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PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

Devoted to the Interests of Washington Territory, Politics, Education, News, and General Intelligence.

VOL. 9. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, NOV. 30, 1860. NO. 2.

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L. P. FISHER, No. 17 1/2, Washington Street, San Francisco, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House, is authorized to receive and accept for subscriptions and advertisements in California.

Physical Education.—The Strong Man and how he Became Strong.

The public have been not a little interested, for a few years, in occasional accounts of Dr. Winship, the "strong Yankee's" experiments in physical self-education. He is about 26 years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighs 148 pounds. He can lift eleven hundred pounds, and is now the best example of physical education in the United States. He was seven years of age before he began his experiments, and was then but five feet high, and weighed only 100 pounds; his health was not good, for he already suffered from the usual dyspeptic troubles of American youth. So great have been his improvements, that he now declares it to be his opinion that no one, having "an atom of strength and life," need despair of the benefits of a right system of training. He instances Dr. Warren's testimony respecting a veteran invalid, who began gymnastics in his seventieth year, with very salutary effects; and, of course, old Cornaro (famous in Addison's Spectator) is not forgotten, who, though no gymnast, began in his fortieth year to restore a broken constitution, and lived a life of health and of enviable cheerfulness till his hundredth year.

But what has been the efficacious theory of the strong Yankee? He has given it in the Massachusetts Teacher, but unfortunately in an article too great length to be read much. We propose to take unusual liberties with this communication, in order to condense into a more readable shape his interesting details. They are the best prescriptions we have ever met for physical self-recuperation; in this day, when "muscular" merit has become a matter of special ambition, and physical training a subject of even moral preachment, it may not be unprofitable to present to the public an example which, from both its moderate good sense and its extraordinary results, may be pronounced a model one.

How, then, has the Yankee doctor surpassed all the pugilistic training of the age? We enumerate, at much length, the principles of his system. We give the most essential particulars, presenting them, however, with our own numeration:

- 1. He has breathed an abundance of fresh air "almost constantly;" practising, we suppose, inflation of the lungs.
2. He has drank no ardent spirits, and used no tobacco. The English "training" for the "ring," it is well known, prohibits these articles.
3. He has taken, nearly every day, about a half-hour's gymnastic exercise in the open air, and in this is an example of the surprising moderation with which he has accomplished surprising results.
4. He has eaten heartily of such food, animal and vegetable, as agreed with his stomach, scouting the maxim that "you should leave the table hungry." He began not to recover from dyspepsia till he escaped this nonsense.
5. He has taken at least ten hours rest daily, including sleep, and appears to have devoted as much to sleep as nature would allow.
6. He has worn every article of his dress as loose and as easy as the freest action of his muscles and limbs would demand.
7. He has used the bath once a week in winter and twice a week in summer. He denounces the daily use of cold baths. He has pursued this course for nine years, and it has, during this long period, afforded him some important observations, it not discoveries. Here are a few of them:
1. That it is as easy to increase the strength of the human body as it is that of a magnetic.
2. That whatever increased his strength increased his general health. He enjoys now the maximum of the latter as he probably does of the former—for his force is now equal to that of two ordinary men.
3. That by developing his body harmoniously he could preclude the possibility of hernia, or other similar injury, that otherwise might result from an extremely violent exercise of the muscles.
4. That lifting is the safest and surest method of producing "harmonious" development, as also the most strengthening of all exercises—a fact not generally supposed.
5. That the performance of twenty different gymnastic feats once, is better than the performance of one twenty times.
6. That he gained more by forty minutes' exercise once in two days, than by twenty minutes once a day.
7. Twenty or fifteen minutes' gymnastics sufficed for each day.
8. That as strength increases, more intense but less protracted exercise should be the rule.
9. That increase of muscular power is attended with a proportionate increase of digestive power.
10. That great physical strength may be acquired independently of hereditary tendency to it; and, indeed, in spite of hereditary weakness of constitution.
11. That increased strength cannot long continue on a purely vegetable diet.
12. That increasing the strength makes excretion take place less by the skin, and more by the lungs and other excretories.
13. That long before he could raise eleven hundred pounds with the hands, or shoulder a barrel of flour, he had put to flight the whole brood of ailments—sick headaches, nervousness, indigestion, etc.,

Important Land Decision.

We are under obligations to Hon. J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE, Receiver, for the following correspondence: REGISTER'S OFFICE, OLYMPIA, August 8, 1860. Commissioner of the General Land Office: SIR—John Edgar, a donation claimant under the act of Sept. 27, 1850, section 4, has proven residence and cultivation for four consecutive years on his donation claim, and (he having been killed during the late Indian war) his wife and heirs claim 640 acres of land, 320 acres being in right of his wife.

It is admitted by the claimant that the wife is a full-blooded Indian woman, who was, however, legally married to her husband. The Receiver, Mr. Garfield, has declared that as Mrs. Edgar is neither white or an American half-breed, the husband can claim but 320 acres of land.

In my opinion, John Edgar, being a white settler on the public lands, and having otherwise complied with the provisions of the law, and being a resident of Washington Territory between the 27th of September and the 1st day of December, 1850, is entitled to 640 acres of land, one half to himself and one half to his wife, to be held by her in her own right.

As there are many cases of a similar character in this country, an early decision is respectfully requested.

Respectfully, your obdt servt, ISAAC W. SMITH, Register.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, September 17, 1860.

SIR—I have received your letter of 8th ult. submitting a question in regard to donation rights, upon which, it appears, there is a difference of opinion between yourself and the Receiver. It is whether a full-blood Indian woman, the widow of a settler, has, under the donation act of 1850, the same rights as a white woman in similar circumstances? The law, in my opinion, makes no distinction where the parties were legally married and lived together, and were recognized as man and wife, because under the law, whatever rights she has, she takes by reason of being the lawful wife and widow of an American citizen and settler under the donation act of 27th September, 1850.

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner. ISAAC W. SMITH, Register, Olympia.

LIVE CATTLE WEIGHED BY MEASURE.

The only instrument necessary is a measure with feet and inch marks upon it. The girth is the circumference of the animal just behind the shoulder blades. The superficial feet are obtained by multiplying the girth and length. The following table contains the rule to ascertain the weight of the animals:

- If less than one foot in girth, multiply superficial feet by eight.
If less than three and more than one, multiply superficial feet by eleven.
If less than five and more than three, multiply superficial feet by sixteen.
If less than seven and more than five, multiply superficial feet by thirty-three.
If less than eleven and more than nine, multiply superficial feet by forty-two.
Example: Suppose the girth of a bullock to be six feet three inches; length five feet six inches; the superficial area will then be thirty-four, and, in accordance with the preceding table, the weight will be seven hundred and eighty-two pounds.
Example: Suppose a pig to measure in girth two feet, and length one foot and nine inches. There would then be three and a-half feet, which multiplied by eleven, gives thirty-eight and a-half pounds as the weight of the animal when dressed. In this way the weight of four quarters can be ascertained during life.

ROUGH BEGINNING OF THE HONEYMOON.

Recently an athletic young farmer, in the town of Waynesburg, took a fair girl, "all bathed in tears" from her parents, and started for the town across the Pennsylvania line, to be married, where the ceremony could be performed without a license. The happy pair were accompanied by a sister of the girl—a tall, gaunt and sharp-featured female of thirty-seven summers. The pair crossed the line, were married, and returned to Wellsville to pass the night. People at the hotel where the wedding party stopped, observed that they conducted themselves in a rather singular manner. The husband would take his sister-in-law, the tall female, into one corner of the parlor and talk earnestly to her, gesticulating wildly the while. Then the tall female would "put down her foot" and talk to him in an angry and excited manner. Then the husband would take his fair young bride into a corner, but he could no sooner commence talking than the gaunt sister would rush in between and angrily join in the conversation.

The people at the hotel ascertained what all this meant about nine o'clock that evening. There was an uproar in the room which had been assigned to the newly married couple. Female shrieks and masculine "swears" startled the people at the hotel, and they rushed to the spot. The gaunt female was kicking and pressing against the door of the room, and the newly married man, mostly undressed, was barring her out with all his might. Occasionally she would kick the door far enough open to disclose the stalwart husband, in his gentleman Greek Slave apparel. It appeared that the female insisted upon occupying the same room with the newly wedded pair; that her sister was favorably disposed to the arrangement, and that the husband had agreed to it before the wedding took place, and was now indignantly repudiating the contract. "Wou't you go away, now, Susan, peacefully?" said the newly married man, soothingly. "No," said she, "I won't—so there!" "Don't you budge an inch," cried the married sister within the room. "Now—now, Maria!" said the young man to his wife, in a piteous tone, "don't go for to cuttin' up in this way—now don't yer."

"I'll cut up as much as I want'er," she sharply replied. "Well," roared the desperate man, throwing the door wide open and stalking out among the crowd, "well, jest you two women put on your duds and go right straight home and bring back the old man and woman, and your grandfather, who is nigh on to a hundred, bring 'em all here, and I'll marry the d—d caboodle of 'em, and we'll all sleep together!"

The difficulty was finally adjusted by the tall female taking a room alone. Wellsville is enjoying itself over the "sensation."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

The Bourbon Dynasty in Naples.

The dynasty of Spanish Bourbons, which is just now being expelled so ignominiously from what was absurdly styled by diplomacy the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, has afflicted the southern parts of Italy and the island of Sicily for more than a hundred years. It was in 1735 that the child of Philip, the first French King of Spain (Louis XIV's grandson) and of Elizabeth Farnese, his Queen, took by force of arms the Kingdom of Naples from the Hapsburg Emperor of Germany, and in like manner appropriated that insular Kingdom of Sicily which the treaty of Utrecht had bestowed on the House of Savoy. But the reign of the first Bourbon sovereign, at Naples and Palermo, guided by the enlightened counsel of his Minister, the Florentine Tanucci, was beneficent and popular compared with the previous dominion of the House of Hapsburg. And it is not until 1759 that this century of miserable tyranny begins, which 1860, by a just and though long delayed retribution, brings to an end.

In that year, 1759, Carlo of the two Sicilies, by the decease of his royal brother at Madrid, became King Carlos of Spain, and being thus obliged to vacate the Italian throne, he left it to his younger son. This was Ferdinand, then a child of seven, but who afterwards grew to be the coarse, insensible blackguard to whose service the British navy, and its hero Nelson, were unworthily devoted. This first King Ferdinand, with his consort, the Austrian Caroline, "unsexed and filled with distrust cruelty" as she was, was twice cast out of Naples, and protected in Sicily by her own fleet and troops. He was twice enabled, by the forces of his allies, to recover his peninsular dominions. Horribly was that restoration of the Bourbon monarchy abused, both in 1799, and in its latter lease of power, especially when confirmed by the Austrian armed intervention of 1821. The murder by a court martial of Admiral Caracciolo, in the gulf of which, Nelson, seduced by the minion, Emma Hamilton, was to have a secondary part, cannot easily be forgotten.

The savage Ferdinand II. was followed in 1825 by his son, the hypocrite and profligate, Francis I.; and he, in 1830, by the late Ferdinand II., whom we remember but too well, and who was succeeded last year by the present Francis, last King of the Two Sicilies. So that four bad sovereigns in direct descent, with an ominous alternation of names of Ferdinand and Francis, have inflicted on the fair Italian provinces they owned a dreadful course of maltreatment and unmitigated misery. In Ferdinand II. of hateful memory, we have beheld the type of pure and absolute tyranny—that willful, perverse exhibition of the capacity of doing wrong, in defiance of all dictates of equity and humanity, which has been stigmatized by Mr. Gladstone as "the negation of God upon earth." Such a tyrant is simply the mortal impersonation of the Spirit of Evil—he reigus Diaboli gratia.

Of the young Prince who has just shown his puny back to Graibaldi it would be unfair to pronounce so harsh a judgment. He is not a royal Sutan; he has not yet had time to be a traitor; probably the effect of his court education has been merely to make him a fool. The gross ignorance and brutishness of Ferdinand I., his great grandfather, were ascribed to the crafty design of the regents or tutors of his infancy, who had hoped to take advantage of the King's future incapacity to govern. And it is at least a very plausible conjecture that Francis II., is indebted for his defective development to the solicitude of his step-mother, now Queen Dowager, (a second Austrian Caroline,) whose restless intrigues to procure the crown for her own son, the Count of Trapani, were already notorious in her husband's lifetime.—Daily News.

SUFFERINGS IN KANSAS.—STARVATION IMMINENT.—All accounts concur in the statement that the people of Kansas, in consequence of the failure of the crops, are on the point of suffering for want of the actual necessities of life. Thaddeus Hyatt, in his letter to the President, asking the postponement of the sale of Government land in that Territory, says:

"Thousands of once thrifty and prosperous American citizens are now perishing of want. Winter is upon them; of clothing they are nearly bereft; food they have not to last them through the cold season that is approaching. Of over a hundred thousand people upon Kansas soil six months ago, at least one-fourth, or one-third, have left; of the remainder it is safe to say that forty thousand, at this moment, see nothing but exodus or starvation at the end of the sixty days just now before them; from ten to twenty thousand look with only despairing eyes upon November; thousands cannot subsist a month longer unaided; other thousands are living upon the little which their neighbors deprive themselves of to give to them—neighbors equally unfortunate, and with whom the starvation is merely a question of but a few days longer; while still other thousands, if not at once relieved, must perish from hunger, or the diseases that follow in its train. Some have already died, others are daily dying; while the hours grow darker and the days wax longer for the living, to whom relief comes not, and whose eyes are aching with watchings for the succor that delays.

At a printers' festival, recently, the following toast was offered: "Women—second only to the press in the dissemination of news."

The best Purifier of the Blood.—Hall's Sassa-parilla Yellow Dock and Iodine of Potash.

A NATION OF PIGMIES IN AFRICA.

To the south of Kaffa and Susa there is a very sultry and humid country, with many bamboo woods, inhabited by the race called Dokos, who are no bigger than boys of ten years old; that is, only four feet high.—They have a dark, olive-colored complexion, and beasts; having neither houses, temples, nor holy trees, like the Gallas, yet possessing something like an idea of a higher being called Yer, and to whom, in moments of wretchedness and anxiety, they pray—not in an erect posture, but reversed, with the head on the ground, and the feet supported upright against a tree or stone. In prayer they say: "Yer, if thou really does exist, why dost thou allow us thus to be slain? We do not ask thee for food and clothing, for we live on serpents, ants, and mice. Thou hast made us and why dost thou permit us to be trodden under foot?" The Dokos have no chief, no laws, no weapons. They do not hunt nor till the ground, but live solely on fruits, roots, mice, serpents, ants, honey, and the like, climbing trees and gathering the fruits like monkeys, and both sexes go completely naked. They have thick, protruding lips, flat noses and small eyes; the hair is not woolly, and is worn by the women over the shoulders.—The nails on the hands and feet are allowed to grow like the talons of vultures, and are used in digging for ants, and in tearing to pieces the serpents, which they devour raw, for they are unacquainted with fire. The spine of the snake is the only ornament worn round the neck, but they pierce the ears with a sharp pointed piece of wood.

The Dokos multiply very rapidly, but have no regular marriages, no settled home, each in perfect independence, going whither fancy leads. The mother nurses her child only for a short time, accustoming it as soon as possible to the eating of ants and serpents; and as soon as the child can help itself the mother lets it depart whither it pleases. Although these people live in thick woods, and conceal themselves amongst the trees, yet they become the prey of the slave-hunters of Susa, Kaffa, Danbaro, and Kulla; for whole regions of their woods are encircled by the hunters, so that the Dokos cannot easily escape. When the slave hunters come in sight of the poor creatures they hold up clothes of bright colors, singing and dancing, upon which the Dokos allow themselves to be captured without resistance, knowing from experience that such resistance is fruitless, and can lead only to their destruction. In this way thousands can be captured by a small band of hunters; and once captured they become quite docile. In slavery the Dokos retain their predilection for feeding on mice, serpents and ants, although often on that account punished by their masters, who in other respects are attached to them, as they are docile and obedient, have few wants, and enjoy good health, for which reasons they are never sold as slaves beyond Enarea. As diseases are not known among them, they die early of old age, or through the assaults of their enemies.

It cannot be decided whether these Dokos are the pigmies who, according to Herodotus, were discovered near a great river in the vicinity of Central Africa by two youths dispatched by Etearch, King of the Oasis of Ammon; yet I can bear witness that I heard of these little people not only in Shoe, but also in Ukambaul, two degrees in the south, and in Bavaria, a degree and a half to the north of the equator.—In Baravia a slave was shown to me who accorded completely with the description of the Dokos. He was four feet high, very thick set, dark complexioned, and lively, and the people of the place assured me that he was of the pigmy race of the interior.—It is not impossible too, that circumstances, such as continued rains from May to January, and other means, may contribute to produce a diminutive people of stunted development in the interior of Africa. A priori, therefore, the reports collected from different and mutually independent points of Africa cannot be directly contradicted; only care must be taken to examine with caution the fabulous element mixed up with what may be true by native reporters. In the Swahili dialect "dogo" means "small," and in the language of Anarea, "doko" is indicative of an ignorant and stupid person.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE.

At the post mortem examination of the late Mr. Armstrong, held on the 23d inst., an interesting discovery in medical science was made, relating to the curability of consumption. The physicians present on the occasion were, Messrs. Drs. R. McKibbin, sr., R. McKibbin, jr., G. P. Judd, Wm. Hillebrand, C. F. Guillois, E. Hoffman and H. Stangewald. On examination of the right lung a number of tubercles were found in the upper lobe healed or in a healing condition, many of them leaving only a peculiar calcareous deposit behind, while some still contained in part the cheesy and soft consistency of tuberculous deposit. Some twenty years ago, Mr. Armstrong suffered from a severe and harassing cough and other symptoms of consumption, of which he said he was cured by the judicious use of cold bathing and horseback exercise, and here therefore is shown an instance of the possibility of a case of genuine consumption being cured under favorable circumstances.—Honolulu Advertiser, Sept. 27.

A THOUGHT FOR YOUNG MEN.

More may be learned by devoting a few moments daily to reading, than is commonly supposed. Five pages may be read in fifteen minutes, at which rate one may peruse twenty-six volumes, of two thousand pages each, in a year. You say you have none to guide you. The best scholars and men of science will tell you by far the most valuable part of their education is that which they have given themselves. Volumes have been filled with the biography of self-taught men. Think of Franklin, the printer; Linne, the shoemaker; of John Hunter, the cabinet-maker; of Herschel, the musician; of Donald, the weaver; of Turner, the printer; of Borritt, the blacksmith. Love learning, and you will be learned. Where there is a will there will be a way. Begin at once, take time by the forelock, and remember that it is only the first step that costs, and having begun, resolve to learn something every day. Strike the blow, and avoid the weakness of those who spend half of life in thinking what they shall do next. Always have a volume near you which you may catch up at such odd minutes as are your own. It is incredible, until trial has been made, how much real knowledge may be acquired in these broken fragments of time, which are like the dust of gold and diamonds.

THE NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY QUESTION.

As yet no decisive steps have been taken by the Administration nor the British authorities to bring to any decisive issue the question in which is involved the right of either nation to the Island of San Juan.—Much has already been said and written upon this fruitful theme, and considerable feeling has been manifested by the people of both nations relative to their rights, but the most stirring and truthful appeal that has yet been made upon this national question has emanated from that ripe scholar and able historian, Geo. Bancroft, who, during his address at the inauguration of the Perry Statue at Cleveland, Ohio, made use of the following language: "Even now a British minister, whose past career gave hope of greater fairness, is renewing the old system of experiments on the public contingency of the pusillanimity, the indifference, or the ignorance of some future American administration, and disputes our boundary in the north-west, though the words of the treaty are too plain to be perverted, and though the United States claims no more than the British Secretary of State who offered the treaty explained as its meaning before it was signed. British soldiers are now encamped on a part of our territory which bears the name of Washington. With a moderation that should have commanded respect, the United States waived their better claim to Vancouver, and even to any part of it, thinking it conducive to peace to avoid two jurisdictions on different parts of the same island; and in return for this forbearance, the British Minister, yielding perhaps to some selfish clamor of a trading company, as much against British interests as against American rights, reproduces on an American island the inconvenience of a divided occupation, which it was the very purpose of the treaty to avoid. "If the hum of the American seaboard is in part the echo of the sentiments from abroad, here the unmixed voice of America may be heard, as it pronounces that it is too late to wrest territory from the United States by prevarication, by menace or by force. From the English dock-yards it is a long voyage to San Juan; the only good land route across the continent lies south of Lake Superior; in a few years there will be three Ohio's on the shores of the Pacific. It is England's interest as well as our duty to give effect to the treaty as it was interpreted by her own minister to ours. Your voices on this memorable day give the instruction to our own government to abide by the treaty faithfully, on the condition that Britain will do the same; but the treaty must bind neither party or both—must be executed in good faith or canceled. The men who honor the memory of Perry will always know how to defend the domain of their country. "Has any European statesman been miscounting the strength of this nation by substituting a reminiscence of our old feeble confederation for the present efficient and almost perfect organism of the body politic? Has any foreign ruler been so foolish as to listen with credulity to the tales of impending disunion? Every man of the people of Ohio, this great central highway of national travel, will, without one exception, tell the calculator or the unbeliever, that the voices of discontent among us are but the evanescent vapors of men's breath; that our little domestic strifes are no more than momentary disturbances on the surface, easily settled among ourselves; that the love of Union has wound its cords indissolubly around the whole American people. "So then our last word shall be for THE UNION. The Union will guard the fame of its defenders, and evermore protect our entire territory; it will keep alive for mankind the beacon lights of popular liberty and power; it will dissuade nations in a state of unripeness from attempting to found republican governments before they spring up naturally by an inward law, and its mighty heart will throb with delight at every true advance in any part of the world toward republican happiness and freedom.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1860. JAMES LODGE, EDITOR.

Having sold out the Pioneer and Democrat newspaper and printing establishment to Mr. JAMES LODGE, my connection with it ceases from this date. It is a pleasant duty to thank the people of the Territory for the kindnesses of the past.

EDWARD FURSTE.

Salutatory.

In sending out a friendly greeting to the people of the Territory, it is proper to briefly state what principles this paper will proclaim and defend. They are not new ones, but old and well tried; they are the principles of the democratic party, a party national in its organization, conservative in its sentiments; rendering equal and exact justice to all sections of our country, and ever to be found defending the Union under the Constitution.

The former course would have saved us the battle, the latter lost it. Misfortune has benefitted us, and to-day the democracy are stronger than they have been for years. The tone of feeling now, is favorable to conciliation, and already we see manifested a spirit of forbearance and willingness for mutual concession—precursors of a strong unity of action.

A sectional organization, composed of hostile and discordant factions, based upon one idea, sustained by a false philanthropy and abstract doctrines, proscribing one section of our country, asserting an irrepressible conflict between free and slave states, believing in and guided by a higher law than the Constitution, destroying all fraternal affection, has achieved a temporary success.

Sound principles will gain nothing by an intemperate zeal in urging them, and will lose nothing by an observance of good taste in proclaiming them, and we hope to always preserve those kind feelings towards our brethren of the Press which we now have, believing that a generous courtesy will elevate our profession in the estimation of the people among whom we live, and win us respect and confidence abroad.

The PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT will be independent—not neutral—in the discussion of all measures that may originate,—for mere party or man-worship soon loses sight of all principle, sacrificing it to policy. We salute all our readers with kindness and respect, hoping that our acquaintance will be mutually profitable.

We intend publishing, from time to time, such matters relating to the Land Office as are of general interest to our people. There has been great need of this, especially for the use of those distant portions of our Territory, where opportunity of even private correspondence with the legal officers is infrequent and interrupted. This feature alone, will make the paper worth double the price of subscription to every one in any way interested in the subject. The laws, their constructions, decisions, forms, &c., will be carefully and accurately compiled.

A man named Carter, keeper of a trading post on the Snohomish river, was murdered by Indians, supposed to be "Phames" and his son. Phames is a Snohomish chief, and has hitherto borne the best kind of character—was uniformly sober and obedient to the Indian Agents. Mr. Carter was a quiet, orderly citizen, and much liked by Indians and whites—never suspected of selling liquor, and doubtless never did sell any. Col. Simmons, upon hearing the news, pushed immediately up the river to the scene of murder, and will soon be able to render an account of the murderers. No difficulty with the tribe anticipated. Mr. Carter was formerly a resident of this place.

Last Friday night, during the ball at the Washington Hotel, an alarm of fire was given, occasioned by the burning of a chimney. No damage done; the hook and ladder company made a gallant rush to the rescue and were promptly on the ground.

The daily stage between here and Monticello, under Mr. HENRY WIXSON'S contract, will commence running to-morrow.

Religious services were held in St. John's Episcopal Church on Thanksgiving day. Also, at the Methodist church.

Union of the Democratic Party.

The Jacksonville Sentinel (Breckenridge,) in commenting on the late election thus talks pure common sense:

"In the next contest, when united again under one banner, and undivided in principles and sentiments, we may engage and overcome the party now our victors. Surely, Democrats, even though they may differ upon men, measures, or even doctrines occasionally, can better join hands and fortunes with one another than with straight-out adversaries."

This election has left wounds; but let us hasten to staunch and mend them. In the heat of battle, hard blows were struck upon every side. Is it fair to complain that this one or that one hit harder than another? Each man did his best, and struck hardest where he thought the blow most effective. Let the strife between us end here. There is no sense, no reason, in a continuance of the battle between their forces and ours.

The Republicans have won the day. We run them pretty close, and this is the best consolation left us. Let them make the most of their triumph, while they remain in possession of the field, for we mean to drive them from power in the next contest in this State, and we can do it, if our party brethren of the Breckenridge and Douglas wings do not act foolishly averse to every dictate that's sensible. The quiet of a few months will wash away the unfriendly sentiments which now rankle in the hearts of all, and after that they will be remembered only to serve as examples to be in future avoided. Crimination and recrimination, as to which division has been most to blame, can affect nothing but deeper injury, more lasting enmity, and should be carefully abstained from. The time can be much better spent in the work of full and honorable reconciliation, in preparation for the defeat of the common foe in the next battle. Let us neither mourn nor chide, but let bygones be bygones, and seek to recover what we have lost. Is it not the best and pleasantest way?

We also quote from the Daily Advertiser (Douglas) as follows: "Another result that may follow from the election of Mr. Lincoln will be the healing up of all past differences among the democratic masses, who cannot but behold in their past divisions their present defeat; and, both wings of that organization having been defeated by their opponents, they will doubtless see the necessity for future union of action if they desire to re-assume that position which they have hitherto occupied in the history of this country."

This extract below, too, from the Oregon Democrat, has the true ring:

"The contest is now over, and it is of no use to view things that are past and speculate as to what would have been the result if certain things had been done and others left undone, but we have to take things as we find them, and do the best we can for the future. The success of Democratic principles in times to come is that which is now to be worked and labored for. To do this it is necessary that our party should be again united as a band of brothers, working in unison and harmony for the welfare of all. To do this we must forget and forgive past differences, and respect the feelings of those who have been honest in their differences. Let it be the determination of all honest and honorable Democrats, whether they have been Breckenridge or Douglas men heretofore, to go to work for the success of the time honored and cherished principles of the party, and we must and will succeed. We may have differed in minor points, but when our differences were analyzed, they amounted to an abstraction. We are willing and anxious that usage and principles should prevail, and to accomplish this much desired end we are willing to act with all Democrats who have heretofore acted with and belonged to the organization, and with all such we hope to act in the future as we have done in years which are numbered with the past; we, as well as all good Democrats, wish the union and harmony of the party, and that its principles may prevail. We say again to all those Democrats who have sustained the organization, and who only have differed in relation to who was or who was not the candidate of the Democratic party in the late canvass, let us forget our past differences and let us go to work for success in the future, and let the majority rule. We think that all honorable Douglas men will agree to this, and, we think, we know that the Breckenridge men will do so. Let us all work faithfully for the union of the party, and all will be well at the next struggle with the enemies of our principles, and we will have the gratification of greeting each other over our success."

The above extracts, taken from Douglas and Breckenridge papers, are extremely significant as indicating the true policy and duty of the Democratic party for the future; and without doubt fully express the sentiments of the masses. While the smoke of the late battle has hardly yet cleared off, recent rivalries and bitter animosities are rapidly fading away. Reason has regained its rule, and those violent extremes which were so much deplored by the moderate partisans are no longer urged. As long as either wing had a chance of success, deep pride forbid it abandoning its colors—but now the mistakes of the battle are glaring and we can surely be victorious in the future if we profit by the past.

The difference, so far at least as it affected anything at present, was merely theoretical and a question as to the time when the people of a Territory should exercise a sovereign power was the only issue. There was no subject up to which these principles could or would be applied as a practical test, but abstractions were urged so vehemently that the main issue was ignored, and thus the common enemy had nothing to do but walk over the Presidential race track.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The following list of members of both houses will we believe be found correct:

COUSIN.—Walla-walla, Skamania and Clark counties—J. A. Simms. Cowlitz, Pacific and Wahkiakum counties—A. R. Burbank. Chehalis and Lewis counties—S. S. Woodard.

Thurston and Suvamish counties—James Biles, W. W. Miller. Clarke county—Henry L. Caples. Pierce county—Frank Clark. King and Kitsap counties—A. A. Denny. Jefferson, Island, Whatcom and Clallam counties—Paul K. Hubbs. Total, 9.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Walla-walla county—John Cannady. Skamania and Clatsop counties—J. L. Ferguson. Clarke county—L. Van Vleet, R. McCary, J. S. Taylor, J. W. Closser, C. C. Bazarb.

Pacific county—John Briscoe. Kitsap county—Perrin. Stone. Pierce county—J. H. Settle, N. H. Cunningham, J. M. Chapman. Clallam county—J. Kline. Island county—Thos. W. Conpe. Whatcom county—J. G. Hyatt. Jefferson county—L. B. Hastings. Thurston county—B. F. Ruth, U. G. Warbus, C. H. Hale, D. L. Phillips, B. L. Henness, G. Hays. Lewis county—J. W. Anderson, T. R. Winston. Cowlitz county—W. H. Harris, Nath'l Stone. Chehalis county—H. L. Schaffer. Suvamish county—F. C. Purdy. King county—Jos. Foster.

There may be several contested seats in the House.

By request we publish the following form, for the use of settlers:

Declaratory Statement for cases where the Land is not subject to Private Entry: I, _____, of _____ County, being _____, have, on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18____, settled and improved the _____ quarter of section number _____, in Township number _____, north of range number _____, in the district of _____, lands subject to sale at the land office at Olympia, Washington Territory, and containing _____ acres; which land has not yet been offered at public sale, and thus rendered subject to private entry; and I do hereby declare my intention to claim the said tract of land as a pre-empted right, under the provisions of said act of 4th of September, 1841.

Given under my hand this _____ day of _____, 186____.

In the presence of _____

The preparation of our issue this week, during the transition of the paper has been very hurried, occasioning a poverty of editorial matter.

The Supreme Court commences its regular annual term next Monday. We hear of no cases of importance on the docket.

Mr. J. T. Reese, postmaster, is our authorized agent at Walla Walla, to receive and collect subscriptions, advertisements, &c.

There was a "Lincoln ball" at Tum Water, on last Thursday evening. We learn that it was successful, and that everything passed off quite pleasantly.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—From the returns already reported, we judge the following will be the complexion of the several States in the Union:

For Lincoln and Hamlin.—Maine, having 8 electoral votes; New York, 35; New Hampshire, 7; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 13; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 6; Pennsylvania, 21; Ohio, 23; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 5; Iowa, 4; Minnesota, 4; California, 4; Oregon, 3. Total States, 17. Total electoral votes, 178. Necessary to a choice, 152.

For Bell and Everett.—Kentucky, 12; Virginia, 15; Tennessee, 12. Total electoral votes, 39.

For Breckenridge and Lane.—Maryland, 8; Delaware, 3; North Carolina, 10; South Carolina, (by Legislature) 8; Georgia, 10; Florida, 8; Alabama, 9; Louisiana, 6; Mississippi, 7; Texas, 4; Arkansas, 4. Total electoral votes, 72.

For Douglas and Johnson.—Missouri, 9.

ing from \$2,000 to \$5,000 have been taken out. On the American creek most of the miners have left, as that stream did not prove to be as rich as was at first anticipated. There are now but thirty men remaining upon the creek.

News was brought to this place last week by a half-breed from Colville, that very rich and supposed to be extensive mines had been discovered on Clear River in the Nez Perces country. This news has caused considerable excitement, and I have no doubt but that parties will be fitted out and started from here early in the spring. Many of the miners here have traveled through that part of the country, and have always believed that rich mines existed there.

The British officials here are having a lively time at present, in attempting to prevent goods being smuggled into British territory. The boundary line is only three miles from here, and two trains are just outside awaiting a favorable opportunity to run their goods in and evade paying the ten per cent duty on dry-goods and groceries, and \$1 50 per gallon on liquors. Another dodge is to take all the goods across the line upon the same horse, thereby saving \$1 50 on each horse, that being the duty on every animal taken into British territory. Contrary to the expectations of some of our merchants, provisions are exceedingly plentiful, although the prices remain very high. Flour is selling at 20 cts. per pound; Sugar, Coffee and Dried Fruit at 40; Bacon, 45; Apples, 50; Potatoes and Onions at 50. The price of Lumber has fallen to \$12 per hundred.

The last Express from the Dalles brought with it quite a large bundle of the DAILY ADVERTISER. To-day, the day on which every American citizen within the States has a right to express his preference as to who should be the next President of the United States, a beautiful flag bearing the stars and stripes, floats proudly from the top of a liberty pole which has been erected in front of one of our principal stores.

LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T. November 28, 1860. Editor Pioneer and Democrat—

SIR: As frequent inquiry is made by pre-emption claimants at this office relative to the shape in which lands may be held under the provisions of the Pre-emption Act of 1841, and the amendments thereto, the following extracts from letters of the Commissioner General Land Office on that subject, may prove interesting to some of your subscribers.

The Commissioner, in a letter dated 5th Sept. 1857, says: "I have to state, that under the act of 4th Sept. 1841, a claimant by pre-emption is entitled to enter legal subdivisions, lying laterally contiguous, not exceeding 160 acres. A claimant on a regular quarter section may include in his claim a lateral subdivision, beyond the limits of the regular, and lying laterally contiguous to it," &c. In his letter of 12th July, 1859, he says: "In answer to your question, whether pre-emption claims can be taken in the form of an L, &c., you are informed that the shape of the land is immaterial, provided the subdivisions are all laterally contiguous." While occupying your columns for the benefit of pre-emption claimants, it may be proper to add an extract from the letter of the Commissioner, dated 19th Dec. 1857, relative to those who have a right to pre-empt, under Act of 1841, and subsequent amendments. In the letter above referred to the Commissioner says: "No person, being the owner or proprietor of 320 acres of land, whether it be in one or in a number of States or Territories, is entitled to the right of pre-emption under the Act of 1841."

"The holding a donation claim of less than 320 acres would not exclude him, provided he is not the owner of enough of other land to exceed, in the aggregate, or equal that amount. If a person secure 320 acres under the donation law, and one-half of that quantity is legally vested in his wife, that will not deprive him of the pre-emption right, unless he is the proprietor of other lands, sufficient when added to his donation claim to equal or exceed 320 acres." "In no case, however, is a settler entitled to the right of pre-emption, who has quit or abandoned a residence on his own land, in the Territory, to settle on the public land."

It is proper to add that no division of a donation claim, between husband and wife, is legal, unless made by the Register and Receiver.

Many donation claimants in this Territory have moved from their residence to take a pre-emption claim, alleging that they intended to set aside the part of their claim containing their residence to their wives. It will not be in the power of such persons to swear that they have not moved from their residence on their own land, until their land has been designated by the Register and Receiver. All donation claimants are therefore requested to send in immediately a written statement, signed by husband and wife, showing the manner in which they wish the claim divided.

Very respectfully,
ISAAC W. SMITH, Register,
J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE, Receiver.

SHOCKING MURDER ON THE WILLAMETTE RIVER.—Yesterday morning the city was startled with the report that a man had been murdered and robbed near Sauvie's Island, and upon investigation the following facts regarding this cold-blooded murder were elicited:

It appears that a citizen named John Brady, who resides on Sauvie's Island, was returning home from this city where he had sold some firewood, in a flatboat, accompanied by his wife, and also an Italian named Julien. The boat was towed to the head of the island by the steamer Vancouver, and shortly after the steamer cast off from the flatboat, the Italian purposely commenced a dispute with Brady, relative to some matter of business between them, and finally Julien drew his sheath-knife and rushed upon Brady, stabbing him in the breast and almost instantly killing him. This horrible act was perpetrated in much

less time than it takes to record it, and what adds more horror to the offence is the fact of its having been committed in the presence of the murdered man's wife. The moment Julien stabbed Brady he reached his hand inside of his victim's breast and drew forth a wallet said to contain over two hundred dollars, which he appropriated to his own use, and then jumped ashore.

When the murderer had departed Mrs. Brady raised an alarm, and shortly after several settlers on Sauvie's Island came to her rescue. Upon entering the boat, a horrible sight presented itself—the cabin being literally flooded with the blood of the murdered man, whose widow was nearly frantic with grief.

Intelligence of the committal of this horrid crime was immediately conveyed to the Sheriff and Coroner in this city, both of whom repaired yesterday to the scene of murder, and a jury being empaneled, the foregoing facts were elicited and a verdict of wilful murder rendered against the wretch Julien.

Brady, the unfortunate victim, was a man of very steady habits, and was well known in this city, where he has relatives residing. The Italian is also well known and it is impossible for him to escape, as the officers are determined to use the utmost diligence in order to bring him to justice for the perpetration of one of the foulest murders that ever has been committed in Oregon.—Portland Advertiser, Nov. 24.

The Latest News.

From the Portland Advertiser, Nov. 24. FORT CHERCHILL, Nov. 11.

The following dispatches were forwarded to Fort Kearney, the wires having been extended to that point, a distance of about 250 miles from St. Joseph, thus gaining two days time on the Pony:

The steamer S. R. Hill exploded between Memphis and New Orleans. Thirty persons killed and forty scalded. Russell & Co., have settled all troubles. They now enjoy the full confidence of the community.

It is reported upon reliable authority that several Southern States have obtained a pledge from the Emperor Napoleon to protect Charleston as a free port, in case of secession; also, that Johnson of Georgia, who regards Lincoln's election as furnishing no grounds for dissolution, says he would be overwhelmed were he to resist the secessionists in his State, as all three parties harmonize on secession.

A Washington dispatch, of Oct. 29th, says Gov. Leitch reports that four batteries will be in Richmond this week, and nineteen companies of cavalry are being organized.

The same correspondent says many conservative men at Washington, who have heretofore treated disunion with levity, now admit serious fears, and some have surrendered all hope; that Senator Wigfall called upon the President, and told him to make up his mind to meet the issue *volens volens*, and that the President promised to consult with his Cabinet at once on the subject.

The name of the person who revealed the Southern plot to dissolve the Union, and declare Breckinridge President, is R. J. Lackey, son-in-law of ex-Gov. King of Missouri, a Virginian by birth, who was recently removed from office in the Treasury Department, on alleged grounds of preference for Lincoln.

The papers are almost entirely occupied with the discussion of the threatened Southern movements, and the atmosphere is filled with rumors.

The propeller Victoria was seized in New York, Oct. 27, on suspicion of being a slaver.

The apprehension of danger from the yellow fever at Mobile had passed.

The Louisville Journal announces a plan of disunion agreed upon by Wigfall of Texas, Weeks of Alabama, and others, which is, that South Carolina, within 30 days after Lincoln's election, shall declare herself independent and send ambassadors to Washington asking recognition. If recognized, others would follow, and after a sufficient number are recognized, a Southern Confederacy would be formed.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have just entered into a contract with W. H. Webb for the construction of a large steamer to be placed on the San Francisco and Panama route. Her dimensions will be as follows: Length of deck, 340 feet; breadth of beam, outside, 45 feet, 44 moulded, and depth of hold 32 feet. She will be 1000 tons larger than the John L. Stephens.

The Executive Committee of the four parties at Washington, are closing business. It is estimated that between six and seven millions of documents have been sent out during the campaign.

Santa Fe dates to Oct. 25th, represent that hostile Indians were all around that place, and the citizens dare not venture out for fear of being murdered. Troops were in the mountains pursuing the Navajoes.

A strong memorial has been presented to the Government against removing the Brooklyn and St. Mary's, war vessels, from Panama, as the American citizens would be wholly dependent upon British cruisers for protection. It is reported that an unknown mackerel schooner was run down by a steamer near Cape Waucho, and seven of the crew washed overboard. Some took to the boat and were capsized; two were devoured by sharks; the remainder were recovered in a boat, but two of them died from exhaustion. The others reached San Domingo, and were taken in charge by the American Consul.

H. M. Bates, State Treasurer of Vermont, is a defaulter in the sum of \$42,000, and has fled to Canada. It is expected

that further disclosures will make it \$75,000. Measures of security have been taken by attaching his bondsman's property.

A dispatch from Washington states that intelligence from a reliable source says that a residence for the Pope is to be prepared at Brussels.

It is rumored that a duel is on the tapis between Jefferson Davis and Henry S. Foote.

The boilers of the factory of Dorr & Bros., New Haven Conn., exploded on the 2d inst., killing two persons, and scalding others.

The Secretary of War has given General Harney leave of absence for a year, to visit Europe. The loss of his wife, together with the difficulties growing out of the San Juan affair, has deeply affected this gallant soldier.

In Indiana, during the last few weeks, thirty persons have been killed or maimed for life, owing to carelessness or inexperience in using threshing machines.

The Nebraska election for delegates to Congress is finally decided. J. S. Morton, (Dem.) received the certificate of election, he having 14 majority.

FROM CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16th. A severe gale passed over this city last night.

The bark Yankee, at the wharf, carried away her timber heads, hawse pipes, and stove both quarters; steamer Paul Pry got astow of steamer Goliath, lost guard and part of cabin; steamer Helen Henley lost her wheel house, and had anchor under Goat Island. The yacht Sam Walls was sunk, and a number of small vessels were injured. In the city, conservatory windows were wrenched, signs unninged, and metal roofing rolled up. There was no personal damage.

Ned McGowan has been probably elected delegate to Congress from Arizona. Tucson gave him 200 majority.

Rich gold mines have been discovered on the Rio San Francisco, a branch of the Gila, 150 miles from Visalia.

ARRIVED.—Bark Mallory, in 23 days from Teakale; bark Industry, in 12 days from Columbia river; ship Winged Arrow, 150 days from Boston.

The reported murder of Jack Powers is contradicted by private advices.

Col. Baker is reported to have said, in reply to a suggestion that he might be called to a seat in Lincoln's Cabinet: "I would not leave my place in the Senate for a seat in Heaven."

Latest figures give Lincoln 656 majority over Douglas, with only one county to bear from, viz (Klamath) which cannot reduce it to less than 300. Douglas men concede that Lincoln has that State.

A fire broke out this morning in the large dry goods importing house of Eadman Brothers, corner of Battery and Hallock streets. The damage by fire and water \$25,000; insured for \$5,000.

The wreck of the Granada was sold today for \$270, to S. Morganstein, but it is reported that every vestige of the wreck disappeared during the storm.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Europa had arrived with European news to the 20th ult.

The London Times, speaking of the Great Eastern, says: It does not seem probable that she can sail Oct. 17th for New York, as it is said she is to take in 12,000 tons of coal, which cannot be put on board at much greater rate than 3,000 tons per week. In addition to this, owing to her screw shaft being unsupported by the sternpost, it has worn away some inches of the bearings. There, also, out of four leading points of her screw have been injured, it is supposed during the gale she encountered in Holyhead Harbor, when the ill-fated Royal Charter when down.

It is reported that Pallaricio and the Pro-Dictator of Naples had resigned.

A telegram from Naples announces the release of Count Aratoras, and his recovery from his wounds.

The movement of the French upon Salerno and other places within fifty miles of Rome carried great dissatisfaction amongst the inhabitants. It is reiterated that Austrian troops were largely concentrating on the frontier, and their was a union formed.

The French bishop and clergy continued boldly and vigorously to defend the Papal cause. It was believed the Papal Nuncio at Paris would not return.

A Gotha newspaper states that the youngest daughter of the Duke of Linen-gow was the destined bride of the Prince of Wales. A Berlin letter announces the death of the author of the tragedy of June Grey, in one of the hospitals of that city. Rorchart was about forty years of age, and has been for some time in indigent circumstances. It is reported that 40,000 Austrian had crossed the Po. Victor Emmanuel had not yet arrived at Naples. The Ministry of the Pro-Dictator retain office until his arrival, on account of popular demonstrations. It is stated that Queen Victoria has returned from her visit to Prussia. THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.—The Knights of the Golden Circle have declined to obey their commander, and their expedition against Mexico has been abandoned. A Texas paper of the 27th Sept., received by the overland mail, says: The persons who were unwisely enough to become members of this association, and march to this State for the achievement of some Quixotic and desperate adventure in Mexico, have concluded that they have done enough, and are now wending their ways to their respective homes. The Corpus Christi Ranchero says:

The last detachment of the Knights of the Golden Circle that arrived here, instead of going farther toward the "seat of war," left, we understand, for their respective homes. Those who went to Banquette came back here and did likewise; and as they performed the trip into the county and back on foot, will satisfy the *Civilian* they did not carry bridles with them.

"This morning another party of K. G. C. from the States, arrived here. There must be mismanagement on the part of the leaders, or else concentration of forces would be better understood."

TRAVELING, ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—The advertisement of which we here give a literal copy, from the Weekly Mercury, March 8, 1759, is deserving of preservation on account of the quaintness of the inn signs, the peculiarity of the spelling and diction, the "shifting" of the passengers which it announces, and the general idea it gives us of the way in which traveling was performed in America at the time it was issued:

Philadelphia Stage Wagon, and New York Stage Boat perform their Stages twice a week.

John Butler, with his Wagon, sets out on Monday from his House, at the sign of the Death of the Fox, in Strawberry Alley, and drives the same day to Trenton Ferry, when Francis Holman meets him, and proceeds on Tuesday to Brunswick, and the passengers and goods being shifted into the wagon of Isaac Fitzrandolph, he takes them to the New Blazing-Star, where Robin Fitzrandolph, with a boat well suited, will receive them, and take them to New York that night. John Butler returning to Philadelphia on Tuesday with the passengers and goods delivered to him by Francis Holman, will set out for Trenton Ferry on Thursday, and Francis Holman, &c., will carry his passengers and goods, with the same expedition as above, to New York.

ALPHEAN SOCIETY.—FIRST LECTURE.—The Library and Lyceum Society of Olympia, has been permanently organized, and the first Lecture will be given by the Rev. D. E. WILLES, in the Methodist Church, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend.

N. B. All the members of the Society are requested to attend at the Hall of the Puget Sound Institute, at 4 o'clock, p. m., on Friday evening next, without fail.

We are under obligations to Mr. T. M. Reed for the *Alta California* of the 17th inst.

Capt. Fleming, of the *Eliza Anderson*, will please accept our thanks for newspaper favors.

Health, Strength and Happiness are obtained by cleansing the Blood of its impurities. Blood, we are told, on the highest authority, is the "Life," or at least, the medium of Life to the Body; and it is, we know, the great feeder of every part of the frame. Thus the blood is the great channel of disease; consequently a good or bad state of the system, or constitution, is no more or less than a good or bad state of the blood. We have made the composition of the blood our study, and are satisfied that two-thirds of all diseases are caused by its impurities. Believing the above facts, we made ourselves acquainted with the blood chemically with a view to a reliable medical agent, that would correct all the impurities of the blood, and at the same time effectually cure all diseases arising therefrom. We have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations, and thousands can testify who have tried the virtues of the preparation known by all professional men as HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

Beware of ignorant imitators. The genuine is sold everywhere by respectable dealers, in preference to all others. R. HALL & CO., Sole Proprietors, 143 and 145 Clay street.

Mrs. Winslow, An experienced nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children's teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.—See advertisement in another column.

Pay the Printer! Intending to leave here for the States by the steamer after next, I respectfully and earnestly request those in arrears on subscription and advertising to the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT, to pay up. I have been patient and enduring as long as possible, and necessarily allow constraints me to make this last call for what are my honest dues. It is hoped that such as have been in debt for years, will now come promptly to the rescue.

This call is general, and applies to all in arrears in any manner up to the close of Volume 5. Your humble servant, EDWARD PURSTE, Olympia, Nov. 28th, 1860.—3w

STEAMER RANGER. THE STEAMER RANGER BEING NOW IN good running order, is well prepared to do all kinds of freighting and towing on the most favorable terms. All parties having claims against her must present them before the 15th December next, else they will not be allowed. Address Milas Gallier, at Stellacoom, or the Captain on board. November 30, 1860. 2lf

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. AS THE DELINQUENT TAX ROLL OF THURSTON COUNTY, for the year 1859, will be kept at the Store of Wm. G. Dunlap, in Olympia, from and after this date. All persons who have been called on for their taxes, and have not paid the same, are requested to call and do so BEFORE THE 25TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

WILLIAM BILLINGS, Sheriff, Thurston County, W. T. Olympia, W. T., Nov. 26th, 1860.—2lf

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY, OLYMPIA, W. T. Sign of the Big Collar. THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED into the shop lately occupied by Wm. Wright, on Main street, at the sign of the Big Collar, where he will always be prepared to fill all orders for SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, VALISES, and all other articles in his line of business. Prices to suit the times. Hides and produce taken in exchange, and cash never refused. J. H. KELLETT, Olympia Oct. 19, 1860. 6m32

Episcopal Service. Services in St. John's Chapel, Olympia, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock. Also Bible Class every Wednesday at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE TO DONATION CLAIMANTS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY. MORE THAN FOURTEEN HUNDRED DONATION PAPERS (Notifications and Final Proofs) are now lying in the pigeon holes of the Register's office, upon which certificates can be issued as soon as full and complete copies are made. To do the whole of that work would require the constant labor of the Register from TWO TO THREE YEARS, provided he had no other duties to perform. But when it is known that two-thirds of his time is occupied with conflicting donation and preemption cases, persons having donation papers in the office may well look to the future for their certificates and patents. Believing that many would prefer having their donations completed now, rather than wait for the indefinite "course of human events," and being well acquainted with the business, I am prepared to write out papers and procure certificates for claimants in all parts of the Territory. I will also attend to the preparation and filing of declaratory statements and final proofs for pre-emptions, and drawing maps of claims and townships, from the original surveys, for those desiring them. For preparing the papers and procuring a certificate for a donation claim, where there is no conflict, my charge is five dollars. For preparing and filing "declaratory statements," and paying the government fee, three dollars. For township maps, five dollars, and claim maps one dollar each. IN ALL CASES THE PER MUST COME IN ADVANCE. Persons having bought land acquired under the donation law, cannot be too careful to see that the certificates are issued. Address A. M. POE, Olympia, W. T.

GEORGE L. STORY & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c., HAVE REMOVED From No. 105 Clay Street, to No. 106, Battery Street, Corner of Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTICE. WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS indebted to us, BY NOTE OR ACCOUNT, to call and settle. We will take WHEAT, OATS, BUTTER OR EGGS, in payment of accounts at current rates. All accounts not paid before the first day of January, 1861, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. We have adopted the cash system, and shall hereafter decline to credit. We have a full assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which we shall sell for cash or produce at greatly reduced prices. C. CROSBY & CO. Tum Water, Oct. 31, 1860. 5m4f

NOTICE! Selling off at Cost!! NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL THOSE indebted to me either by note or book account, to call and settle up, on or before the First Day of January, next. All accounts not settled after said date, will be placed in proper hands for collection according to law. N. B. Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., will be sold at cost. Call early and get bargains. M. BETTMAN, Olympia, November 1, 1860. 5m4d

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES, Gangloff, Moxlie & Co., Proprietors, HAVE THE LARGEST amount of the best TREES from one to four years old—in the Territory, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Nursery in the country. Full Catalogues furnished free of charge to applicants. Address GANGLOFF & MOXLIE, Olympia, F. McNATT, Seattle, Olympia, Oct. 26, 1860. 6m4d

Washington Nursery. THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO the public this season a large and well selected lot of FRUIT TREES, that for thrifty growth and handsome forms, few can compare and none excel. I have had many of my trees bear fruit and they have proved just what I represent them to be. Those intending to plant, will do well to examine for themselves. Apple, Pear and Plum trees from one to four years old, and Cherry one and two years old, will be sold at reduced prices for cash. All orders promptly attended to. HUGH PATTISON, Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T. Oct. 19, 1860. 6m4s

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, Trinkets, Penicils, Rings and Pins, Rings, Breast Pins, Lockets, Gold Chains, Keys, Seals, and fine cutlery, together with all articles kept for sale 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. 6m4d

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 FAMILY GROCERIES, 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. 6m4f

WHEELER & WILSON'S FIRST PREMIUM FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, ARE UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE ONLY SEWING MACHINE FULLY ADAPTED TO EVERY VARIETY OF FAMILY WORK.

The Stitch BEING ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IT CANNOT BE RIPPED OR RAVELED. A PATENT HEMMER IS ATTACHED TO EACH MACHINE, BY WHICH A FEEL OR HEM, OF ANY DESIRED WIDTH, IS TURNED IN THE VERY NEATEST MANNER. GATHERING IS ALSO DONE BY THE MACHINE, IN THE BEST MANNER. EVERY VARIETY OF FAMILY WORK, FROM THE COARSEST TO THE FINEST, IS DONE ON THIS MACHINE WITH EQUAL FACILITY. IT HAVING LESS MOVABLE PARTS, IS NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER, AND IS EASIER LEARNED THAN

Any Other Machine, WHILE ITS SPEED, QUIETNESS AND EASE OF OPERATION ARE UNRIVALED! WHEELER & WILSON TOOK THE FIRST PRIZE AT THE FOLLOWING FAIRS: State Fair, Marysville, 1858 Mechanics' Fair, San Francisco, 1858 State Fair, Sacramento, 1859 AND AT EVERY FAIR IN CALIFORNIA, OVER SINGER, GROVER & BAKER AND ALL OTHER SEWING MACHINES WHERE THEY HAVE EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION FOR A PREMIUM.

Don't buy a Chain Stitch Machine when you can get one that makes a Perfect Stitch; or the same money. Those buying Sewing Machines for the family would do well to buy the WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE, which is less liable to get out of order than any other, and do a greater variety of Sewing. No charge made for instruction and adjusting.

Buy the Very Best Machine or None! A personal examination of their operation will convince all who see the best. H. C. HAYDEN, Agent, Corner Montgomery & Sacramento Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

LEATHER! LEATHER! BILES & CARTER HAVE NOW THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE TANNERY in successful operation at TUMWATER, and are now prepared to offer to the public a general assortment of Leather, such as Harness, Bridle, Rein, Skirting, Collar Aprons, Belting, Upper, Calif. Kip, Buck and Sole Leather, in fact all kinds to suit the wants of the people. Leather given in exchange, or cash paid for good hides. Tumwater, W. T., April 27, 1860. 23d

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, NEVER DEBILITATES. IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all the eminent Physicians of the world. It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes of recovering from the disease. The dose must be adapted to the constitution, and act gently on the bowels. Let the doctor of your case of the LIVER INVIGORATOR will cure Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Summer Coma, Dropsy, Scurvy, Constipation, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Jaundice, and may be used successfully in all cases of HEADACHE, (as twenty minutes, if spoonfuls are taken) who use it are in his favor. SWALLOW IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER. Price One Dollar per Bottle.

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS, COMPOUNDED FROM Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate. The Family Cathartic PILLS are a gentle but active Cathartic used in his practice more than twenty years. The constantly increasing demand for this medicine has induced me to place all express in regard to the PILLS within the reach of the Profession will know on different points of the Territory. The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS has, with due reference to the medicinal properties of the Vegetable Extracts, which act as a Cathartic in the most delicate manner, and is adapted to all cases of Constipation, Pain in the Bowels, Headache, and all the numerous ailments of the Bowels. PRICE THREE DIME. The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are sold by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns. S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor, Broadway, New York. Sold by the Druggists everywhere, and by F. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, 132 Washington Street, San Francisco.

CHILDREN'S TEETHING. MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the public a SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN'S TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH, that it is the BEST REMEDY IN A SINGLE ARTICLE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of inflammation by any one who used it. On the contrary, we have seen it in its most violent form, and it has been the means of its speedy relief, and in many cases, it has saved the lives of INFANTS. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, and PRIDE OURSELVES ON THE TRUTH OF OUR STATEMENTS. WHEREAS, we have seen many instances where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but fortifies the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRUPEING IN THE BOWELS, and WIND COLIC, and excessive convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, lead to death. It is the BEST REMEDY FOR THE RHEUMATISM OF INFANTS, and in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child who is suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURELY and ABSOLUTELY SURE to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the initials of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y. F. PARK & WHITE, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST, 132 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY. JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY is put up in cases of one dozen bottles each. It is a PURE ARTICLE OF FRENCH BRANDY, and is unsurpassed in quality. The Extensive Sale of this Brandy in California, FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS, sufficiently tests its reputation. The Cases are branded JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY NONE OTHER IS GENUINE. Each Bottle has an additional label with the facsimile signature of "Wm. H. DALY," WM. NEWELL & CO., San Francisco, Sole Agents. 3m47s

UREKA WHISKEY. DEALERS IN THE INTERIOR ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing Ureka Whiskey, unless the packages have the name of "WM. NEWELL & CO., S. F." burnt into each Barrel and Half Barrel, in a CIRCULAR BRAND AROUND THE BUNG. None Other is Genuine. Purchasers should be particular to buy of such houses as keep ONLY THE GENUINE ARTICLE. WM. NEWELL & CO., San Francisco, Sole Agents. 3m47s

W. H. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STELLACOOM, W. T. Nov. 5, 1857. 2lf

Ayers & Williams, (SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES, Main Street, Olympia, W. T., HAVING received large additions to their stock of Hardware, etc., are now offering to their customers and the public generally, the largest, best, and most extensive assortment of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & GERMAN Hardware, Iron, Steel, STAIRS, Paints, Oils, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, STOVES, Mechanic's Tools, TINWARE, FAMILY GROCERIES, etc., etc.

Ever Offered in this Territory. Their stock comprises a complete assortment of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS! DOORS, SASH, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, Etc. Also an Assortment of Carpenters', Masons', Cabinet and Wagon Makers' Tools, and a choice selection of English and American TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, Such as Cistern and Chain Pumps, Well-wheels, Well and Water Buckets, Cordage, Raw, Boiled, Polar and China Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Mops, Brooms, Washboards, Tubs, and in fact nearly every thing pertaining to the Hardware business.

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements Of the most approved styles. A large variety of CAST AND STEEL PLOWS; IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES, Of patterns that cannot fail to please and supply the wants of all. Stove Trimmings, Tin, Copper, Zinc, Sheet Iron, Japanned and Britannia Ware. N. B. ALL JOB WORK will be done in the best manner, at reasonable prices. ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES. Among which may be found Tea, Coffee, Soap, Candles, Dried Apples, Chili Peaches, Salsprats, Syrup, Beans, Rice, Tobacco, Salt, Vinegar, Pepper, Mustard, Gluger, Cinnamon, Table Sauce, Herbs, Flavoring Extracts, Sal and Carb. Soda, Flour, Corn-meal, Yeast Powders, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Tapioca, Farina, Sago, Arrow-root, Corn Starch, Cream Tartar, Matches, Catsup, Pepp. Sauce, Indigo, Nutmeg, Cocoa Chocolate, Currants, Figs, Raisins, etc., etc. ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

D. PHILLIPS & SON OFFER FOR SALE A New Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery, and Glassware, &c., &c., &c. We have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, and are offering our Goods at reduced rates. Olympia, W. T., Oct. 20, 1859. 29lf

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 this 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, she 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. 26-m6.

WASHINGTON HOTEL. SIGN OF THE LONE TREE, CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, W. T. SILAS GALLIER, Proprietor. THE PROPRIETOR has recently erected, in connection with, and as a part of the "Washington Hotel" a large two story building—20 by 60 feet—by which he is enabled to provide the traveling public and a larger number of capacities, comfortable and an idea of his ability to accommodate the public may be judged from the fact that the Hotel contains twenty-five 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 thus enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the sojourn of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to suit his table as well as any in the business. Beds and bed-rooms furnished to such as may desire them. Board by the day and week. A good stable is attached to this establishment, and will be amply supplied with forage for the accommodation of animals of the travelling public. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Olympia, Dec. 4, 1857.

M. LOUISON & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c., &c. Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal. W. JOHNSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKY, v. JOHNSON, April 22, 1854.

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS. OFFICE OPPOSITE THE NEW STAGE OFFICE, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T. DR. BURNS RETURNS THANKS TO THE CITIZENS of Washington Territory for the liberal share of public patronage he has received for the last seven years, while practicing Medicine and Surgery in all their various departments. Dr. B. is furnished with a complete assortment of Surgical Instruments, many of them new and patented improvements of eminent Surgeons in Europe. Dr. Burns respectfully informs his numerous friends that he has lowered his rate of charges to suit the times. Calls punctually attended to night or day. Olympia, Dec. 5, 1855.

LIVERY STABLE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN THE Stables heretofore kept by J. J. Westbrook in Olympia and Stellacoom, will always keep Saddle Horses, Hoggies, 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 left at 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. 19lf

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, UNDER the superintendance of W. K. WATERMAN, and will execute all kinds of IRON CASTINGS, MILL GEARING, STEAM ENGINES, STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, &c., &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. All orders promptly executed. G. A. MEIGS, Feb. 19, 1859. 14lf

U. S. Mail and Express Line BETWEEN OLYMPIA AND STELLACOOM. THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RUN A LINE OF Stages between the above places, carrying the U. S. Mail, Express packages, and Passengers. The Stages will leave Olympia on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; returning, leave Stellacoom 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. 19lf

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. 23y

