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Agricultural.

BEE PASTURAGE AND OVERSTOCKING.—J. S. Harbison, in a late communication to the California Cultivator, for this month, submits the following suggestions in reference to these subjects:

"I am pleased to see that this matter is beginning to attract the attention of bee keepers as well as the lovers of honey. Nothing will, in my opinion, do so much to advance and place the business of bee keeping on a firm basis and in the rank it should occupy relatively to other agricultural products, as a correct knowledge of this subject. It has been said that 'bee keeping is overdone' in California. This may be true in one sense, but not in the sense in which it is generally understood. When a thousand hives of bees are kept on a square mile, we should not wonder if 'bee raising was overdone.' In the State of California—with honey worth from 75 cents to a \$1 per pound, and perhaps less than a single ton of it produced during the year for market, who will say the business of honey raising is overdone? He who is well acquainted with the reason, will readily explain the great lack of honey, when he is told that men have attempted to keep at least four times as many bees on a given amount of pasture as the field could supply. With one thousand hives of working bees to the square mile, there is no danger of increasing the amount, or reducing the price of honey, unless special provision is made for them.

"The following experience of the present year may more fully explain this matter. At a place seven miles south of Sacramento city, and immediately on the bank of the river, I had an apiary containing one hundred hives of bees; most of them had the main apartment of their hives full on the first of July. Desiring to have them make honey for market, I supplied them at that time with surplus honey boxes. About the middle of the month they commenced to fill them, and were making good progress, when another stock, consisting of upwards of 125 hives, were brought from a distance and placed within about a mile of my stock, and immediately adjoining the same pasture where my bees fed. There was then not less than 400 hives of bees within a range of three miles long to one broad. The result was that my bees immediately quit work in the boxes, and were barely able to procure honey enough to fill the combs from which the brood emerged, and to subsist upon during the remainder of the season. Thus a large amount of honey that would have been obtained from the stock, was cut off by the large additional stock placed in the same vicinity. While the latter were benefitted, to some extent by the new location (they having been removed from a place wholly overstocked) yet their gain would have been vastly greater had they been taken to an unoccupied pasture.

Langstroth, in his work on "The Hive and Honey Bee," gives the aggregate of bee products in some districts, as well as the number of colonies and products in others. This will be explained hereafter. "The proportion of wax to honey is about one to fifteen or twenty. And a hive containing one cubic foot, will, when full of comb, yield about two pounds of wax. From this data, it is easy to make the calculation, as well as ascertain the size of the hives used in different countries.

"The island of Corsica paid to Rome an annual tribute of 200,000 pounds of wax; this would show 100,000 hives of bees, of one cubic foot each, yielding 3,000,000 pounds of honey; and as the island contains 3,790 square miles, would give 26 hives to each. It may be supposed that the island retained an equal amount for its own use, which would double the above figures.

"According to Oettle, Bohemia contained 160,000 colonies, in 1853, from a careful estimate; and he thinks the country could readily support four times that number. The kingdom contains 20,000 square miles." This would give 7 1/2 hives per mile. "In the province of Attica, in Greece, containing 45 square miles and 20,000 inhabitants, 20,000 hives are kept, each yielding, on an average, thirty pounds of honey and two of wax.

In 1856, according to official returns, there were 58,964 colonies of bees in the kingdom of Wurtemberg.

In 1857, the yield of honey and wax in the empire of Austria, was estimated to be worth over seven millions of dollars.

The following extract from "The Life of North American Insects, by B. Jaeger," 1859, explains why so many bees come to be kept: "In some countries, it is true, the bee culture before all other agricultural occupations." In the same work I find the following: "There is a Patriotic Apian Society in Bavaria, which is a most laudable institution, and its laws ought to be translated into the language of every country where bees are known. It is not permitted for a peasant to have his own apiary, but a particular favorable spot is pointed out by the Society, in which the different proprietors deposit their hives.

"This place is under the management of a skillful apian, appointed by the Society, and it is ordained that no more than 150 hives shall be kept in one place, and each establishment must be four miles distant. A trifling tax is levied upon each hive not belonging to the Society; and thus the peasant looks forward, at the end of the year, to a certain profit, with

very slight outlay, and without any demand upon his time or labor. Should a poor peasant wish to become the proprietor of one or more hives, he applies to the Society, who immediately accede to his wishes, and an annual reduction is made from his profits, until the Society is repaid the value of the hives it has bestowed."

FEDERAL HENS IN WINTER.—The value of warm food, and a variety of kinds for hens, has often been reiterated, but the following record of experience is furnished the American Agriculturist, by a correspondent:

"I have twenty-eight chickens, large and small, several of them fall chickens. I obtained but a few eggs the fore part of the winter—not more than one or two a day. The feed was corn and oats. In January I tried the experiment of hot feed once a day, in the morning. As soon as the fire was started in the cook-stove, I put a quart or so of small potatoes in an old dripping pan, and set them in the oven. After breakfast I took a quart or more of wheat and buckwheat bran, mixed, put it in the swill-pail, and mixed into thin mush with boiling water, then added about one quart of live coals from the stove, and put in the potatoes hot from the oven, adding all the egg shells on hand, and sometimes a little salt and sulphur. These mashed together are fed immediately in a trough prepared for the purpose, made about ten feet long, of two boards six inches wide, nailed together, and two short pieces nailed on the ends, with a narrow strip nailed lengthwise on the top, and two bearers under. The object of this was to keep the hens out of the trough, and leave room on each side of the narrow strip. At noon I fed five ears of corn, cut up in pieces an inch long; and in the evening oats and wheat screening, about a quart. Now for the result. In about a week the number of eggs increased six fold; in about two weeks, and since, they have ranged from twelve to twenty eggs per day. The coldest weather made no difference. When it was cold and stormy I kept them in the hen-house all day, and generally until 10 or 12 o'clock. Such singing over the corn at noon I never heard from hens before—a concert of music that would have done any lover of eggs good to hear."

TO THE LABORING CLASSES—TAKE CARE OF YOUR PENNIES.—The "good time" promised by the Republicans, as the consequence of Lincoln's election, has not come, and is not coming. Instead of it an intolerable bad time is rapidly coming. Instead of the promised "era of good feeling" we have an "era of bad feeling," and instead of prosperity there is distress.

Financial disturbance is first felt by banks, capitalists and merchants. From them it gradually extends to and through all classes. Those upon whom it falls most heavily are the tradesmen, the mechanics, the artisans and the laborers—the honest working classes. This trouble has commenced. Stocks are falling, Banks are contracting, manufacturers and merchants find their business dwindling down, and the great army of working people, men and women, find it harder every day to get employment. Indeed, day after day, many are thrown out of employment. Families begin to be pinched, and that, too, just as the rigors of winter are about setting in. This, however, is but the beginning. It will grow worse and worse. Who caused all this trouble, is a question that has been already discussed and settled. The Republican leaders and managers of the North, are the responsible parties. If the eyes of the masses are not open to this fact, they soon will be.

In this state of things we advise the laboring classes to husband their resources. They should avoid all useless expenditures, and live as economically as possible. Those who have a little money should take good care of it. Every penny should be cautiously cared for.

Those who have brought this trouble will not have either the wish or the power to relieve it. The orators, the editors, the "Mercantile Tariff Clubs" and the Wide Awakes, who so lately paraded night after night with their gay uniforms, their blazing torches and their bands of music, and who deceived and deluded many of you into the support of Republican principles, will be so busy in taking care of themselves that they will have no comfort and no help for you. The election is now over and they have no further use for you. So you must take care of yourselves as best you can. How every thing has changed in two weeks? Instead of music and merry making, instead of frolics and ox rappings, instead of cheers and laughter, a great gloom and a deepening melancholy have spread over the whole country. It is as though a festival had suddenly been changed into a funeral. Such are the first fruits of Republicanism. If such things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry?

STAGGERING.—An eastern paper estimates that, in the event of a withdrawal from the Union of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi, the new Southern Confederacy would embrace an area of 243,141 square miles and a population of 1,565,570 white persons. Their government would cost \$40,000,000 annually, and, to maintain it, the white population would be compelled to submit to an average tax of twenty-five dollars each.—They now pay two dollars.

Supplementary News by Pony Express.

MOBILIZING.—There is talk of mobbing the Tribune, and other newspaper offices East, on the part of the ultras and the roughs, who charge all the trouble to the Republicans. If they wish particularly to mob any newspaper establishment, it is suggested that the New York Herald office affords a good opening, as Bennett and his assistants have been, and still are, doing their best to promote secession. According to Ching-Poo, the correspondent of the Union, it is the opinion of such men as James Lee, Moses Taylor, Wilson G. Hunt, etc., etc., that in less than three months it will not be safe for any known ultra Republican, let alone an Abolitionist, to walk the streets of New York. But, then, New York is not a Northern, nor even an American city, properly speaking; and to look for any indications of the national sentiment were a fruitless task.

A BOLD PROJECT.—The only really novel and certainly remarkable project, submitted in the House lately, is that of Mr. Sherman of Ohio.—Of it the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes: Sherman's bold project for the wholesale manufacture of new States at one fell swoop of Kansas, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Dacotah and Washington, is sensational. Some of the most radical Republicans and sundry bolder Union men favor it eagerly. It was not offered in the spirit of compromise, but to remove the slavery question out of politics.

CALIFORNIA REPRESENTATIVES.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: Senator Latham represents California as loyal to the Union, and not willing to break allegiance with it, while Burch and Scott, of the House, think she will inevitably secede. The former is of opinion that nothing could prevent California remaining part of a great Northern League in case of secession, or induce her to secede of herself at any time, but the refusal to build a Pacific Railroad. Senator Latham's bold declaration that California will stand by what is left of the Union, is understood as not pleasing Owen and Scott, who are represented to be favorable to secession by that State.

STATE, LOCAL AND PRAYER MEETINGS.—State meetings have been held and others are agitating at the North, for the purpose of averting disunion, and taking measures for future guidance in any event. Even New Jersey has held a State Convention. Prayer meetings are also being held in New York, and some clergymen who at one time rather favored disunion are now praying hard to avert it. Beecher and others of his stamp are still rampant, but they do not represent the whole North, nor the greater part of it!

REWARD FOR LINCOLN'S HEAD.—One evening in the reading room of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, the crowd were assembled as usual, and as usual the Abolitionists were the theme. Becoming excited, one man, said to be wealthy and influential, pulled out his pocket-book and said: "Here are \$5,000, which I will subscribe to a fund to procure the assassination of Lincoln and Hamlin. Who'll swell the pile?" In ten minutes or less, more than \$40,000 had been offered for this infamous purpose, and the names of the subscribers were taken down.

SENATOR DOUGLAS IS WELL, though a little lame, a consequence of the steamboat accident in Montgomery, Alabama. He is constantly engaged in consultations with conservative men of all classes, in order to save the Union from destruction. He stated in the Senate that he would drop all party lines and unite with any one willing to extricate the country from its present calamitous condition. As soon as time and opportunity offer, he will deliver a speech.

LETTER FROM MR. LINCOLN.—A private letter, it is understood, has been received by a gentleman high in Republican confidence, from Mr. Lincoln, with authority to read it privately to his friends in Congress. He urges moderation, conservatism and great forbearance. He appreciates fully the danger, and is prepared to do everything to arrest it. It is reported that an official manifesto will be forthcoming in a few days from him of a highly conservative character.

THE BRIGHT SIDE UPPERMOST.—The correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing from Washington, speaks more hopefully:—

"The Senators of the Southern States, without respect to party, assembled in the Senate chamber, on Saturday morning, for general consultation on the vital questions of the day. While the determination was unanimous to demand the rights of the South, it was evident that a large majority of those present did not regard secession as a remedy for the evils of which they complain. As far as I can ascertain there was no definite action taken by the conference other than a general interchange of opinion. The result of this meeting has, however, given fresh hope that something may be effected by Congress, while it has also imparted renewed strength to the conservatives in both Houses. The impression now is that the debates of the coming week, which, it was feared, would be of the most ultra and violent character, will be characterized by an absence of all vehement declamation and sectional rancor. The demands of the South will be urged with firmness and argued with calmness and dignity, as it is now evident that such speeches as those of Senators Wigfall, Clingman and Iverson, have rather weakened than strengthened the cause of the secessionists. The extremes to which the Legislature of South Carolina has gone, not only in discarding the national flag, abandoning the 4th of July as a legal holiday, giving up such national airs as Yankee Doodle and the Star Spangled Banner, but in showing an intention of establishing a military monarchy, has cooled the ardor of many who looked with some favor on the establishment of a Southern confederacy. The wide-spread depression of monetary and commercial affairs, the dark cloud that enshrouds the future of every interest in the country, is also having a favorable influence on those who are laboring to save our glorious republic from dismemberment and ruin. The Republicans are being flooded with letters from Northern States, demanding of them the most liberal concessions, and giving most deplorable accounts of the suffering that must ensue from a continuance of the present panic. The excitement in New York city, where thousands of mechanics and laborers have been deprived of employment, is said to be most intense, and it is even thought that riots may result from its continuance."

HOW TRADE IS EFFECTED.—The large number of poor men thrown out of employment in New York by the present unfortunate condition of the country, is exciting much attention and commiseration. A letter from that city says: There is some talk about the Mayor sending a special message to the Common Council, recommending measures of relief for the mechanics and laborers out of work, if not out of food. The Cincinnati Press says there have been one hundred and forty suspensions in New Orleans, of which sixty-five occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. There had been a number of failures there, certainly, but the facts are much exaggerated by our Cincinnati contemporary. The Philadelphia Inquirer has a letter from a traveling agent of a mercantile house of that city, written at Memphis, which we quote:—"The collection of debts due the North in Middle Tennessee, is, in the present disturbed condition, impracticable, and, from what I can learn, the agents of the Northern houses have met no success worthy of mention. The leading causes of this stringency, I may briefly state, are in the failure of the crops, the secession excitement, and the great depreciation of the currency of the banks in this and the adjacent States. Previous to the rise of this disunion question, cotton, the great staple of these States, was selling at high prices here in Memphis, and the demand was large, to fill orders then in hand and waiting. It is now almost a drug in the market. I am creditably informed that there is now accumulated here over three millions of dollars' worth of this article, awaiting the action of the banks to ship, and this has of course made money scarce in all the cotton regions."

LYNCH LAW DISCOUNTENANCED.—The frequent lynchings in Savannah have at last attracted the official attention of the Mayor and City Council of that place, who denounce such proceedings as lawless and subversive of good order and security. A reward of one hundred dollars is offered for the apprehension and conviction of parties implicated in such outrages. The Savannah Republican approves of the proclamation, and says that the wisest, oldest and best citizens of Savannah condemn the course of the Vigilance Committees.

THE HALL ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Grinnell, of New York, has received a letter from Captain C. F. Hall, who is now in the Arctic regions, upon an exploring expedition. The letter was written on board the bark George Henry, Kew-Gum-Mooke Harbor, lat. 62° 51' 30" north, 65° 4' 45" west. The letter was probably written about the 1st of September. Captain Hall went out on the New London whaler George Henry, Captain Buddington, and had with him the schooner Aescue, of the memorable "United States Grinnell Expedition," 1850-51, and an expedition boat were wrecked in one of the most terrific gales that has swept over those coasts for years. Captain H. denies the existence of either Froisher or Cumberland Straits.

Among the many propositions for bringing peace to the country is one that will no doubt be greatly discussed. It originated with the Hon. R. J. Walker, and is to the effect that if the Presidential electors could be elected in single districts, as representatives in Congress are chosen in all the States in the Union, there would be no danger of a mere geographical or sectional party.

The temperate man's pleasures are durable because they are regular; and all his life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

As a general rule, a fashionable beau, like a bow in the sky, can't make both ends meet.

Those aeronauts are a quarrelsome people. They are continually "falling out."

From the Household Journal.

WAR.

BY JOSEPH BARRETT. "To arms!" No cry that ever shook the air, Rouses, like this, the tiger in mankind: Drowning Love's pleading voice and Friendship's prayer, Stealing the heart and maddening the mind. O War! thou trumpet-tongued and glittering fiend, Cursed be the warriors in thy laured train: What though their brows with Victory's wreaths are screened, Behold the chaplet tints the mark of Cain.

'T is grand to see the rippling bayonets, And shaking sabres, glided by the sun, And feel the earth shake as an army sets Ten thousand feet upon its breast as one. How gay the standards, and how bright the steel! How glad the music of the fife and drum! Fate keeps the issue 'neath her solemn seal, And kindly hides the terrible "to come."

How dense the pagans? See yon smoking plain, Shot plowed, and wet with murders reeking red; But yesterday it waved with golden grain— Behold how War deals with the people's bread! Behold its "heroes," with their backs to earth. Sires, brothers, sons, a senseless sacrifice, Lie on the soil their hands have cursed with death, Glaring with sightless eyeballs at the skies.

These are thy doings, War—thou god of fools Who die for despots, bleed for hireling's pay; When will they learn—the plumed and sworded too!— Not to be puppets in Ambition's play? Battle is righteous only when the sword Nations oppressed against their tyrants draw, And every warfare is by heaven ignored, Save that for life, and liberty and law!

From the Atlantic Monthly. ALONE. We're all alone, we're all alone! The moon and stars are dead and gone, The night's at deep, the winds asleep, And thou and I are all alone!

What care have we, though life there be? Tumult and life are not for me! Silence and sleep about us creep; Tumult and life are not for me!

How late it is since such as this Had topped the height of breathing bliss! And now we keep an iron sleep,— In that grave thou, and I in this!

STARVATION IN KANSAS.—How terrible is the punishment of folly and wickedness! The anti-slaveryites of the East, prominent among them Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, urged thousands of poor people, totally ignorant of the necessities of frontier life, to rush to Kansas to save "the virgin soil of that territory to freedom," if any body knows what it is. Thousands of deluded persons went, and the sequel is now before us in the form of a circular, requesting our aid "for 30,000 people in Kansas, who are in want of food and clothing." This appeal is, indeed, pathetic, and well calculated to stir the heart of any benevolent man, no matter how his brethren may have gotten into such a deplorable and desolate condition. They ask for cash, they implore for ready made boots and shoes, particularly for women and children; and, stranger of all, those rabid anti-slaveryites actually beg for cotton! Yes, such holy and pious abolitionists as Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, Dr. Howe, of Boston, the abettor of old John Brown, and S. E. Sewall, of the same place, one of the endorers of Hyatt, are actually begging for "slave" grown cotton!

We read in this circular "that hundreds of families, if without help, will starve and freeze this winter for want of food and clothing." One letter says "that a man left his wife and four children with only a half bushel of meal in the world and no money to buy more, and walked twenty-six miles to borrow more." It is also charged in this circular that the New York Tribune has suppressed letters, embracing facts in regard to the prevalent destitution. After having got these deluded people at the doors of starvation, it leaves them to perish. It needs no comment to prove that had the emigration to Kansas been left to the regular laws which govern such matters, this misery would never have occurred. It is on a par with all the doings of this Black Republican party. It has now got the entire country in pretty much the condition of Kansas, so that instead of being able to assist others we may feel ourselves lucky if we succeed in helping ourselves. We are glad to see, however, that much assistance has been rendered to the needy in Kansas, who have been the dupes of the unprincipled anti-slavery demagogues.

A POISON RING.—The following story is going the rounds of the French papers: A gentleman who had, two days ago, purchased some objects of art at a shop in the Rue St. Honore, was engaged in examining an ancient ring, when he gave himself a slight scratch in the hand with a sharp part of it. He continued talking with a dealer for a short time, when he suddenly felt an indescribable sensation over his whole body, which appeared to paralyze all his faculties, and he soon became so seriously ill that it was considered necessary to send for a medical man. The doctor immediately discovered every symptom of poisoning by some mineral substance. He applied strong antidotes, and in a short time the gentleman was in a manner recovered. The ring in question having been examined by the medical man, who had long resided in Venice, was found to be what was formerly called "a death ring" in use in Italy when acts of poisoning were

frequent about the 17th century. Attached to it inside were two claws of a lion, made of the sharpest steel, and having clefts in them filled with a violent poison. In a crowded assembly, or in a hall, the wearer of this fatal ring wishing to exercise revenge on any person, would take their hand, and when pressing it the sharp claw would be sure to inflict a slight scratch on the skin. This was enough, for the next morning the victim would be sure to be found dead. Notwithstanding the many years since which the poison on this ring had been placed there, it retained its strength sufficiently to cause great inconvenience to the gentleman, as stated.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE UNION.—The Republicans have pronounced the Constitutional provision as to fugitive slaves, "odious"; the ultra Republicans in the words of Seward have held it to be in violation of the higher law of God, and therefore void; and there has been no end to the abuse of those who hold to the duty of sustaining this clause. To this is to be added a long line of invective against the Fugitive Slave law. We term all this evil in spirit and in letter.

We have noted and commended the different spirit of the stand of the Springfield Republican, the Boston Journal and the New York Times as to the Personal Liberty acts. Their counsel is let them be swept from the statute books. To the same purport is now the Albany Evening Journal, which is an ultra press. It says— "That the Constitution calls for a Congressional Fugitive Slave law, we have never denied. Nor do we hesitate in yielding obedience to all the requirements of the Constitution.

New York has enacted no Personal Liberty law. Though pressed frequently upon the Legislature, in retaliation for the vindictive provisions of the Fugitive Slave law, we have never felt that there was any practical necessity for it. We have not, and are not likely to suffer any abridgment of personal liberty.

We cannot speak for other States, farther than to express the hope, that if the right spirit could be awakened all round, this question might be adjusted. The South, in the language of Mr. Lincoln, "is entitled to an efficient Fugitive Slave Law." Let such a law be enacted promptly, when Congress meets, and we venture to express the opinion that Personal Liberty laws would be repealed."

We say amen to the sentiment that there is a necessity for the prevalence of the right spirit. If ever such necessity existed it exists now. The wrong spirit, the spirit of a violation of the national compact, has ruled long enough and it is time for the North to exercise it. Let, in good earnest, this work go on. Let the North return to the spirit that made the national compact and that inaugurated the revolution, and in place of the commercial and financial darkness that now pall the whole land, there would arise confidence and renewed prosperity.

Away with the whole batch of Personal Liberty acts! If demagogue partisans stand up to oppose this salutary movement, away with them! Let good citizens of the North return to fidelity to the Constitution and put themselves in the right; and then say God defend the right.

PRENTISS' DEEL WITH GHOLSON.—LAUGHABLE AFFAIR OF HONOR.—A writer in the Vicksburg Sun furnishes the following incident of the celebrated duel between Judge Gholson and S. S. Prentiss, of Mississippi:

The facts are these: At the first fire Gholson leaped exactly three feet one inch and a half from the ground, not with a ball through the heart, because the ball had struck the toe of his right foot, glancing in a westwardly direction, hitting Gholson's second in the pit of the stomach, causing him to "double up" with such violence that an empty pistol he had in his hand flew forward with such force as to hit his principal on the head, causing him to jump up as aforesaid, because he was completely astonished, believing his antagonist's ball had hit him on the back of the head. Gholson was cured of a corn on his right foot, but had the toothache for a week. Gholson's second took the cramp-look.

The ball of his adversary passed so close to the lips of Prentiss as to take away his breath, causing him to fall upon the ground, from which ever afterward, he had a slight lisp.

The parties were reconciled on the ground in this manner. After they had untangled and unrolled Gholson's second out of a hard knot, and somewhat relieved him, Prentiss, lisping considerably, said: "Gholson, you owe me a dollar." "What for?" said Gholson.—"For curing your corn," said Prentiss. "No," says Gholson, "you owe me a dollar." "What for?" says Prentiss. "Because," said Gholson, "your ball hit my second in the stomach and caused him to hit me on the head, which gave me a toothache, and now I'll have to have the tooth pulled, which will cost me a dollar."

"Well," says Prentiss "let's call it square." So they shook hands on the spot.

In legal lingo, Greenland may be called L. S.—the place of the seal. Always do right. If you cannot win mankind's approbation, be satisfied with your own.

Pioneer and Democrat. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1861. JAMES LODGE, EDITOR.

The News.

The view of affairs taken by our correspondent "Jefferson," is more hopeful than anything thing else we have seen. This gentleman has rare opportunities for observation, and the manner in which he treats his subject is second to none.

The date of the letter, 17th December, is as late as anything could be written for the Pony Express, and therefore gives the very latest news at the Federal Capital. We do not agree with this writer in all his views, but can recommend them as well worthy of perusal. He is no sensationist, but gives his honest opinions, with no other motive than a desire to be correct.

It seems to us that it would be the best thing that could be done to call a convention of the States, and then there settle the differences between those sovereign powers, by patriots fresh from the people, who now see things as they are.

Experience has shown that the senators and representatives who were elected in a time of hot partisan warfare, and upon issues that now would be ignored by both sections, are incapable of treating these questions with patriotism or moderation.

We want this affair settled by the people, not by such bitter politicians as Wade and Irverson, whose vulgar and violent criminations are only worthy of some insane republican.

Toombs, of Georgia, has suddenly become more conservative, and now it would appear that he sought for constitutional redress within the Union. We must not lose sight of the fact that Toombs and Cobb are political rivals, and it may be that since Cobb has taken such strong disunion grounds, Toombs finds it necessary on personal grounds to be in opposition.

COMING EVENTS.—When the sweet spring-time dawns upon the world, it may be that the destinies of the old world and the new will be held in abeyance, through unknown war, ruin and blood. In the poetland of Italy, the cries of Italian unity, of freedom from the Alps to the Adriatic, are ringing through the streets of her storied palaces, over her fair plains, and high up among her mountain homes. Garibaldi has called for a million of brave hearts to follow him when he leaves his island home to thunder, with the cannon's loud voice, at the gates of Venice.

Their Italian sun is rising in blood, but it shines upon a regenerated people. Russia, Austria and Prussia, it is thought are firmly joined heart and hand, and intend to advance to meet the allies, France and Sardinia, on the battle field.

Turning from Europe, where our eyes were brightened with hope for freedom, to our own unhappy land, they behold nothing but a dark future, the curtain of which lies enshrouded in impenetrable gloom. When it rises, our eyes may turn away with horror; their gaze averted by the terrible scene of civil war, the contemplation of which chills our veins. The extreme Southern States are silently equipping and drilling their forces, arming to the teeth, as if, indeed, they only hoped to stand upon a war footing.

INLAND NAVIGATION.—The Oregon Times attempts to prove that the navigation of the Columbia is the more dangerous than that of Puget Sound. The bar at the mouth of the Columbia is one of the most dangerous in the world, while Puget Sound, according to Wilkes, Vancouver, and other high naval authorities, has neither shoal nor reef on its eighteen hundred miles of shore line. The Times, in support of its argument, points to the late wrecks that happened on our northern coasts; but the causes of those shipwrecks operate the same everywhere, and are not found in our local peculiarities. They were caused by terrific gales and dense fogs, while, outside, that at intervals prevail everywhere on the coast. The Straits of Fuca, and indeed the waters of Admiralty Inlet and Puget Sound, are navigated with ease by the chart only, and without a pilot.

We have no disposition to attack the Columbia river severely, for the insurance offices have done that already, but we would prefer that Oregon shall not build up her commercial interests in this manner at the expense of our own.

CENSUS RETURNS OF SPOKANE COUNTY.—We are indebted to Chas. E. Weed, U. S. Marshal, for the following:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Includes total number of persons enumerated, total number of inhabitants exclusive of soldiers, total number of white males over 21 years of age, total number of persons under 21 years of age, etc.

Appointment of Public Printer.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Olympia, January 23, 1861. Sir:—Herewith I transmit your appointment as Public Printer, to fill a vacancy.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Olympia, January 23, 1861. Sir:—Herewith I transmit your appointment as Public Printer, to fill a vacancy.

Know Ye, That whereas, George Gallagher having failed to qualify as Public Printer within the time prescribed by the act passed by the Legislative Assembly on the eleventh day of April, 1854; and whereas, the resolution, passed by the House of Representatives for a joint convention to elect a Printer, having been rejected by the Council, the said resolution cannot, under the 10th joint rule of the Assembly, be renewed at this period of the present session—a vacancy is therefore created in the office of Printer:

Now, therefore, I do hereby appoint James Lodge, of Olympia, in the county of Thurston, to be Public Printer to fill said vacancy, and do authorize him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law, and to have and to hold said office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereof, right appertaining, unto him, the said James Lodge, for the term of one year from the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1861, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of this Territory at Olympia, this twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1861.

HENRY M. MCGILL, Acting Governor.

BURCH'S LETTER.—We people on the Pacific coast have been recently favored by the Hon. J. C. Burch, of California, now a member of Congress, with a letter in favor of a Pacific Republic. His ideas are rather dreamy, and he don't feed us on any facts and figures, entirely disregarding all such minutiae as square miles, population and taxes.

The production is very weak, composed of the same kind of material as Gen. Lane's letter on secession, mere assertion, without any weight of proof. It is stated by Mr. Burch that it is hoped and expected, North and South, that we will form a Pacific Republic. We are sorry to disappoint any expectations that may have been formed, although we cannot imagine upon what action of ours the "North and South" could base such anticipations. If our representatives have thus misrepresented us, they will certainly be repudiated by our people, who will want them to attend to the legitimate interests of their constituents, and not attempt a solution of questions of government that can only be settled by the people in their primary sovereign capacity.

If our "Republic" would have nothing to depend on better than Mr. Burch's "appeal to the enlightened nations of the earth," its foundations would rest in quicksilver.

The most of us remember how the mighty nation of France took virtual possession of the Sandwich Islands, because that poor weak state refused to take their brandy, and was only dislodged by the emphatic denunciations and protests of other great powers.—Truly, as Washington said, "all nations are purely selfish," and with them, "might alone makes right." This axiom true, what could we do?

The following table of distances to the Nez Perces mines we take from the Portland Times. The distance from New Fort Walla Walla to the Touchet is only 21 miles instead of 26, and we think we see several other small errors, however they amount to but little:—

TABLE OF DISTANCES. From Portland to the Cascades 60 miles. Cascade Portage 2 " Dalles 38 " Des Chutes 15 " Old Fort Walla Walla 120 " New Walla Walla Town and Fort 30 " Touchet 26 " Tachanon 20 " Red Wolf crossing of Snake river 30 " Mouth of Clear Water 10 " Indian Agency 16 " Forks of Clear Water 40 " The Mines 40 "

RECAPITULATION. By Steamboat 218 miles By Stage 47 " By Wagons and Horses 171 " Total 436 "

The following are the rates of passage from Portland to New Fort Walla Walla: From Portland to Cascades \$4.00 " Cascades to Dalles 2.00 " Dalles to Des Chutes 3.00 " Des Chutes to Old Fort Walla Walla 15.00 " Old Fort to New Fort Walla Walla 5.00 Besides other charges for board in transit, and baggage, amounting say to ten dollars more.

CARTER'S MURDER.—Two of the murderers of Carter, not long since, came to Devil's Head, about eight miles from here, and made a settler there write to Olympia about them, at their dictation, they holding a loaded gun at his head while he was writing. They stated that they wanted to give themselves up, and would be back in about ten days for that purpose. First, though, they wanted to communicate with Capt. DeLacy, in whose employ one of them had been, for "they knew," they said, "that he would speak right."

They stated also that old Phames was dead. Messrs. Summers and Nixon went to the Devil's Head to get the Indians, but they were not there, according to agreement. Carter, it has since been ascertained, was murdered while sitting on his bed. The murderers, two in number, sat one on each side of him, and at the same time, plunged their knives into him. He was found dead, with his eyes wide open, and a pool of blood beside him.

There has nothing yet transpired to show that this murder was anything less than an unprovoked act of hostility on the part of the Indians against the whites.

A snow of four inches in depth, fell on last Saturday night. It has snowed at intervals since, increasing the depth to about eight inches. At this time, the rain has melted it a great deal, and reduced the rest to a slush. The nights during this week have been very cold; thick ice was formed. The Sound, salt water, was also covered, for a little while, with a thin coat. The best Purifier of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodine of Potass. 6833

Driftwood.

—The Democratic Territorial Central committee held a meeting at this place on last Saturday. Read their proceedings.

—There will be a great rush for the mines in the upper country next spring. A great deal of allowance for all reports must be made, and nothing will be lost by a prudent delay. Let us view the mines hopefully, but remember their uncertainty.

—HOLDING A JOINT CONVENTION—Sitting up at night with your sweetheart.

—DISUNION MOVEMENT—Passing divorce bills.

—The Anderson sailed for Victoria on last Monday with a large number of cattle on board.

—Olympia oysters are advertised for sale in the Portland papers.

—There was a slight shock of a supposed earthquake felt here on last Monday morning about 10 o'clock.

The steamer Anderson was delayed on her last trip by heavy weather. The same gale forced the steamers to lay inside the Columbia river until it abated.

We hear by way of Portland, through "Milo," the correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, that at the late election held by our Legislature for Territorial officers, "this time they slayed the Pioneer and Democrat office." This is sad news for us. We had not heard of it before, and hope most sincerely that it is not true.

The late snow is good on account of its sleighing the humans, but bad on account of its slaying the cattle.

Col. J. C. Fremont is on his way to Europe on business. He left California on the Golden Age.

Judge Logan, of Illinois, who is so often named in connection with the Attorney Generalship in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, is the father of Hon. David Logan, of Portland, late candidate of the Republicans for Congress.

Herman W. Davis has been mentioned in connection with the Post Office at Portland, Oregon. If there is to be a change, we should rejoice to have him get it. Every way qualified, his conduct would give general satisfaction.

Several of our acquaintances had a jolly sleigh ride the morning after the heavy snow. The music of the sleigh bells was wanting, but one of the passengers rung a dinner bell incessantly and triumphantly, as the fiddles ran the gauntlet through a shower of snow balls.

We have heard a rumor that the Hudson Bay Co., Puget Sound Agricultural Co., and San Juan Island troubles have been settled, but we are unable to trace any foundation for it.

Chas. A. McLellan, late master of the brig Consort, publishes a card in the British Colonist, thanking the officers of the British gun boat Forward for their humanity during their shipwreck.

The population of the Hope Church District, British Columbia, numbers about 900 souls, among which are only 7 white women and 4 white children.

The Canadians have recently given up a fugitive slave to the United States authorities.

The receipts of the City treasury of Portland for the last year have been \$9,682 25. Expenditures, \$6,095 20.—Balance cash on hand, \$3587 25.

Mr. Wm. Billings, is putting up ice this winter.

A scow was launched this week at Miller's mill.

A grand horse race came off at Grand Mound last week between "Flax" and "George." George was winner. Distance, 1000 yards. Stakes, \$33. Time—unknown. Supposed to have been very fast.

The amount paid for liquor license to retail in Portland at less than one quart at a time, during the past year, was \$2,650. For license for billiard tables, \$214 50. For license for shows, \$181 60.

The following emphatic, bold endorsement of the "irrepressible conflict" is from Senator Baker's speech at San Francisco: "I feel that if Mr. Seward, looking forward with the eye of a great statesman and philosopher, said the conflict was irrepressible—God go with him! I endorse the sentiment. [Tremendous cheers.]" The California-Oregon Senator's fond hopes are realized. The conflict is come.

The Island of San Juan, that so lately brought to the mind images of war, is rapidly becoming a peaceful Arcadia. There are about 60 settlers, all of whom, we believe, are Americans, opening farms and engaging in industrial pursuits. Lime manufacturing is carried on to a considerable extent, the most of it being exported. The British and American troops are still in camp on the Island. The most friendly intercourse subsists between them.

The Oregon Times says we are undergoing the same course that Oregon suffered, the agitation of the Capital question.

Political Speaking.

Mr. Garfield delivered a political speech at the Capitol, Wednesday evening, on squatter sovereignty. A speech on this subject, either in favor or against it, at this time, can only be a rebash of the stale, flat and unprofitable criminations and re-criminations that defeated our party in the Presidential contest. For our part, we are heartily sick, tired and disgusted with the pros and cons of the whole subject, and cordially endorse the highest official democratic authority on the subject—the central committee—in their resolution, that such abstract doctrines "are maintained with less regard to the long cherished principles of democracy than to individual aspirations," and that they are "issues that have no practical importance in this Territory." These sentiments are good enough for us. The speech was eloquent; but according to our views, had not the least reference to any living issue. The ingenious word-mechanism so elaborately wrought out, reminds us of those curiously carved Chinese balls cut within one another. We admire them as curiosities, but regret that so much talent and time is wasted on a labor that answers no purpose of use.

After Mr. Garfield concluded, Judge Strong vindicated the "truth of history" in a few remarks, defending himself from charges that had been preferred against him.

Subsequently, the "pensive public" made loud and repeated calls for General Stone, Judge Watson, "Furg," and others, but the General kept what he knew closely to himself, the "Big Gun of Spokane" had a cold, and the others were studiously reticent in reference to the political issues of the day, concealing their thoughts in a deep silence.

The next speaker, if there is to be any more political speaking, would do well to deliver a careful production on the state of the Union. A judicious treatment of living issues and facts would be received with eager interest.

TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.—The action of the Territorial Central Committee, at their late meeting in Olympia, in ignoring the abstract issues that demoralized the party in the Presidential campaign, was exceedingly wise and just, answering satisfactorily the earnest hopes and wishes of every true democrat.

Those points of dissension never indeed amounted to anything as a true cause of difference, and the only effect of their agitation will be, as it ever has been in every local and State election, to divide and defeat us. It is a humiliating thing for a democrat to wear the badge of any leader when he goes to battle, not as the representative of a principle, but as expressive of personal devotion to the cause of some one man. Let the dead past then bury the dead, and the war-cry of a "Douglass" or a "Breckinridge" be forgotten.

Any ambitious leader who strives to galvanize these dead issues into life, in order to keep himself before the people, or his place in front of a faction, will richly deserve political condemnation. One thing is certain, if we unite we can gain the victory; another thing is certain, if we divide, we suffer defeat. The 13th day of next May is designated as the time for holding the Territorial Convention at Vancouver, for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for the Congressional Delegation.

THANKS.—To Gov. McGill for files of late California papers, and to Capt. Flenfor Victoria and Port Townsend papers.

A letter in the Mountaineer, dated 30th November, from Fort Owen, in the Bitter Root country, makes an earnest appeal for protection against the Indians in that vicinity,—within 160 miles of the Fort there are 200 to 250 lodges of Indians.—The Palouse, Cour d'Alene and other tribes are impudent, while the Nez Perces, even, are not to be trusted. A petition has been circulated, that the Commander of the Department order troops there at the earliest practical moment, but as all such things must now be arranged in California, there is no telling how long it will be before the matter receives the proper attention; not probably before some of our citizens are murdered.

The Oregonian has the following item:—"It is said that silver mines have been discovered in Pierce county, Washington Territory, in the neighborhood of Gray's Harbor."

This is correct with two exceptions:—First, "silver mines have not been discovered in Pierce county," and second, "Pierce county is nowhere near Gray's Harbor." Silver mines, it is thought, have been discovered near Gray's Bay, in Pacific county.

In another column will be found our Washington City correspondence, per Pony Express. Owing to vexatious delay in coming from Sacramento here, we were not able to present it last week.

We find a statement, in an opposition paper, that "there is no doubt but that Gwin, Lane and Stevens" are trying to get up a Pacific Republic. We no not believe that Senators Gwin and Lane favor this, although it may be that they are secessionists. As far as Gov. Stevens is concerned, we feel assured that the statement is not so, and as a simple act of justice to that gentleman, who is seven thousand miles away, and has no opportunity to even hear of these reports, we feel called upon to deny it. He is a strong Union man.

The address of Mr. Garfield, on last Friday, before the Alphean Association, was indeed highly pleasing and instructive. His subject was "Physical, Mental and Moral Improvement," and he handled it in a masterly manner, bringing to mind many sound logical suggestions relative to the proper method of instruction and improvement. His eulogy upon the Bible was excellent and sublime.

The debating school, which meets each Monday evening, still continues to increase in interest. Next subject for discussion: "A Pacific Republic."

B. P. Anderson, Esq., will deliver an address before the Association, on next Friday evening, Feb. 1st, in the Methodist Church. Subject:—Theory vs. Practice. A full house is desired.

We have reliable assurances that the majority of the citizens of Pierce county—about two-thirds—are opposed to the removal of the Capital from Olympia. Our information comes directly from residents of that county, men of political influence and ability.

For the Pioneer and Democrat. A meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of Washington Territory was held at Olympia, on Saturday, January 19th, 1861.

Present: Samuel S. Woodard, of Chehalis, L. Van Vleet, proxy for Patrick A'Hern, of Clarke county, and J. J. H. Van Bokkelen of Jefferson.

On motion of L. Van Vleet, Esq., J. J. H. Van Bokkelen was appointed chairman of the committee.

On motion of J. J. H. Van Bokkelen, it was decided that the apportionment of delegates to the Democratic Territorial Convention should be two delegates to every representative, as per apportionment bill of the Legislature of 1860-61.

On motion of Mr. Van Vleet, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That we urge upon the democracy of Washington Territory, that in their election of delegates to the convention, that they use all exertions in the selection of the same, to have the democracy fully and fairly represented.

On motion of J. J. H. Van Bokkelen, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That in view of the existing dangers to the Union, caused by dissensions in the democratic party on issues maintained with less regard to the long cherished principles of democracy, than to individual aspirations—issues that have no practical importance in this Territory—that we look alone to a proper remedy, by the sustaining of those paramount principles that in the past have elevated our common country, now threatened to be degraded by disunion and fraternal strife.

Your committee feel assured that every democrat will now abandon the petty quarrels that have divided our strength in the late Presidential campaign, and go heartily into the work of nominating and electing a Delegate to Congress that is a democrat in faith and work, and one true to the interests of the Territory.

On motion of S. S. Woodard, it was ordered that the convention be called to meet at Vancouver, on Monday the 13th day of May, A. D. 1861.

On motion of L. Van Vleet, the chairman was instructed to forward copies of the proceedings of this meeting to Warren Gove, of Pierce county, and Charles Plummer, of King county, absent members of the committee, requesting their sanction of the same, and on receipt of their sanction to issue the call for the democratic convention for 1861.

On motion of L. Van Vleet, the committee adjourned sine die. J. J. H. VAN BOKKELEN, Chairman. LEWIS VAN VLEET, S. S. WOODARD.

The Cincinnati Commercial correspondent gives a graphic report of the reception of Iverson's fiery speech in the Senate, when he said that some "Brutus" would arise and assassinate Sam Houston:

"Douglas sat scowling in his seat. Southern men looked cool. The Northern men were calm and collected. Crittenden was profoundly moved, and the galleries were astounded. Jeff. Davis, in a quick, decisive way, said he came as a Senator of the United States. While there is yet no declaration of war against the States of which we are mere ambassadors, he would discharge his duty as Senator, and would say nothing on the subject. Wigfall talked Senators out of their seats, but he said one good thing. He said that he disagreed with Hale. That Senator had said the President's message was neither one thing nor the other. Wigfall thought it both one thing and the other. Sausbury, of Delaware, made an earnest and eloquent plea for the Union, which was received with thunders of applause in the galleries. He said Delaware was the first to come into the Union, and would be the last to go out. She would use all her power to preserve the Union. The disunion speeches were received in profound silence."

Letters from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 10, 1860. Editor of the Pioneer and Democrat:

Since my last letter, Congress has assembled, the message has been sent in and further development in regard to the secession movements have been made. It is a deep, wide-spread, earnest movement requiring to be treated with moderation, steadiness and firmness. Its advocates are numerous and influential. The weight of ability and experience in the Cotton States are in its favor. It has been and is still spreading in the border Slave States. The President in his message, controverts the doctrine of secession, and maintains that secession is revolution. All persons, however, admit that as a practical question, in its present aspect, it matters little whether it be a revolution, or the exercise of a constitutional right, the remedy is not to be sought in coercion. It is to be settled, if possible, by the parties to the original compact, either on the basis of union, or on the basis of separation. The most sanguine friends of the Union look to its preservation through re-construction. South Carolina, and in all probability all the Cotton States will either go out, or be in readiness to go out, unless such guarantees are given as will ensure their rights, peace, and domestic tranquility. The idea now has become a favorite one, that a convention of all the States can alone meet the issue and settle it satisfactorily. Such a convention, if called to consider the whole question, may be able to do much. If it cannot cement or re-establish the present government, it may possibly arrange the terms of peace and good will between its several parts.

The crisis is indeed a momentous one.—Should Carolina attack the Forts or seize the revenue, there must be collision. The government must protect its property and execute the laws. Nothing less than a convention of all the States can make arrangements with Carolina, and so wide spread and determined is the secession feeling, that only this mode of arrangement ought to be entertained. It is believed, however, that moderation and wisdom will in these respects govern the councils of the South, and that no overt acts will be committed against the United States. There is indeed need of wisdom, and wisdom from above. The revolutionary feeling is not restricted to the South. It will extend to the North. Our great cities are now filled with thousands of starving men and starving families. The political panic has brought about a business panic worse than that of 1857. The panic has just commenced. Not simply stocks have fallen, but all the products of trade, commerce, and manufactures. The operatives of New England have no bread for their families. The farmers of the West cannot sell their produce. The people of the South have already lost forty millions in their cotton crop and it is not even moving to its several markets. They must sell their cotton to supply their large deficiencies in bread and bacon, and these must be supplied from the Northwest. Thus the strife of the sections has in a day plunged into distress a great people, filled with wealth, and having more of the comforts and luxuries of life than they or any other people ever had before. I repeat, this condition of things will, if trouble of a serious character occurs South, tend to trouble the north, and in our large cities within sixty days, yea within thirty days, we may witness commotions and enemies like those of Paris in the days of the Revolution. Popular phrenzy, urged on by hunger, may vindicate its strength and force, by banging on lamp-posts, by conflagration and rapine. The leaders of sectional strife, the anathematizers of institutions not their own, may, instead of the cheers and acclamations of admiring multitudes, be welcomed with mocks and groans to improvised scaffolds and guillotines.

Again, if secession occurs South, and if a reconstruction does not follow, it will not simply be the case of two confederacies. The one slaveholding, the other non-slaveholding. There are two interests in the Slave States. The cotton States are somewhat antagonistical to the Slave States that do not raise cotton. The one would favor the re-opening of the African Slave Trade; the other would oppose it. The one would stand on the extreme verge of Southern rights; the other would be satisfied with less rigorous guarantees. But granted that the whole South go together, will there be no strife in the North? no jealousy between the East and the West? The slavery question removed and this strife would at once break out, leading as directly to trouble, secession, the forming of two or three confederacies, as the present strife. New York might very well declare herself a free port, the metropolis of the New World, and she would have large resources to vindicate such a step.

Thoughtful men are weighing all these things. Depend upon it, men's minds are not now so filled with the triumphs and defeats of sections; with the spoils of victory and the possession of place and power, as with the fearful consequences which will surely flow, if secession be inaugurated as the remedy of our wrongs. The disposition has been already evinced by the moderate republicans to conciliate. The olive branch has been extended in the Senate and in the House. A rapid change is taking place in northern sentiment. The recent elections in the cities of Massachusetts exhibit a reversal of their Presidential vote. All we want is time. I have ever believed that the party would fall to pieces by its own weight when it came to inaugurate the government. Not simply republicans, but old line whigs; men in favor of Bell, who hated Douglas and Breckinridge more than Lincoln; high-tariff men; sore-heads of all descriptions; and the floating vote, followed and upheld the fortunes of Lincoln. Not only these will fall away when the spoils have been distributed, but one-half the remaining forces, if Lincoln be conservative, and the other half, should he undertake to promulgate in his inaugural Seward's and his own irrepressible conflict. Let all men agree to a convention of the States.

Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

CHAPTER CLXXIX.

(Concluded.)

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the word minister, when used in this act, shall be understood to mean the person invested with, and exercising the principal diplomatic functions in each of the countries mentioned in the first section of this act.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That all such officers shall be appointed by the President, and shall hold office for such term as he may think proper, not to exceed seven years, unless otherwise provided in this act.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint marshals for such of the consular courts in the said countries as he may think proper, not to exceed seven in number, namely, in Japan, in the Kingdom of Siam, and in Turkey, who shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars per annum; in addition to the fees allowed by the regulations of the said countries, respectively, in the said countries; and it shall be the duty of the said marshals, respectively, to execute all process issued by the minister of the United States in said countries, respectively, or by the consul at the port at which they reside, and to make due return of the same to the office of the minister.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint marshals for such of the consular courts in the said countries as he may think proper, not to exceed seven in number, namely, in Japan, in the Kingdom of Siam, and in Turkey, who shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars per annum; in addition to the fees allowed by the regulations of the said countries, respectively, in the said countries; and it shall be the duty of the said marshals, respectively, to execute all process issued by the minister of the United States in said countries, respectively, or by the consul at the port at which they reside, and to make due return of the same to the office of the minister.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to allow, in the adjustment of the accounts of each of the said ministers, the same allowances for the rent of suitable buildings, or parts of buildings to be used as offices for American consuls in the said countries, not to exceed in any case the rate of six hundred dollars a year, and also for the care of officers, not to exceed, in any case, the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, and provided that no more than one prison shall be hired in Japan, four in China, one in Turkey, and one in Siam, at such port or ports as the minister, with the sanction of the President may designate.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That the jurisdiction of the respective ministers in the countries hereinbefore mentioned, when the same is allowed by treaty, in all matters of civil and criminal jurisdiction, except in the cases mentioned in the twenty-fourth section, shall be appellate only, to be exercised wherever in the said countries they may be, respectively, except in cases where a consular officer shall be interested either as a party or witness, in which case original jurisdiction is invested in the said ministers, respectively.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act, in respect to all suits and disputes, may arise between citizens of the United States and the minister and consuls who may be appointed to reside in Persia, and in relation to the said suits and disputes, with the minister and consuls in Persia, shall be carried before a consular court, and shall be carried before a consular court, and shall be carried before a consular court, and shall be carried before a consular court.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act, in respect to all suits and disputes, may arise between citizens of the United States and the minister and consuls who may be appointed to reside in Persia, and in relation to the said suits and disputes, with the minister and consuls in Persia, shall be carried before a consular court, and shall be carried before a consular court, and shall be carried before a consular court.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That the consuls and commercial agents of the United States at islands or in countries or territories, or by any civil power, or by any treaty with the United States, be, and the same are hereby, authorized to try, hear, and determine all cases in regard to civil rights, whether of person or property, where the real debt and damages do not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, except justice of costs and upon full hearing of the allegations and evidence of both parties to give judgment according to the laws of the United States, and according to the equity and right of the case, and in such manner as the President may think proper, and in accordance with the provisions of this act for the said consuls and commercial agents, respectively, are hereby invested with the powers conferred by the provisions of the several and miscellaneous acts of the United States, and in accordance with the provisions of this act for the said consuls and commercial agents, respectively, are hereby invested with the powers conferred by the provisions of the several and miscellaneous acts of the United States.

CHAPTER CLXXX.

An Act authorizing a Loan and providing for the Redemption of Treasury Notes.

(Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall and he is, authorized, at any time within twelve months from the passage of this act, to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding twenty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as his wisdom may direct, and to issue, in payment of the same, Treasury notes, to be used in the redemption of Treasury notes now outstanding and to replace in the Treasury any amount of said notes which shall have been paid and received for public use, and for no other purpose.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no certificate shall be issued for the amount so borrowed, bearing interest, not exceeding six per cent per annum, and to be repaid within a period not beyond twenty years, and not less than ten years; and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, to issue, in payment of the same, Treasury notes, to be used in the redemption of Treasury notes now outstanding and to replace in the Treasury any amount of said notes which shall have been paid and received for public use, and for no other purpose.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no certificate shall be issued for the amount so borrowed, bearing interest, not exceeding six per cent per annum, and to be repaid within a period not beyond twenty years, and not less than ten years; and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, to issue, in payment of the same, Treasury notes, to be used in the redemption of Treasury notes now outstanding and to replace in the Treasury any amount of said notes which shall have been paid and received for public use, and for no other purpose.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of said stock.

Approved, June 22, 1860.

CHAPTER CLXXXII.

An Act to grant to the City of Port Huron, Michigan, a part of the Military Reservation of Fort Gratiot, for the Establishment of the City Cemetery at that place.

Approved, June 22, 1860.

TOBACCO FOR BOYS.—A strong and sensible writer administers a wholesome dose for boys who use tobacco in any form, assuring them that tobacco has utterly spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, developing, softening and weakening of the bones, and greatly injuring the spinal marrow, the brain and the whole nervous fluid.

"SECESSION IN A NUTSHELL.—The Louisville Journal says: 'Missouri and Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland deprecate the dissolution of the Union. But South Carolina and Florida and Georgia swear that the Union shall be dissolved on account of the escape of Missou's Kentucky, Virginia's and Maryland's slaves! What interested creatures Florida, South Carolina and Georgia must be.'

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, & C.

JULIEN GUYOT, (Successor to L. A. Blanc.)

Olympia, W. T.

OFFERS FOR SALE A fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Trunk Cases, Pen and Pencil Cases, Ear and Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Lockets, Gold Chains, Keys, Seals, and watch catery, together with all articles usually sold in such a store, by Watch Makers and Jewelers.

At the Lowest Cash Prices. N. B. Mr. Guyot, thankful for the patronage extended to him during the past year, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired in the best manner by himself, and Warranted for One Year.

Packages forwarded by Express or Stage will receive careful and prompt attention.

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 6m40

A. B. Gove

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING THE public that having bought out the interest of Joseph Cushman in the firm of Kendall Co., he will continue the business under the old firm of Kendall Co. at the old stand, on the corner of Main and Second Streets.

He has now on hand a complete assortment of the best quality also Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, &c., all of which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

A. B. GOVE. Olympia, August 24, 1860. 40ft

Washington Nursery.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO THE public the undersigned offers to sell selected lots of FRUIT TREES, that for their growth and handsome forms, few can compare and none excel. I have many of the fruit trees, and they have proved to be of the best quality, and they are now in full bearing, and they are now in full bearing, and they are now in full bearing.

Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T. Oct. 19, 1860. 6m18

GEORGE L. STORY & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, & C.

Have Removed From No. 105 Clay Street, to No. 106, Battery Street, Corner of Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN THE Stables heretofore kept by J. J. Westbrook in Olympia and Steilacoom, will always keep Saddle Horses, Buggies, Teams, &c., to accommodate the public.

We will keep the best of everything in our line, and our aim will be to please and be pleased. Horses kept our stables to be kept will receive the best of care, &c.

Give us a call and get the worth of your money. WINSOR & LAMAN. Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19ft

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RUN A LINE OF U. S. Mail, Express packages, and Passengers. The Stages will leave Olympia on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; returning, leave Steilacoom on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays, punctually at 8 o'clock, a. m., each day, connecting with H. Winsor's through line to the Columbia river.

HENRY WINSOR, J. D. LAMAN. Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19ft

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

132 Sansome Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, AGENTS FOR

JAS. CONNER & SON'S U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY, AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRINTING MATERIALS.

Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing. San Francisco, May 2, 1860. 25ft

PACIFIC RESTAURANT!

(FORMERLY PACIFIC HOUSE) OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED, for a number of years, the above well-known and deservedly popular house, wishes to inform the former patrons of the Restaurant and the traveling community in general, that having

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED the above establishment, and furnished the same with entirely new furniture from basement to garret, he is now prepared to entertain guests in greater comfort and in a more accommodating manner than can be done by any other house in the place.

The house will be kept on the restaurant principle. MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT! A limited number can be accommodated with lodgings, good, clean beds, and well ventilated rooms. Give her a call and assure yourselves of the truth of the above.

REBECCA HOWARD. Olympia, May 16th, 1860. 26m6

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE, CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR HAS RECENTLY erected, in connection with, and as a part of, the Washington Hotel, a large two-story building, 29 feet high, which is enabled to provide the traveling public with a larger number of spacious, comfortable and excellently ventilated apartments than can be afforded by any other public house in Washington Territory. An idea of his ability to accommodate the public may be gained from the fact that the hotel contains twenty private rooms—exclusive of family apartments—six of which are large drawing rooms, or parlors.

Thankful to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the proprietor, and having this day placed upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the enjoyment of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to set his table as well as any in like business. Beds and bed-rooms furnished to such as may desire them. Board by the day and week. A good table is attached to this establishment, which will be amply supplied with force for the accommodation of individuals of the travelling public. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Olympia, Dec. 4, 1857.

Tobacco and Cigars.

G. SUTRO & CO., HAVE REMOVED THEIR STORE FROM THE corner of Yates and Wharf streets, to the Brick Warehouse on Yates street, between Wharf and Government streets, Victoria, V. I., where they offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

100,000 Fine Havana Cigars, 75,000 Hamburg and Bremen Cigars—imported direct from Europe.

125,000 York-made Cigars—a good article, 150 cases sweet Tobacco, such as Peach, Fruit, Mary's Own, Our Own, Gipsy Queen, &c. 250 boxes Natural Leaf Tobacco, such as Forest, Rose, Crown of Virginia, Harris', Morrison, Magnolia, Gold Leaf imported direct from Virginia.

150,000 Manila Cigars and Cheroots—imported direct from Manila. 300 dozen Suro's best scented Coriann smoking Tobacco, Clay pipes, Coriann pipes, Meerschaum pipes and Cherry stems, Lullulari, Small, etc.

Every article will bring in addition to our stock, and our goods being imported direct, we can sell them Twenty per cent cheaper than any other house!

G. SUTRO & CO., Yates street, between Wharf and Government.

FRUIT TREES!

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORMING ALL those wishing to purchase fruit trees, and such other things, that by calling on me at my Nursery in the town of Olympia, they can do so on the very reasonable terms.

My Nursery contains upwards of Thirty Thousand Trees, consisting of Pear, Plum, Cherry and Apple, one to three years from the graft, comprising all the choice and leading varieties, all of which, with very few exceptions, I guarantee to be true to name, as I have most of the varieties now in fruit-bearing in my orchard, and as I wish to dispose of all my present stock of greater trees, persons desiring of general use, as well as trees which would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

In the absence of cash, merchantable produce delivered at Olympia in good condition, will be received at current rates for trees.

JOHN M. SWAN. Olympia, Sept. 28, 1860. 5m45

LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS CELEBRATED GIN—PRETENDING TO nothing but what it is, viz: a pure and unadulterated article, and assuming no artificial merits of what it is not, as some of its rival imitators do—after five years of public approval and very extensive sales in California, has been pronounced by the public to be the best and most desirable gin in use, to any other article competing against it, but is UNVALUED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICACY.

In most cases of complaints. To persons traveling in these days of rapid transit from East to West, North to South, who are constantly changing their water as well their climate, who are drinking, indeed, a dozen kinds of water in every twenty-four hours, and each draught containing some property acting in chemical antagonism to the preceding one, thereby causing no unusual degree of excitement to the stomach—it is positively and absolutely necessary to use a counteracting agent. From the fact that the

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN" is prepared expressly to meet such exigencies, and to act as we know it will act, as an antidote, we confidently prescribe it as the very best article in the country. The name of "Aromatic Scheidam Schnapps" has never been attached in any way to this article. In first presenting the

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN" To the public, my aim was to give them a pure and unadulterated article of Gin, and to call it by its right name. The success attending its introduction and extensive sale in California is a sufficient guarantee of the high quality of the article by consumers.

Various parties have from time to time put up and shipped to California an article which they call "LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN." My gin, which has gained such a reputation in California, is branded on the cases,

"Old London Club House Gin—Wm. H. D." The bottles also have a white label with a fac simile of my signature. I caution all parties to beware of imitations.

WM. H. DALY, Sole Importer, 124 1/2 ft New York.

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT

NEWSPAPER, LITHOGRAPH AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

Olympia, Washington Territory

The publisher of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT having recently made large additions to his former assortment of

JOB AND FANCY TYPE, is now prepared to execute, in the neatest style, and at prices to suit the times, all orders for printing that may be entrusted to him, such as

BILLS, CARDS, POSTERS, PAMPHLETS, BLANKETS, BILL HEADS, RECEIPTS, BILLS LADING, BILLS OF FARE, INVITATIONS, &c., &c.

Blank Books, Warrantee and Quit Claim, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney for the transfer and sale of real property, &c., constantly on hand. Orders respectfully solicited.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE!

CONNECTING THE COLUMBIA RIVER WITH PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR, MAIL CONTRACTOR, BETWEEN OLYMPIA and Ranier, on the Oregon side of the Columbia River, takes this method to inform the travelling public that he is at all times prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him, with

HORSES AND MULES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, & C.

For their Accommodation and Conveyance to any practicable portion of the Territory.

PERSONS traveling to Oregon, or from that Territory to this, can obtain ANIMALS or CONVEYANCES, at either

Olympia, Corvitz Landing or Monticello. IN passing up or down the Cowlitz river, persons can have their choice of performing the journey either with HORSES or in CANOES.—Mr. Winsor having in readiness at all times, at both Cowlitz Landing and Monticello, a number of

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL CANOES, WHICH can at short notice be manned to order, with crews of safe and experienced boatmen—well acquainted with the navigation of the river.

TERMS: PASSENGERS will be conveyed from Ranier to Olympia, and from Olympia to Ranier, at the following rates: From Ranier to Olympia, \$16 00. From Olympia to Ranier, \$16 00. Olympia, W. T. March 13, 1858. 17ft-1/2

WM. G. DUNLAP

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING THE public, that having bought out the interest of E. H. Wilson in the late firm of Wilson & Dunlap, he will continue the business on his own account. From and after this date at the old stand on the corner of MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of CLOTHING of superior quality, and is prepared to receive by every steamer CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING and Gents' furnishing goods of the LATEST AND BEST STYLES, which are warranted to fit. He will conduct his business on the principle of low profits and quick returns, and from unflinching efforts to satisfy his customers, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES, of the best quality, will also be added to his stock, and particular attention paid to shoeing horses, &c. I have the best workman in the country, and all work is warranted to give satisfaction, and to be done at reduced prices. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work, and even money will not be refused.

All those wanting wagons, either old or new, can be accommodated either for money, produce or stock. Olympia, Aug. 31, 1860. 41ft

HENRY M. MCGILL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

AND COMMISSIONER OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS OF U. S.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY, Olympia, W. T.

TO HOTEL AND SALOON KEEPERS.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY DRAW THE attention of Hotel and Saloon keepers to our line of stock of

HAVANA CIGARS, imported direct from Havana, which we will sell THIRTY PER CENT CHEAPER THAN SAN FRANCISCO HOUSES.

Orders promptly attended to. SUTRO & CO., Yates Street, between Wharf and Government, Victoria, V. I.

NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Thurston.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District, T. W. H. COOPER: You are hereby notified that H. A. Judson has filed a complaint against you in said court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the court, which shall commence more than three months after the NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover the sum of four hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-four cents, being the amount advanced and paid to divers parties by said plaintiff for you and at your special instance and request.

November 8, 1860. B. P. ANDERSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, UNDER the superintendence of W. K. WATERMAN, and will execute all orders of

IRON CASTINGS, MILL GEARING, STEAM ENGINES, STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, & C., & C.

Attached to the establishment is a Machine Shop where all kinds of iron turning and finishing will be done on the shortest notice, and at less than San Francisco prices. Orders promptly executed. G. A. MEIGS. P. O. Box 13. 14ft

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, & C.

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal. M. LOUISSON, L. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL. April 12, 1861. 17ft

D. PHILLIPS & SON,

OFFER FOR SALE A New Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery, and Glassware, & C., & C.

We have adopted the Cash System, and are offering our Goods at reduced rates. Olympia, W. T., Oct. 29, 1859. 20ft

NEW STORE AND NEW FIRM

TUM WATER!

JOHN SCOTT & CO. TAKE THIS METHOD OF informing their friends that they have opened the store formerly occupied by E. H. WILSON at Tum Water. We are now opening one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Goods that ever came to this country, and we are determined to sell them at a profit small enough to defy competition. We intend to change our style of doing business from the credit system to small profits and quick returns. Remember that Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Farming Implements, Fancy Goods and Hardware are perfect in our line. Feb. 4, 1859. 11ft

S. DEYMAN, L. BITTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, & C.

Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T. Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12ft

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts., STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor. Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40ft

G. K. Willard & Son,

OLYMPIA, W. T., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRUGS & MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, ESSENCE OF STARCH, ESSENCE OF GINGER, TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical use, GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dry-Staffs, Tobacco, Cigars, & C.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded and all orders promptly answered. Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

New Goods!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER BARRE ORK from San Francisco, and clipper ship Chagoy from Boston, a large and well selected assortment of the following Goods:

100 Cast and steel Plows of various sizes, 50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking STOVES, 25 doz Hunt's Chopping Axes, A general assortment of Tin-ware; Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware; AMERICAN AND SWEDEN IRON & STEEL; 200 kegs Seth Adams' E. B. Syrup, in 5, 8 and 15 gallon packages; 250 boxes Hill's Pale Soap; 30 tons Liverpool Salt; 50 tons New Orleans Sugars; 50 bags Rio Coffee; 35 bales Sheetings, Shirts and Drills; Also—Doe Skins, Cassimeres, Satinets, Checks, Cambrics, Linens, Seletia, Am'cn Stripe, Blue Denims, Allen's Long Cloth, Towlen Cloth, Bleached Cottons, Drills, Turkey Red, Fancy Hdkfs, &c., &c.

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer, Gents Boots and Shoes; Ladies' thick and light Shoes; Ladies' Gaiters.

A general assortment of GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING, Alpaccas, Muslins, Delains, Gingham, Prints, Cottons, &c., &c. Also in Store and Received per last Steamer, Gents Boots and Shoes; Ladies' thick and light Shoes; Ladies' Gaiters.

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