

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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By GEO. B. GOUDY.

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L. P. FISHER, Merchant's Exchange Building, Sacramento street, San Francisco, is authorized to receive and remit for subscriptions and advertisements in California.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Wm. WRIGHT,
SADDLER,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
August 17th 1855-56.

E. H. WILSON,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, HARD-WARE, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
At Duhanee, W. T.

A good assortment of the above merchandise will be kept constantly on hand, and offered for sale at prices to suit the times.
E. H. WILSON.
Duhanee, April 21, '54.

WELLS & PROVOST,
FRESH AND PRESERVE
WAREHOUSE,
NO. 43 FRONT STREET,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
D. R. PROVOST, Agent.

J. S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FENN'S COVE, WHISKEY ISLAND,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Survey General of Oregon.

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

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Sept. 10, 1855.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1855.

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STELACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1855.

C. C. HEWITT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHIEF,
AND
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T.
March 24, 1855.

M. LOUISON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crochery Ware,
&c., &c.
Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISON, L. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKLIN.
April 22, 1854.

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

John G. Parker, Jr.,
—DEALER IN—
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
OLYMPIA, W. T.
April 15, 1854.

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STELACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853.

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

H. P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
LICENSED by the faculty of Physicians and
Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada.
Having had the experience of fourteen years in the
profession and practice of
MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
in all its various branches in England, India and the
United States, and now a resident of Stellacoom,
Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.
N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand.
Fees moderate.
Jan. 15, 1855—3m18

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock
in hand of C. C. Terry, together with recent ar-
rivals per Success and Merchants, have on hand
an assortment of general merchandise for the trade,
which they offer wholesale and retail at a small ad-
vance on cost.
GEO. B. GOUDY.
A.M. July 24, 1844.

Notice.

COUNCIL GROUNDS,
WALLA WALLA VALLEY, W. T.,
June 12th, 1855.

AT A TREATY concluded with the Nez Perce tribe
of Indians at the Council Grounds in the Walla
Walla Valley the 9th day of June, 1855, the land in-
cluded within the following boundaries was ceded to
the United States, to-wit:
Commencing at Mt. Rainier; thence northerly along
the ridge of the Cascade mountains to the point
where the northern tributaries of Lake Okean and the
southern tributaries of the Methew river have their
rise; thence southerly on the divide between the
waters of Lake Okean and the Methew river to the
Columbia river; thence crossing the Columbia, on a
true east course, to a point whose longitude is one
hundred and ninety degrees and ten minutes; which
two latter lines separate the above confederated tribes
and bands of Indians from the Okaimekane tribe of
Indians; thence in a true south course, to the forty-
seventh parallel of latitude; thence east on said par-
allel to the main Palouse river; thence two latter lines
of boundary separate the above confederated tribes
and bands from the Spokane; thence down the Pa-
louse river to its junction with the Moh-hak-ne-sho or
southern tributary of the same; thence in a south-
easterly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of
the Takan river, separating the above confederated
tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence
down the Snake river to its junction with the Colum-
bia river; thence up the Columbia river to the White
Banks below Priest's Rapids; thence westerly to a
lake called "La Lac"; thence southerly to a point on
the Yakima river called To-hah-lak; thence in a
southerly direction to the Columbia river at the
western terminus of the "Big Bend" between the
mouth of the Umatilla river and Butter creek; all
which latter boundaries separate the above confederated
tribes and bands from the Walla Walla, Cayuse
and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians; thence
down the Columbia river to midway between the
mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence
along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge
of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said
ridge to the place of beginning.

There is, however, reserved from the land above
ceded for the exclusive use and occupation of said
confederated tribes and bands of Indians, the tract of
land included within the following boundaries, to-wit:
Commencing on the Yakima river at the mouth of
the Takan river; thence westerly along said At-
tapan river to the forks; thence along the southern
tributary to the Cascade mountains; thence southerly
along the main ridge of said mountains, passing south
and east of Mt. Adams, to the Spur whence the flow-
ers of the Umatilla and Piceo rivers; thence
down said spur to the divide between the waters of
said rivers; thence along said divide to the divide
separating the waters of the Satus river from those
flowing into the Takan river; thence along said divide
to the main Yakima, eight miles below the mouth of
the Satus river; and thence up the Yakima river to
the place of beginning.

Also a tract of land not exceeding in quantity one
square mile, situated at the forks of the
Takan river and the Wenatchee river, and known as
the "Wenatchee Fishery," which said tract shall
be surveyed and marked out whenever the President
may direct.

By an express provision of the treaty, the country
ceded in the foregoing and included in the reserva-
tions, is opened to settlement, excepting that the
Indians are secured in the possession of their buildings
and improvements until removed by the reservation.
This notice is published for the information of the
public, and the attention of citizens proposing to lo-
cate claims upon the ceded territory, is especially called
to the above provision, and for further information
they are requested to apply to agent R. B. Thompson,
at the place of beginning.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't Ind. Affairs, W. T.
June 29, '55. 42-6m
Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.

AT TREATIES concluded with the Nez Perce tribe
of Indians and the confederated tribes of the
Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla in the Walla
Walla valley at the council ground, there was ceded to
the United States, a tract of country having the fol-
lowing boundaries, to-wit:

By the Nez Perce—Commencing at the source of the
Wenatchee or southern tributary of the Palouse
river; thence down that river to the main Palouse;
thence in a southerly direction to the Snake river at
the mouth of the Takan river; thence up the Takan
river to its source in the Blue mountains; thence
southerly along the ridge of the Blue mountains; thence
to a point on Grand Ronde river midway between
Grande Ronde and the mouth of the Wolf-low-
river; thence along the divide between the waters of
the Wolf-low- and Powder river; thence to the
crossing of Snake river at the mouth of Powder river;
thence to the Salmon river, fifty miles above the place
where the divide between the Salmon river; thence
down to the summit of the Bitter Root mountains;
thence along the crest of the Bitter Root mountains
to the place of beginning.

By the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla, a tract
of land having the following boundaries, to-wit:
Commencing at the mouth of Takan river in
Washington territory; running thence up said river to
its source; thence easterly along the summit of the
Blue mountains, and on the southern boundaries of the
country ceded to the western limits of the country
claimed by the Shoshones or Snake Indians;
thence southerly along that boundary (being the wa-
ters of Powder river) to the source of Powder river;
thence along the divide between the Salmon river;
thence down Willow creek to the Columbia river; thence
up the channel of Columbia river to the lower end of a
large island below the mouth of Umatilla river; thence
northerly to a point on the Yakima river called To-
hah-lak; thence to La Lac; thence to the White
Banks on the Columbia below Priest's Rapids; thence
down the Columbia river to the junction of the Co-
lumbia and Snake rivers; thence up the Snake river to
the place of beginning.

For the confederated tribes of Walla Walla, Cayuse
and Umatilla, to-wit:
Commencing in the middle of the channel of the
Umatilla river opposite the mouth of Wild Horse
creek; thence up the middle of the channel of said
creek to its source; thence southerly to a point in the
Blue mountains, known as Lee's encampment; thence
in a line to the waters of the How-tome creek; thence
down the divide between the How-tome and Birch creeks;
thence northerly along said divide to a point due west
of the south-west corner of Wm. C. McKay's claim;
thence east along his line to the south-east corner;
thence in a line to the place of beginning.

By an express provision of the treaty, the country
embraced in the foregoing and not included in the reser-
vations, is opened to settlement, excepting that the
Indians are secured in the possession of their buildings
and improvements till removed by the reservation.
This notice is published for the information of the
public, and the attention of citizens proposing to lo-
cate claims upon the ceded territory is especially called
to the above provision, and for further information in
reference to the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla reser-
vations they are requested to apply to agent R. B.
Thompson, at the Nez Perce reservation to-wit—agent
W. H. Tappan.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't Ind. Affairs, W. T.
JOEL PALMER,
Sup't Ind. Affairs, O. T.
COUNCIL GROUNDS,
WALLA WALLA VALLEY,
June 29, '55. 42-6m
Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

The Social Features of the Issue of 1856.

The political issues involved in the Presi-
dential campaign of 1856, are of as much
importance to us as any upon which the
people of the United States shall have
been divided: it may be said with much
show of truth, that they are more so, inas-
much as the prevalence of the doctrines of
Know Nothingism would not only work a
change in the law of the Constitution, with
respect to the privileges of foreign born
citizens, but would be the beginning of a
vast revolution in our social institutions.
The freedom and equality of all men is the
great idea upon which our democratic in-
stitutions are founded. The people do not
belong to the government—but the govern-
ment belongs to them, and is their crea-
ture. To be once a subject, is not to be
always a subject. No absolute or qualified
property in the citizen is conceded to any
Power, nor are their rights regarded as
issuing from any source more sovereign than
themselves. Liberty and freedom of con-
science have not been of slow growth, or
commensurate only with the abridgement
of despotic power, but are one of the con-
ditions, upon the concessions of which, so-
ciety has been organized, and upon the per-
petuity of which it can only be preserved:
in other words, all the natural rights of
man are regarded as theoretically absolute,
and subject to qualification, only so far as
may be found necessary for a community of
self-government. As Democrats—as Rep-
ublicans—the citizens of the United States
have asserted these doctrines to be applica-
ble not only to themselves, but to humani-
ty at large. In the Declaration of Inde-
pendence they were proclaimed as the only
legitimate basis of government; and no
opportunity has been avoided by our suc-
cessive Presidents and cabinets, in their
official intercourse with foreign nations, to
insist upon them to the utmost limits.

In 1812 we went to war with Great
Britain rather than submit to her attempt-
ed enforcement of the doctrine of non-expa-
triation, and to uphold the right of a for-
eigner to absolve himself from all allegiance
to his native government and become a
subject of our own. At a later date, and
in a foreign port, Commander Ingraham
took Kosta from the very clutches of Aus-
tria because he had alleged that govern-
ment and declared his intention to become
a citizen of the United States. The Federal
authorities approved the whole matter,
and Austria was compelled, at least in this
instance, to acknowledge the democratic
doctrine of expatriation. The object of
this liberality toward foreign born citizens
is, not only to assert the rights of man
against the antiquated and exploded no-
tions, of the divine rights of Kings, and
other surviving heresies of barbaric ages,
but to make them feel and know that when
they become American citizens by natural-
ization, they are as much entitled to the im-
munities and protection of the government,
both at home and abroad, as those who
are to the "manor born," that they are
in no respect of political or social rights in-
ferior to native citizens, and will not be
made a proscribed or disfranchised por-
tion of the community. In matters of religious
faith our laws are equally emphatic and
tolerant. The constitution recognizes no
religion, nor sets up any faith as the test
of qualification for office. Conformists and
Non-Conformists, Catholics and Heretics
are equally unknown to the law, and it was
the intention of the founders of the Repub-
lic to place all sects upon the same social
footing, by thus purposely withholding the
countenance or assistance of the govern-
ment from each alike. In both these mat-
ters of right and policy, public opinion has
thus far approved and followed in the wake
of the Constitution. No citizen has been
less esteemed because he is of foreign birth,
or of the Catholic, or Protestant, or Jew-
ish persuasion. In fact, efforts which have
been made at various times to create prej-
udices against foreign born citizens and
Catholics have been discontinued and
put down by the people. It is but a re-
served to this day, to find any inconsid-
erable portion of our citizens, advocating doc-
trines of civil and religious proscription.
The tendency of the movement is palpable.
If the law is made to impose disabilities
upon a particular class of persons, either
on account of their foreign birth or reli-
gious predilections, they must fall below
other citizens in point of privilege and use-
fulness and take a mere secondary rank in
the community. Public opinion will take
cognizance of the fact. However much it
may sympathize with those who may be
unjustly degraded, it cannot but prefer
those who are more favored. Any discrimi-
nation whatever that may be made against
the capabilities of a particular class of citi-
zens cannot but create Caste, and with the
rise of Caste fall, Equality, the sublimest
feature of Democracy. If the doctrines of
Know Nothingism should prevail, there
would be an entire revolution in the feel-
ings of society as regards proscribed foreign
born citizens. Instead of being admitted
to an equal participation in all the honors
of social distinction and preference, and
even elevated when meritorious, to high
places in the government, they would be
regarded as wanting in some of the noblest
attributes of freemen, and unfitted for the
companionship of their more favored fel-
lows. It is not in human nature to resist
these feelings, however discreditable they
may be in the abstract. Israel has not yet
recovered from the effects of Egyptian
bondage. The African will never escape
the degrading blight which several cen-
turies of slavery have placed upon him, nor

will the foreign born citizen or Catholic, if
proscribed and disfranchised, ever regain
the position of social and political equality
which he now holds amongst us.—*Times
and Transcript.*

THE MESSILA VALLEY.—The Providence
Journal says that "the stories about new
discoveries of gold in the Gaidien pur-
chase have turned out, as we stated some
months ago they would, to be mere fabri-
cations. These reports came first from
California; but, to one who had never been
in the country, the statements were so
glaringly false that it was evident they
were concocted by some one who had never
been there. The surveying party engaged
in running the new line, some of the
members of which have returned, found
nothing but a barren desert."

The *New Orleans Bulletin*, in mention-
ing the return of Major Emory and other
members of the Boundary Commission, says:
"The country is represented as miserably
poor. There are but few inhabitants
throughout this whole extensive re-
gion—only three villages in all, and not an
acre of arable ground suitable for cultiva-
tion, owing to the scarcity of water."

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—The following
military appointments have been made by
the Governor within the last few days: S.
H. Dosh, of Shasta, Brigadier General, 1st
Brigade, 6th Division, vice Royal T.
Sprague, declined; D. D. Colton, of Siski-
you, Brigadier General, 2d Brigade, 6th
Division, vice J. J. Arrington, declined;
Wm. Hartman, of Sonoma, Brigadier Gen-
eral, 2d Brigade 5th Division, vice D. J.
S. Ormsby, declined; Captain William M.
Young, of Klamath, Aid-de-Camp to the
Governor, 2d Brigade, 6th Division.

The *National Intelligencer*, Oct. 24,
says: "We yesterday saw, in the hands of
a gentleman of this city, a land warrant
for one hundred and sixty acres, issued on
the 19th inst., to James Shields, Brigadier
General, United States Army." We
understand that General Shields, who has
entered with great assiduity upon the pur-
suits of agricultural life, intends locating
the land granted him by this warrant in
the region of his present home in Minnesota.

In the matter of the Clayton Bul-
wer treaty, it is given out now that Great
Britain means to abide by her translation
of it, viz., that she has a right to the Pro-
tectorate of the Mosquito King, and to the
possession of certain islands on the coast
of Honduras.

The right seems to be of some import-
ance, if, just now, Walker and his filibust-
ers were not taking possession of Nicara-
gua; in which, if they are there success-
ful, they or others will follow up, in Hon-
duras, San Salvador, and in Central Amer-
ica generally, except Costa Rica, which
alone seems to have a settled government.

The Central American States (Costa
Rica excepted) so open themselves to mili-
tarianism from abroad by their own civil
wars, that they are very likely to be An-
glo-Saxon North American in settlement
and Government, in spite even of ourselves,
our Government, or the great Steamship
Nicaragua Transit Company, which was
very content as things were. Hence, if,
as said, Great Britain persists in her con-
struction of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty,
the persistence, practically, cannot amount
to much.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—It is stated as a
fact that the public lands of the United
States are rapidly running out. The
Washington correspondent of the New
York Courier says:

"We have nominally 1,400,000 square
miles, that is some eight or ten hundred
millions of acres; uninhabitable and value-
less. Already the government is unable
to supply lands in Minnesota to actual set-
tlers at the maximum price of \$1.25 per
acre. We sold at a nominal sum during
the past year 15,000,000 acres, and gave
away to states and individuals, property
enough to make good the enormous quan-
tity of 30,000,000 acres. At this rate,
how long will our two or three hundred
millions of available public lands supply
the demand for the purpose of settlement,
to say nothing of the exigencies of the
treasury in time of war or of financial dis-
tress. In Minnesota, which has 54,000 in-
habitants, the lands to be offered this
season have been reduced from four to one
million of acres. The lands cannot be sur-
veyed as fast as Congress gives them away.
This is said to be the cause of the reduc-
tion of the quantity offered in Minnesota.
In Utah, already settled by some 30,000
Mormons, the base line has just been estab-
lished, and perhaps years must elapse be-
fore the government, so wholly absorbed in
it in the work of gratuity, can furnish a legal
title to the lands occupied by its citi-
zens.

John Mitchell, the Irish exile, is
said to be busily engaged in farming in
Tennessee. He holds no slave.

ENGLAND'S SHARE OF THE EXPENSE.—
The Paris Monitor says that England has
sent to the Crimea, since the commence-
ment of the war, 80,000 men, and beside
guaranteeing the \$200,000,000 loan of Tur-
key, and advancing \$80,000,000 in the
prosecution of the war.

From the Placer Times and Transcript, Dec. 24th.

The Slavery Agitation and California.

Each succeeding mail from the Atlantic
states brings us information of increased
perplexity in the political affairs of our sis-
ter states. The chaotic elements incident
upon the downfall of the whig party and
the rise of Know Nothingism have not yet
assumed such a decided shape as to war-
rant the prediction of any general or defi-
nitive issue in the coming Presidential cam-
paign, other than that which will be framed
upon the construction of the constitution
with respect to slavery. There is reason
at present to believe that other ques-
tions of internal policy will be made subor-
dinate to this and that it will be the point
around which parties, partisans and patri-
ots, will all rally. There is but one senti-
ment entertained by the abolitionists with
respect to the institution of slavery, which
is that its extension, whether desired by
the people of the territories or not, must
be prevented by a law of congress, and
that, if the southern states refuse to acqui-
esce in such a policy, they shall be per-
mitted or rather invited to withdraw from
the confederacy. The tone of their speeches
is such, as to warrant this inference. The
tactics which they have thus far adopted
leave no doubt as to the sincerity of their
intentions. Southern politicians and South-
ern people count the issue, fraught though
it be with danger to the Union and the
battle must be fought sooner or later.—
One or the other of these interests of a
country and government, now common to
all, must be sacrificed, or one or the other
of their advocates must retire from the
strife, before peace can be secured or the
ancient fellowship of citizens restored. The
events of a last quarter of a century or
more, have been hastening to this end.—
At two distinct periods of our history,
when this issue, with all its incident, was
fairly presented to congress, compromises
have been proposed, to which the most
rational men from all sections of the con-
federacy yielded their assent, under the belief
that they would constitute a final settle-
ment of the vexed question and afford re-
pose to the country. But their mistake
has proved to be as great as their antici-
pations were happy. Their work was un-
wrought almost as soon as they rested from
it, at least unwrought so far as the dis-
claimer of one of the contracting parties
could do so; and now the same issue which
has been thus twice or thrice compromised
is sought to be forced again upon the
people. Fanatics, moved by factious ardor,
and good men, animated by the most con-
servative patriotism, may perhaps meet
again in congress to wrangle themselves in
to enmity, and the country, wild with ex-
citement, by protracted quarrels over Afri-
can slavery whilst our foreign policy con-
trolled by our home disturbances may be
allowed to degenerate into a system of hasty
demands and speedy retractions, and our
domestic interests remain wholly unprovid-
ed for. If the issue shall be made again,
it is to be hoped that it will be the last
time. We believe that the ideas upon
which it is predicated have been too firmly
incorporated in the national mind, ever to
be relinquished until a decisive blow is
struck somewhere. Organized agitation
must cease, the guarantees of the constitu-
tion must be preserved, slavery must be
left to work out its own downfall by the
growth of an adverse popular sentiment, or
another government or series of govern-
ments must be framed upon the ruins of
the present. These are the alternatives
and there is no doubt but that the black
republican movement, now headed by S-
ward, Wilson and their supporters, will
sooner or later force the country to adopt
one of them. To the people of California
it is of great interest that the slavery issue
should have a speedy termination. We
have no immediate interest whatever in
the controversy. Slavery and involuntary
servitude of every kind except for the pun-
ishment of crime, has been repudiated in
our constitution and in no event can it be
fastened upon us; but while the representa-
tives of other states engross the whole at-
tention of congress by efforts to extend or
abolish it, our local interests will be ne-
glected. Our isolated position in the con-
federacy demands more than ordinary at-
tention from the general government, but
we can never receive it so long as sectional
agitation rules in congress and through-
out the Atlantic states. Whilst the sub-
ject of slavery engrosses the public atten-
tion, there is no hope of directing it to
the necessity of building the Pacific rail-
road, or providing such docks, arsenals and
means of defence as are necessary for the
protection of our harbor. It is to be hop-
ed, therefore, by the people of California,
more than all others, that if the slavery
question be raised in the next congress, or
the succeeding one, it will be finally dis-
posed of one way or the other.

The Nevada *Journal* says, the lodge
room formerly occupied by the Know
Nothings in this town, has been converted
into a court room, and will hereafter be
used for court purposes.

EXPORTS.—The total value of exports
from San Francisco for the month of No-
vember, just passed, was \$374,608.

RAILROADS.—The amount of capital in-
vested in railroads in the United States is
inferior only to that invested in agriculture.

Know Nothing Proscription of Know Nothing Democrats.

Know Nothingism has fairly unmasked
itself in California. The basis of the or-
ganization has been exposed by its own
members, and its affinities have been dem-
onstrated by the discriminating preference
with which men have been selected to share
the spoils of the order. It is but little less
than the whig party revived. A large ma-
jority of its members have been whigs, and
are yet whigs at heart, whilst nearly all the
emoluments of the Order, whether of honor
or profit, have been awarded to them. The
party has fairly knelt at the shrine of Fed-
eralism. They have invoked the resurrec-
tion of its spirit, and in all the humility of
sincere believers, offered up to its name
the "first fruits" of the harvest. Who is
the Governor? A Whig. Who are the
Comptroller, Treasurer, State Printer, At-
torney General, Surveyor General, State
Prison Directors? All reputed Whigs—
men who in other days were most rampant
and enthusiastic Whigs. What are two-
thirds of the Legislature elect! Whigs!—
men whose advocacy of the defunct creed
might induce them to exclaim "If we had
a drop of other than whig blood in our
veins, we would open them and let it out!"
What share of the spoils have been award-
ed to those *quondam* democrats who renou-
ced their first faith under the sincere belief
that all former party affiliations were to be
forgotten, and that the fruits of the expect-
tation victory were to be shared, share and
share alike? Their birthright is gone.—
They sold it, but have not received as much
as was given to Esau of old for the herit-
age which he bartered away. Even a
mess of pottage has been withheld from
them. The husks are thrown to the swine-
herd rather than to the clamorous prodigals
who would feed upon the crusts that
lay upon the executive's table. Who is to
be the secretary of state? David Doug-
las; a whig—an ex-whig office-holder.—
Who is to be the private secretary of Gov.
Johnson? William H. Rhodes, a whig.—
Verily, the great line of demarcation seems
to be well kept up by those who have been
clothed with the robes of office. It does
seem as though they were acting by in-
struction. Perhaps the grand council has
issued an ukase, wherein a general pro-
scription of their democratic proselytes is
commanded and all subordinate or incidental
spoils are awarded to the whigs. Let the
sacrifice go on. It will demonstrate
quickly to the people the real element of
the order, and prove that the same whig-
ery which they once repudiated, almost
unanimously, is sought to be palmed off
upon them again, under the guise of Know-
Nothingism.—*Placer Times and Transcript.*

The following items we extract from
the *Alta California*, of Dec. 8th:

ORANGE FRUIT.—The display yesterday,
at different fruit stores, of Oregon fruit,
brought down by the "Columbia," was
truly wonderful. Pears and apples,
of great size, were exhibited in conspicuous
places, and offered at extravagant prices.
We noticed several that most weigh some-
thing over a pound averted, and the
ruling rate seemed to be from one dollar up
to three dollars each. The size and quality
of this fruit, at once establish the fact,
that the Pacific climate is one of the best
in the world for fruit growing.

INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.—The
State Journal says, "yesterday we had the
pleasure of receiving a letter from Captain
Parker H. French, the Minister of Finance
of Nicaragua. He confirms all the state-
ments which have been made in regard to
the amazing fertility of the soil, and the
boundless resources of the country. "Not
a single enemy of the government," he re-
marks, "now treads the soil of Nicaragua."
Order has been established where all was
chaos before. After paying a very hand-
some tribute to the genius and courage of
Walker, he proceeds to say:

"From appearances we shall have war
on the frontier before long. The people of
Honduras and San Salvador are strongly
disposed in our favor, but Guatemala is
exceedingly hostile, and meditates an in-
vasion of this soil. No fear, however, need
be entertained of the result. The health
of the army is excellent, and the men are
in high spirits. Our supplies in the mili-
tary chests, however, are not so far com-
pleted as many suppose."

NATIVE WINE.—The San Jose *Tribune*
says, "a fine sample of native wine has
been presented as by Mr. Olfried Bende-
len, which is wine 'as is'—being a beau-
tiful rosy clearness, of a delightful perfume,
and without the suspicion of villainous
drugs. We drink success to Mr. Bende-
len, and to the growth of the Native
Wine."

WASHINGTON IRVING relates "a beautiful
instance of the quick and generous impul-
ses to which the French are prone, in the
case of a cavalier, in the hottest of the ac-
tions at Waterloo, charging furiously upon
a British officer, but perceiving in the
moment of assault that his adversary had lost
his sword arm, drooped the point of his sabre,
and courteously rode on. Peace be
with that generous warrior, whatever were
his fate! If he went down in the storm of
battle, with the founding fortunes of his
chieftain, may the turf of Waterloo grow
green above his grave—and happier far
would be the fate of such a spirit, to sink
amidst the tempest, unconscious of defeat,
than to survive, and mourn over the blight-
ed laurels of his country."

