrived at Steilacoom.

The brig "Glencoe" and bark "Russel," Capts. Colton, and Leary, arrived at Teekalet, on the 16th inst., 5 days from San Francisco.

The schooner Mary Dunn, arrived at Seadget Head on the 18th inst., to load with salmon, lumber, &c., for San Francisco.

The brig Eolion, Capt. Briard, is loading at Teekalet with lumber, spars, &c., for Hong Kong. The schooner R. B. Potter is also in that port.

SAILED.—The schooner "Kaluna," Capt. Condage, sailed from Teekalet, for Honolulu, Oahu, on the 8th inst, with sawed lumber.

From Teekalet, on the 18th inst., the bark Brontes, Capt. Bray, for San Francisco, with lumber.

The ship "Nile," Capt. Rose, sailed from Seattle on Sunday 18th inst., for Honolulu, Oahu.

Bark "Luika," with a cargo of lumber, shingles and Salmon.

THE MAJOR TOMPKINS.—News has just been received at this place, of the loss of the "Major Tompkins," reported to have been wrecked off Vancouver's Island, in a very heavy gale. She is reported to have been blown ashore on the rocks, on the south side of the entrance to the harbor of Victoria, and a lady passenger is said to have been drowned. The steamer is reported a total wreck, but we have not learned any particulars as to other losses, if any.

COAL.—A new vein of coal 8 feet in thickness was discovered on the Bellingham Bay Co's. coal claim, and much superior to any yet discovered.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Hon. COLUMBIA LANCASTER, delegate in Congress, for public documents, papers &c., received by the last mail.

CAPT. SILAS E. BURROWS, of the ship "Lady Pierce," has written a very interesting letter from Hongkong, detailing his late visit to Japan, which we find published in the San Francisco *Times and Transcript*. We will give our readers a perusal of it in a few weeks.

Great preparations were being made to celebrate the funeral obsequies of the late King Kamahamea III. at Honolulu, in an imposing manner. The ceremonies were to take place on the 6th of January, the procession to start from the Palace.

An important treaty has been concluded with the government of the Loo Choo Islands.

Territorial Convention.

We understand that fault is found by some of the members of the democratic party, in *one* county, at least, as to the *time* designated by the central committee for the meeting of the democratic territorial convention. It was the intention of the committee in fixing upon the time, to consult the convenience of the whole territory. It was thought advisable that the convention should be called at least as early as the 7th of May, and it was feared that by postponing the call until a later day, the waters of the Columbia, Cowlitz and other rivers, would be swollen so much as to seriously interfere with the attendance of delegates from the southern portion of the territory. In view of the above, and from the fact that the call has already been published two weeks, the committee fear that the making of any change now, might lead to serious embarrassment and misunderstanding in the party.

An early appointment of delegates is desirable in the persons of democrats who will be sure to attend. It is desirable above all things, that every county should be fully and fairly represented, in order that no dissatisfaction may exist after the nomination shall have been made.

The late Geo. W. Stevens.

It is with profound regret that we announce the melancholy intelligence of the death by drowning of GEO. W. STEVENS, the relative and private secretary of Gov. Stevens. Up to the present time all efforts to recover his remains have proved unavailing.

This young gentleman was singularly fitted for a high career of honor and usefulness; particularly is his death, a loss to this young Territory, in which he took the most lively interest, and of whose great future he had a thorough appreciation. He delighted in its scenery, and understood and sympathized with its inhabitants. He was emphatically one of our pioneers, and had, at the time of his death, established among scientific men a reputation as the Astronomer of the Eastern Division of the Northern Railroad Exploration. He was fortunate in the tender sympathies and careful nurture of his youth. A father of learning, of high social and moral qualifications, now filling with credit an important judicial position; a mother whose loveliness and beauty of mind and person, although some years deceased, is fresh in the hearts of all her friends, brothers and sisters united in the ties of a most happy family circle—these constituted the happy elements of the rearing of his childhood and youth. Great care was taken with his education, and in this connection his grandfather, now 85 years of age, must not be forgotten. This venerable man had traveled extensively abroad, and in his early and mature manhood, as a merchant in a large business, was know for his rare probity and his extensive information. The last mail brought from him to his beloved grandson a long letter, the character, as firm as that of a man of 40 years, giving the news of the family and neighborhood, and replete with a practical and genial wisdom, characteristic of the venerable old patriarch.

At eighteen years of age, the subject of this notice entered the public service as an aid in the survey of the coast of the United States, under the superintendence of Prof. Bache, and here his varied and decided ability, his unwearied application, and his courteous manners, soon caused him to be rapidly promoted and to be generally and favorably known. His labors were, for so young a man, remarkable. In six months he was promoted to the chief clerkship of the office, and at the end of the two years, he not only had made himself familiar with the ordinary business placed in his hands, but had mastered nearly all the methods used in the observations and computations—had became a good practical Geodetist and Astronomer, and was familiar with the mechanism of nearly every instrument on the survey.

It was the observation of Mr. Hilgard, one of the ablest mathematicians of the country, and his preceptor and chief on the survey in his scientific studies, that his progress and acquirements were altogether the most remarkable he had ever known.

When his relative, Gov. Stevens, was appointed the Governor of this Territory, and placed in charge of the exploration of the northern route, the situation of private secretary, and of one of the Astronomers of the exploration, was offered to and accepted by him.

Since this time his course is so well known to many persons in this vicinity, that any extended observations are unnecessary. It will be sufficient to state, that since his arrival in the Territory, he has been unwearied in prosecuting his scientific studies, and that he has contributed a full series of meteorological observations for for one year, and has determined the geographical position of this place. He was well fitted for high duties in many careers of usefulness.

His whole character was an admirable blending of strength and gentleness. He was essentially a man of great resolution, daring, enterprise and purpose, who adhered with great inflexibility to his determinations, yet he was so gentle, so kindly, so courteous and so disinterested, that his strength did not fully appear in ordinary intercourse. He was also remarkable for his discretion, and was eminently trustworthy in a confidential capacity.

To his friends, his death is a bereavement which time only can obliterate. His memory will be precious—his life an example. His bright and pure spirit is now in the heavenly mansion. *

NEWS ITEMS.

By Stuart's Express!

To STUART, who arrived at Olympia on Friday evening last, with an express, we are indebted for Oregon dates to February 10th—San Francisco to Feb. 12th, and from the Atlantic cities to Jan. 12th.

The Oregon *Times* announces the return of Mr. R. R. Thompson, Indian agent at Umatilla and the Dalles, bringing a report, on authority of some friendly Indians, that seven chiefs of the Snake tribe had banded together for the purpose of resisting the whites coming into their country. Mr. T. deems it unsafe for small parties or trains to enter their country.

The *Times* announces Gen. Lane and Judge Pratt, as the most prominent candidates before the convention for delegate to Congress, and also mentions the names of Delason Smith, Judge Williams, J. K. Kelley and Dr. Drew, as being favorably spoken of by their friends as candidates for that position.

The whigs of Oregon have called a territorial convention, to come off at Corvallis on the 18th of April.

To the San Francisco *Herald*, *Times and Transcript*, and *Alta California*, we are mainly indebted for the news, European, and from the Atlantic side and elsewhere; from which it will be seen, says the San Francisco *Herald*, "Sebastopol still holds out—the rains were constant, and greatly embarrassed the operations of the besiegers—fever and cholera were carrying off fifty or sixty of the Allies daily—reinforcements were constantly reaching them—the Russians made a sortie almost every night principally against the French, but were regularly beaten back, at times, after a fierce conflict and great loss—the English are about to enlist German and Swiss mercenaries—the French have sent a division of the Army to the Danube—Omer Pacha was on the eve of departure for the Crimea with thirty-five thousand of his best troops—the Russians lost forty vessels by a hurricane in the Sea of Azoff; two or three of their war steamers had ventured out of Sebastopol, and attempted to bombard the French lines—Austria is as usual playing a double part; the terms of her new treaty with the Allies are equivalent to a declaration of war against Russia, yet she explains them away, to the Czar, so as to make them mean nothing; her army of occupation in the Principalities was approaching the Russian army on the Pruth and Sereth, and another Russian army had advanced to her frontiers—the war like tribes of Central Asia and Afghanistan have taken sides with Great Britain—the Panama Railroad has been completed ere this—Ecuador denies that she has sold the Galapagos Islands to the United States—Peru is still in a state of commotion; the revolutionists under Generals Castilla and Elias were near Lima threatening every day an attack upon that city the last stronghold of President Echinique—a revolution has broken out in Bolivia against the Government of President Belzu; two regiments of cavalry under General Acha headed the movement, which had been swelled by accessions—Chile is quiet—another civil war has broken out in the Argentine Republic; the army of the Confederated States under the Presidency of General Urquiza, has invaded the seceding State of Buenos Ayres, and been repulsed with loss—the revolutionists of Acapulco are in great spirits; more than one thousand of Santa Ana's troops have deserted to the rebels and joined the forces under Alvarez's Lieutenant, General Moreno; a march on the city of Mexico is expected."

The Legislature of California have not yet succeeded in electing a U. S. Senator. The thirty-seventh ballot is reported as follows: Gwin 39;—Edwards 36;—Broderick 13;—McCorkle 8;—Whitesides 13;—McDougall 2;—Norton 1.

Judge "Lynch" still appears to preside, and no doubt dispenses a considerable amount of justice in some of the districts in California. Two men were recently hung at Los Angelos for a violation of penal law. Another was hung near Oakland, Cal., for aiding in the escape of prisoners confined in the Oakland jail, besides several others, who have been summarily executed in different portions of the State.

FEARFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The steamer Pearl, from Marysville, just as she passed the conflux of the Sacramento and American Rivers exploded, and sent in a moment from forty to sixty human beings into eternity.

The above disaster occurred on the 27th ult. There were 98 passengers aboard (many of them Chinamen,)—whole number including the crew, 116;—of whom 40 were found dead—27 wounded—known to be missing 8—uninjured 14—total accounted 89—unaccounted for 28. A public funeral took place by order of the council on the day after the disaster, and the engineer was arrested the next day and confined in the station house. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury has not yet been made public, but it is said to be to this effect: That the parties were killed by an explosion of the steamer Pearl, on Friday, 27th inst., at half past 12 o'clock; and that the same was caused by culpable negligence on the part of the engineer.

The long expected completion of the Panama Railroad was near at hand by the latest dates, and on the 25th January, passengers on the cars were to cross from ocean to ocean as an experimental trip.

In connection with this most important event, we would mention the launch of the steamer *Young America*, from the beach at Tabogo, on the 5th inst.; but unfortunately she broke her piston-rod during an excursion which willl probably lay her up for two months, as the accident must be repaired at San Francisco.

MEXICO—SURRENDER AT ACAPULCO.—According to information gathered at Acapulco, a body of troops one thousand in number, belonging to Santa Anna's army, surrendered on the plain near Ayutla, about thirty-four leagues from Acapulco, to General Don Rosendo Moreno, the chief of the brigade of that name, on the 17th of January. The majority of them were incorporated into the army of Alvarez, being good fighters and well armed.

FROM EL PASSO.—Advices from El Passo, report the attack of a mail train by the Indians, which was met and repulsed without any loss on the part of the whites, but reports the Indian loss at 17 killed and wounded.

U. S. SENATE.—HON. DAVID L. YULEE.—This gentleman was elected, on the 15th inst., by the Legislature of Florida, a Senator from that State for six years from the 4th day of March next, when the term of Hon. Jackson Morton will expire.

Hon. David L. Yulee was chosen on the first ballot. The vote stood as follows:

Yulee,	31
Brown,	21
Black	2

"The congressional career of Mr. YULEE," says the *Washington Union*, "extending over a long series of years, has been such as to inspire the confidence of his own party, and to secure the respect of the whole country. He first took his seat in the lower House as a delegate, where he remained until 1845, when Florida was admitted into the Union as a State. On the meeting of the first legislature in that state he was elected to the United States Senate, and remained in that body until 1851. During the political excitement of late years, Mr. Yulee has always shown himself to be a sound, unwavering national democrat."

In Missouri there have been several unsuccessful attempts to elect a U. S. Senator in place of Atchison, who, at the last accounts, stood the best chance of being winner. Doniphan, Whig, was the next highest candidate, and Benton the next.

James Harlan, Whig, has been elected by the legislature of Iowa to the U. States Senate.

☞ A resolution has passed the New York Legislature to proceed to the election of a U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Seward, on the 6th of February.

SAM HOUSTON.—Accounts from Texas state that Gen. Houston will resign his seat in the Senate at the expiration of the present session. The Indians on the frontier were becoming more tractable, the six companies of rangers ordered out by the Governor having had the effect of making them soliciteus for peace.

The *Evening Post* learns by a private letter from Paris, that Hon. John Y. Mason, U. S. Minister to France, was struck with paralysis at two o'clock on the morning of the 27th of December, and was quite unwell when the letter was closed.

RECEPTION OF MR. SOULE AT MADRID.—The Washington *Star* says that positive intelligence has been received by the Government, that Mr. Soule was cordially received at Madrid.

The Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, formerly United States Senator from Indiana, it is stated, proposes shortly to remove to California, to resume the practice of law.

Thomas Wilson Dorr, commonly known as "Governor Dorr," died in Providence on the 28th of December, at the age of forty-nine years.

Senator Norris, of New Hhampshire, died at Washington on the evening of the 11th.

☞ John Mitchell has retired from the editorship of the "Citizen." He is succeened by Mr. McClenehan.

☞ John Cain, of Indiana, has been appointed Indian Agent in Washington Territory.

Walter R. Jones, Esq., of New York, was suffering from an attack of paralysis.

Ex-Governor Morehead died at Covington Ky., a short time since.

Congressional.

Very little is doing in Congress, and little is likely to be done. Mr. Latham, of California, has made a very creditable speech on the establishment of a line of mail steamships between San Francisco and Shanghai. The Senate bill for that purpose was reported by Mr. McDougal, and re-committed to the committee on Post Offices and Post roads.

In the House, the Senate bill authorizing the construction of a sub-marine telegraph from the Mississippi to the Pacific, was referred to the committee of the whole.

Senate bill for continuing in force, for a limited period, the act for settling private land claims in California, was referred to committee on public lands.

An attempt was made to amend the Post office appropriation bill, so as to authorize the carrying of the mails from Independence to San Francisco, the contractors to open the road and charge moderate toll for passengers; but the amendment failed.

On the 2d ult. the President sent to the House his reasons for vetoing the River and Harbor bill, and the message was referred to committee of the whole. A bill to prevent the introduction of foreign paupers was also referred.

On the 3d, the bill to continue in force, for one year, from March next, the act for the settlement of land claims, (introduced by Hon. Mr. Latham,) was passed. Same day, the democratic Senators and Representatives held a caucus in reference to the tariff. A resolution in favor of the revenue standard was adopted.

On Thursday, in the Senate, the House bill of Mr. Latham, in reference to the adjudication of land claims in California was passed without debate. In the House, same day, the bill for the relief of settlers on overflowed and swamp lands, was under consideration.

In the United States Senate, on January 5th, Mr. Sumner introduced a memorial asking that the Secretary of the Navy be empowered to send one or more vessels to the relief of Dr. Kane. The Military Academy bill, for appropriations was passed.

In the House of Representatives, January 9.h, the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Latham, of California, spoke at length upon it.

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 11, the Know Nothing question excluded all other considerations. The House went into committee at an early hour, nominally on the Pacific Railroad bill, when Mr. Chandle, Whig, from Philadelphia, replied to the Know Nothing speech of Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, asserting that the head of the Roman Catholic Church does not claim the right to interfere with the political affairs of any country but that of which he is the sovereign, and announcing himself ready, with every other Roman Catholic, to resist such an assumption whenever made.

The proposition to tender the mediation of the United States between the European belligerents still occupies some attention. The Russian legation here is evidently in favor of the proposition; and there is good reason to believe the tender would be cheerfully accepted by the Czar. But it is deemed quite as certain that Louis Napoleon would refuse our kind officers.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, introduced a bill establishing an additional Land Office in Oregon. Referred.

It is stated that the democratic members of the U. S. Senate will shortly make a demonstration against the Know Nothings.

The administration is anxious for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. But the sentiment of Congress is not favorable to immediate action.

THE TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE U. STATES—FRANCE AND ENGLAND DISSATISFIED WITH IT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes: "Upon the receipt in Europe of our recently formed treaty with Russia, a correspondence took place between France and England—this treaty and the United States being the subject-matter of consideration. A check to the grasping avarice of the United States was determined upon—a portion of the navy was immediately recalled—Lord Clarrenden made public that France and England had in store something for the United States, after they had beaten Russia. This scheme fell through upon the receipt of unfavorable news from the East."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TREATY.—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1854.—The administration is anxious for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, but the sentiment of Congress is not favorable to immediate action. Our legislatures want to know first what is to be done in reference to Cuba, and seem indisposed to take up the subject until the plan of the administration as to the latter is developed. It is said that the Committee on foreign Relations will report in favor of making the government of the Hague reconsider and modify their action in the Gibson case, even if coersive measures become necessary for the purpose."

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION, ETC.—The *Union* of the 11th Jan. announces that the first vessel with the Central American Colonists, will sail from Baltimore on the Mobile, and the third from Brazos Santiago. Seven hundred men go out in these vessels. Col. Kinney will sail about the beginning of next month either from New York or Philadelphia in a first class steamship.

FEELINGS OF THE CZAR TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.—Baron Meyendorf, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, has written a letter to the Russian Minister at Washington, which thus concludes: "The present independent stand of the United States is most graciously received by his master, the Czar, who hopes for a continuance of it, as does also his Majesty of Austria."

☞ Chas. Sigourney, husband of the poetess, is dead.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

CONTINUED FIGHTING BEFORE SEBASTOPOL!!

The "Baltic," true to her time, came in to New York with one week's later news from Europe—the dates from Liverpool and London being to the 30th ult., and from Sebastopol to the 20th. As will be seen by the papers, the great—we might say impregnable fortress—is no nearer being captured than it was three months since, and our belief now is that *it never will be captured!* Battles will be fought, and tens of thousands on both sides slain, but Sebastopol will "still live!" The only really prominent point in the "Baltic's" advices is the adoption by the Legislative corps of a new loan for twenty millions sterling, or one hundred million dollars! The measure was adopted, of course, at the request of the Emperor, who, by the way, made a most eloquent and patriotic speech on the occasion.

The Allies are still blazing away at Sebastopol, and the Russians still blazing back again. Notwithstanding the heavy siege armament of the Allies, the wet ditches around the fortifications prove an insuperable barrier to an assault. To an attempt to storm without a causeway, or without completely silencing the batteries opposite, would be to run upon certain death. A report from Sebastopol says that five thousand Russians had retired from the second line of defence. Omar Pacha is about to embark for the Crimea with fifteen thousand men.

It will be recollected that a proposition was made some time ago by the Russian Government to treat with the Allies upon the basis of the "Four Points," and it was then rumored that the Allies would refuse to enter into any further negotiation for an adjustment of the Eastern Question.—The rumor had no foundation in fact, and a high Diplomatic Conference, composed of the Ambassadors of England, France, Austria, Russia and Prussia, was held at Vienna, on the 28th De[illegible]; but their deliberations were attended with no better success than any of the previous conferences. Notes were simply exchanged between the representatives of England, France and Austria, defining the sense in which their Governments understood the "Four Points" proposed as the conditions of Peace, and time was demanded by Prince Gortschakoff to obtain the instructions of his Government. Thus ended the grand Diplomatic conference which was to have been of such a "positive character," and from which so much was expected. If the Eastern Question could have been adjusted by diplomacy, it would have been done before war was declared by the Allies, and it can hardly be expected that anything can now be effected in that way, when the animosity between the parties has been increased by a long and bloody war, almost equally disastrous to both. Nothing of importance has transpired at Sebastopol. Sallies are occasionally made by the Russians, while both parties are engaged in fortifying their positions. The Allied forces have, however, been reinforced by eighteen thousand men, and it is rumored that when the Turkish reinforcements arrive, Sebastopol will be stormed by the French, while the English and the Turks will engage the Russians under Menchikoff. Exciting news may be expected in a short time.

GENERAL PROSPECTS.—The Russian defences on the south are estimated at 100 guns stronger than when the siege began; while, on the other hand, the British have erected a very powerful new battery, not yet opened, on an eminence north of the valley of Inkermann, and commanding every house in Sebastopol, besides being another step towards the complete investment of the place.

Since the siege began, twenty British troops have deserted to the Russians.

Russian deserters say that provisions and amunition were becoming scarce in Sebastopol, but there was no famine for either.

It was observed that the Russians were arming their ships in Sebastopol harbor, probably to attempt a surprise by sea.

Gen. Liprandi is deprived of his command for a fault committed at Inkerman on the 5th Nov.

LATEST.

MARSEILLES, Thursday, 12 o'clock M.—The Indus has arrived from Constantinople, with dates to the 10th of December, and bringing accounts from Balaklava to the 8th. The Valdimir and a second Russian steamer arrived, on the 6th, outside the quarantine fort and opened fire on the French flank. The Valorous, the Terrible and a French steamer compelled them to put back under the batteries of the fort. The French had repelled the continual sallies of the Russians.

The 9th and 90th regiments and a part of the 34th had arrived since the 4th.

General Pennefether was ill at Balaklava.

Lord Cardigan had left for England.

The following dispatch from Admiral Hamelin appeared in yesterday's Moniteur:

"KAMISH BAY, Dec. 12.—A severe cannonade has been going on. Two sorties made by the Russians have been repulsed. The enemy was received by a well sustained fire of musketry, and were driven back at the point of the bayonet, after an obstinate resistance."

The "Morning Chronicle" publishes, that on the 14th at Vienna, the ratifications of the triple treaty were exchanged.

A report prevailed at Vienna that Russia accepts the four points as a basis for peace negotiations; but the razing of Sebastopol or the reduction of the Black Sea fleet will never voluntarily be ceded. If an offensive equivalent should be proposed, Russia promises acceptance.

The Emperor of Austria has sent the decoration of St. Stephen as a mark of friendship to the Emperor Napoleon.

THE TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE, ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.—The following is a translation of the original text of the treaty of alliance between Her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of the French, signed at Vienna, Dec. 2, 1854:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, being animated with the desire of terminating the present war at the earliest possible moment, by the re-establishment of general peace on solid bases, affording to the whole of Europe every guarantee against the return of the complications which have so unhappily disturbed its repose; being convinced that nothing could be more conducive to that result than the complete union of their efforts until the common object which they have in view shall be entirely attained; and acknowledging, in consequence, the necessity of coming to an immediate understanding with respect to their respective positions, and to arrangements for the future, have resolved to conclude a treaty of alliance, and have for that purpose named their plenipotentiaries.

Here follow the names of Lord Westmoreland, Count Buol Schauenstein, and the Baron de Bourqueney, who have agreed upon and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.—The high contracting parties refer to the declaration contained in the protocols of the 9th of April* and 22d of May,† of the present year, and in the notes exchanged on the 8th of August last;‡ and as they reserved to themselves the right of proposing, according to circumstances, such conditions as they might judge necessary for the general interests of Europe, they engage mutually and reciprocally not to enter into any engagement with the Imperial Court of Russia without having first deliberated thereupon in common.

ART. II.—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, having, in virtue of the treaty concluded on the 14th of June last with the Sublime Porte, caused the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia to be occupied by his troops, he engages to defend the frontier of the Principalities against any return of the Russian forces. The Austrian troops shall for this purpose occupy the positions necessary for guaranteeing those Principalities against any attack. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, having likewise concluded with the Sublime Porte, on the 12th of March, a treaty which authorizes them to direct their forces upon every part of the Ottoman empire, the above-mentioned occupation shall not interfere with the free movement of the Anglo-French or Ottoman troops upon these same territories against the military forces or the territory of Russia. There shall be formed at Vienna, between the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, and Great Britain, a commission, to which Turkey shall be invited to send a plenipotentiary, and which shall be charged with examining and regulating every question relating either to the exceptional and provisional state in which the said Principalities are now placed, or to the free passage of the different armies across their territory.

ART. III.—In case hostilities should break out between Austria and Russia, her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, mutually promise each other their offensive and defensive alliance in the present war, and will for that purpose employ, according to the requirements of the war, military and naval forces, the number, description, and destination whereof shall, if occasion should arise, be determined by subsequent arrangements.

ART. IV.—In the case contemplated by the preceding article, the high contracting parties reciprocally engage not to entertain any overture or proposition on the part of the Imperial Court of Russia, having for its object the cessation of hostilities, without having come to an understanding thereupon between themselves.

ART. V.—In case the re-establishment of general peace, upon the basis indicated in Article I, should not be assured in the course of the present year, her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, will deliberate without delay upon effectual means for obtaining the object of their alliance.

ART. VI.—Great Britain, Austria and France will jointly communicate the present treaty to the Court of Prussia, and will with satisfaction receive its accession thereto, in case it should promise its co-operation for the accomplishment of the common object.

ART. VII.—The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna in the space of a fortnight.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Vienna, the 2d of December, in the year of our Lord, 1854.

WESTMORELAND, (L. S.)
BUOL SCHAUENSTEIN, (L. S.)
BOURQUENEY, (L. S.)

The message of Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts, is almost entirely devoted to Know-Nothingism. He would even abolish from popular use every foreign language—nationalize before we naturalize—educate thoroughly before doing either—stop at once the importation of political demagogues—publish all documents in the English language—purify the ballot box—in a word, have everything truly American, and nothing but American. To carry out some of these principles, a motion has already been made in the House amending the Constitution so as to exclude from the elective franchise all persons who cannot write and read the English language.

Governor Pease of Texas has published new proposals for a contract to build the Pacific Railroad through that State, on the terms provided for by the Legislature.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN MICHIGAN.—The Governor of Michigan, in his recent message, recommends the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law, and the passage of an act prohibiting the sale of liquor in less quantity than one or more gallons in its stead.

☞ In the Senate of New York a bill has been introduced to amend the act of April 7th, 1849, incorporating the Panama Railroad Company, so as to permit the company, in addition to the amount limited by said act, to borrow from time to time such sums as may be necessary to carry out the objects of their charter, provided the whole capital of the company shall not exceed the sum of $7,000,000.

☞ On Friday, Jan. 5, the new delegate from Nebraska appeared in the House of Representatives, and gave in his name as "Napoleon Bonaparte Giddings." The report that he was a Boston man is contradicted. He is said to be a friend of the administration.

☞ The Democratic Convention of Ohio have re-nominated their old ticket for State officers—headed by Governor Medill—and passed resolutions denunciatory of Know Nothingism, Slavery, and Senator Adams' bill proposing an amendment of the naturalization laws. The Baltimore Platform of '52 was re-adopted.

☞ Commodore M. C. Perry, U. S. N., commander of the Japan expedition, arrived at New York in the Baltic.

KNOW NOTHING DEFEATS.—Mayor Volz, the citizen's candidate, was re-elected at Pittsburg on Jan. 9th, by a majority of four hundred and seventy-three over Morgan, the Know Nothing candidate. In Allegheny City, also, Adams, the citizens' candidate, was re-elected Mayor over the Know Nothing candidate.

The new Russian Minister lately appointed to succeed Mr. Bodisco, and who is a man of considerable distinction, is not likely to go to Washington at all, as he still remains at Rio in bad heath.

The soldiers of the War of 1812 held a meeting at Washington on Tuesday, for the purpose of responding to the call for a National Convention, to be held there, on the 9th of January next, and appointed a committee of thirty-two to make the necessary arrangements. The object of the Convention is to take measures to procure an increase of the pension rates.—*Washington (D. C.) Star.*

The Southern Convention met at New Orleans on 8th ult. Ten States were represented, and one hundred and ten delegates present, including eighty three from Louisiana. Gen. Lamar, of Texas, was chosen president.

It is said that the reciprocity treaty has been sent to England, from Canada for ratification by the home government, and is expected to be returned to Washington about the 1st of February, when it will become the law of the land.

THE NEW YORK POOR.—A meeting was held at the Corn Exchange on Wednesday, January 3, when the committee appointed to make collections for the suffering poor of the city announced that they had collected $4000. A committee of five was appointed to make a distribution of the same.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mr. J. H. Avery, Dewamish River, February 7th, 1855, by C. C. Lewis, Esq., Dr. SAMUEL L. GROW, to Miss EVELINE M. AVERY, both of King County.

In this place, at the Washington Hotel, on Thursday morning, February 5th, by Edward Lander, Chief Justice of Washington Territory, Mr. HENRY RODER, of Bellingham Bay, to Miss ELIZABETH AUSTIN, formerly of Ohio.

DROWNED,

In crossing Skookum Chuck on Friday, Feb. 16th, GEORGE WATSON STEVENS, son of Hon. Wm. Stevens of Lawrence, Massachusetts, in the 23d year of his age.

[COMMUNICATED.]

In the late melancholy casualty, which has bereft the family, friends and companions of the deceased, we are warned of the uncertainty of life, and that all classes are alike subject to the visits of the dread messenger. At 2 o'clock P. M. of Friday, our young friend was full of life, youth, and buoyant with hope—an hour after, with short summons, he perishes by the way side—his voyage of life ended.

It was our happy fortune to have known the youthful dead, whose loss we thus untimely deplore. He was a favorite of all with whom he was associated, enjoying the confidence and respect of his companions. On the late Northern Pacific Rail Road Survey he rendered very valuable and efficient service, and though at first unused to his labors, by devotion and attention to his duties, every obstacle was surmounted, and he won for himself the commendation of his chief, the affectionate admiration and regard of his associates. His connection with that expedition illustrates his character through life;—manly, though young, he would succeed at all he undertook, and justly deserved the approbation he received. His labors on the survey terminated, and he was transposed to the position of Executive clerk and private secretary of his kinsman Gov. Stevens. In this office he had much difficult labor to accomplish; but he was equal to every exigency, and promptly and faithfully discharged each duty. We understand that the very expedition returning from which, he met his unhappy fate, was but a proof of his business capacity, a mark of confidence of those for whom he labored.

To his family here—to the fireside circle in his own Massachusetts, where his parents, sisters and brothers dwell, and to the numerous friends, companions and associates to whom he endeared himself, wherever his short life has been spent, the vacuum caused by his absence cannot be filled.

But while we mourn his cutting off thus early, the flower being nipped, just blooming into manhood, there is much to console us—our friend had but few faults of head or heart. George Stevens was really good, and while we mourn his end, much hope is derived from the assurance, that providence who willed the event for some wise purpose often selects victims from the young, the pure, the good, to earlier enjoy that bliss beyond the grave. In this bereavement then, let us bear our loss with hope and resignation, "so that when our summons comes to join the innumerable caravan," we be, like our lamented brother and friend, as ready to answer.

To the heart-stricken parents and relatives of the beloved dead, may we, without obtrusion upon the privacy of family love, add our tears of condolence and sympathy.

PLOUGHS.

JUST received per bark "Russell," a few superior Ploughs. JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.
Feb. 24, 1855 n24.3w

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

Onion Seed,

WARRANTED to be first rate, just received and for sale by JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.
Feb. 24, 1855. n24.3w

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.,

Has on hand and offers for sale,

Ex E. D. WOLF,

GROCERIES:
RIO and Laguira Coffee;
Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black Teas;
Crushed Sugar and Honey;
"PARKER'S PURE REFINED SALERATUS;"
Carb. Soda, Creme de Tartar;
Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla Beans;
Isinglass, Mace, Nutmegs, Cassia;
Spices, whole and ground, Mustard;
Raisins, Capers, and Olive Oil.

PROVISIONS:
No. 1 Mackerel, Cod Fish, and Bacon;
Ten bbls. Mess Pork;
Ten half bbls. do
Ten casks Ames' Sugar Cured Hams.

LIQUORS:
25 casks draught and bottled Ale and Porter;
40 cases Reynold's Champaign Cider;
Wine Bitters, Syrup de Gomme, and Jam. Ginger;
Grape Brand Tobacco, Segars, &c.

SUNDRIES:
20 kegs assorted Nails;
Percussion Caps, Shot, Lead & Gun Powder;
Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse;
Adamantine Candles and Toilet Soap;
2000 lbs. fine Table Salt.

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.
Feb. 24, 1855. n24.3w

Fresh Arrival!

AT

JOHNSON'S NEW STORE.

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

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

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hard-ware,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's boots and shoes, for sale at the lowest possible prices, and superior qurlity.

T. JOHNSTON.
Olympia, February 24, 1855. 1tf

MEDICAL.

Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House.

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

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-1y

IRON CASTINGS AND MACHINERY.

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

EIGHT CENTS PER POUND.

MACHINERY, Engines and Boilers, at a corresponding reduction.

VULCAN FOUNDARY Co., SAN FRANCISCO.
GEO. GORDON, Prest.
E. T. STEEN,
Feb. 24, 1855—n24-3m Mechanical Manager.

Indian Reservations.

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

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

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

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

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

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

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

5th. The Island called Chah-chaoosen, 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, Scives, Wire and Wire cloth, Hatchets, Axes and Ax handles, Cut and Wrought Nails, Cut and Wrought Spikes, Adzes and Broad Axes.

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

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

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

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

Women's and Children's Shoes.

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

All for sale low at G. A. BARNES'.
Olympia, Jan. 10, 1855. 2m18

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

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

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 comcil 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, Ch'n.,
H. C. MOSELEY,
U. E. HICKS,
I. N. EBEY,
F. A. CHENOWETH,
Dem. Ter. Central Com. W. T.

THURSTON COUNTY

Democratic Convention!

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

SATURDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY 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.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.
OLYMPIA, W. T., Feb. 24, 1854.

Provisions—		Groceries—	
Beef, fresh, ₱ lb.	12@18	Sugar, bro. ₱ lb.	11@12½
Mutton, " ₱ "	16@20	Sugar, white crush. per lb.	16@20
Pork, fresh and salt, ₱ lb.	16@20	Coffee, ₱ lb.	18@20
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	$26@$28	Tea, " "	50@75
Clear Pork, ₱ "	$30@$32	Rice, Caro., ₱ lb.	6@10
Bacon, clear, ₱ lb.	18@20	Dried Apples, ₱ lb	14@16
Hams, ₱ lb.	6@22	Dried Peaches " "	6@25
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	6@10	Chili Peaches, " "	6@25
Salmon, ₱ lb.	@10	Soap, ₱ lb.	8@10
Codfish, ₱ lb.	@8	Starch, ₱ lb.	20
Mackerel, ₱ hf bbl.	$15@16	Candles, mi'd, ₱ lb	25
Butter, ₱ lb.	30@37½	do Adm. " "	50
Lard, " "	18@20	do Sperm, " "	62
Cheese, " "	40@50	Tobacco, ₱ lb.	40@75
Flour, ₱ 100 lbs.	@$6	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn Meal, ₱ lb.	6@7	Pepper, grain, ₱ lb	37½
Salt, fine, "—"	@5	Molasses, ₱ gal.	75@$1
Salt, course, ₱ ₱.	6@4	Syrup, " "	80@$1
Potatoes, ₱ bush	40	Vinegar, cider, ₱ gallon	75
Onions, " "	2.00	Lamp oil, ₱ gal.	1.75@$2
Begts, " "	2.00	**Liquor—**	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ₱ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Beans, Chili, ₱ lb.	6@7	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Beans, white, ₱ lb.	7@8	Gin, ₱ gal.	1.50@$3
Eggs, ₱ doz.	75	Port Wine, ₱ gal.	1.50@$2
Dry Goods—		Cherry Brandy, ₱ gallon	$1.50@$2
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	14@16	**Sundries—**	
Shirtings, bro. 3-4 per yard	14½	Nails, ₱ keg	$8.50@$10
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16	Window glass, ₱ box	$7@$9
Drillings, bro. ₱ yd	16	Sash, ₱ light	@25
Prints, ₱ yard	12½@20	Axes,	$1.50@$2
Blankets, ₱ pr.	$5@$7	Buckets, 3 hoop,	50@75
Hosiery, wool hlf. per doz.	$3@$5	Brooms,	25
do cotton, ₱ doz.	2.50	**Lumber—**	
Paints, &c.—		Sawed fir, ₱ M.	$15@17
Lead, white, ₱ lb.	20	" cedar, "	$16@18
do colors, " "	25@37½	Shingles, ₱ M.	$3@$4
Linseed oil, ₱ gal	$2.50	Square timber, ₱ foot	10@12
Turpentine, " "	3,00	Piles, ₱ foot.	4@5

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

T. F. McELROY, W. M.

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 said 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. 1w22

North End Right Side up.

JUST RECEIVED by the bark "Sarah Warren:"

5 boxes 8 by 10 Glass,
5 do 10 by 12 do
5 do 10 by 14 do
3 do 12 by 16 do

Copal Varnish, Terpentine, pure White Lead;
Spanish Brown, Red Lead;
Black Lead, Venetian Red;
Litherage, Lamp-black, Whiting;
Oil and Putty, Paint, Varnish;
Pencil Brushes, &c.

—ALSO—

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

G. A. BARNES'
Olympia, Jan. 25, 1855. 4w29

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

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.

REMOVAL.

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

CLARK DREW,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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.

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.

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

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.

To W. Renton and Daniel Howard.

WHEREAS on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1854, the complaint of John N. Agers 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

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

CARTER & PAGETT,

DEALERS IN

PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Cowlitz Landing, W. T.

Also, proprietors of the

COWLITZ HOTEL,

where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.

Dec. 3, 1853. 13-

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

OLYMPIA MARKET,

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

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

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

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

W. KIRTLEY.
A. W. SARJENT.

Olympia, Jan. 20, 1855. 19tf

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. Neow, 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

A FEW PIECES GINGHAMS at BARNES'.

Olympia, Jan. 13, '55-2m18

A FEW PIECES LINDSEYS at BARNES'.

Olympia, Jan. 13, 55.

W. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

LICENTIATE of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada.

Having had the experience of fourteen years in the profession and practice of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

in all its varions branches in England, India and the United States, and now a resident of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.

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

Terms moderate.

Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

OLYMPIA, W. T.

CORLISS & ENSIGN, Proprietors.

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

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

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

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

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

Olympia, Dec. 9 1854. 13tf

ALLEN & CO.

HAVE just received, per bark Lufka, 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.

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

New Goods! New Good!!

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

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

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS

STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

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

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th, 1853.—1y 42.

Religious Notices.

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

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

Boot and Shoe shop.

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

BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES AND HARNESS;

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

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

J. B. ROBERTS.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

Olympia, Nov. 11, 1854. 9ly

NEW BOOKS.

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

Oct. 7, 1854.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.

NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!

THE subscriber offers for sale this fall a large stock of superior Trees selected from General 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, comprising the following different kinds:

APPLES.

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

PEARS.

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

CHERRIES.

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

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

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

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

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

E. D. WARBASS.

Eden Farm, Cowlitz Landing, Aug. 22, 1854. 41tf

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

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL yoke of oxen in good working order or suitable for beef. Inquire at this office or of the subscriber on the head of Skookum Bay.

J. T. SCOTT.

December 1, 1854.

STUART'S EXPRESS!

From Olympia, W. T., to Portland, O. T.,

CONNECTING WITH

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,

FOR THE

ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!

HAVING made arrangements with the well known house of Messrs. Adams & Co., all matters entrusted to my care will be forwarded to destination under their charge. I shall dispatch a regular Express from Olympia semi-monthly in time to connect with the P. M. S. S. Co's steamers, touching at Cowlitz Landing, Monticello, Rainier and St. Helens. Returning will leave Portland for Olympia immediately on the arrival of the Express from California.

Bills of exchange procured 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.

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.

HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & HOOPER, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

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

Strained Honey.

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

Olympia, Nov. 24, 1854. 11tf

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. 16, 1854.—18tf

PEOPLE'S EMPORIUM!

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

KEEP constantly on hand, and receive by every arrival—

Dry Goods, Clothing,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARD-WARE, STATIONARY,

SADDLERY, &c., &c.,

Which are sold at Wholesale and Retail.

Ladies' Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of the latest styles imported direct from New York.

Orders promptly attended to.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT,
Corner of Main and Second Streets.

Olympia, 1854. 12tf

SALT! SALT!!

ON hand and for sale at the store of Samuel C. Allen, next door to G. A. Barnes' store, 100 tons Hawaiian salt, manufactured at Puloc Salt Works, to be disposed of at wholesale or otherwise, at moderate rates. The attention of those engaged in the Salmon fishery is invited to an inspection of the article.

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Olympia, July 29, 1854. 47tf

Dissolution Notice.

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

CHAS. B. PILLOW,
CLARK DREW.

Portland, Nov. 7, 1854.

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

C. B. PILLOW.

Portland, Nov. 7, 1854. 11tf

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, 1853.

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, AND DRY GOODS GROCERIES

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. 11tf

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

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

WM. COCK.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEDICINE.

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

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. A. LATHROP, M. D.

June 25, 1853. 42-1y

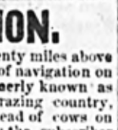
MOUNT VERNON.

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

3w48 J. L. MITCHELL.

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND

BEEF MARKET!



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

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

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

Wanted.

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

July 22, 1852. 46tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

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

Drugs & Medicines.

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

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

HORACE MORSE.

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

Something New for Oregon.

S. J. McCORMICK

Has in press and will shortly publish

AN ALMANAC FOR 1855!

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

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

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

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE,
Front Street, Portland.

Aug. 23, 1854. 52tf

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

No. 86 Sacramento Street,

March 1, 1851. tf.31 SAN FRANCISCO.

Cabinet Shop.

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

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

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 20, 1854. 34tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

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

April 22, 1854. 33tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L. STORY,

DRUGGIST,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Dec. 3, 1853.

C. H. MASON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

JAMES C. STRONG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

CATHLAMET, W. T.

March 25, 1854. 6m29

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon.

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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

STUART'S EXPRESS

FOR

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

AND ALL INTERMEDIATE TOWNS!

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

MAJOR TOMPKINS,

JAS. M. HUNT, Esq., Commander,

In charge of my regular Messenger on the route.

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

Office at Williams' store.

A. B. STUART.

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

United States mail Line!

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

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,

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

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

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

JOHN H. SCRANTON.

Olympia, Sept. 23, 1854. 2tf

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

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

SAMUEL HOLMES,

DAGUERREOTYPIST,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

May 13, 1854. 36tf

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. 44tf

NEW STORE

AND NEW GOODS.

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

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

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hard-ware,

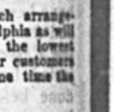
Ladies' and Gentlemen's boots and shoes, for sale at the lowest possible prices, and superior quality.

T. JOHNSTON.

Olympia, Sept. 16, 1854. 1tf

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.

Olympia, Sept. 27, 1854. 3tf

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

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

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

July 23, 1853—46ly.

GEORGE L. STORY,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE ALD RETAIL the following articles:

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

1200 lbs Putty;		2000 lbs White Lead;	
50 gals copal Varnish;		800 lbs Red do;	
75 " Japan do;		300 lbs Litharge;	
400 " Spts Turpentine;		600 lbs Venetian Red;	
200 " Linseed oil;		400 lbs Spanish Brown;	
100 lbs essential Oils;		200 lbs light Glue;	

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,

NO. 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK,

SAN FRANC