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## WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE—SECOND SESSION.

### 48. COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26th, 1855.

Mr. Huff, chairman of the select committee to whom was referred C B 26—an act to amend an act regulating fees and costs—reported the bill back with various amendments.

A message from the House by their clerk:

"Mr. President—I am instructed to report to you the passage of C B 25—an act to amend an act establishing probate courts for the territory of Washington—with amendments; C B 6—an act to amend an act entitled an act to exempt certain property from attachment and execution—with amendments; H B 45—an act relating to gaming and gaming contracts; H B 47—an act to locate a territorial road from the mouth of the Columbia river to intersect a territorial road from the Willapa river to Bisfort plains; H B 48—an act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in the territory of Washington; H B 52—an act authorizing Wm. Packwood to establish and keep a ferry across the Nisqually river, and request the concurrence of the Council thereon. Also that the House has passed C B 11—an act to assign the district judges to their respective districts."

C B 34—an act to amend the election law—was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Terry, was referred to the committee on elections.

H M 4—read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Huff, the rules were suspended and the memorial read a third time.

On the question of passage, Mr. Terry called the ayes and noes, and the memorial passed unanimously.

C B 26—an act to amend all acts relating to fees and costs—reported back with various amendments by the select committee to whom it was referred, was taken up, amendments adopted, and on motion of Mr. Yantis, laid on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. Poe, chairman of the select committee to whom was referred C B 32—an act to amend the revenue law—reported back the same with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Huff, the bill with amendments was referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Miles, chairman of the committee on elections, reported back C B 34—an act to amend the election law—without amendment, which was read a second time and ordered to third reading.

C B 5—an act to amend the probate law—returned from the House with amendments, was taken up. Council non-concurred in 1st and 2d readings.

C B 8—an act to amend the exemption law—returned from the House with amendments.

On the question, will the Council concur in 1st amendment? Mr. Terry called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Bigelow, Miles, Terry, and Yantis—4.  
Noes—Huff, Patterson, Poe, Strickler, President—5.

On the question of concurrence in the 2d amendment, Mr. Huff called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Poe, President—2.  
Noes—Bigelow, Huff, Miles, Patterson, Strickler, Terry, Yantis—7.

Mr. Poe moved to amend the 3d amendment of the House by inserting "funeral expenses" which motion was lost.

Mr. Miles moved for the ayes and noes, and the vote was as follows on the third amendment of House:

Ayes—Miles, Terry, Yantis—3.  
Noes—Bigelow, Huff, Patterson, Poe, President—6.

On the 4th amendment of House, Mr. Terry called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Poe, Terry, Yantis—3.  
Noes—Bigelow, Huff, Miles, Patterson, Strickler, President—6.

On the 5th and last amendment of the House, Mr. Miles called the ayes and noes:

motion of Mr. Poe, the rules suspended and the bill read second time.

On motion of Mr. Huff, Council resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider H B 45—Mr. Poe in the chair.

After sometime spent therein, committee rose and reported the bill back without amendment.

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

H B 47—an act in relation to a territorial road from mouth of the Columbia river to Olympia—was read first time and ordered to second reading.

H B 48—a prohibitory liquor law—was read once and ordered to a second reading.

H B 32—an act to authorize Wm. Packwood to establish a ferry—was read once and ordered to 2d reading.

C J R relative to adjournment, the order for to-day, was indefinitely postponed by the following vote, Mr. Huff calling the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Huff, Miles, Patterson, Poe, Strickler, Terry and President—7.  
Noes—Bigelow and Yantis—2.

Mr. Terry asked leave to introduce a bill entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to locate and establish a territorial road from Vancouver, the county seat of Clarke county, in Washington territory, to intersect a territorial road at or near the Cowitz Farms, in Lewis county. There being objection made, the question, shall leave be granted? was put and decided in the negative.

Mr. Yantis introduced C J M 9—asking Congress to establish a port of delivery at Olympia—which was read three times, the rules being suspended, and passed unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Poe, ordered that the rules be suspended for the balance of the session, so that the clerk be required to report the passage of bills to the House daily.

On motion of Mr. Huff, C B 34—an act to amend the election law—was taken up and read a third time.

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

Ayes—Bigelow, Huff, Patterson, Strickler, Yantis and President—6.  
Noes—Miles, Poe, Terry—3.

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

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Terry, chairman of committee on roads and highways, reported back H B 16 with amendments, which amendments were adopted and bill ordered to third reading.

On motion of Mr. Strickler, Council adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1855.

On motion of Mr. Bigelow, a committee of conference on C B 5 was appointed—Messrs. Patterson, Bigelow and Terry said concurred.

H B 48—an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors—was read second time. Mr. Poe moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "for sacramental, mechanical or medicinal purposes," which motion was carried.

Mr. Huff moved a call of the House. The Sergeant-at-arms was ordered to bring in the absent members.

The absent members having returned, the call of the House was suspended, and on motion of Mr. Terry, the vote by which H B 48 was amended was reconsidered.

On the adoption of the amendment, Mr. Bigelow called the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Miles, Poe, Terry, President—4.  
Noes—Bigelow, Huff, Patterson, Strickler, Yantis—5.

Mr. Huff moved an amendment providing for an agent to sell spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes, which, with the bill, on motion of Mr. Yantis, was referred to the committee on judiciary.

H B 52—an act authorizing Wm. Packwood to establish a ferry across the Nisqually river—was read second time.

Mr. Miles moved to amend the bill by inserting "five" instead of "ten years."

Mr. Poe moved to amend by inserting "fifteen" instead of "ten," which motion was lost, and the amendment of Mr. Miles adopted. Ordered to third reading.

H B 26 taken up. Question, shall the bill be read a third time? Mr. Strickler called the ayes and noes:

reance in Council amendment, and asking a committee of conference.

The Council agreed to a committee of conference asked by the House, and the chair appointed Messrs. Patterson and Terry, said committee on the part of the Council.

C B 5—an act to amend the probate law—returned from the House with a message insisting on their amendments, and asking a committee of conference. Council agreed, and appointed Messrs. Patterson, Bigelow and Terry on the part of the Council.

C B 7—an act to locate the university—with House amendments, taken up, and on motion of Mr. Yantis, laid on the table till to-morrow.

C J M 9—returned from the House with an amendment for the concurrence of the Council.

Mr. Miles moved to amend House amendment by adding "and Gray's Harbor," which amendment was adopted and the House amendment as amended concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Miles, ordered that the President continue his former practice to put all bills on their passage after they have been amended.

C J M 9 was then passed as amended.

C B 16, with house amendments, was taken up. The question, "will the council concur?" was decided in the affirmative. The bill passed, and its title approved.

C B 19, with house amendments, was taken up. The council concurred in the amendment of the house, and on the final passage of the bill, Mr. Poe called the ayes and noes, and the vote was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bigelow, Huff, Miles, Patterson, Poe, Strickler, Terry, and Yantis—8.  
No—Mr. President.

So the bill passed, and its title was approved.

C B 28 returned from the house with amendments, taken up; amendments concurred in, bill passed, and its title approved.

H B 44, an act to amend an act, entitled an act regulating marriage, was read a first time. On motion of Mr. Yantis, the rules were suspended, and the bill read a second time by title. Mr. Yantis moved to refer to committee on judiciary. Mr. Poe moved as an amendment to that motion, to refer to committee on Indian affairs. Mr. Strickler moved to lay on the table; all of which motions were lost, and the bill ordered to its third reading.

C B 32, an act to amend the revenue law, was reported back by Mr. Bigelow, chairman of the committee on judiciary, to whom it was referred, together with an amendment, and a recommendation that the amendment be not adopted, which report was adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

H B 17, an act relating to fences and fence viewers, returned from the house with an amendment to the council amendment, in which the council non-concurred.

H J R 10, suspending joint rule 11, was read three times, the rules being suspended, and passed.

On leave, Mr. Poe introduced C J R 10, relative to the removal of the Military Post from Steilacoom, which was read three times and passed (the rules being suspended) by a unanimous vote.

On motion of Mr. Yantis, the clerk was ordered to report to the house C B 6. A committee of conference was refused.

On leave, Mr. Miles introduced C J R 11, relative to the election of Military officers by the legislature, which was read three times, the rules being suspended, and passed.

On leave, Mr. Huff introduced C B 35, an act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between David P. Bowles and Maria V. his wife.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the council adjourned till 55 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. A message received from the house by their clerk, informing the council of the passage of C J R 11, relative to the election of military officers.

On motion of Mr. Miles, ordered that the clerk inform the house that the council is in session, and ready to proceed to the election of officers in joint convention.

On motion of Mr. Miles, council took a recess of five minutes.

The council repaired to the hall of the house of representatives, and took their seats on the right of the speaker. The convention proceeded to the election of territorial and military officers, which resulted as appeared in the proceedings of the house last week.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1855.

Reports from standing and select committee made and read.

Mr. Stiles, on leave, introduced a bill entitled an act to amend an act relative to crimes and punishments—read twice and referred to committee on judiciary.

on its passage. Mr. Irby called the ayes and noes.

Ayes—Abernethy, Briscoe, Clark, McCaw, Spinning and Stiles—7.  
Noes—Carson, Cook, Denny, Doyle, Guthrie, Heald, Hendrickson, Henness, Irby, McCool, Watkins, Wells, White and Mr. Speaker—14. Bill lost.

C B 34—an act supplementary to an act relating to elections and the mode of supplying vacancies read once on motion of Mr. Cook, and made the order of the day for the 4th of July.

House adjourned till 2 p. m.

### AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr. Henness, C B 36—an act supplementary to and explanatory of an act to provide for the selection of the place for the location of the seat of Government of the Territory of Washington—agreed to. Bill read once.

Mr. Clark objected.

Objection overruled by the House.

Mr. Spinning moved to suspend the rules that the bill be read a second time now.

Motion agreed to; two thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Cook moved a further suspension of the rule that the bill be read a third time now.

Pending which, Mr. Clark moved to lay on the table—motion lost.

Mr. Clark, moved to refer to select committee of five—motion lost.

Motion to suspend, rules agreed to—bill read a third time and passed.

Those voting in the affirmative, were Abernethy, Cook, Denny, Doyle, Guthrie, Hendrickson, Henness, Irby, McCool, Spinning, Watkins, Wells, White and Mr. Speaker—14.

Noes—Carson, Clarke, Heald, McCaw, Stiles and Wallace—7.

Mr. Irby introduced a bill to authorize the territorial auditor to draw a warrant on the territorial treasurer in favor of the treasurer of Clarke county, read twice and referred to committee on ways and means.

House adjourned.

### TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1855.

Mr. Guthrie on leave, introduced a bill entitled an act relating to fences built on the lands belonging to another—read twice.

On motion of Mr. Heald, the vote by which the House refused to pass C B 25 defining the northern boundary of Clarke county was reconsidered.

Bill referred to select committee consisting of Messrs. Denny, Heald and Henness.

H B 57—relating to garnishees, read a third time and passed.

The prohibitory liquor law returned from the council with amendments was taken up and the amendments concurred in.

House adjourned till 2 p. m.

### AFTERNOON.

Mr. Doyle moved to take up C B 35, reported from the Council, an act to apportion the representation of the territory.

The chair decided that it would require a two thirds vote.

Mr. Abernethy appealed from the decision of the chair. Appeal overruled.

H B 49—an act to amend an act defining the times of holding courts in the territory of Washington, returned from council amended—amendment non-concurred in.

House adjourned till 6 1/2 o'clock in the evening.

### EVENING SESSION.

C B 34—an act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between David P. Bowles and Maria V. his wife, read twice and referred to committee consisting of Messrs. Irby, Stiles and Hendrickson.

An act amendatory to an act to regulate the practice before justices of the peace, read twice and referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Clark moved to take up C J R relative to the purchase of Vancouver's Island—motion lost.

C B 32—an act to amend an act relative to assessing and collecting county and territorial revenue—read twice.

C B 35—an act to apportion the representation &c.—read a second time.

Mr. Crobie moved to amend so as to give Clarke county 5 members—motion lost. Vote standing 9 to 12.

Mr. Wallace moved to lay on the table—motion lost. Vote standing 10 to 11.

Mr. Irby moved that Sawanish be attached to Chehalis—motion lost.

Mr. Clark moved so to amend as to give Clallam alone, one member—motion lost.

Mr. Abernethy moved that the bill be engrossed and ordered to a third reading to-morrow. Vote standing 13 to 8.

Then adjourned.

### THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1855.

C B 25—relating to the northern boundary line of Clarke county—read third time and passed.

Mr. Stiles introduced a resolution relative to reconsidering R. M. Walker as commissioner to superintend the improvements on the site for the Capitol, under the direction of the Governor—read third time and passed.

Mr. Doyle on leave, introduced a joint memorial relative to stationing a man-of-war on our N. W. Coast—read third time and passed.

C B 37—an act relating to the practice before justices of the peace—read third time and passed.

C B 34—an act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between David B. Bowles and Maria V.—read a third time and laid on the table.

C B 35—an act to apportion the representation—read a third time.

On its passage, Mr. Wallace called the ayes and noes.

Ayes—Abernethy, Cook, Denny, Doyle, Guthrie, Heald, Henness, Spinning, Watkins, Wells and White—11.

Noes—Briscoe, Carlson, Clark, Hendrickson, Irby, McCaw, McCool, Stiles, Wallace and Mr. Speaker—10—bill passed.

H B 57—an act relative to garnishees returned from the Council with amendments—concurred in.

H B 55—an act to provide for publishing the laws &c., amended by Council—concurred in.

C J R relative to the payment of the auditing clerk—read three times and passed unanimously.

H B 12—laid on the table in the early part of the session was taken up on motion of Mr. Watkins—read a third time and passed.

House adjourned till evening.

### EVENING SESSION.

H B 61—an act relative to pleadings in civil practice—read third time and passed.

C B 32—relating to county and territorial revenue, was amended and laid on the table.

Mr. Heald introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Washington, That the Hon. H. R. Crosbie, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is entitled to the thanks of this House for the able, efficient and impartial manner in which he has discharged his official duties as presiding officer during the present session.

Mr. Wells introduced the following:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Washington, That the clerks of this House are entitled to the thanks of the members of this House for the efficient manner in which they have discharged the arduous duties of their position—unanimously adopted.

## THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

The accounts we have hitherto published of the battle of Inkermann, on the 5th, we now find failed to convey any impression of its horrible realities. The correspondent of the Times, writing from the field of battle on the 6th, says:

"It was six o'clock when all the head-quarters camp was roused by roll after roll of musketry on the right, and by sharp reports of field guns. Lord Raglan was informed that the enemy were advancing in force, and soon after seven o'clock he rode towards the scene of action, followed by his staff, and accompanied by Sir John Burgoyne, Brigadier-General Strangways, H. A. and several aides-de-camp.

As they approached the volume of sound, the steady increasing thunder of gun, and rifle, and musket, told that the engagement was at its height. The shells of the Russians, thrown with great precision, burst so thickly among the troops, that the noise resembled the continuous discharge of cannon, and the massive fragments inflicted death on every side. One of the first things the Russian did, when a break in the fog enabled them to see the camp of the second division, was to open a fire on the tents with round shot and large shells, and sent into the air while the men engaged in camp duties, and the unfortunate horses tethered up in the lines, were killed or mangled.

Gambler was at once ordered to get up two heavy guns, 15 pounders, on the rising ground, and to reply to a fire which our light guns were utterly inadequate to meet. As he was engaged in this duty, and was exerting himself with Capt. Dagulair, to urge the men forward, Mr. Gambler was severely wounded, mortally wounded, and was obliged to retire. His place was taken by Lieutenant Colonel Dickson, and the conduct of that officer in directing the fire of these two pieces, which had the most marked effect, and decided the fate of the day, was such as to elicit the admiration of the army, and as to deserve the thanks of every man engaged in that bloody fray. But long ere these guns had been brought up, there had been a great slaughter of the enemy, and a large number of men were on their knees, and were being driven back by our men. Our generals could not see where to go. They could not tell where the enemy were—from what side they were coming, and where going to.

It was now ascertained that they were out of ammunition. They were uncertain whether there were friends or foes in the rear. They had no support, no reserve, and they were fighting with the bayonet against an enemy who stoutly contested every inch of ground, and when the corps of another Russian column appeared on their right, far in the rear. Then a fearful mitraille was poured into them, and volleys of rifle and musketry. The guards were broken; they had lost twelve officers, who fell in the field; they had left one-half their number on the ground, and they retired along the lower road of the valley. They were soon reinforced, however, and speedily avenged their loss. The French advanced about ten o'clock, and turned the flank of the enemy.

The second division, in the centre of the line, were hardly pressed. The 41st Regiment, in particular, were exposed to a terrific fire, and the 56th were in the middle of such disorganizing volleys, that they had lost 64 men when paraded at 2 o'clock. In fact, the whole of the division only mustered 300 men when assembled by Major Egan in rear of their camp, when the light was over. The regiments were in their colors into the battle, but the officers, nevertheless, were picked off wherever they went, and it did not require the color staff to indicate their presence. Our ambulances were soon filled, and ere 9 o'clock they were fully engaged in their work, and all were covered with blood, and groaning, to the rear of the line.

At half-past 9 o'clock, Lord Raglan and his staff assembled on a knoll in the valley, and from a glimpse of the battle which was raging below them—here General Strangways was mortally wounded, and I am told met his death in the following way—A shell came right in, among the staff—exploded in Captain Somerset's horse, ripping him open, and a portion of the shell tore off the leather overalls of Captain Somerset's trousers, it then struck Capt. Gordon's horse and killed him at once, and ere 9 o'clock they were fully engaged in their work, and all were covered with blood, and groaning, to the rear of the line.

The poor old gentleman never moved a muscle of his face. He said merely, in a gentle voice, "Will any one be kind enough to lift me off my horse?" He was then taken down and laid on the ground, while his life blood ebbed fast, and at last he was carried to the rear. But the gallant old man had not sufficient strength to undergo an operation, and he died ere he could rest, leaving behind him a memory which will ever be held dear by every officer and man of the army."

A further account of the death and last moments of General Strangways, gives the following:

"The leg was completely crushed, and the poor old General expired under the shot. His last words were, 'I die at least a soldier's death.' He remains next to those of Sir George Cathcart. He was at the time he was shot close behind Lord Raglan, and fell from his horse into the arms of General Somerset, who had accompanied Lord Raglan to the field. General Strangways was immediately removed to the hospital tent near Balaklava. On the way to the rear of the camp, the gallant officer was perfectly calm, and did not appear to suffer much. He seemed to think more of the feelings of his family than of his own state, and he requested one of his aides-de-camp, who had kindly accompanied him, to write to Mrs. Strangways to say that he was only slightly wounded. The Duke of Cambridge, aide-de-camp to Major McDermott, and Lord Balgonie, aide-de-camp to General Bentinck, had horses shot under them."

The fight about the battery to which I have alluded in a former part of my letter, was most sanguinary. It was found that there was no ammunition stand upon, and that the men inside could not fire upon the enemy. The Russian advance guard, in the morning, as first as our column was broken and repulsed, another took its place. For three long hours, 5000 British infantry contended against at least four times their number. No wonder that at all times they were compelled to retire. But they came to charge again.

At one time the Russians succeeded in getting up close to the guns of Captain Wodehouse and of Captain Turner's batteries, in the gloom of the morning. Uncertain whether they were friends or foes, our artillerymen hesitated to fire. The Russians charged them suddenly, bore all resistance down before them, drove away or bayoneted the gunners, and succeeded in silencing some of the guns.

Their columns gained the hill, and for a few moments the fate of the day trembled in the balance, but Adams' brigade, Pennefather's brigade, and the light division, made another desperate charge, while Dickson's guns swept their columns, and the guards, with undiminished valor and steadiness, though with a sadly decreased front, pushed on again to meet their bitter enemies. The rolling of musketry, the clash of steel, and the pounding of the guns, were deafening, and the Russians, as they charged up the heights, yelled like demons.

They advanced, halted, advanced again, received and returned a close and deadly fire; but the Minie is the king of weapons—Inkermann proved it. The regiments of the fourth division and the marines, armed with the old and much belauded Brown Bess, could do nothing with their thin line of fire against the massive multitudes of the Muscovite infantry, but the volleys of the Minie rifle cleft them like the hand of the destroying angel, and they fell like leaves in autumn before them.

About ten o'clock, a body of French infantry appeared on our right, a joyful sight to our struggling regiments. The Zouaves came on at the pass de charge. The French artillery had already begun to play a deadly effect on the right wing of the Russians. Three battalions of the Chasseurs d'Orleans, (I believe they had No. 6 on their buttons) rushed by, the light of battle on their faces. They were accompanied by a battalion of Chasseurs Indigenes—the Arab Spahys of Algiers.

willfully over the ground, difficult and broken as it was, and inflicted great loss to them, while the effect of this rapid attack, aided by the advance of our troops, secured our guns, which were only spiked with wood, and were soon rendered fit for service.

Our own cavalry, the remainder of the light brigade were moved into a position where it was hoped they might be of service; but they were too few to attempt anything, and while they were drawn up they lost several horses and some men. One officer, cornet Cleveland, was struck by a piece of shell in the side, and has expired. There are now only two officers left with the fragment of the 17th Lancers—Captain Godfrey Morgan and cornet George Wombell.

At twelve o'clock the battle of Inkermann seemed to have been won, but the day, which had cleared up for an hour previously so as to enable us to see the enemy and meet him, again became obscured. Rain and fog set in, and as we could not pursue the Russians, who were retiring under the shelter of their artillery, we had formed in front of our lines, and were holding the battle field so stoutly contested, when the enemy, taking advantage of our quietude, again advanced, while their guns pushed forward and opened a tremendous fire upon us.

General Canrobert, who never quitted Lord Raglan for much of the early part of the day, at once directed the French to advance and outflank the enemy. In this effort he was most ably seconded by General Bosquet, whose devotion was noble. Nearly all his mounted escort were down, beside and behind him.

General Canrobert was slightly wounded. His immediate attendants suffered severely. The renewed assault was so admirably repulsed that the Russians, utterly retired, still protected by their crushing artillery.

At ten o'clock the Russians made a sortie on the French lines, and traversed two parallels before they could be resisted. They were driven back at last with great loss, and as they retired they blew up some mines inside the Flagstaff Fort, evidently afraid that the French would enter pell mell after them. At one o'clock the Russians were again repulsed. At five minutes past one Dickson's two guns smashed their artillery, and they limbered up, leaving five tumbrils and one gun carriage on the field.

### The Winter Campaign in the Crimea.

A correspondent of the London Times gives the following picture of the horrors the Allied army must expect to encounter during a winter campaign, which now appears inevitable, in the Crimea. It was the general understanding that the Peninsula was free from such intense cold as appears from this writer to prevail there:

You will be told that the cold is not so severe in the Crimea as in the north. This is half true, and therefore the more likely to deceive. The mercury is not so often hard in the bulb of the thermometer as I have seen it in the north, but there are violent winds in the Crimea which never occur in the north, and 10 degrees of frost with wind are more intolerable than 30 degrees without it.

For the troops let two sheepskins be sewn together with the wool inside, and the accoutrements put over them. The fingers, without gloves, cannot touch iron, and with them muskets are difficult to handle. If fur cannot be had, then leather pantaloons and waistcoats, worn under the ordinary clothes. Next to them are all the preparations of water-proof cloth, particularly sheets. No amount of woolen is sufficient, particularly in wind. The most difficult thing to manage for the troops is the shoes. It is not uncommon for Russian officers, in pulling off their boots, to pull off their feet or toes with them; for in severe cold the extremities are entirely devoid of sensation. If the feet are once wet during severe frost it is almost impossible to save the toes, and the Russian fur shoes called "kinglies" are too cumbersome to move about in with activity. Expensive furs are not required; coverlets of rabbit-skin will answer all purposes; but Englishmen are bad hands at adapting themselves to circumstances they are unaccustomed to.

The London Times unreservedly tells the country that the weekly loss in the Armies from battle, disease and fatigue amounts to five thousand, while reinforcements were arriving at the rate of only about seven thousand a week. From the outset the brunt of the battle seems to have fallen upon the English. At Alma their loss was a thousand larger than that of the French; at Balaklava but few of the French troops were engaged, and they suffered but little; and the same was the case in the terrible affair of the 5th, at Inkermann. The destruction of English officers has been immense in proportion, and doubtless in a great measure arises from the fact that the brilliancy of their uniforms signals at once their official character, and draws upon them the deadly aim of the Minnie rifle, with which it is known that the Russians also are extensively armed. Thousands of the happiest households in England have already been darkened by the havoc; and yet there is every reason to fear that the worst is to come.

A letter from Sebastopol, in a French journal, says:—"One would say that in all the great feats of war France is destined to furnish arms to her enemies. Without speaking of the Duke de Bourbon, Prince Eugene and Bernadotte, at the Siege of Rome the artillery of the besieged was commanded by an old pupil of the Polytechnic School. At Sebastopol, it appears, that it is a General or Colonel Goodwin who commands it; and that officer was formed in the schools of our country, since Goodwin, it is said, knew at Metz, where he remained several years, most of the superior officers of the artillery and engineers against whom he defends so well this bulwark of Russia. He even, before the war, corresponded with the Colonel second in command of our artillery.

A letter from Odessa, in the *Kolnische Zeitung*, of November 2, says: "Reinforcements are being continually sent off for the Crimea. Up to the 28th ult. we had summer weather; on that day there was a great *Guljanie*, or pleasure promenade, with military music, on the occasion of the arrival of the bulletin announcing General Liprandi's victory." In the afternoon of that day the weather changed, and a violent N. W. wind arose, which increased to a storm during that night. This tempestuous weather lasted the three following days and nights, the wind being at times north, at others east. In the confident calculation that this weather extended as far as the Crimea it was regarded by the Russians as an ally that would finish the good work commenced by Liprandi.—The most remarkable event of this passage from summer to winter is that at half-past 11 o'clock on the night of the 28th of Oct., the shock of an earthquake was felt at Odessa, which has left its traces in the upper stories of the houses there."

### WINTER CLOTHING FOR THE TROOPS.—On the 2d of December, Messrs. Almond, of London, completed the following contract with the Ordnance for the Army of the East: 44,000 fur cloaks, 44,000 fur caps, helmets, 44,000 fur gauntlets, (gloves,) 44,000 water proof capes, 44,000 long boots, (cow-hide material,) 44,000 suits of inner clothing, 44,000 pairs of leggings, 10,000 suits of fur clothing for officers.

### THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL. CONFERRED TO BE A FAILURE.—The London Times of the 29th, says: Twenty days have elapsed since we last received authentic accounts from our army in the Crimea. Our latest news are derived from Russian sources, and we are carrying on war against an enemy who has ten days the start of us in intelligence. There does not appear, so far as we can see, any hopes of bringing the struggle in the Crimea to an immediate termination.

It is certainly not without a sigh that we feel ourselves compelled to relinquish those bright, and as we thought them, reasonable hopes, of completing in a few weeks the conquest of the Russian stronghold.—Yet even this disappointment is not without its consolation.

We have failed in our immediate enterprise, but without the slightest loss—nay, with a considerable gain—of character and honor. If our army has been too weak to encounter the difficulties, they were such as transcended human power and human endurance.

Louis Napoleon has offered the directors of the Collins' line, in cash, £450,000 sterling, \$2,250,000 for three steamers, or \$750,000 for any one of them. Should Congress conclude to change the contract now existing between the U. S. Government and the line, then it is understood the company will prefer selling their ships to running them at losing rates. I do not believe, however, that Congress will consent to the loss of a line which has reflected so much credit upon the country. Some compromise will be effected that will save us the ships.

### 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 county—each county being entitled to at least one delegate in the convention.

According to the recent appointment 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, Clallam and Whatcom, one.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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. Crossie, Cowlitz, Seth Collin, Pacific, H. C. Dawson, Chehalis, Geo. Naggs, Lewis, Jackson Barton, Thurston, J. W. Nigley, Sawamish, D. Shelton, Pierce, M. H. Frost, King, W. A. Strickler, Island, Sam'l Crockett, Whatcom, E. Fitzhugh, Jefferson, J. P. Keller, Clallam, E. G. Price, Wahkiakum,

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

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

J. W. WILEY,  
H. C. MOSLEY,  
U. E. HUBBS,  
I. N. EBERT,  
P. A. CHEKOWETH,  
Dem. Ter. Central Com. W. T.

### THURSTON COUNTY

### Democratic Convention!

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

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

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

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS.—The *Polytechnic* says there are on board the British frigate *Amphitrite* some twelve or fifteen Russian prisoners; being the Captain and crew of the Russian ship *Sitka*, captured by the squadron on the night in August last. They will be landed at Tahiti, on the arrival of the *Amphitrite* at that island.

## Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,  
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

### The Approaching Contest.

By reference to another column it will be seen that the democratic territorial central committee have fixed upon Monday, the 7th day of May, as the time for the nomination of a democratic candidate for next delegate to Congress.

Olympia being designated as the place of assembling, and the time selected being at a season of the year generally propitious for easy and comfortable communication by land and water throughout all parts of the territory, a reasonable expectation may be indulged in that a full attendance from all the counties will be present.

That the democratic party, in the coming contest, are destined to meet the most determined opposition—an organization, drilled and thoroughly instructed in every evolution and move on the political chess board, which will require a unanimity—a oneness of purpose on the part of the democracy—a determination and unbroken front, such as in former contests has never characterized the action of our party here, to successfully meet and overcome, no one will permit himself to doubt.

The political maneuvers of the opposition tacticians in our territory have recently underwent a revolution—a radical and entire change. No longer now, as in the days when the full-grown lion of British tyranny sought to fetter the limbs of the scarcely fledged emblem of American liberty, does the foe of democratic rule seek to meet us in a clear field, and a fair fight. No longer now, as in the days when democracy and federalism met in an open and manly struggle for supremacy—boldly avowing their sentiments, and resting their respective causes for arbitration to the light of day—no longer is such a mode of political warfare considered by the opposition, safe, expedient, or legitimate. The order of battle, by the opposition, has been changed. Ancient federalism, as in the days of yore, no longer prides itself in an open avowal of its distrust in the people for self-government. The alien and seditious laws no longer stand out in bold relief upon the statute book, but being expunged therefrom by the voice of the indignant people, have become a part and parcel of a blasphemous ritual—befitting only the darkness and unholy combination by which it is surrounded. Driven to the wall in every open assault, or attempted encroachment upon the rights of a free people, federalism has taken shelter under every mask—"wearing all shapes and bearing many names," until the curtains of darkness, and the gloom of midnight is resorted to, for the accomplishment of that which dare not be openly avowed in the light of day.

Fellow Democrats! you who have never deserted the staunch old timbers of the democratic ark of safety in the hour of peril, to follow after strange gods, you are called upon to clear the decks of that victorious old craft, which has ever borne the party through triumphantly in every fair contest, for a desperate conflict in July next.

Remember, that aside from the old line federal whig party, an interesting progeny of the old stock, known as free soilers, or abolitionists, will be arrayed against you—coalescing in their embrace all the young hatched, new-fledged *isms* of the day—prominent amongst which, although ambuscaded in darkness and shielded in supposed security behind solemn vows and impious oaths, the hand of an unholy secret combination will be visible in the contest.

That the opposition is thoroughly organized, there is no room to admit a doubt. Their nomination for delegate to Congress, as also for members of the legislature in many counties, are already virtually made. The combined whig and know-nothing causing of the present winter, during the session of the legislature, was not intended for idle pastime, soon to be forgotten. It was not to satisfy an idle curiosity, or for the purpose of reforming the political character of all parties, that ALL the whig members of the recent legislature, with perhaps one exception, became members of the order of know-nothings. And startling as may be the announcement to many, the secret is still supposed to be "within the veil," how it came to pass, that at the adjournment of the legislature, the House of Representatives was possessed of a majority belonging to the order, although we take pride in saying that not one democratic member of the Council affiliated with them. From the above statement, which we are assured is true, the strength of the order in the territory may be determined with some degree of accuracy, particularly when it is asserted that the "wigwag" at Olympia numbers some 100 of all parties. But

we will refer to this subject more particularly at another time.

It will not do, in view of the combinations against which the democratic party will be called upon to contend in the approaching contest, for its "tried and true" members to suffer their armor to rust and corrode through listlessness and sloth.—Untiring, unsleeping vigilance must be used—action, through organization must be resorted to at once, if we would seek to save the destinies of our territory—the vital principles of democracy from falling asleep in the arms of a political death, that may have "no morn beyond it, and no star." With a thorough organization in each county—unanimity of action throughout the territory, and the 2d Monday in July will tell the story of the defeat of our party's adversary, "whose name is Legion."

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND THEN ON THAT."—On the arrival in this city of the passengers, officers and crew of the steamship *Southerner*, recently wrecked near Cape Flattery, many of whom were in a destitute condition, a subscription was at once opened to provide those destitute with the necessary comforts of life. Capt. William Baker, an "old salt," in a few hours raised the sum of \$465, which was handed over to Capt. Sampson, to be applied by him as he might think most advantageous to those in want.

On the other hand, we learn that these unfortunate men became the prey of "land sharks" in several instances, on their way to this city. This taking advantage of men's misfortunes, is a system of piracy which we are thankful does not exist in this city. We have the names of several persons which do not appear in today's paper, together with the details of their misdeeds, which we shall publish hereafter.

"Pictures" of the above showing, unexplained and without close investigation as to their truthfulness in detail, are calculated to be productive of ill blood between residents of neighboring territories, as well as to create a general false impression abroad, relative to the observance of the principles of hospitality and generosity, extended by the people of either, towards legitimate subjects, demanding their exercise. And as it is assumed elsewhere in the same paper, in a communication over the name of R. N. McCLEAREN, that our thoroughfares of travel are swarmed by "a string of land sharks," thereby more or less implicating, with a few exceptions cited, our entire community, as tolerating and justifying the same, we have thought it proper to say a few words in vindication of the *mass* of our people.

We are far from being an apologist of those who avail themselves of circumstances, for the purpose of taking an unjust and unwarrantable advantage of the traveling public. In fact, we have referred to, and taken occasion to condemn such proceedings on several former occasions, knowing full well, from experimental knowledge that exorbitant duties were exacted for transportation up and down the Cowlitz river, and that worthless, broken down Indian horses were frequently hired for the overland journey between the landing and this place, and *visa versa*, at a cost exceeding the actual value of the animals. All this is wrong, and requires correction; and more especially would we deprecate the taking advantage of the misfortunes of the shipwrecked mariner, or the unfortunate passenger with whom the elements have been at war until he at length finds himself in the midst of an enlightened community, where the hand of the good Samaritan, instead of one containing the lancet, might reasonably be expected to be applied.—And whilst the frown of a liberal public should be visited upon the perpetrators of all such acts of extortion upon the victims of untoward circumstances, or the traveling public in general, we would beg leave to assure "all to whom these presents may come," that such conduct is not approved of by the people of this territory.

A few facts may serve to show, that the community in general, and about Olympia, are neither censurable or responsible for any acts of omission or commission referred to in the "Oregonian," and we will venture the assertion that the people of this place, and of the territory at large, are possessed of as much genuine, unostentatious liberality when apprised of a necessity for its exercise, as any other on the Pacific coast or elsewhere.

The steamer "Major Tompkins" arrived at this port on Thursday evening, Jan. 18th after dark, with the officers, passenger and crew of the ill-fated "Southerner," and although we were up a greater portion of the night in order to give publicity to the particulars of the disaster in the issue of the next morning's paper, and conversed freely with some of the officers and passengers relative thereto, nothing was said that would lead to the supposition, that want or destitution existed amongst any who had been on board; and understanding from several of them that the next morning at 4 o'clock was fixed upon for their departure for the Columbia river, supposed that all necessary arrangements had been satisfactorily completed for that purpose. A number of the passengers remained until the next departure of the mail conveyance from this place, and we will venture the assertion that they will bear testimony as to their kind and hospitable treatment by the proprietors of both our hotels, and we know that a certain amount of money was raised in aid of those who might require assistance in the furtherance of their journey.

Although we are perfectly willing to accord to the people of Oregon, in general, a high character for benevolence and charitable feeling towards the unfortunate and distressed, as has been evidenced year after year in the furnishing of supplies on the immigrant trail, as well as the extending of kind treatment to the immigrant after his entrance into the Willamette valley, Yet it cannot be denied that an infamous string of both *land* and *water sharks* have constantly accompanied their acts of kindness, prowling along the Columbia river, and the Cascade road, for hundreds of miles—in readiness at all times, not only to fleece the unfortunate immigrant out of his last dollar, and then despise him because he was made poor, but also hesitate not to attempt to appropriate the means of benevolence sent out by a generous people in aid of the destitute and weary, to purposes of avaricious speculation. The Cascade road—the Dalles, and many other localities en route to the settlements, might tell some gloomy tales of baseness and inhumanity. But are the people of Oregon to be denounced in general terms therefore? Certainly not. Those then who live in glass houses should beware of throwing stones.

We extract the following from an expose of know nothingism, published in the Oregon "Statesman" of Jan. 2d, for the purpose of illustrating to the uninitiated the tricks resorted to by the order in the acquisition of members, and their system of proselyting and entrapping the unsuspecting into their fold. The knavery practiced is well worthy the darkness of the deed, and thus it is that the hands of the victim are tied, and his mouth sealed by what we consider illegal, illegitimate oaths before the candidate is aware of the supposed restraints under which he is placed. "Decoy ducks" of the sort below alluded to are constantly on the *qui vive* in our midst, and we trust the unsuspecting will hereafter be on their guard at their approach:

"All sorts of tricks and devices are resorted to get men to join the wigwag here, and we presume the same tricks are resorted to in other parts of the Territory. A common plan is for a member to fall in with an intended victim on an evening when the wigwag is in session, and say, 'I believe the know nothings are meeting somewhere about here; let's go and hunt them.' The two start off, and sure enough by accident, find where they meet, are admitted and initiated forthwith, the old member pretending to be a green hand too, and going through the initiation with him. Many of the members here have been drawn in in this way, without learning of the 'sell' until afterwards, and without having thought of the order or the consequences of joining it before they were already in. Some who have been got in in this way have no sympathy with the order, and a few have never been in the wigwag since. One gentleman who was thus drawn on by an old member going with him, backed out after taking the first oath with the old member who was going through the initiation with him. But we presume the gentleman who backed out does not know to this day that the friend who went with him had joined them before, and was an old member."

INDIAN TREATIES.—GOV. STEVENS, appointed by the President, Commissioner to treat with Indians in this territory, negotiated a treaty at Neah Bay, on the 31st ult. with the Macaw tribe. These Indians occupy Neah Bay, the Cape Flattery peninsula, and the coast southwards, for some twenty miles. They are organized into four bands, and number nearly six hundred.

All the head chiefs and principal men, and a large majority of the tribe were present at the treaty, and there was no dissent whatever to the terms proposed. They are placed on a single reservation of from four to five sections of land at the Cape Flattery peninsula.

These Indians are altogether the most enterprising within the territory. In industry, thrift, and the enjoyment of the comforts of life, they are not approached by any neighboring tribe, southward. They take the whale with harpoons, spears, &c., of their own invention, and venture in their whaling excursions, in their light canoes, an almost incredible distance from land.—They are also well supplied with appliances with which to take the halibut, cod, and salmon.

Neah Bay is destined at some day, to be an important fishing and recruiting station, for whalers, and others, engaged in that branch of industry. The land is said to be exceedingly good on the shores of the bay, although a greater portion is heavily timbered; and back to the shores of the coast, there is an extensive prairie, containing some two thousand acres, a portion of which is tide prairie, which can be easily reclaimed.

The office of the *Pioneer and Democrat*, has been removed to the ground floor of the Masonic Hall, recently occupied by the Representative branch of the Legislative Assembly.

The clipper bark "Live Yankee," Capt. Gove, sailed from Puget Sound for Hong Kong, China, on week before last with a cargo of spars.

We learn that a portion of the mail intended for this and Oregon territory has been obtained, which was supposed to have been lost on the late steamer "Southerner," and is in charge of some persons now at the wreck, and will be forwarded the first opportunity.

The Legislative Assembly of Oregon adjourned, *sine die*, on the 1st inst.

### CLOSING ADDRESS OF MR. CROSSIE, Late Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The following remarks of Mr. Crossie, at the close of the second session of the Washington Territory Legislative Assembly, was unintentionally omitted in their appropriate place in the published proceedings, where they should have appeared.

In reply to a resolution of thanks on the part of the members of the House, for the able, efficient and impartial manner in which he had discharged his official duties as presiding officer, during the session—

MR. CROSSIE SAID:

### GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The hour has arrived which terminates this session of the Legislative Assembly; but before performing the only duty now devolving upon me—in justice to myself, I cannot repair from saying a word or two in answer to the resolution of thanks just placed upon the journal. Such a testimonial as that—the highest that can be accorded to a presiding officer is always gratifying; but taking into consideration the attending circumstances, I should be reluctant to my own feelings, and subject myself to the serious charge of ingratitude, did I not acknowledge that I deemed it doubly valuable on this occasion.

I indeed cannot deny that I approached this Chair with a distrust that I might well entertain, when I looked forward to the exciting debates that would arise. In all legislative assemblies the location of the public buildings of the Territory or State has been a theme, fruitful of bitter discussion; and it could scarce be expected with the different local interests involved, that it would be avoided in this.

I was well aware that this position would prove not to be an enviable one; that at all sessions a trying one, it would be peculiarly so at this. I therefore approached it as I have before said—with distrust. I shall leave it without regret, with the honest consciousness that to the best of my ability, I have carried out the determination with which I entered upon its duties to be strictly impartial—no matter what my own views might be with regard to the question under discussion—to lean neither to the one side nor the other, but fairly to apply and administer the rules this house had adopted for its government.

I doubt not that on some occasions I have erred. I could not always expect to be right, for I claim to be no more infallible than is allotted to poor human nature. It may be that more than once I have been indebted to you for your generous forbearance, and for that and your kind co-operation, I render you my most cordial thanks. And I would here say, that if there is any member of this House who deems that in any of the decisions of the Chair, he has cause to complain of injustice, I offer him the only atonement that I have in my power to make, in this public avowal of my sincere regret.

I trust that however earnestly members may have contended for what they regarded as the rights and interests of their respective constituents, that the debates of the present session will be remembered only as a part of the legislative history of the Territory. With the victors is the gratification of success; with those who have been defeated remains the equally as high satisfaction, that they labored to the best of their ability for the interests of their constituents.

By all means let us endeavor to prevent political predilections or sectional prejudices from encroaching on a sphere which should be the last that should be permitted to enter our social relations.

This is the second session of the legislative assembly, and I congratulate you upon the promise that awaits our Territory. Young as she is, we can look forward with bright anticipations—though dating back only one year, yet that year has been of such progress, that, taking it as an index of what the future is to be, we can go forth boldly to meet it. The scant space of a few years only separates us from the dependency of a territory to the sovereignty of a State—a commonwealth in the glorious confederacy.

It is not imagination that pictures forth a prosperous state, it is rather the certain history of the development of the resources the territory possesses.

The day (even now), may not be far distant, when the waters of this territory will be whitened with the sails of a busy commerce, and numerous steamers hurrying to and fro like vast shuttles, weaving together the old world and the new. Unting the primitive regions of the East with the but recent wilderness of the West.

I have said more than I intended. I had merely desired to thank you for the consideration I have received from your hands during the time I have occupied this Chair, but the subject of our future opens up so grandly that I may be pardoned for having faltered a moment by the way-side.

And now after tendering my warm wishes to each member for his health and prosperity, it only remains to me as my last official act to declare this House adjourned *sine die*.

In our advertising columns, to-day, will be found the Land Register and Receiver's "Notice to settlers, on surveyed and unsurveyed lands," to a perusal of which, the attention of all interested is directed.

J. D. HOLMAN, of Pacific City, and A. ANDERSON, of Cathlamet, have been appointed, by Judge McFADDEN, United States commissioners in the first judicial district.

The St. Paul Pioneer thinks that more than 25,000 persons have settled in Minnesota during the past season. They are disposed all over the territory.

JOHN ORVIS WATERMAN, Editor Oregon Weekly Times. SIR:—I perceive an article in your paper of Sept. 18, 1854, headed "Appointments for Oregon," which I read in these words: "The last mail brought the appointments created by the amendments to the land law in Oregon and Washington Territories, and though entertaining the kindest feelings towards the worthy recipients of these offices in our midst, still there is a higher gratification in the principle, that at last has been established, that Oregon offices belong to Oregon men. This measure we have ever advocated strenuously, as but simple, even-handed justice, equivalent, as the contrary course is to the uncomplimentary expression, that there are no persons in the Territory competent to fill these positions. In this matter General Lane has again shown himself a true representative of our interests. We were confident that his untiring energy in every thing that relates to the welfare of his constituents, would not have allowed any other course to have been pursued, if it were in his power to prevent it, knowing, as he does, the extreme dissatisfaction that it invariably created. We cannot fail to regret that Washington Territory has not been equally successful, more particularly, as we understood a protest, signed by every democratic member of the Legislature, was forwarded last spring on this subject. Young as she is, she has more than a fair share of ability within her borders, and certainly ought to have meted out that which clearly belonged to her. It is a question that their Delegate, Mr. Lancaster, will probably be called upon to answer, and we trust, on account of the "faith" that is in him," some explanation may be made that will prove satisfactory to his constituents.

Mr. Editor:—I am now prepared to answer as to the appointment to one of the offices created in Washington Territory. I find that a petition has been circulated, recommending Mr. John Boyd as light house keeper at Cape Disappointment, and that the petition is signed by "JOHN ORVIS WATERMAN," the Editor of the Oregon Weekly Times, and that in support of that petition, and to show that he has "ever advocated strenuously, as but simple, even-handed justice," the doctrine that the offices in a Territory should be filled by citizens of the same, he addressed to General Lane a letter, which I read in the words and figures following, to wit:

"PORTLAND, October 9, 1854. "DEAR GENERAL: "Enclosed I send you the application of my friend John Boyd for the situation of light house keeper at Cape Disappointment. The poor fellow is disabled for active service from injuries received in the blowing up of the Gazelle, in April last, of which boat he was mate. His brother, "er has been mate of the Whitcomb for several years. Boyd is a competent young man, and every way worthy the position, in my opinion. You can present his claims, and whatever you can do in his behalf, will not be lost among his numerous friends here, he having the universal sympathy of all our citizens. I would recommend to you, as a matter of policy, to advocate his claims, though I do so as a matter of sympathy and kindness.

"Very truly your friend, as ever, (Signed) "JOHN ORVIS WATERMAN." In support of the above recommendation, and having an eye to "the matter of policy," and to show clearly his untiring energy, "knowing, as he does, the dissatisfaction it invariably created," General Lane addressed a letter to the President of the United States, which I read as follows, to wit:

"WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 13, 1854. "TO THE PRESIDENT: "SIR:—Herewith enclosed, you will find a recommendation of citizens of Portland, in favor of Mr. John Boyd as light house keeper at Cape Hancock or Disappointment. I am not acquainted with him, but find him recommended by good democrats of our largest sea-port town. "I therefore join in the recommendation. "Your obedient servant, (Signed) "JOSEPH LANE."

The above and foregoing explain themselves, and if there be the right "faith" and "heart" in the editor of the Oregon Weekly Times, he will state to the people of the Territory of Washington, what he meant by these words, contained in his letter to General Lane, "I would recommend to you, as a matter of policy, to advocate his claims." If he shall do this fully, faithfully and honestly, he may throw so much light upon some of the other appointments to office in the Territory of Washington, as will render unnecessary the desired "explanation" from their delegate. This editor, by the above showing, has received the wound intended for an innocent, unoffending person, and the poisoned dagger, although drawn in the dark, has entered his own bosom. I have forwarded a copy of the above to the Pioneer and Democrat, Oregonian, Spectator, and Oregon Weekly Times, with a desire that the same be published.

COLUMBIA LANCASTER. Washington City, Dec. 13, 1854. "Know nothing appears to be on the ebb, even in Massachusetts, where, but a short time since, they overwhelmed all opposition. In Charleston the know nothings were defeated. A ticket made up of citizens, irrespective of party, was put in nomination against the K. N.'s and was elected by between 300 and 400 majority. This is the first defeat which the new order has had in that State. In Newburyport the know nothings were practically defeated. Moses Davenport, the "people's candidate" for mayor was elected over Elder Pike, the K. N. candidate, by about 50 majority.

MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1855. Council met pursuant to adjournment.—All present. Journal read and approved. Mr. Poe, from the joint committee on enrolled bills, reported the following bills as truly enrolled, viz:—C B 3, an act to provide for the selection of the place for the location of the seat of government; No. 8, an act to locate the penitentiary of the Territory of Washington; No. 12, an act appointing officers for the county of Walla Walla; No. 22, an act to amend an act, entitled "an act to regulate the practice and pleadings in prosecutions for crimes; and C J R Nos. 3, 4, and 5; and C J M Nos. 1 and 5.

Mr. Bigelow, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported back H B 48, an act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, with amendments. Mr. Terry, chairman of the committee on roads and highways, reported back H B 47, without amendments.

Mr. Miles, chairman of the select committee to draft an apportionment bill, reported C B 35, an act to apportion the representation of Washington Territory;—C B 36, an act supplementary to, and explanatory of an act, entitled "an act to provide for the selection of the place for the location of the seat of government of Washington Territory.

Mr. Miles, from the select joint committee to carry out the provisions of C B 3, made a majority report. On leave, Mr. Yantis, from the same committee, made a minority report, accompanied by a bill.

The president gave notice of signing the bills, C B Nos. 3, 8, 12, and 22; C J M Nos. 1 and 5; and C J R Nos. 3, 4, and 5, and asked if there was any objection. Mr. Miles moved that the two reports, majority and minority, of the joint committee, just made, be read before C B 3 was signed, and called the ayes and noes on the motion, which were as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Huff and Miles—2. Noes—Messrs. Bigelow, Poe, Strickler, Terry, Yantis, and Mr. President—6. Mr. Patterson absent.

C B 32, an act to amend "an act to provide for assessing and collecting county revenue," was read a third time, passed, and the title approved.

H B 52, an act to authorize William Packwood to establish and keep a ferry across the Nesqually river, was passed, and the title approved.

H B 44, an act to amend "an act to regulate marriage," was read a third time and passed by the following vote, Mr. Terry calling the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Messrs. Bigelow, Huff, Patterson, Poe, Strickler, and Yantis—6. Noes—Messrs. Miles, Terry, and Mr. President—3; and the title was approved.

The majority and minority reports of the select joint committee, submitted today, were taken up and read, and the committee discharged.

A message received from the house by their clerk, informing the council of the passage of H B 50, an act appointing commissioners to select a site and superintend the construction of the penitentiary of the Territory of Washington; H B 49, an act to amend "an act to define the times of holding the supreme and district courts of Washington Territory;" and H B 55, an act to provide for the publication of the laws and journals of this Territory; and C B 20, with amendments; as also requesting the concurrence of the council in the same.

On motion of Mr. Bigelow, the rules were suspended to read C B 36 a second time now, and further suspended to read the bill a third time, by the following vote, Mr. Miles calling the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Messrs. Bigelow, Huff, Patterson, Poe, Strickler, Yantis, and Mr. President—7. Noes—Messrs. Miles and Terry—2.

On the question, "shall the bill pass?" Mr. Miles called the ayes and noes, and they were:—Ayes, Messrs. Bigelow, Huff, Patterson, Poe, Strickler, Yantis, and Mr. President—7. Noes—Messrs. Miles and Terry—2. So the bill passed, and the title was approved.

H B 47, reported back from the committee on roads and highways, was ordered to a third reading.

H B 48, reported back from committee on judiciary, with amendments. Mr. Poe moved to amend by inserting after the word "person," in the second section, "who belongs to a regular temperance society of the total abstinence principle," which amendment was lost.

On motion of Mr. Bigelow, council adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON. The question being on the amendments of the committee on judiciary, to H B 48, the amendments were adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading. On motion of Mr. Huff, the rules were suspended to read the bill a third time now. On its passage, Mr. Terry called the ayes and noes, and they were:—Ayes—Messrs. Bigelow, Huff, Miles, Patterson, Strickler, Yantis, and Mr. President—7. Noes—Messrs. Poe and Terry—2. So the bill passed, and the title was approved.

Mr. Bigelow, from the committee of conference on house amendments to C B 5, submitted a report, as follows:

"The committee of conference, to whom was referred council bill No. 5, respectfully report, that they have agreed upon a report, and recommend that the house recede from its amendment to section 1, of said bill, and that sections 3 and 4 of said bill be adopted."

Which was accepted. On leave, Mr. Yantis introduced C B 37, an act amendatory of an act, entitled "an act relating to justices of the peace and constables, and the practice before justices of the peace."

C B 34 was read once and ordered to its second reading. On motion of Mr. Huff, the rules were suspended, and the bill read a second time. "On motion of Mr. Bigelow, the rules were further suspended, and the bill read a third time. On its passage, Mr. Poe called the ayes and noes, and they were:—Ayes—Messrs. Huff, Miles, Patterson, Strickler, Yantis, and Mr. President—6. Noes—Messrs. Bigelow, Poe, and Terry—3. So the bill passed and the title was approved.

C B 7, an act to locate the university, returned from the house with amendments. Mr. Miles moved to amend the amendment by striking out the word "a," before university, wherever it occurs, and such words in connection therewith, as to provide for the establishment of "two" universities, one at Seattle and the other on Boisfort Plains. The ayes and noes were called on the adoption of his amendment, and they were:—Ayes—Messrs. Bigelow, Huff, Patterson, Poe, Strickler, Terry, and Yantis—7. Amendment lost.

The question being—will the council concur? was decided in the affirmative, and the bill passed by the preceding vote.

Mr. Bigelow moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which the council refused to appoint a committee of conference on C B 6, which motion was lost.

C B 37 was read three times, the rules being suspended, passed, and title approved. A message received from the house by their clerk, informing the council that the house had receded from their amendment to H B 17, relating to fences. Also, of its concurrence in council amendment, to amendment of house amendment, in C M No. 9. Also, of the passage by the house of C B 36.

C B 20 returned from the house with amendments. The question being, "will the council concur?" Mr. Yantis moved to postpone till the 4th July next. Motion lost. On the question pending, Mr. Miles called the ayes and noes, which resulted:—Ayes—Messrs. Huff and Strickler—2. Noes—Messrs. Bigelow, Miles, Patterson, Poe, Terry, Yantis, and Mr. President—7.

On motion of Mr. Bigelow, ordered, that a committee of conference be appointed, to confer with a like committee from the house, on the disagreement of the two houses. The president appointed Messrs. Bigelow, Patterson, and Yantis said committee.

H B 49, an act to amend "an act, to define the times for holding the supreme and district courts of Washington Territory," was read a second time, the rules being suspended. On motion of Mr. Miles, the bill was amended by a unanimous vote, Mr. Bigelow calling the ayes and noes:—The rules were further suspended, the bill read a third time and passed by a unanimous vote, Mr. Terry calling the ayes and noes, and the title approved.

H B 50, an act appointing commissioners to superintend the construction of the penitentiary, was read once and ordered to a second reading.

H B 55, an act to provide for the publication of the laws and journals, was read once and ordered to a second reading. On motion, council adjourned.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 6, 1855. To MESSRS. WEED, WILEY AND KIRKLEY, of the Dem. Central Committee, Thurston Co. W. T.:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, desirous to form a "Democratic Club" in Olympia for the purpose of advancing the interests of our party, would respectfully request that you call a meeting of the Democracy, to be held in Olympia, on Saturday evening, February 10th inst., for that object.

Yours with respect, &c., OLIVER SHEAD, WM. COCK, CORLISS & ENSIGN, H. C. MOSELEY, W. W. MILLER, J. L. PERKINS, U. E. HICKS, ISAAC LIGHTNER, E. GIDDINGS, Jr., B. P. ANDERSON, J. K. HURD, WM. RUTLEDGE, NED FERST, EDWARD SYLVESTER, JAS. C. HEAD, A. F. BALDWIN, J. CUSHMAN, B. F. KENDALL, C. ETHRIDGE, F. KENNEDY, GEO. GALLAGHER, A. B. RABBERSON.

Democratic Meeting. In accordance with the above request, the central committee for Thurston county would call upon the Democracy of Olympia and vicinity, and all the members of the party from any part of the county who may be then present, to meet this (Saturday) evening, at the room above the store house of Mr. Wm. Rutledge, at 6 o'clock.

By order of the committee, C. E. WEED, Chm'n.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT. OLYMPIA, W. T., Feb. 10, 1854.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Groceries, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, etc.

NOTICE. I hereby give notice that letters of administration have been granted by the Probate court of Pierce county, Washington Territory, to the undersigned on the estate of Jonathan Burpee deceased, late of Lewis county, W. T. bearing date December 11th, 1854. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same within one year from date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same immediately. SAM'L WALKER, Adm'r. Oak Harbor, Island County, Dec. 18th, 1854. 4118

NOTICE. I hereby give notice that letters of administration have been granted by the Probate court of Cowlitz county, W. T., to the undersigned on the estate of Jonathan Burpee deceased, late of Lewis county, W. T. bearing date December 11th, 1854. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same within one year from date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same immediately. GEORGE DAWSON, Executor. Chinook, Pacific Co., W. T., Dec. 12, 1854.—4w17

DIED.

At Port Townsend, on the 24th Dec. HARRIET ANN, daughter of Albert and Isabel Briggs, aged 4 years, 3 months and 23 days.

Of brain fever, on South Bay, Jan. 27th, A. A. KNOTT, son of Levi and Amanda Knott—Thurston Co. W. T., aged 16 months.

Puget Sound Shipping Report.

At Olympia, Monday 5th inst., steamer Major Tompkins, Capt Hunt, 26 hours from Victoria and intermediate ports, with passengers and freight to John H. Scantlon. Feb. 5—Brig Eolion, 33 days from San Francisco to Port Townsend.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5.

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.

Table with 4 columns: Tp., North, Range, West in W. T. Lists various townships and their locations.

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 " " " " 24 & 24 March. " 14 " " " " 5th & 6th " " 17 " " " " 8th & 9th " " 12 " " " " 15th & 15th " " 20 " " " " 19th & 20th " " 19 " " " " 22d & 23d " " 19 " " " " 26th & 27th

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

And all persons who have settled on UNRESERVED lands in said Territory (who have not filed a notification of their claims) are hereby notified 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. A list of unreserved lands at Olympia, this 10th day of February, 1855. H. C. MOSELEY, Register. E. YULIEE, Receiver. Feb. 10, 1855. 4w22

A Card. Being attacked in the Oregonian of the 27th Jan. by R. N. McLaren, of Portland in regard to taking advantage of shipwrecked passengers per steamer "Southerner," I wish to state the facts: McLaren did apply to me to secure a mule for him, and I promised to supply him with one, but his application to others resulted in the mule being sent to him. As to the team, it was expressly chartered by A. B. STUART for the officers of the "Southerner," whose DESTINATION was indicated by the large deposit of gold in my safe on their arrival in this town. (Capt. Sampson chose to send one of his officers on horseback in advance, and take in his place a passenger, that was his affair and not mine. In regard to the passengers, a sufficient subscription was liberally made by the citizens of this place to forward all that were destitute of funds. As for R. N. McLaren, I pronounce his statements false in substance and in fact, and consider him beneath the notice of a gentleman. JNO. G. PARKER, Jr. Olympia, W. T., Feb. 6, 1855.

REMOVAL.

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

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the sheriff of Thurston County, W. T., has levied an execution for the sum of \$45.71, issued from the clerk's office of the district court of said county against Hogert Jeal, upon lot No. 3, in Block No. 12, in the Town of Olympia, and advertised the same for sale on the 10th February, 1855. These are therefore to notify all persons that said lot is not the property of said Jeal, but that said lot is the property of the undersigned, and to heron on the 12th day of February, 1854, by Edmund Hysterer. All persons are therefore warned from purchasing the same, it not being liable for the debts of said Hogert Jeal. ELIZABETH LINDAY JEAL. Olympia, Jan. 31, 1855. 2w-21.

North End Right Side up.

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

ALSO—Black Blue and mixed Satinets; Checks, &c., &c., at G. A. BARNES' Olympia, Jan. 25, 1855. 4w20

Ex "Sarah Warren," Groceries & Provisions.

A FULL and general assortment, just received and for sale by JOHN G. PARKER, Jr. Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 521f

NOTICE. I hereby give notice that letters of administration have been granted by the Probate court of Island county, Washington Territory, to the undersigned on the estate of George W. Cherry, deceased, late of said county, dated December 18, 1854. All persons having claims against said estate will present them within one year from date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same immediately. SAM'L WALKER, Adm'r. Oak Harbor, Island County, Dec. 18th, 1854. 4118

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber. Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853.

NOTICE. I hereby give notice that letters of administration have been granted by the Probate court of Cowlitz county, W. T., to the undersigned on the estate of Jonathan Burpee deceased, late of Lewis county, W. T. bearing date December 11th, 1854. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same within one year from date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same immediately. GEORGE DAWSON, Executor. Chinook, Pacific Co., W. T., Dec. 12, 1854.—4w17

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted the undersigned by the clerk of the probate court of Pierce county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of Henry Laboussier, deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the undersigned within one year from date of payment; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. WILLIAM K. MELVILLE, Administrator. Seattle, W. T., Dec. 17, 1854. 4w18.

Down at North End!

JUST received, a general assortment of SHELF HARD-WARE. Crow-bars, Picks, Log-chains, Shovels, Spades, C C Saws, Mill and C C Files, Iron and Steel Saws, Wire and Wire cloth, Hatchets, Axes and A X handles, Cut and Wrought Nails, Cut and Wrought spikes, Axes and Broad Axes. Six coils assorted Rope, Bed Cords, Chalk lines, Tape lines. Shot, Powder and Lead. Grind stones and fixtures, other articles too numerous to mention. 2000 yards brown sheeting; red, white and yellow Flannels; blue drills, Denim's bed ticks and Cotton Plannel; 2000 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. 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.

January 15, 1855. 20c G. HARTSOCK.

OLYMPIA MARKET.

ON the west side of Malne—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. KIRKLEY. A. W. SARJENT. Olympia, Jan. 20, 1855. 191f

Halloo!! Stranger!

Did you hear of the great excitement at calling at the Falls of the Des-Sutes? Why, yes, they do say as how WILSON is selling goods cheaper for cash than ever was known in these parts. He-he, only hear what he has got:

- 2000 lbs. Sugar; 2000 kgs superior Golden Syrup; 500 lbs. Coffee; 20 boxes Raisins; 600 brown Soap; 5 boxes Adamantine Candles; 1 cask Lard Oil; 10 kgs nails, assorted sizes; Rock Salt, Preserved and Brandy Peaches; 5 different brands chewing Tobacco; Tickings; Blue and Brown Drills; Hickory Shirts; Red White and Blue Flannels; Boots and Shoes, and in short a general variety of Dry Goods, Groceries and Clothing. Also Blankets, Oregon Saddles and Saddle trees. Now, if there is anything more you want to know, take along your cash or country produce, and WILSON will tell you all about it. Jan. 13, 1855—181f

A FEW PIECES GINGHAMS at BARNES'. A FEW PIECES LINDSEYS at BARNES'.

M. P. BURNS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

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

MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

in all its various branches in England, India and the United States, and now a resident of Stellacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above. N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand. Terms moderate. Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.) CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS OLYMPIA, W. T. CORLISS & ENSIGN, Proprietors.

THE proprietors of this hotel having completed a large additional building for bed rooms, parlors, &c., and entirely overhauled, 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.

Orders promptly attended to, and every accommodation solicited, as it shall ever be our constant aim to make all as comfortable as possible. Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms. Olympia, Dec. 9, 1854. 131f

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, and every accommodation solicited, as it shall ever be our constant aim to make all as comfortable as possible. GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT. Corner of Main and Second Streets. Olympia, 1854. 121f

Evans & Ebeey, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Offices—Olympia and Port Townsend, W. T. I. N. EBY, Port. EDWARD EBEY, Olympia, W. T. Aug. 12, 1854. 491f

New Goods! New Goods!!

GEORGE & Co., have on hand and are receiving (per bark "Harriet Thompson" and schooner "William") a full supply of Groceries, Flour, Liquors and Indian trade, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. Call and try 'em. Alki, Davenport Bay October 15, '54—5-3w

NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PASSENGERS BETWEEN THE COWLITZ AND OLYMPIA!

THE SUBSCRIBER will establish a line of stages and horses for the conveyance of passengers and freight between the above named places after the 25th inst. Horses will be kept at Olympia, Grand Mound and the Cowlitz. A stage will also run in connection with this line, between Grand Mound and Olympia—leave Olympia Tuesday and Friday of each week at 12 M., and arrive at Grand Mound same evening, where horses will be in readiness to convey passengers to the Cowlitz in time to take the boats to Monticello and Portland. Returning—on the arrival of boats from below, horses will be in readiness, at Strong's Hotel, to convey passengers to Grand Mound, where they will either get fresh horses or be put through by stage.

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

By this arrangement, passengers can be saved the expense of horse keeping on the way, and by getting fresh horses on the route, can perform the journey with more ease and expedition. Charges, too, lower than others have charged at this season of the year. The stage will start from Parker's store in Olympia.

CHARGES AS FOLLOWS—WINTER ARRANGEMENT: From Olympia to Grand Mound, \$3 50 From Grand Mound to the Cowlitz, 6 00 WM. B. GOODELL. Olympia, Dec. 20, 1854. 151f.

JUST RECEIVED PER BARK "Carli," Invoice Dry Goods, Groceries and Indian trade, which we offer low for cash. BARNES', Alki, Davenport Bay, April 13, 1854. 321f

A FEW PIECES FINE MERINOES at BARNES', Olympia, Jan. 13, '55—2m18

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. 101f

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.

ALLEN & CO. HAVE just received, per bark Luika, and offer for sale at the Sandwich Island Store, at Tumwater, Blue drills, brown drills; Mexican shirtings, cottonades; Suffolk shirts, 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; Hensley's corn 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. n181f

Notice.

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

