

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. 6.

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NO. 5.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

CHRISTMAS.

A Visit from St. Nicholas.

The elder of our readers have no doubt read the following Christmas effusion before to-day, as it has appeared probably more than once within the last fifteen or twenty years. Its republication, however, needs no excuse, as it is good enough to be entitled to a place on each successive Christmas Day:

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house;

Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced o'er their heads;

And mamma, in her kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled ourselves for a long winter's nap,
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter.
Up jumped Old Hickory at the first word and laid down his pipe.
There was not a moment to be lost, so Mr. Buchanan, in a timid and apologetic manner, ventured to observe that "the lady could very well wait till the President had shaved himself." The General saw what he was driving at, and shook his frizzly head at him like the mane of an enraged lion. "Buchanan," thundered out the impetuous old man, "did you ever hear of the man in Kentucky who got rich by minding his own business?" Without stopping to say whether he was acquainted with the remarkable individual in question or not, the experienced Senator fled from the storm and took refuge with his lovely companion down stairs. In a few minutes afterwards the hero of New Orleans entered the room with that dignity of manner which no man knew better how to assume; and great was Mr. Buchanan's relief to find that not only was his face quite virginal in its smoothness, but that he was got up in his best black suit, with boots of faultless radiance.

GROWTH AND SUPPLY OF COTTON.—The New York Herald, in refutation of the New York Tribune's silly notion that India will ultimately rival the United States in the production of cotton, refers to the experiments made by American planters in India between 1840 and 1848; experiments made under the most favorable circumstances of location, soil and labor, with the best cotton seed and the best machinery, and which all signalized failure. Ten planters were engaged, selected from Georgia, Alabama and the Mississippi, and seven of them remained experimenting for five years. Mr. Terry, one of their number, has published the result of their experiments and investigations, which conclusively establish the fact that there are two great and insuperable difficulties in the way of cultivating cotton in India—the two great extremes of dry and wet weather, either of which is peculiarly fatal to cotton.

The imports of India cotton into Great Britain, says the Herald, for the past six years, or during the golden period, have been as follows:

1850	bales, 399,474
1851	325,602
1852	222,361
1853	485,527
1854	308,293
1855	394,014

It is supposed that the supply of 1856 will about equal that of 1855. The great bulk of India cotton consists of the poor sort article, known as Surat, which is chiefly imported from Bombay.

Surat only commands half the price in Liverpool of American uplands and Gulf cotton. The long royaige greatly enhances the freight. The bale only averages 200 pounds weight, half the American average, so that the most India has been able to supply has been 242,763 bales of equal weight to the American bales. India finds sugar, indigo, rice, etc., far more profitable articles of culture than cotton.

The ingredients of gunpowder are highly combustible, and the saltpetre, nitrate of potassa, contains in itself a large quantity of oxygen, which readily unites with the sulphur and carbon, converting them both into gases; while hydrogen, another element of the saltpetre, escapes as a gas, and the whole solid mass becomes in an instant a vastly expanded gaseous mixture. This sudden expansion of the powder, into a volume of about two thousand times its original bulk, gives it a wonderful projectile force.

TIME OF FAST HORSES.—Porter's Spirit, of Nov. 22d, says: "The fastest mile ever made by running horse, was made by Henry Perrit, in 1:42 $\frac{1}{2}$. The fastest mile ever made by a pacer, was made by Pocahontas, in 2:17 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the fastest mile ever made in trotting, was made by Flora Temple, in harness, 2:21 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Always Finding Fault.

GEN. JACKSON'S TOILET.—The general temper of President Buchanan, his easy, pleasant manners, and gay conversation, have always rendered him a great favorite in society abroad as well as at home, and few of our public men have laid up such a stock of amusing and valuable reminiscences. There is one anecdote which he tells of Gen. Jackson, which is so characteristic of the old hero that it is worth preserving. The president relates that one day during the administration of Old Hickory, he went to the White House to ask permission to present to him the celebrated Miss Betsy Caton. General Jackson readily assented, and named the next day for the interview. At the appointed hour Mr. Buchanan repaired with his fair charge to the Presidential mansion, and leaving the lady in one of the drawing rooms he mounted to the private cabinet of the President. To his great surprise and disappointment, he found the General buried in his books and papers and attired in a plain morning dress, his chin unshaved and his favorite pipe in his mouth. The Senator from Pennsylvania was grievously embarrassed. He was apprehensive that if he announced Miss Caton's presence the gallant veterans would descend all in *negligé* as he was. Mr. Buchanan did not like to expose the renowned belle to such a shock as that, and, on the other hand, he equally dreaded offering a suggestion on the subject to the fiery old war-horse. There was no alternative, however, and he had to state that Miss Caton was waiting the General's presence in the green drawing room. Up jumped Old Hickory at the first word and laid down his pipe. There was not a moment to be lost, so Mr. Buchanan, in a timid and apologetic manner, ventured to observe that "the lady could very well wait till the President had shaved himself." The General saw what he was driving at, and shook his frizzly head at him like the mane of an enraged lion. "Buchanan," thundered out the impetuous old man, "did you ever hear of the man in Kentucky who got rich by minding his own business?" Without stopping to say whether he was acquainted with the remarkable individual in question or not, the experienced Senator fled from the storm and took refuge with his lovely companion down stairs. In a few minutes afterwards the hero of New Orleans entered the room with that dignity of manner which no man knew better how to assume; and great was Mr. Buchanan's relief to find that not only was his face quite virginal in its smoothness, but that he was got up in his best black suit, with boots of faultless radiance.

Practically, they persuade others that all men are so evil, that there is not even a chance of reform. Even in acts incontestably good, they pretend to find latent selfishness. They spend their lives in defiling human nature, like the foul Yahoos whom the satyr has depredated. To believe them, there are none virtuous but themselves; and the rest of mankind being knaves, brutes or devils.

The proverbial fault-finder little thinks that, in censuring so maliciously and indiscriminately, he is only painting his own portrait. It is a secret consciousness of his demerits, a gnawing rage at the superiority of others, which is the real cause of his want of charity, the principal inducement to his abuse. His own heart is the mirror from which he describes mankind. The best men have been those invariably who spoke the most kindly of their race. The great type of all manhood, whose perfect humanity is the admiration even of Pagans and Atheists, ever spoke in benign terms having charity even for "publicans and sinners." It is to his precept that we owe the great doctrine of human brotherhood. In the idea of the fallen Lucifer, we have, on the contrary, the incarnation of malice, hate, slander, ill-will and evil speaking. As the one is said to have come to bring "peace and will to men," so the other first defiled the fair creation with strife and sowed "war among the hosts of heaven." We never hear a professed fault-finder, but our thoughts return to his type. We never listen to the beneficent language of one who is in charity with his race, without feeling that he is advantageous and more to the perfect man.

It is said that Mr. BUCHANAN is so well pleased with this letter that he intends to give the writer a good office.

A QUEER LETTER.

The following letter (says the Buffalo Republic,) was handed to us by the agent for lost baggage, connected with one of our western railroads.

It will be observed that the writer is very communicative, and occasionally religious:

"PEORIA, ILL., July 10, 1856.—DEAR SIR:

Do you remember A person speaking to you on the 3d July concerning 2 trunks and A box that had gone out of the way or I suppose they went right and I went wrong they might have stopped at Rochester, any how I have not heard any thing about them and I write to you hoping you will be A friend to me this time for I am poor and

give the writer a good office.

ENGLISH WEALTH.—Some of our New York Fifth Avenue swells make very respectable attempts to do the "palatial" in their houses and style of living, and put forth ambitious efforts to imitate the English country seats, in the possession of what the English would call a "snug box" on the Hudson river, and ten, twenty, or a hundred acres. An account before us, of the luxurious style of living among the English aristocracy, throws our parvenu pretenders considerably into the shade.

About sixty miles from London is the estate of the Earl of Spencer, which comprises ten thousand acres, divided into parks, meadows, pastures, woods and gardens. His library contains fifty thousand volumes, and is said to be the finest private library in the world.

The Duke of Richmond's home farm consists of twenty-three thousand acres, or over thirty-five square miles, and this in crowded England, which has in all an area of only 50,000 square miles, or just thirty-two millions of acres, giving, were the land divided, but two acres to each inhabitant.

The residence of the Duke is fitted up with oriental magnificence. Twenty-five race horses stand in his stables, each under the care of a special groom. The dishes and plates upon the table are all of porcelain, silver and gold. His aviary is supplied with almost every variety of rare and elegant birds, and large herds of cattle, sheep and deer, are spread over the immense lawns.

The same authority from which we gather these facts, says that the Duke of Devonshire's palace, at Chatsworth, excels in magnificence any other of the kingdom.—He spends the whole of his enormous income. In the grounds about the house are kept four hundred head of cattle and four hundred deer. The kitchen garden contains twelve acres, and is filled with almost every species of fruit and vegetables.

A vast *abrelorem* connected with this establishment is designed to contain a sample of every tree that grows. There is also a glass conservatory, 387 feet in length, 112 feet in breadth, 67 in height, covered by 76,000 square feet of glass, and warmed by seven miles of pipe, conveying hot water.

Our plant was obtained by a special messenger, and is valued at \$10,000. One of the fountains, near the house, plays 276 feet high, said to be the highest jet in the world. Chatsworth contains 3,500 acres, but the Duke owns ninety-six thousand acres in the county of Derbyshire. Within,

the entire is one vast scene of paintings,

sculpture, mosaic work, carved wainscoting, and all the elegancies and luxuries within the reach of almost boundless wealth and highly refined taste.

Five-sixths of the soil in England is divided among scarcely thirty thousand proprietors. There are twenty-nine bankers in London, whose transactions yearly embrace six or seven hundred millions sterling. This is one side of the picture. The struggles between capital and labor are fearful—the rich always becoming richer, and the poor poorer. Three hundred thousand persons die of famine in a year, (?) and three hundred thousand voluntarily emigrate, to escape the same dismal doom.—

—*Richmond Dispatch.*

—*An unsophisticated postmaster writes the following letter to Mr. BUCHANAN. It explains itself. The name and residence of the writer is omitted:*

CRAWFORD CO., Mo., April 30, '57.

MR. BUCHANAN:—Dear Sir—Mr. — is the Postmaster at this place, and he has gone out West, and has been for three or four weeks, and he has no deputy here, but I have been opening the mails and attending to it since he has been gone, as he left the key with me, and the Postmaster told me that I must make a report at the end of every month and did not tell me who I was to write to, but I suppose it is to you we should make our reports, as we are all citizens of the government of which you are now President. If you are not the right one to receive the report please drop me a few lines, letting me know who I am to report to, and I will write again.

Report at the end of April.—The weather is cold for the season—Provisions scarce and very high—But notwithstanding all that we have regular mails once a week, good health, and the people of this country are universally pleased with your administration; this is all I know that would interest you; if there is anything omitted in my report please let me know. My best respects to you and Mrs. Buchanan."

It is said that Mr. BUCHANAN is so well pleased with this letter that he intends to give the writer a good office.

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Vote on the Oregon Constitution. OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The following is the official vote in the several counties, as far as we have been able to obtain them, up to the present time:

Counties.	Constitution—Yea.	Constitution—No.	Slavery—Yea.	Slavery—No.	Free Negroes—Yea.	Free Negroes—No.
Benton	440	215	283	368	132	459
Clackamas	530	216	98	655	113	594
Curry	117	14	35	95	8	121
Cook	64	26	19	72	10	79
Clatsop	62	37	23	71	3	65
Oregon	30	66	11	84	24	569
Douglas	419	203	248	377	23	569
Jackson	463	372	405	426	46	710
Josephine	111	176	198	1092	113	1095
Linn	591	362	356			

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1857.

J. W. WILEY AND E. FURSTE, EDITORS.

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

The Southern Ultraists, the Administration and the Union.

We know full well that we could not give publicity, in our leading column, to an article on a political subject, as well calculated to please *true democrats* than by giving place to the following. Our own views are expressed therein *exactly*:

"Never, perhaps, at any previous period in the political history of this country, has there been so urgent a necessity, as now, for calmness and moderation on the part of the people of both sections of the Union. A crisis has come, and upon its issue depends the peace and prosperity of the country, or the convulsion and disruption of the confederacy. The result of the Presidential election in 1860, will probably determine upon one or the other alternative. In the South and in the North, we believe there is an immense majority in favor of the perpetuity of the Union. In both sections there are antipodal ultraists, who would sooner see a severance of the confederacy than desist from agitation. The fanatics of the North have placed themselves beyond the pale of argument. Denunciation is the only weapon that can wound or weaken them. But the ultraists of the South err on the side of right, and it is to be hoped they are not inaccessible to remonstrance and reason. There are few disunionists *per se*. It may be said, indeed, that the absorbing object now in the American mind, is the safety of the Union with security to the South."

The slaveholding States have never contended for any other right than those guaranteed to them by the Constitution. They only ask that the agreement between the States, the compact of the confederacy, shall be observed strictly and impartially.

But, this they demand strenuously and justly. There have been instances in which the Constitution was grossly violated, and with injury to the interests and insult to the honor of the South. Then we were warranted in demanding reparation by the repeal of the obnoxious laws, and in making war upon those who encouraged them with their counsels, or shielded them with connivance. But under what grievance, we ask, is the South now suffering? Is there any enactment of the Federal Government still standing on the statute books which militates against the institution of slavery?

If there is none, what right or reason have we to demand more than is already accorded us?

"The slavery question has been a source of excitement for a number of years. It has led to serious troubles, and it may yet be the cause of a dissolution of the Union. The South, however, can never be justified in demanding a separation from the North as long as the compact between them is enforced. It matters not to what excesses of fanaticism and phrenzy the anti-slave States may be wrought by the prejudices which control them, the General Government is amenable to the Southern people for Federal legislation alone on the institution of slavery.

It is true, those States which enact unconstitutional laws in antagonism to the acts of Congress providing for the protection of the rights of other States, should, if possible, be coerced by the Federal Government into submission to the execution of all laws recognized by the Constitution. But because the people of Vermont or Massachusetts may resist the capture of a slave by his owners, without any violation of the laws of the State, the Federal Government should not be held to answer. There are United States officers in every State amply empowered with all the authority the Government can confer. And yet it is utterly impossible always to baffle the designs of unprincipled traitors and fanatics, who oppose the execution of the law. The truth is, the South has only to hold on to what she has, and she will have nothing to fear.

But it may be questionable that she will be able to hold on. Then we say, when she is driven from the position she now occupies, when a Black Republican is made President, or Congress attempts to prohibit slavery in the Territories, the time will have come, when, cost what it may, the South must secede from the Union. But until the interests and honor of the slaveholding States are assailed and impugned by the Federal Government, or an abolitionist is elected to the Presidency, there can be no cause for an event so much to be dreaded."

"The Administration of Mr. Buchanan is prompted by no prejudices or predilections. North and South and East and West are alike regarded and disregarded, in obedience to the precepts of the Constitution and the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. Buchanan was made President by the conservative and law abiding people of both sections. There was no compromise in his election, but it was not the result either of

The Committee on Roads and Highways were instructed to take into consideration the propriety of revising the road laws, and if necessary to report by bill.

On motion of Mr. Anderson,

The Committee on Memorials were instructed to report a memorial, asking Congress to change our Judicial system so that courts could be held in each county.

Mr. Miller introduced H. B. No. 1. An act to provide for the erection of public buildings at the seat of government of Washington Territory, providing for the erection of a Capitol under the recent appropriation by Congress, appointing commissioners, their duties, &c.; read first time, and

On motion of Mr. Balch,

Was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fletcher introduced H. B. No. 2. "An act repealing an act entitled, 'An act establishing the rates of ferrage across the Columbia river, in Clarke county,'" read first time and

On motion of Mr. Balch,

Was referred to committee on Roads and Highways.

Mr. Fletcher introduced H. B. No. 3. "An act to amend an act entitled, 'An act to amend an act to increase the county revenue,'" read first time and

On motion of Mr. Morrow,

Was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Miller introduced H. B. No. 4. "An act appropriating money from the Territorial Treasury for cleaning and repairing the public arms;" read first time, and

On motion of Mr. Stillman,

Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Morrow introduced H. J. R. No. 4, asking Congress to afford Military protection to emigrants from the Atlantic States across the interior country to the Pacific coast; and that the Governor of this Territory might have authority to receive the services of three or more companies of volunteers for that purpose, &c., read first time and ordered to a second reading.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1857.

House met at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Curtis introduced H. B. No. 5. "An act to amend an act entitled, 'An act to amend an act entitled, 'An act appointing commissioners to select a site and superintend the construction of the Penitentiary of the Territory of Washington,'" read first time, and

On motion of Mr. Irby,

Referred to committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Fletcher introduced H. B. No. 6. "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act appointing commissioners to select a site and superintend the construction of the Penitentiary of the Territory of Washington,'" read first time, and

On motion of Mr. Morrow,

The rules were suspended and read a second time now.

On motion of Mr. Smith,

It was referred to committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Bradshaw introduced H. B. No. 7. "An act repealing jurisdiction of Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace," providing for repeal of jurisdiction in criminal cases; read first time and ordered to a second reading.

H. J. R. No. 4, read a second time, and

On motion of Mr. Balch,

Referred to committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Morrow,

The Governor's message was taken from the table and referred to committee of the whole House.

The Council reported their concurrence in H. J. R. No. 3, relative to a Geological survey by Dr. Jno. Evans, and their adoption of C. J. R. No. 1, relative to Oregon including a portion of this Territory within her proposed State boundary.

The committee of the whole having had the Governor's message under consideration for some time, recommended its various heads to standing committees, as follows:

"Indian relations," to committee on Indian Affairs.

"Selling Indian chiefs to States," to committee on Indian Affairs.

"Emigration," to committee on Migrations.

"Militia law," to committee on Military Affairs.

"Public arms," to committee on Claims.

"North Pacific Railroad," to committee on Commerce.

"Colville gold mines," to committee on Military Affairs.

"School system," to committee on Education.

"Erection of Capitol," to committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

On motion of Mr. Kelly,

The report was adopted.

Then adjourned.

Mr. Smith introduced H. M. No. 2, praying for an appropriation to indemnify citizens of Washington Territory, for property destroyed during the late Indian war.

Mr. Miller introduced H. J. R. No. 6, relative to calling upon the Governor for copies of his communications to the Departments of Washington, relative to the affairs of this Territory; read first time, and

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

Was read second time.

On motion of Mr. Morrow,

The rules were further suspended and read third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Curtis,

The committee on Education was increased to five, and Mr. Balch placed upon said committee, as well as upon the committee of Military Affairs.

Mr. Peabody introduced H. B. No. 8, "An act to alter the boundary line of Whatcom county," read first time and ordered to a second reading.

H. B. No. 7 read a second time; and

On motion of Mr. Balch,

Was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fletcher introduced H. B. No. 3, "An act to amend an act entitled, 'An act to amend an act to increase the county revenue,'" read first time and

On motion of Mr. Morrow,

Was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Miller introduced H. B. No. 4, "An act appropriating money from the Territorial Treasury for cleaning and repairing the public arms;" read first time, and

On motion of Mr. Stillman,

Laid on the table and ordered printed.

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On motion of Mr. Stillman,

Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Stillman introduced H. B. No. 13, "An act relative to the distribution of public arms," requiring the Territory to reimburse the counties for the transportation of their respective quota of arms from the seat of government.

Mr. Meeker introduced H. B. No. 1, read first time and ordered to a second reading.

C. J. R. No. 1 read first time; and

On motion of Mr. Smith,

The rules were suspended, read second time, and ordered to a third reading.

C. J. R. No. 6 was taken from the table;

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C. J. R. No. 1 read first time; and

On motion of Mr. Smith,

The rules were suspended, read second time, and ordered to a third reading.

C. J. R. No. 6 was taken from the table;

Mr. Peabody introduced H. B. No. 8, "An act to alter the boundary line of Whatcom county," read first time and ordered to a second reading.

H. B. No. 7 read a second time; and

On motion of Mr. Balch,

Was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fletcher introduced H. B. No. 3, "An act to amend an act entitled, 'An act to amend an act to increase the county revenue,'" read first time and

On motion of Mr. Morrow,

Was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Miller introduced H. B. No. 4, "An act appropriating money from the Territorial Treasury for cleaning and repairing the public arms;" read first time, and

On motion of Mr. Stillman,

Laid on the table and ordered printed.</p

or Northern fanatics with reference to the states as guaranteed to let which constitutes the of their Union. His Administration is expected neither to extend the institution of slavery, leave it undisturbed in the States, nor in the Territories to the sovereign will of the people. Mr. Buchanan is the representative of no extreme, nor is his position that of passiveness or negative neutrality. He opposes the inroads of abolitionism upon the South because he considers slavery recognized and protected by the Constitution. And he is equally opposed to the ultraism in this section, which demands more than we have any right to ask. The election last fall indicated an alarming degree of abolition strength; it also proved that the Southern people were aroused to a full sense of the danger. The Black Republicans were beaten, and the Union for four more years at least, was saved. The conservatism of the country was concentrated upon the Democratic candidate, with the hope of redeeming the republic from the dangers that threatened it. And now that it is all-important that the Administration should be sustained in its patriotic efforts to defeat fanaticism in the North, and thereby prepare the country for future prosperity and peace, it is strange indeed that *Southern Democrats* should endeavor to impair public confidence in a President, whose record, as compiled and published, if we mistake not, by the *Charleston Mercury* last fall, proves him to have always been as true to the South as the most ardent Southerner man could ask.

The Administration adheres to the Constitution, regardless of factions clamors from any quarter. Its conduct is controlled by the true principles of the government. And in order to accomplish the purpose for which Mr. Buchanan was elected to the Presidency, it is necessary that he should be as cordially sustained now, as he was at the polls in November.

"The only mode of preserving the Union is, by administering the affairs of the nation according to the Constitution. The Administration is doing this, and conservative men North and South should support it zealously, and without division or dissension.

"Disunion, we admit, cannot be pleased with Mr. Buchanan. He is President of a nation—not of a section."

It is with pleasure we are called upon to notice the appointment of B. P. ANDERSON, Esq., as clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court. A better or more acceptable appointment could not have been made—reflecting credit upon the judgment of the Associate Justices—albeit the opinion of the Chief Justice could not be consulted.

Gov. Gaines died at his residence in Oregon on the 9th inst., after a short illness.

OREGON LEGISLATURE.—The members of the Oregon Legislature assembled on the 7th inst. The Council organized by the election of the following officers:

President.—H. D. O'Bryant, of Douglass county.

Chief Clerk.—Thomas B. Micou.

Assistant Clerk.—William L. White, of Marion county.

Sergeant-at-Arms.—Robert Shortess.

Door Keeper.—George A. Eles.

The election in the House resulted in the choice of the following officers:

Speaker.—Ira F. M. Butler, of Polk.

Chief Clerk—Charles B. Hand, of Benton.

Assistant Clerk.—N. T. Gates, of Marion.

Enrolling Clerk.—Geo. L. Russell.

Sergeant-at-Arms.—J. B. Sykes, of Josephine.

Door Keeper.—J. H. Brown, of Marion.

THE HOLIDAYS.—The Legislative Assembly adjourned on yesterday until the 4th of January, 1858, thus affording to the members an opportunity to rusticate during the holidays, as may seem to them proper. Some will no doubt avail themselves of the privilege of taking a trip on the *Constitution* to the northern settlements on Puget Sound, Admiralty Inlet, &c.

MONTMENT TO HENRY CLAY.—We understand the committee of gentlemen selected to determine upon an appropriate design for this great national tribute of love to the memory of the departed statesman and patriot, will most probably conclude their labors in time to inaugurate the new monument, by laying the corner-stone, with the usual ceremonies, on the 12th of April, that being the next anniversary of Mr. Clay's birth. A large number of designs, embracing every variety of monument, obelisk, tomb, mausoleum, and their endless combinations, has been submitted to the inspection of the committee.—*Lexington Statesman.*

The Interior Department has just received additional advices from Magraw's section of the Wagon Road Expedition, dated Independence Rock, Sept. 13. Engineer Lander, who was in advance of the party, succeeded in finding an excellent route from the summit of the South Pass to Bear or Soda Springs on Bear river, and been quite successful west of the Springs.

Upon the discovery of a good road between the points first mentioned, depended the success of his portion of the parties engaged in the construction of this great thoroughfare from Fort Kearney to the California State line at Honey Lake. The opening of this new route will save many miles of travel to both California and Oregon emigrants. It is thought the expedition will get through to California by the 15th December.

Accounts from Kirk's section are favorable, and it is probable that it will get through before the time last mentioned.

Mrs. Cunningham has given her recognition to be present at the next General Term of the criminal court of New York. Her sureties are Geo. A. Wilt and H. T. Potter, each being bound in the sum of \$5,000.

"Love, Purity, and Fidelity." THE regular meetings of "Olympia Division No. 2, Sons of Temperance," is held every Thursday evening at 6 o'clock, in the Hall now occupied by the I. O. O. F. Members in good standing are invited to attend.

W. R. CUNNINGHAM, W. P.
Nov. 29, 1857.

Religious Notices.

The Rev. G. F. Whitworth, (Presbyterian,) will preach at the new district school-house, on every other Sabbath, commencing December 7th, 1857, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. L. DILLON will preach every Sabbath at the new Methodist Church, Olympia, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 5,

For Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

T. F. McELROY, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

The regular meeting of OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FREDOM FELLOWS, is held every Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Bullock, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend.

A. M. POE, Secy.

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857.

New Advertisements.

LOST.

ON the 18th Inst., in or about the town of Olympia, two miles of land, owned by G. C. Armstrong, on the eleventh day of March, 1854, for four hundred and fifteen dollars, and payable to C. Cox, or order. The other on or about the 18th April, signed by A. J. Baldwin, and payable to C. Crosby, or order, for two hundred and twenty-five dollars. Any one finding said notes will be liberally rewarded for leaving them with C. Crosby.

Tumwater, 22d Dec., 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute will be held on Monday evening, Jan. 4th, at 6 o'clock, at the Methodist Church.

Officers are to be elected and other important business transacted.

W. M. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

Olympia, Dec. 24th, 1857.

C. C. FRENCH, E. H. WILSON, W. G. DUNLAP.

French, Wilson & Co.

EMBOUTHES AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FIVE CENT male clothing received by every Steamer expressly for Retail.

Orders from the country attended to with care.

15 Sacramento Street—Corner Leidehoff, opposite the P. M. Steamship Co.'s Office.

December 23, 1857. 5M

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Charles Plummer and John A. Chase under the firm of Plummer & Chase, is thus day, by mutual consent dissolved.

The business will hereafter be conducted by and under the style of Charles Plummer, who will settle all debts of said firm, and stand in readiness at reasonable hours to receive all just dues upon old accounts to enable him to do the same.

CHAS. PLUMMER,

Seattle, Dec. 30, 1857.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Under-signed keep on hand a number of excellent HORSES and BUGGIES for hire at reasonable rates.

Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.

MITCHELL & STFWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857.—ly.

A varied assortment of Shaving and Toilet Soap, Perfumery, Bear's Oil, Pomade, Essential Oils, Essences, &c., for sale.

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of saw lumber.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—A superior article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SARSAPARILLA.—Sand's, Townsend's, Groggins', Yellow Dock, and Greenleaf's Sarsaparilla, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THE Present term of this institution will close on Friday the 27th inst., and the Winter Term commence on the Monday following.

The Board of Teachers will consist of Rev. ISAAC DILLON, A. M., Principal.

Mr. J. ARMSTRONG CAREY, Assistant.

Miss EVELINE BABE, Preceptress.

It is expected that the services of a competent Professor of Music on the Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, will be required.

The course of instruction adopted will be embraced in three several departments: Primary, Scientific and Classical. Those completing satisfactorily the course of study prescribed, will be granted testimonials of the same by the board of trustees.

A commodious Boarding House, in the immediate vicinity of the school has been fitted up by Mr. Mills Gallatin, for the exclusive accommodation of students from the school.

Board \$4 dollars per week, payable in advance, students furnishing their own bedding, towels, &c.

TERMS:

Primary Department, \$6.00
Scientific, do, 8.00
Classical, do, 10.00
Music on Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, each, 15.00

Incidental expenses added.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1857.—ly.

CIGARS—A large lot of choice Cigars, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

YOUNG AMERICA IN THE FIELD!!

MR. A. ROSENHEIM,

Next Door to Wells Fargo & Co's. Express Office,

RESPECIFICALLY SOLICITS THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL, to call and examine his new stock of Fashionable Clothing, recently purchased in San Francisco, and has taken great care in selecting them. As I have been in the business for many years, I dare myself to say, that I am fully experienced in this line, subsequently, I have the honor to say, that I am well able to give the same account of my stock being selected the same as follows:

In the first place I would like to mention about my fine and beautiful stock of coats, such as

fine black Frock Dress coats,

black Cloth Over coats,

black Business coats,

black Business coats,

black Velvet coats,

black Cashmere coats,

heavy Persian Stock coats,

brown and light dress coats,

pilot cloth blue and black coats,

double coats which can be worn on both sides, black, blue and other sorts of falmas or cloaks,

monkey or pia jackets of different qualities,

India rubber coats, white and black, also leggings and pants,

all sorts of every day coats, to suit the working class.

PIANTS.

fine black dress skin pants,

grey faced pants,

fancy pants,

plaid pants,

plain pants,

blue pants.

VESTS.

black velvet, plain, latest style,

grey faced, latest style,

satin, single and double breasted,

blue and brown cloth, double breasted,

fine white Marcella, for balls,

a large variety of every day vests.

BOOTS.

fine French calf, seamed,

American calf, seamed,

heavy kid, pegged,

kip, nailed,

kip, stoles,

calf stockings.

SHOES.

fine heavy brogans,

sewed and pegged calf shoes,

UNDER GARMENTS.

fine white Merino undershirts,

white Merino drawers,

white Merino shirts,

grey faced and white Merino hose,

blue grey and red over-horts,

black and white kid gloves,

buckskin, first quality,

riding glove for Ladies and Gentlemen,

woollen and Merino gloves,

black, plain and fancy neck handkerchiefs.

SHIRTS.

fine white broad pleats, latest style,

white broad pleats, with cuffs to wear studs,

white narrow pleats,

fancy and striped shirts.

BLANKETS.

red white and blue; also, comforters to spread over beds.

HATS.

fine beaver, black,

drab and brown,

a whole variety of different kinds,

Ladies' and gentlemen's India rubber over-liners,

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Such as combs, scissors, knives, &c., besides some other articles so numerous to mention. Also, traveling trunks, valises and carpet bags, a fine lot of Ladies' and Misses' slippers and bootees.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

of the best quality.</

