

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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AGENTS.

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NEBRASKA BILL.

An Expression of the Northern Sentiment.

From the Pottsville (Pa.) Register.

Nothing is more certain than that the questions involved in the organization of Nebraska cannot be overlooked or over-slaughed. Year after year the matter will come before Congress, and in a more pressing shape each time. Nebraska will knock for admission with more pertinacity after every refusal; and however we may postpone the answer to her prayer, there must come a day when that answer can no longer be delayed.

Nor is it less clearly written in the book of fate that that answer, to be final, must be in exact accordance with the sacred principles of the constitution. When the mists of prejudice have been cleared away, and the first impulse of angry passions calmed, all parties will see that the question involved is not one of slavery or anti-slavery. The moral iniquity charged upon the one, and the superior virtue claimed for the other, are both as foreign to the question as the crime of stealing or the excellence of honesty. It is probable that the geographical position, the physical character, and the climate of Nebraska will, in point of view, exclude slave labor from its soil; but this has nothing to do with the point in dispute. That point involves one of the most important principles of our constitution—one of the chief corner stones on which this Union rests—the question whether citizens of the United States, in a new Territory or State, have, under the constitution, the same right to determine and regulate their own social institutions as the people of New York or any other State, North or South.

From the Lowell (Mass.) Daily Advertiser.

We are aware that the opponents of this bill pretend to make a distinction between Utah and New Mexico and Nebraska, and Kansas, upon the ground that the former Territories were acquired from Missouri, while the latter are a part of the Louisiana purchase to which the Missouri Compromise line applied. But this distinction is wholly unavailing—a mere subterfuge—for Utah includes within its boundaries a part of the same Louisiana purchase. But then they say Utah contains only a few thousand acres of it. Well, grant it,—what then? By what principle can you justify supporting or "acquiescing in" a measure that takes a few thousand acres of the Louisiana purchase which does not equally justify your supporting or "acquiescing in" a measure taking a few more thousand acres? If it is wrong to organize Nebraska upon the principle of the rule of the people, because it embraces a part of the territory to which the Missouri Compromise is applicable, it must have been equally wrong to have organized Utah upon that principle, for that also embraced a part of the same old Louisiana purchase to which the same Missouri Compromise applied.

And now, in conclusion, would say to our whig friends, and to our democratic friends also, if you are determined to oppose the Nebraska bill, just say candidly and honestly that you have changed, repented; that you no longer believe in, nor will support, nor "acquiesce in," the Compromise of '50; or else, that you never did support, nor "acquiesce in," it; and that you were playing the hypocrite when you gave public pledges that you would do so.

From the Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

NEBRASKA.—The more the question is canvassed dispassionately, the more generally the masses of all parties become convinced of the hollowness of the clamor which the agitators have attempted to raise against the Nebraska bill, and of the soundness of the principle on which it is based. It may be regarded as a fixed fact, that whatever effect noisy and fanatical anti-Nebraska denunciations may have had upon weak nerves and weaker principles, at the outset, it has led in all other quarters to a more thorough examination of the merits of the real question involved in the Nebraska bill; and the result has been, as we have stated, a very general conviction among reflecting men, without regard to party, that the great reliance for the peace and stability of the Union is upon the fidelity with which the national Congress shall

adhere to the principle, recognized in the compromise legislation of 1850, and affirmed by the American people in 1852, of non-interference with the irritating subject of slavery.

From the Pittsburg (Pa.) Daily Morning Post.

The Gazette of yesterday contains a number of remarks deserving rebuke. It says that not one clergyman of our city, so far, has refused to sign the anti-Nebraska remonstrance. That is untrue. There are a few of the clergy of Pittsburg that choose to abide by their sacred calling, and not undertake to regulate political affairs. Several have refused to sign this remonstrance. We can state another fact: The clergy were called upon to meet in the Second Presbyterian church. The use of the church was refused to them, and they had to go elsewhere to hold their meeting.

The aim of the Gazette is, of course, to make political capital out of this question. And if he can make it appear that the clergy are aiding him in it, a great point he supposes will be gained. He has already stated that the meeting of the clergy was in response to the call of the Gazette. Well, be it so; but political clergymen cannot command our respect or guide our faith.

From the Luzerne (Pa.) Union.

The abolitionists and free-soilers contend that Congress shall settle the question of slavery. And where does Congress derive this power? It is given to it in the constitution? Let them answer who can.—Congress may dictate to the sovereignty of the old Keystone, and tell her what laws she may or may not put upon her statute-book; with the same propriety she may impose these terms on the sovereign people of Nebraska and Kansas! These Territories belong to the people of the States—not to Congress; and the people of the States, when they remove thither, may do as they please as to slavery; if they may not they are themselves slaves—slaves to consolidate power, provinces to the great seat of power at Washington—not independent republics. They pay tribute to Cæsar. Who is it that agitates? We hoped that agitation was at rest. The two political parties at Baltimore resolved it should be; but the moment the question of State sovereignty is mooted in Congress every abolitionist in the land is rampant, mad, and agitation is again started. It is said the Missouri Compromise is violated. What was the Missouri Compromise? Let us see if there is an article of it violated—a word, a sentence. The Missouri Compromise is simply this: When that State presented her constitution for approval by the federal government, in it there was a clause prohibiting the immigration of free negroes into the State. Congress refused to admit her unless this clause was stricken out of her constitution. She yielded, struck out the clause, and under the proclamation of James Monroe came into the Union.—This is the Missouri Compromise. The establishment of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. was an ordinary act of congressional legislation. There was no compromise in this, because no one represented the territory over which it ran, and it takes two to make a contract, so the lawyers say.

What principle, then, in the Douglas bill violates the Compromise? It would be the best act the assembly of Pennsylvania could incorporate, preventing free negroes from migrating into her territory.—Has she not the power to do so? and has not Missouri also? The latter would be bound by her compromise with the federal government. If she violated it, who would complain but abolitionists? If the people of the States are to be crippled, and their natural and guaranteed sovereignty to be stripped from them, then indeed agitation will come, and real agitation it will be.—We are not hostile to men not of our own color, but we like white men better. The higher order of rational beings are first to be protected, the other class is secondary.

DECLINE OF THE SLAVERY AGITATION.—In all quarters there are certain indications that the slavery agitation and excitement, which was gotten up by the opponents of the Nebraska Bill, is rapidly subsiding, and will soon be succeeded by a political quiet. The meeting in the city of New York, called to appoint delegates to the Abolition Saratoga Convention, proved a fizzle in point of numbers and in its influence upon the public. If we can believe the accounts more than one-half of the meeting was opposed to any action at all, considering it expedient and only desired by political demagogues. Those Democrats in New York known by the name of "Softs," who were opposed to the Nebraska Bill, it is now well understood, at their State Convention, will take ground in favor of acquiescing in that measure, and will oppose any attempts to repeal it. The party in New York will therefore be divided against repeal. The same is true throughout the North and West, any further agitation of the subject being opposed by the Anti-Nebraska Democrats almost unanimously.—One cause of this is the almost certainty which exists that Nebraska and Kansas will go into the Union as free States.

A large number of the National Whigs, too, discontinue the repeal movement, on account of its futility and the certain evil consequences which would grow out of it. In a short time the whole agitation will be confined to a few noisy and scurrilous abolitionists, with here and there an unprincipled demagogue, who desires to ride into office and place upon the strength of it

Later from Deseret.

By the arrival of the *Goliath*, the Deseret mail is received with copies of the *Deseret News* from July 27th to August 11th.—The *News* is printed on a coarse dark paper made in the valley.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL TRAIN which arrived at Salt Lake on the 14th Aug., was attacked by the Indians at the Resting Springs, and one of the two mail bags lost. Mr. William Hyde writes from Parowan Aug. 9th: "We left San Bernardino on the 27th July, and on the 1st inst. reached the Resting Springs about 12 o'clock. Halted for a short time, and upon our starting from twelve to fifteen Indians made their appearance a short distance off, indicating by whoops and gestures their hostile intentions. As we passed along they began to approach, and our mules became frightened and plunged badly. A pack got loose, and while fixing it the Indians increased in numbers, closed upon us, and commenced shooting arrows. We showed fight and two or three fell the effects. The mules were thrown into disorder; the mail pack was torn loose, and one of the sacks dropped in the road. Mr. Conger, who had charge of the mail, dismounted, picked it up and passed it to me. As he was remounting his mule received an arrow in the knee, which rendered her unmanageable, and at the same time each of us received an arrow through our clothes. The other sack falling off Mr. Hope dismounted and attempted to place it upon his mule and remount, but his mule broke away, threw him and the sack, and left him afoot. I dismounted to act as guard and protect him, when an arrow passed my cheek and entered the cheek of my mule. Mr. James Powell received an arrow in his left hip, causing a serious wound. The pack mules were scattered, Mr. Conger's was unmanageable by a wound in the knee, and Mr. Hope's had broke and left. One mail sack was left in the struggle some distance behind, and the Indians gathered it and a mule belonging to Mr. Powell. At this time the Indians had increased to some forty or fifty and were ranging ahead to occupy a canon through which we had to pass, designing to stop our progress. Seeing this movement our only chance of safety was to press forward and get ahead of them. This we accomplished with the loss above mentioned."

THE WALL around the Temple block was finished on the 15th Aug., and much of the stone coping is cut and ready for hoisting to its position to receive the iron railing. The iron masters of Iron county are exhorted to get ready for the railing.

GRAND JUVENILE CELEBRATION of the twenty-fourth of July, 1854, being the seventh anniversary of the entrance of the Pioneers into the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, took place with imposing ceremonies on the appointed day. Of the procession and music, and other observances, we find a lengthy description in the *Deseret News* of July 27th. Addresses to Brigham Young by the boys and girls were read. Lieut. Gen. Wells also delivered an address. The following were among the toasts on the occasion:

Prest. Brigham Young—a gauge; Heber C. Kimball, a vessel unto honor; Jedediah M. Grant, a pair of pinchers.—Hear O Israel! Be true to the gauge, that you may be vessels unto honor, and escape being pinched.

The Young Men of Utah—Born in the midst of mobs, cradled in persecution, reared in the wilderness of adversity, and educated in tents to truth, virtue and integrity—where are the boys?

The Mountains of the Deseret—The cradle of liberty.

May the Lion, the King of the Forest, continue to govern, until every inferior beast shall bow beneath his velvet paw.

The Eagle—May its vision not be dimmed, nor its brain turned by the brilliant splendor of our glorious Union.

Congress—May they be as faithful, and zealous in their duties as they would wish with others to be for the same per diem and mileage.

CROPS.—The grasshoppers are very plenty throughout the valleys, and have done, and are doing considerable damage in gardens, and to the late grain.

A SHOCKING MURDER supposed to have been perpetrated by Indians occurred on the 8th of Aug. The *Deseret News* says: "Two sons of Bishop Allen Weeks, named William and Warren, started from the Fort in Cedar Valley, about 30 miles south-west of this city, to get a load of wood. As the boys were gone longer than was deemed necessary, some men started out to learn the cause of their delay. Following the wagon track, they came to where it had been turned off the road, and in a short distance further off found the dead bodies of the cruelly murdered boys. They were shot twice through the chest, had their scalps torn off, and were otherwise horribly mutilated."

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION in Great Salt Lake county, on the 7th August, is given in the *News*.

Councillors to the Legislative Assembly, Utah Territory—Albert Carrington, Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff. Representatives to the Legislative Assembly, Utah Territory—J. M. Grant, Samuel W. Richards, A. P. Rockwood, Joseph Young, Horace S. Eldredge, Lorenzo Snow, Edwin D. Wolley, Hosea Stout, James W. Cummings, W. W. Phelps, John L. Smith, Sheriff for Great Salt Lake County, Robert T. Burton. County Surveyor, Israel Ivans. Select Man, Simpson D. Huffaker.

The Revolution in Mexico.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR—OFFICIAL BULLETIN—ALVAREZ MARCHING ON THE CAPITAL.—By the steamer *California* we are in receipt of our Acapulco correspondence, and copies of the "Bulletin Official," published at that port. The news is highly interesting.

Correspondence of the Times and Transcript.

ACAPULCO, MEXICO, Sept. 7th, 1854.
MR. EDITOR:—General Alvarez in person, at the head of 2500 men, entered the city of Toluca on the 4th inst., the government troops having evacuated on the 3d. Alvarez is pushing forward for Chilpancingo, where he will arrive in a few days without opposition, as all the government troops have been withdrawn from the State of Guerrero for the capital, except 1500 left at Toluca, to retard, if possible, his onward movements, which cannot be the case, inasmuch as Alvarez is in fine health, and leading a body of men, who to a man would die for their chief. His intentions are to march into the city of Mexico.

By a courier which arrived this evening, official information has been received that Vera Cruz has pronounced itself for Santa Anna will very soon abdicate!

"Official Bulletin of the Liberating Army."

We have received from our Special Correspondent at Acapulco, the latest advices of the progress of the revolution in Guerrero contained in the "Bulletin Official," of the 6th September, from which we condense the material portion.

The "Bulletin" commences with deprecating the evils of civil war—and charges the destruction of life, the profuse shedding of blood, the spread of anarchy and confusion throughout the Mexican Republic, to the ambition of Santa Anna, who is denounced as a "bandit," and his followers as slaves. The proximate overthrow of Santa Anna is not considered at all problematical, but merely as a question of time, to be accomplished within a few months, notwithstanding the blood which at the command of Santa Anna is made to flow copiously throughout the Mexican territory.

Of the successes gained by the Liberators, we translate: "About the middle of August, a most bloody scene transpired on the Plain of Cuatro, in which the forces of Santa Anna, amounting to eight hundred Infantry and Cavalry were attacked and completely cut to pieces by the Liberating forces under the command of the valiant Col. Huerta." "The bravery displayed in this action by the defeated, was worthy of a better cause." "The capture of Aquililla by another small detachment of the Liberating Army was not less brilliant."

The following correspondence, which we translate, will show the spirit of independence which continues to flow from the pen of Mexican officers.

"MEXICAN REPUBLIC—DIVISION OF OPERATIONS AGAINST THE REBELS—COMMANDANT IN CHIEF.

AJUCHITLAN, July 24, 1854.
"His Excellency the Governor and Commandant General of the Department, in an official note of the 12th August, says to me, that you will present yourself at this headquarters, to receive your commission of Lieutenant Colonel and Commandant of this entire line, for the preservation of tranquility and to prevent the commission of excesses in this District. His Excellency has the highest opinion of you, in consequence of the honesty and capability, and all the other good qualities which adorn your character. On my part, as chief of all the forces operating against the enemy, and having a thousand men at my command, and more which are on their way, I beg leave that you will have the goodness to come and grant me an interview, that we may agree upon a plan of operations against the unruly, whose only pursuit is to confound order and rob the unfortunate of their horses, cattle and other things. The day after to-morrow I shall expect you. I assure you of my respect and consideration. God and Law. FRANCISCO R. MORENO. To the Lieut. Col. Pascual Ascencio Torres.

To this flattering note, Lieut. Col. Torres replies as follows: "DIVISION OF TORRES—FORTIFICATION OF GALLO.—Because I am a gentleman, and should not be indecent, I answer your paper, in which, in obedience to an intrusive Governor, in whom I recognize no authority, you presume to command my appearance. Tell your master that an old defender of the people does not exchange the honorable titles conferred on him by them for the dirty recompense offered by such an ambitious and traitorous tyrant as Santa Anna, against whom I have sworn eternal warfare. Without the necessity of your order, I have been for some days governing this line, where you may come at your pleasure. Having replied to your paper, I say if you should have occasion to address me, you can communicate through my worthy Chief, the excellent General of the Army of Freedom, Don Juan Alvarez, God, Liberty and War against the Tyrant!—Camp of Gallo, August 2d, 1854. PASCUAL ASCENCIO TORRES."

It is evident from the tone of the *Bulletin Official*, that the followers of Alvarez are imbued with sufficient hatred to Santa Anna to keep the country continually agitated. They who now attribute all the evils with which the country is cursed to Santa Anna, know that peace and quietness were as far beyond the reach of the Mexicans during the sojourn of Santa Anna in Carthage, as since his return.

A Fortnight later from the Sandwich Islands—Honolulu a Free Port.

The bark *Archibald Grade* arrived on the 16th, twenty days from Honolulu. The Hawaiian Legislature adjourned on the 12th August, the great measure of the session being the abolition of tonnage duties, by which the ports of the Sandwich Islands become, as far as shipping and navigation are concerned free ports. The *New Era and Argus*, of the 7th, says:

"Having taken the first step, our government will have a firmer footing for further advances, will have a loftier point of view from which to see the true bearing of free-trade measures, and will receive that

meed of respect and attachment which is ever more to those who know how to appreciate and use it, than all the custom houses in the land. We hope the government will take the earliest opportunity to promulgate the glad tidings to every seaport and commercial town with whom we have relations or to whom we are known. The San Francisco, China, and Australia bound vessels have now no excuse for not stopping here to provide themselves with water, fruit, vegetables, fresh fish, meat, &c."

The British ship *Coronation* arrived at Honolulu August 7th, seventy-five days from Hongkong, having five hundred and sixty Chinese passengers on board. The *Coronation* put in for water, and in order to cleanse and purify the vessel. The *Coronation* lost but very few of her passengers.

ANNEXATION.—In the report of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, Aug. 4th, the *Polynesian* gives the following:

Mr. Kakhalekulu offered the following resolution:

Whereas it has been published in a newspaper, called the "New York Herald," of the 5th of June last, that despatches had been received by the Government at Washington from Mr. Gregg, the Commissioner at Honolulu, stating that the King of the Sandwich Islands had applied to him for immediate annexation to the United States upon the ground of trouble with England and France.

Therefore, Resolved, That the Speaker inquire of the Minister of Foreign Relations, whether said report is true, if true, what was the trouble with England and France which reduced His Majesty to so extreme a measure, and why the Minister did not report thereon in his last annual report.

On motion of Mr. Maikai, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

We do not find any report from the Committee on Foreign Relations during the remaining five days of the session.

SHIPWRECK.—On the morning of August 9th, the schooner *Kihawilohi*, one of the finest vessels running among the Islands, while lying at Hawaii, with one hundred and ninety passengers on board, ready for sea, parted both cables and went ashore in a gale of wind. Four native passengers perished. The sea was unusually heavy, and the walls of the church were damaged, and some native houses washed away. On the subsiding of the storm a successful attempt was made to launch her, but subsequently she sank in sixteen feet water.

SALE OF LOTS IN HONOLULU.—On the 10th of August, the lot on Beretania street, corner of Richards, was sold at auction for \$1,715; and the triangular lot on the corner of Beretania and Union for \$1,200.

Wine growing in Mexico.

Some time since we published one or two articles upon the subject of the culture of the grape; we urged, backed by the soundest evidence, the feasibility of producing grapes in New Mexico capable of making the best wine known in the United States, of the kind, and we showed beyond a doubt the incalculable benefit that would accrue to the territory from a general engagement in the speculation.

We see by our California exchanges, that the same object is beginning to attract a very considerable share of public attention in that State. Not only do the papers speak favorably of it, but advocate with force and truth its adoption as a new and certain source of revenue to the State. Nor is it alone urged by the press, many private individuals have taken it up, and both by precept and example sought to force it upon the attention of the public.—The result of all this is, that a new and widely extended field of speculation and labor will soon be opened to the farmer and capitalist, which threatens, in time, to throw Ohio, the present great wine growing State, completely into the shade. It appears that the locality to which public attention is at present directed, and perhaps the whole State, possesses an excellent soil for the culture of the grape, and no climate, says an exchange, could be better adapted for the purpose. Should this speculation only come up to the hopes of those engaged in it, it is thought that California will become the wine-growing State.—*Santa Fe Gaz.*

St. Peter's Church, Rome, will accommodate 54,000 persons; Milan Cathedral 37,000; St. Paul's, Rome, 32,000; St. Paul's, London, 25,000; St. Petrus, Bologna, 24,000; St. Sophia's, Constantinople, 25,000; Florence Cathedral, 24,000; Notre Dame, 21,000.

From the San Francisco Herald.

War in the Pacific.

By the arrival last night of the French Frigates *Fort* and *Euridice*, and the French brig *Obligado*, we have stirring news from the first scene of the conflict between the allied powers and the Russians, on the Pacific.

On the 1st and 4th of Sept. an attack was made by the combined fleets upon the Fortress of Petropolovski. The English vessels of war comprised the *President*, the *Pique*, and the *Virago*, and the French the *Fort*, *Euridice*, and the *Obligado*. The action was a very severe one, the English vessels firing 3000 balls. Two of the Russian batteries were destroyed and two crippled. The loss on the side of the latter was very heavy but is not ascertained. Of the English and French forces, sixty-four men fell during the assault. The Russian Frigate *Aurora*, of forty-four guns, and the *Diana* of twenty guns, were moored inside and protected by sand banks, behind which they operated as batteries beyond the reach of the French and English.

One of the English vessels suffered severely in the fight, having lost her foremast, but the fleet is expected to arrive in the course of a few days, and we suppose will be recruited by the addition of the *Amphitrite* and *Trinacole*, which with the French corvette *Arctique*, now cruising on our coast. The combined fleet of five British and four French will then probably proceed to Petropolovski and complete the work.

When leaving the port and a short distance outside, the Russian merchantman *Sitka* was captured by the allied forces and sent to Vancouver. A Russian supply vessel was also taken and burnt. Throughout the siege, we learn that the Russians fought with great courage as the result proves. The information afforded in regard to the details of the battle is however meagre and unsatisfactory. It does not appear that the English and French have come off with any very distinguished honor, but they may fare better in a second trial. The defenses of Petropolovski undoubtedly render its capture quite a formidable undertaking.

The *Fort* is a ship of 60 guns, the *Euridice* of 30 guns, and *Obligado* of 30 guns. The fleet is anchored off North Beach.—The Russian ship *Sitka* was captured on the 8th of Sept. She carried 10 guns, a crew of 35 men, and had 25 passengers. The crew and passengers were taken on board the *Fort* and *Euridice*, and the ship was taken charge of by the *President*, *Pique*, and steamer *Virago*, to be conveyed to Vancouver's Island. The *Sitka* was loaded with provisions for the Russian settlements and had touched at Ayan, where she discharged part of her cargo, and was bound thence to Petropolovski, when she fell in with the fleet and surrendered at discretion, declining to engage in a conflict with the odds of seven to one. It is reported by the *Euridice* that one American vessel was lying at Petropolovski, (probably the brig *Nok*.) Off the Islands a Dutch ship 180 days from Hongkong for San Francisco, was spoken, short of water, and intended to put in at Honolulu. Her name was not learned.

The death of the English Admiral Pries occurred on the 31st August, and was not caused by a wound in the siege, but was gathered the facts, from the discharge of a pistol which he was picking up. There is no reason to suppose that the act was premeditated, and the conclusion is, this unfortunate occurrence was purely accidental. Capt. Frederick, of the *Amphitrite*, succeeds in command of the fleet. A bearer of dispatches for England has arrived on the *Fort*, and will leave on the steamer of the middle of the month. The French fleet have been twenty-six days from Petropolovski.

We regret that during the presence of so large a French and British force in our harbor, there are none of our own vessels of war here of a large class, to reciprocate those national courtesies so appropriate to the occasion: As the U. S. steam frigates *Susquehanna* and *Mississippi* are shortly expected from China and Japan, we hope they may arrive before our European friends take their departure.

We give a list of officers attached to the French fleet:

ERIGATE "FORT."—Capt. Minnie; Admiral Des Sointes; Lieuts. Candean, Harley, Doye, Rayer, Bouillon, Thomas, Gauvin, Kesoriat; Purser Beauvieu; Surgeon Laporte; Assistant Surgeons Desperies; Lucar, Geleirin; Admirals Secretary, Desperies.

FRIGATE "EURIDICE."—Capt. La Grandiere; Commander Massillon; Lieuts. Fiesolo, De La Passe, De Lecombe, De Laplanche, Giquet, Des Toucher, Carstensen; Purser De Grassy; Surgeon Reymand; Assistant Surgeon Gueraut.

BRIG "OBLIGADO."—Capt. Rosencot; Lieuts. Vanouchot, Tournel, Dinel, Montperiat, Dre Moulrey, Dr. Lagorde.

Austria continues to arm, and to do nothing; her Generals are continually traveling forward and backward, inspecting the troops, while her diplomatists are busy in drawing up ultimatums and ultimatumsums.

The bill organizing Nebraska and Kansas as territories, created fourteen officers, for which it is said there were about two thousand applicants.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

The illness of the editor will, we trust, be sufficient excuse for the lack of editorial in the present number.

Judge Monroe.

We cheerfully give place to the following article from our correspondent "Aristides," relative to the unexpected removal of Hon. Victor Monroe, as associate Judge of this Territory. We are informed that his removal was caused by a supposition with the Executive, that he had removed from the Territory, leaving a vacancy to the bench in consequence. We are not aware that the Judge designs to remove from the territory at all, but will, in all probability remain, and pursue the practice of his profession, for which his ability so eminently qualifies him.

The new appointee, Hon. F. A. Chenoweth, will, no doubt, give general satisfaction, and rumor says he will probably make an exchange of districts with Judge McFadden—thus remaining on the Columbia—which would bring Judge McF. to the Sound.

FRIEND WILEY.—The late mails from Washington City having confirmed the previous rumor of the removal of the Hon. VICTOR MONROE, from the elevated position which he held, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the second Judicial District, in our Territory, will you permit me to give expression, through your columns, to a very general and very widely exhibited sentiment of regret at the loss our territory will sustain from this removal. Touching his successor, who will shortly hold the regular term of court in our midst, it may become us at present to say nothing, sufficient for the day is the evil thereof—but as law loving and law abiding citizens, who regard a well regulated and properly administered judiciary as the great bulwark of our civil liberties, we hesitate not to aver that our confidence in Judge Monroe, regarding legal acumen, clear and peculiar power of discrimination, his superior adaptation for the Bench, his high toned and uncompromising abhorrence of all the low trickeries and chicaneries of the profession, his fearless utterance and advocacy of his opinion, on all suitable occasions, perfectly regardless of popular prejudices or popular errors, remain unimpaired and unshaken, and demand from us our hearty admiration and support.

ARISTIDES.

Courts in the 3d Judicial District.

Jefferson and Clallam, Dist. Court, Oct. Term, 1st Monday, Chief Justice LANSER presiding.

The Indians Tootoosh and Sawrmen, charged with the murder of Capt. Jewel and his steward in March '53, and Jack and Wattserne for the murder of Albert Pettengill in April '53, were taken to Port Townsend on the Major Tompkins to await their trial. The grand inquest for the counties of Jefferson and Clallam found true bills against the four.

Jack and Wattserne were put upon their trial and were most ably defended by Col. Wm. H. Wallace and Elwood Evans, who were appointed by the court to conduct their defence, but were convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung at Port Townsend on the 27th December next. Frank Clark for the Territory.

Tootoosh and Sawrmen were arraigned and put upon their trial for the murder of Capt. Jewel and his steward, but the evidence adduced against them being in the opinion of the Prosecuting Attorney insufficient to convict, and being informed of the existence of material testimony which could not be brought against them at the present term of court, moved the court and was allowed to enter a nolle prosequi. J. S. Smith and B. F. Kendall for the defendants.

Indian County, W. T., Dist. Court, Oct. Term, 2d Monday, Chief Justice LANSER presiding.

Indian Slahem charged with the murder of Judah Church in March '53, was convicted and sentenced to be hung Dec. 29. Jury out 16 hours. Smith and Kendall for defence.

Tom Taylor for murder of Young, put over to April term for trial. Wallace and Evans for defence.

A NEW PAPER ON THE TAPIS.—We learn from the "Oregon Times" that a new paper is about to be established in Portland by the Rev. "Breakpear," of the melodrama notoriety, to be called the Oregon Argus. Whether the new fledgling is to be Whig, Fee Soil or Know-Nothing the Times does not state, but we will venture the assertion that it will be a Pay-Nothing

Fuss and Feathers.

One would think from reading the two or three last numbers of the Oregonian, and the proceedings of an "indignation meeting" recently held in the patriotic (gassy) city of Portland, that the whole of that community had been terribly outraged, because Acting Governor Curry did not appoint some one of their citizens adjutant general, or commissary, in the late contemplated expedition against the Snake Indians. Now, if we have been correctly informed, not one of the valiant tape-peddlars in time of peace, and beef eaters in time of war "indignation" heroes, volunteered, or offered their services to the Governor up to the time the companies called for in the proclamation were filled—they kept "closed ports" until they found that the Governor had seen fit to revoke his proclamation; then, with all the valor of the Arkansas bullies, they pitched in to find "who struck Billy Patterson."

We know very little of the circumstances which influenced Gov. Curry to countermand his first proclamation, but certainly think (and we have had two winters experience in the neighborhood of the Rocky and Blue mountains,) that he pursued the wiser course in suspending operations until spring, and then—should the Government, in the mean time, do nothing in the premises—enough men can be raised on this side of the mountains to exterminate or bring to terms every hostile Indian from the Cascade to the Rocky mountains, and that too, if it need be, without the assistance of any of the valorous young gentlemen who are always making themselves so numerous at "indignation meetings," when if they had a particle of modesty or good sense, they would leave the complaints to be made by those who were ready and willing to go but were disbanded by the Governor.

We are inclined to the opinion, from what little we know of Gov. Curry, that he will still live, and go on his own way, sustained by four-fifths, at least, of the citizens of Oregon, notwithstanding the blood and thunder resolutions of a half a dozen carefully preserved popinjays, led on by the valiant editor of the Oregonian.

Indians Killed.

We learn from the Oregon Statesman, that the company of U. S. soldiers under Major Haller, had succeeded in taking five Snake Indians near Fort Boise; and that, in attempting to escape, four of them were killed, and the fifth wounded. The Indians were supposed to have been a portion of the band that committed the late depredations, as a silver cup, belonging to a German, who was murdered, was found in their possession.

Major H's command has arrived at the Dalles, and Captain Olney's volunteers are on their way in with a number of prisoners.

The steam propeller Major Tompkins, Capt. Jas. M. Hunt, arrived at the wharf of E. Giddings, jr., on Monday morning, and left at 2 o'clock, p. m. of that day for Victoria and intermediate ports, with freight and passengers, the mails, &c. She was to tow the English vessel, Prince Albert, from Fort Nisqually to Victoria.

It will be perceived by reference to our advertising columns that the offices of the Surveyor General, Register and Receiver for this Territory, are to be located at Olympia.

The revenue cutter Jeff. Davis has arrived at Port Townsend. The officers are said to be a true hearted and generous corps of gentlemen.

THE FOREIGN POPULATION.—The U. S. census tables exhibit the number and place of nativity of each class of foreigners in the United States in 1850, as follows:

From this it appears that, four years since, the Irish, though more numerous than the natives of any one country in Europe, yet numbered less than one half our entire population. Since the census returns, the immigration from the continent of Europe, particularly from Germany and France, has largely increased—to such an extent, indeed, that the German is, at this time, claimed to be the predominating element in our foreign population.

THE LOST STEAMER CITY OF GLASGOW. A despatch from Boston dated the 17th, says: "The British bark Briton's Pride, arrived this morning, reports that on Aug. 15th, in latitude 11 50, and longitude 66 5 west, passed a chest painted green, with the letters G. B., City of Glasgow, in a gilt ornamental wreath; also passed a head board twelve feet long, with letters upon it not readable."

PUNISHMENT OF DUELLISTS.—The Louisville (Ky.) Courier states that Messrs. Pepper and Carlisle, the two gentlemen from Woodford, who were concerned in challenging Mr. Purdy, in Lebanon, during last fall, appeared to answer a prosecution of the Commonwealth against them, at the present session of the Marion circuit court. The gents were fined \$500 each and disfranchised for seven years.

Appropriations.

We clip the following items of appropriations relating to Washington Territory, from the civil and diplomatic bill passed at the late session of Congress:

For salaries of governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, including salary of clerk of executive department, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

To reimburse the fund appropriated to defray the pay and mileage of members of the legislative assembly and the contingent expenses thereof the amount fraudulently taken from said fund by Henry V. Colter, and to relieve Charles H. Mason, collector of said Territory, from his liability therefor, two thousand dollars.

For compensation and expenses of commission to frame a code of laws for the Territory of Washington at the same rate per diem as has been allowed a similar board in Oregon.

For pay of two sub-agents in Washington Territory, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars each, two thousand dollars.

For pay of three Indian agents in Washington Territory, for six months, ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay of two Indian sub-agents in Washington Territory, for six months, ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For pay of six interpreters for the Indian tribes in Washington Territory, three thousand dollars.

For pay of six interpreters for the Indian tribes in Washington Territory, for six months, ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For erecting buildings for Indian agents in Washington Territory, five thousand dollars.

For office rent for the surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveying township and subdivision lines (estimated at four thousand nine hundred and twenty miles) in Washington Territory, at a rate not exceeding twelve dollars per mile, and including office work, sixty-five thousand four hundred and ninety dollars.

For surveying standard, parallel, and meridian lines in Washington Territory, (an estimated distance of five hundred miles), ten thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse on Blunt's or Smith's island, in the Straits of Fuca, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse on Cape Shtalwater, at the entrance to the bay of that name, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the two lighthouses at Cape Flattery and New Dungeness, authorized by act of Congress approved September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, in addition to any balance that may remain in the Treasury of that appropriation after the completion of the light at Cape Disappointment, thirty-nine thousand dollars.

For buoys for the harbor and entrance to New Dungeness, and for the anchorages on the coast of Puget Sound, five thousand dollars.

We copy from the Baltimore American the following tribute to our worthy fellow-citizen, Capt. Tilton:

APPOINTMENTS.—We learn with pleasure that President Pierce has appointed Mr. Tilton, of the Regiment of Voltigeurs in the Mexican War, Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

Mr. Tilton was one of those who carried the flag of his regiment up the fortified heights of Chepultepec, having had it either directly preceding, or after captain Barnard, and having borne it until he received a severe wound in the eye, which confused him for the moment, though he recovered in time to be one of the foremost in the final escalade.

Mexicans, in describing the battle say the Americans assaulted in two parties, from different sides, one party carrying a black and the other a white flag. There having been no black flag in the possession of any one, it seems that the small dark blue flag of the Voltigeur regiment, was mistaken for a black flag, and understood as a threat of no quarter on an obstinate resistance. It became then a point of attraction for the enemy's fire, and the danger of carrying it may be estimated from its present cut up state.

Mr. Tilton's former comrades are now widely scattered throughout the habitable globe, from Canton to St Petersburg; but those who have made their home in our growing empire, on the shores of the Pacific, will look forward with pleasure to the arrival amongst them of one so deservedly a favorite.—[Madison (Va.) Courier.

PRODUCTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IN 1852:

Table with 3 columns: Gold, Silver, Total. Rows for America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Total.

A Ramble down the Sound.

FRIEND WILEY: After getting on board the Major Tompkins, we glided down the beautiful waters of the Sound, I beheld for the first time the magnificent scenery along its shores. Old, sombre looking trees standing in gloomy grandeur, like the ghosts of the departed aborigines looking on in solemn silence at the innovations of the hyas Boston types.

Towns appear to have sprung into existence as if touched by the wand of a magician, and have become the busy marts of trade and commerce. The resources of this country seem to be fast developing themselves—in agricultural productions, lumber, and coal, while her fishing grounds will equal if not excel any in the world.

The thousand islands of the Sound are in part finely wooded; upon others again are to be found the most beautiful prairies sloping down to the waters edge. They range in size from one mile in length and breadth to sixty. Should I desire to live the life a recluse, I would save possession of one of these isolated islands—leave the "cursed multitude," and

"Think like a sage, though feel like a man."

At Whidby's island the scenery to say the least is gorgeous. The placid waters of the bay are reflecting back the sunbeams in silver sheen. Mountains away off in the distance looking as blue as the veins in a virgin's bosom. While the grandeur of Washington and Oregon—the snow-covered peaks of the Cascade range are looming up against the heavens reveling in a light peculiarly their own, add to the sublimity of the scene; and while our vessel is "walking the waters like a thing of life," they appear and disappear with their snow-capped summits looking down with a perfect coolness on the lazy clouds hanging midway beneath, like the views of a panorama.

I saw a set of bipeds represented to be human beings, the "red men of the forest; I thought of

"Low, the poor Indian!"

and felt persuaded in my mind, that the sooner they crossed the ranche on "terra firma" the better—as it will save sympathy on the part of the whites, and degradation and misery on themselves. Poor devils! their "bried candle" will soon flicker out, and Ned Buntline, and the contributors to the popular magazines of the East will have to look somewhere else for heroes and heroines, for their lofty strung and high-falutin novels.

The Indians on Vancouver island appear to be a different breed of pups, than those higher up the Sound—more Englishized, by being crossed, probably.

I will not speak of the towns along the Sound, nor flatter the citizens, as they would not pay me for blowing—farther than there appears to be cities struggling into birth.

The soil of that portion of Vancouver island which I saw, is as good apparently as any on the Pacific coast. The citizens of Victoria are courteous and hospitable, and expressed a great deal of kindness to us, while there.

After leaving Victoria we steamed over to the British fleet composed of the men-of-war President, 50 guns; Pique, 40; steamer Virago, 6; and the prize, Russian ship Sitka—lying a short distance from that place. We went on board the President where we were treated with all due respect—the officers taking us over the vessel and showing us the damage done in the late engagement with the Russians at Petropolovski. There were a large number of fine looking, able bodied seamen on board—food for powder. When leaving the fleet the steamer "Tompkins" fired a salute and the fine brass band of the President struck up "Hail Columbia," and a feeling of reciprocity was shown throughout.

The steamer "Major Tompkins" has filled up the vacuum in business and trade of the Sound, and the citizens wonder how they got along before without it, since it has commenced regular trips between Olympia and Victoria. The proprietor of the vessel has adopted the sentiment of Richelieu, and I hope he will adhere to it—that "there is no such word as fail;" and should he not succeed it will be the fault of the people of the Sound—and not that of "the Prince of good fellows," John H. Scranton; or the commander James M. Hunt, a real fire gentleman,—alive not only to the interests of the people of the Sound, but to the comfort of his passengers.

Yours &c. RAMBLER.

Olympia, Oct. 17th, '54.

A RAMBLE IN JAPAN.—A writer from the American Japan Squadron states that the chaplain of the expedition, Rev. Mr. Bittinger, took occasion during the progress of the late treaty to visit the large cities of Kanagawa and Kasacca, situated some fifteen or twenty miles distant from the ships. The population of Kanagawa, he says, is from one to two hundred thousand. Immense crowds thronged the streets as he passed, and finally a messenger was sent before him to oblige the people to pack themselves close up to the houses, thus leaving the centre of the road clear to our traveler. Mr. Bittinger entered many of their houses, and found them, though furnished in primitive style, clean, neat and comfortable, when compared with other oriental dwellings of the same class. He entered several temples, and was treated courteously by all. The cities he visited were each about six miles long, with wide, well-formed streets. On his return, he found that everything that had occurred during his excursion had been noted by the Japanese officials, even the number of buttons on his coat being recorded.

We notice in different quarters the question of recognizing the independence of the Republic of Dominica, is being discussed with considerable force. The Washington correspondent of the Democratic Union says the matter is now occupying the attention of the government.

Warning from Henry Clay.

Henry Clay said, in 1839, and it applies with ten fold force at the present time:

The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on one side will beget union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A mutual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, while the forms of its existence remain.—The most valuable element of the union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished.—One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms, I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should these abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States they will enter the contest with a numerical superiority that must insure victory.

All history and experience proves the hazard of an and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by Holy Writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. But if they were to conquer whom would they conquer? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No, sir; no, sir. It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory; a self, a suicidal conquest; a conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who, by nobly pledging their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British crown, and established our national independence.

Let every man reflect on this, for it is the prophecy of a wise and patriotic statesman. As long as abolitionism was confined to a few fanatics, there was little danger; but when honest and sensible citizens allow their feelings to interfere with their regard for the law of the land, our existence as a nation is in danger.

MORE ABOUT PETROPOLOWSKI.—From the Echo du Pacifique we glean the following particulars concerning the attack on Petropolowski. It appears that the attack had commenced before the unfortunate accident happened, by which the English Admiral lost his life. It was on the evening of the 29th August, at 5 1/2 o'clock, the Virago received orders from the frigate President to approach the nearest island. She did so, and opened a fire on the Russian batteries. This fire was returned from the town by throwing shells, which, however, falling short of the ships, burst without inflicting any injury. Admiral Price also issued orders to the gunner of the Pique to direct his fire on the battery of Schakoff, and to dismount a gun. The gunner did so, and succeeded in dismounting it. This had the effect of silencing the battery. The vessels then proceeded to take up their positions for the engagement. At this time a boat was seen to leave the side of the Pique and row towards the Forte. It was ascertained that the English Admiral had been shot accidentally by a pistol in his own hand, the ball penetrating his heart. The drums beat a retreat, and the preparations for the fight were suspended.

On the 31st of August, in the morning, the Schakoff battery opened a fire, the Pique answered it, and the fighting commenced in earnest. The principal loss of life, as before stated, was in attempting to land. In this account of the Russian ship Sitka, the cargo is valued at \$200,000.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.—The Baltimore American, in speaking of Express Companies, says:

The business which was commenced a few years ago by a single messenger with a carpet bag, has now connections in every portion of our vast country, employing a capital over \$2,500,000. It is estimated that the freights daily conveyed to and from New York city amount to 100 tons. The companies that have survived the competition to which the profitable nature of the business has yearly subjected them since their first origin, are those of Adams & Co., the American Express Company, Harnden, the United States Express Company (an offshoot Express Company, Bedford & Co., Wells, Fargo, of the American), Kinsley & Co., the National Co., and Edwards, Sandford & Co. The last two are principally engaged in the California, Australia and European trade.

It has been calculated that the messengers of six firms travel at the rate of about 31,000 miles a day, in the following proportions: Adams & Co.'s, 10,000; the American Express Co.'s, 10,000; the United States Express Co.'s, 8,000; Harnden's, 1,000; Kinsley's, 1,000, and the National's, 1,000. The number of employees in the service of these six Companies are as follows: Adams & Co., 500; American, 300; United States Express Co., 300; Harnden, 100; Kinsley, 100; National, 100.

Newspaper men are much indebted to Express Companies for beating "Uncle Sam's" mails, and the readers of newspapers derive the advantage of this indebtedness.

Mr. Van Buren, it is said, employs the leisure hours of his foreign sojourn in writing the memorials of his own remarkable career.

The War in Europe.

The last mail brings us news of interest from the theatre of the European struggle. Russia has definitely evacuated Wallachia and Moldavia; or, more properly speaking, has been driven out of both provinces by the Turks. A resumption of negotiations has followed this event. Count Nesselrode, Minister of the Czar, has attempted to show, in a diplomatic note, that Austria has now no reason to side against Russia, seeing that the evacuation of the province of Judgrad, by Austria, a necessary condition, has taken place. The British and French cabinets have perished, on this occasion, several new notes to show that the retreat from the Danubian provinces having been an act of necessity, cannot be viewed as an indication of any new conciliatory disposition on the part of Russia. The Austrian government looks and talks big, in proportion as the chances of war against Russia. The statesmen of Vienna now put on a fierce look towards that power, and say, with England and France, that she must give security for her future good behavior. It is evident that Austria would have now no particular objection to the oyster, id est, the Danubian provinces, for which Turkey and Russia have been contending.

Our Eastern contemporaries make merry at this state of things, and indulge in a considerable amount of paradoxical reasoning. If we may believe them, the war is now no nearer a close than it was a year ago, and they taunt the allied powers, particularly France and Great Britain, with the insignificant results that have been obtained by their past and cumbersome armaments.

We are not exactly of the opinion of the papers referred to. We think it is a great deal to hold Russia, blockaded within her ports, in the Black Sea, as well as in the Baltic, to have compelled her, like a huge snake, to gather in her folds and withdraw from the Danubian provinces. It appears to us, as it must appear to every dispassionate observer, that the power which has been forced to abandon the positions she held in the outset, is worse off than those that have forced her to this abandonment. Had Russia evacuated Wallachia and Moldavia, when summoned to do it at the commencement of hostilities, Great Britain and France would have forthwith countermanded their armaments. Now she offers this concession, and they refuse to accept it. The induction is irresistible; the chances have so far gone against the Czar, and have turned against the Allied Powers.

Neither do we think with our Eastern exchanges, that it would be better for the United States, or for civilization, were Russia to get the upper hand. What interest can the people of the United States take in the progress of a domination, which is hostile to human freedom, which is hostile to the expansion of the mind, which brings ignorance, fanaticism and human degradation in its train.

Why, our very negroes are superior to the degraded serfs of Russia! Fanaticism and the knot have nearly obliterated that divine spark which Providence has planted so deeply in the breast of man; have nearly extinguished those noble aspirations of knowledge and freedom which have ever characterized the white branch of the human family! Were the Cossacks to bring in their train freedom and civilization, it would matter little in our eyes whether they or their opponents prevailed, the result being the same for humanity. But foes as they are to those great interests which we, as a democracy, have, and must continue to have at heart, we mean freedom and civilization, our sympathies must, at least for the present, go with their adversaries.

We do not, however, think that the contest will last as long as many suppose. The Autocrat has indeed gone too far to recede, but history tells us there is a mode, even in Russia, of putting a stop to their destructive follies of despotic authority. The Russian aristocracy have a process of their own—the poignard—for dealing with the Czars. The father, brother and grandfather of Nicholas, fell in their turn the victims thereof. Let us hope that the present Emperor will come to his senses ere a similar idea spring up in the minds of his courtiers.—[Cal. Chronicle.

DEATH OF MR. ALFRED M. BERRY.—The sudden death of this gentleman, at the residence of his father, Thos. Berry, Esq., at Greenland, is deeply felt by those who knew him. He was born in 1835, served an apprenticeship in the office of the Newburyport Herald, and about eight years ago, in company with two partners, commenced the publication of Newburyport Daily Union. About five years since he went to California, remained in San Francisco two years; then spent two years in publishing a paper at Portland, in Oregon. Last year he became the senior partner in publishing the "Pioneer and Democrat," at Olympia, in the new territory of Washington. This being the only paper in the territory, all the patronage of the administration and of the territory was given to it, and the amount of printing to be done was greater than their facilities afforded. He therefore came to New England, and was just purposing to have his work executed in Boston, when, on Thursday of last week, he was taken suddenly sick, and it was not known until Sunday that his disease was the small-pox. It had made too much progress to be checked, and on Tuesday evening he died. He had no knowledge of the way in which the disease was taken. He was an exemplary young man, of pleasant manners, and strict integrity.—[Newburyport Herald.

The Union in an article having denied that Gen. Quitman was connected with the Cuban filibusters, he (Quitman) has telegraphed to Mr. Harris, member of Congress, from Miss. as follows:—Tell the editor of the Union that no man is authorized to speak for me but myself.

