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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our deep and heartfelt gratitude is due to that Almighty Power which has bestowed upon us such varied and numerous blessings the past year. The general health of the country has been excellent. Our harvests have been unusually plentiful, and prosperity smiles throughout the land.—Indeed, notwithstanding our demerits, we have much reason to believe, from the past events in our history, that we have enjoyed the special protection of Divine Providence ever since our origin as a nation. We have been exposed to many threatening and alarming difficulties in our progress; but on each successive occasion the impending cloud has been dissipated at the moment it appeared ready to burst upon our head, and the danger to our institutions has passed away. May we ever be under the Divine guidance and protection!

THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR—RELATIONS OF NORTH AND SOUTH—INDUCEMENTS TO PATRIOTIC FEELINGS AND THE UNION.

Whilst it is the duty of the President from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, I shall not refer in detail to the recent and bloody occurrence at Harper's Ferry. Still, it is proper to observe that these events, however bad and cruel in themselves, derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages, and terminate at last in an open war by the North to abolish slavery in the South. Whilst for myself I entertain no such apprehensions, they ought to afford a solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach of danger. Our Union is a stake of such inestimable value as to demand our constant and watchful vigilance for its preservation. In this view let me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon-spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary, whose service commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, united and powerful.

We ought to reflect that in this age, and especially in this country, there is an incessant flux and reflux of public opinion.—Questions, which in their day assumed a most threatening aspect, have now nearly gone from the memory of men. They are volcanoes burned out, and on the lava and ashes and squalid scoriæ of old eruptions grow the peaceful olive, the cheering vine and sustaining corn. Such, in my opinion, will prove to be the fate of the present sectional excitement, should those who wisely seek to apply the remedy continue always to confine their efforts within the pale of the Constitution. If this course be pursued, the existing agitation on the subject of domestic slavery, like everything human, will have its day, and give place to other and less threatening controversies.

Public opinion in this country is all-powerful, and when it reaches a dangerous excess upon any question, the good sense of the people will furnish the corrective and bring it back within safe limits. Still, to hasten this auspicious result at the present crisis, we ought to remember that every rational creature must be presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own teachings. Those who announce abstract doctrines subversive of the Constitution and the Union, must not be surprised should their heated partizans advance one step further and attempt by violence to carry these doctrines into practical effect. In this view of the subject, it ought never to be forgotten that, however great may have been the political advantages resulting from the Union to every portion of our common country, these would all prove to be as nothing should the time ever arrive when they cannot be enjoyed without serious damage to the personal safety of the people of fifteen members of the confederacy. If the peace of the domestic fireside throughout these States should ever be invaed; if the mothers of families within this extensive region should not be able to retire to rest at night without suffering dreadful apprehensions of what may be their own fate, and that of their children before the morning, it would be vain to recount to such a people the political benefits which result to them from the Union. Self-preservation is the first instinct of nature; and therefore any state of society in which the sword is all the time suspended over the heads of the people, must at last become intolerable.

But I indulge in no such gloomy forebodings. On the contrary, I firmly believe that the events at Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to pause and reflect upon the possible peril to their cherished institutions, will be the means, under Providence, of allaying the existing excitement and preventing further outbreak of a similar character. They will resolve that the Constitution and the Union shall not be endangered by rash counsels, knowing that, should the silver cord be loosened, or the golden bowl be broken at the fountain, human power could never reunite the scattered and hostile fragments.

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

I cordially congratulate you upon the final settlement, by the Supreme Court of the United States, of the question of slavery in the Territories, which had presented an aspect so truly formidable at the commencement of my administration. The right has been established of every citizen to take his property of any kind, including slaves, into the common Territories belonging equally to all the States of the Confederacy, and have it protected there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, nor any human power has any authority to annul or impair this vested right. The Supreme Judicial tribunal of the country, which is a co-ordinate branch of the Government, has sanctioned and affirmed these principles of Constitutional law, so manifestly just in themselves, and so well calculated to promote peace and harmony among the States. It is a striking proof of justice which is inherent in our people, that the property in slaves has never been disturbed, to my knowledge, in any of the Territories. Even throughout the late troubles in Kansas there has not been any attempt, as I am credibly informed, to interfere in a single instance with the right of the master. Had any such attempt been made, the Judiciary would doubtless have afforded an adequate remedy. Should they fail to do this hereafter, it will then be time enough to strengthen their hands by further legislation. Had it been decided that either Congress or the Territorial Legislature possesses the power to annul or impair the right to property in slaves, the evil would be intolerable. In the latter event, there would be a struggle for a majority of the members of the Legislature at each successive election, and the sacred rights of property held under the Federal Constitution would depend for the time being on the result. The agitation would thus be rendered incessant—whilst the Territorial condition remained—and its influence would keep alive a dangerous excitement among the people of the several States.

THE PRESIDENT EMPHATICALLY REJECTS DOUGLAS' "POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY."

Thus has the *status* of a Territory, during the intermediate period from its first settlement until it shall become a State, been irrevocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court. Fortunate has this been for the prosperity of the Territories as well as the tranquility of the States. Now, emigrants from the North and South, the East and the West, will meet in the Territories on a common platform, having brought with them that species of property best adapted, in their own opinion, to promote their own welfare. From natural causes, the slavery question will, in each case, soon virtually settle itself, and before the Territory is proposed for admission as a State into the Union, this decision, one way or the other, will have been a foregone conclusion. Meanwhile the settlement of the Territory will proceed without serious interruption, and its progress and prosperity will not be endangered or retarded by violent political struggles. When, in the progress of events, the inhabits of any Territory shall have reached the number required to form a State, they wil' then proceed in a regular manner, and, in the exercise of the rights of Popular Sovereignty, to form a Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union. After this has been done, to employ the language of the Kansas and Nebraska Act, they shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe, at the time of the admission. This principle has happily been recognized, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of the last Congress.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE

All lawful means at my command have been employed, and shall continue to be employed, to execute the laws against the African slave trade. After a most careful and vigorous examination of our coasts, and thorough investigation of the subject, we have not been able to discover that any slaves have been imported into the United States, except the cargo by the *Wanderer*, numbering between 300 and 400 Those engaged in the unlawful enterprise have been rigorously prosecuted; but not with as much success as their crimes deserved. A number of them are still under prosecution. Our history proves that the fathers of the Republic, in advance of all other nations, condemned the African slave trade. It was, notwithstanding, deemed expedient by the framers of the Constitution to deprive Congress of the power to prohibit the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to adopt prior to the year 1808. It will be seen that this restriction on the power of Congress was confined to such States only as might think proper to admit the importation of slaves. It did not extend to other States or to trade carried on abroad. Accordingly, we find that so early as the 22d of March, 1794, Congress passed an Act imposing severe penalties and punishments upon citizens and residents of the United States who should engage in this trade between foreign nations. The provisions of this Act were extended and enforced by the Act of 10th May, 1800. Again, the States themselves had a clear right to waive the constitutional privilege intended for their benefit—to prohibit, by their own laws, this trade at any time they thought proper, previous to 1808. Several of them exercised this right before that period, and among them some containing the greatest number of slaves. This gave to Congress the immediate power to act in regard to all such States, because they themselves had removed the Constitutional barrier. Congress, accordingly, passed an act on the 28th day of February, 1803, to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain States where, by the laws thereof, their admission is prohibited. In this manner the importation of African slaves into the United States was to great extent prohibited, some years in advance of 1808.

As the year 1808 approached, Congress determined not to suffer this trade to exist even for a single day after they had the power to abolish it. On the 2d of March, 1807, they passed an act to take effect from and after the 1st day of January, 1808, prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the United States. This was followed by subsequent acts of a similar character, to which I need not specially refer. Such were the principles, and such the practice, of our ancestors more than fifty years ago in regard to the African slave trade. It did not occur to the revered patriots who had been delegated to the Convention, and afterwards became members of Congress, that in passing these laws they had violated the Constitution which they had framed with so much care and deliberation. They supposed that to prohibit Congress, in express terms, from exercising a specified power before an appointed day, necessarily involved the right to exercise this power after that day had arrived. If this were not the case, the framers of the Constitution had expended much labor in vain. Had they imagined that Congress would possess no power to prohibit the trade either before or after 1808, they would not have taken so much care to protect the States against the exercise of this power before that period. Nay, more; they would not have attached such vast importance to this provision as to have excluded it from the possibility of future repeal or amendment, to which other portions of the Constitutions were exposed. It would then have been wholly unnecessary to engraft on the fifth article of the Constitution, presenting the mode of its own future amendment, the *proviso* that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808, shall in any manner affect the provision in the Constitution securing to the States the right to admit the importation of African slaves, previous to that period.

According to the adverse construction, the clauses itself on which so much care and discussion had been employed by the members of the Convention was an absolute nullity from the beginning, and all that has since been done under it a mere usurpation. It was well and wise to confer this power on Congress, because, had it been left to the States, its efficient exercise would have been impossible, in this respect—that any one State could have effectually continued the trade not only for itself but for all the other slave States, though never so much against their will. And why? because African slaves when once brought within the limits of any one State in accordance with its law, cannot practically be excluded from any other State where slavery exists; and even if all the States separately passed laws prohibiting the importation of slaves, these laws would have failed of effect for want of a naval force to capture the slaves and to guard the coasts. Such a force no State can employ in time of peace without the consent of Congress.

THE PRESIDENT CONSIDERS THE PHILANTHROPY OF OUR SLAVE TRADE LAWS.

These acts of Congress, it is believed, have, with very rare and insignificant exceptions, accomplished their purpose, for a period of more than half a century. There has been no perceivable addition to the number of our domestic slaves during this period. Their advancement in civilization has far surpassed that of any other portion of the African race. The light and blessings of Christianity have been extended to them, and both their moral and physical condition has been greatly improved. Reopen the trade, and it would be difficult to determine whether the effect would be more deleterious on the interests of the master, or on those of the native-born slave. Evils to the master the most to be dreaded, would be the introduction of wild heathen and ignorant barbarians among the sober, orderly and quiet slaves, whose ancestors have been on the soil for several generations. This might tend to barbarize, demoralize and exasperate the whole mass, and produce most deplorable consequences. The effect upon the existing slave would, if possible, be still more deplorable. At present he is treated with kindness and humanity; he is well fed, well clothed, and not overworked: his condition is incomparably better than that of the coolies which modern nations of high civilization have employed as substitutes for African slaves. Both the philanthropy and the self interest of the master have combined to produce this humane result. But let this trade be opened, and what will be the effect? The same, to a considerable extent, as on a neighboring island—the only spot now on earth where the African slave trade is openly tolerated, and this in defiance of solemn treaties with a power abundantly able at any moment to enforce their execution. There, the master, intent upon present gain, extorts from the slave as much labor as his physical powers are capable of enduring, knowing that when death comes to his relief, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the competition of rival African slave traders. Should this ever be the case in our country, which I do not deem probable, the present useful character of the domestic institution, wherein those too old and too young to work are provided for with care and humanity, and those capable of labor are not overtasked, would undergo an unfortunate change. The feeling of reciprocal dependence and attachment which now exists between master and slave, would be converted into mutual distrust and hostility.

But we are obliged as a christian and moral nation to consider what would be the effect upon unhappy Africa itself, if we should re-open the slave trade. This would give the trade an impulse and extension which it has never had, even in its palmiest days. The numerous victims required to supply it would convert the whole slave coast into a perfect pandemonium, for which this country would be held responsible in the eyes of both God and man. Its petty tribes would then be constantly engaged in predatory wars against each other, for the purpose of seizing slaves to supply the American market. All hopes of African civilization would thus be ended. On the other hand, when a market for African slaves shall no longer be furnished in Cuba, and thus all the world be closed against this trade, we may then indulge in a reasonable hope for the gradual improvement of Africa. The chief motive of war among the tribes will cease whenever there is no longer any demand for slaves. The resources of that fertile but miserable country might then be developed by the hand of industry, and afford subject for legitimate foreign and domestic commerce. In this manner christianity and civilization may gradually penetrate the existing gloom.

POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES TOWARDS CHINA—THE CHINESE TREATIES.

The wisdom of the course pursued by the Government towards China has been vindicated by the events. Whilst we sustained a neutral position in the war waged by Great Britian and France against the Chinese Empire, our late minister in obedience to his instructions, judicially co-operated with the ministers of those powers, in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty the just concessions demanded by the interests of foreign commerce. The result is, that satisfactory treaties have been concluded with China, by the respective Ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia. Our treaty or general convention of peace, amity and commerce with that Empire, was concluded at Tientzin on the 18th June, 1858, and was ratified by the President by and with the advice and and consent of the senate, on the 21st December following. On the 15th December, 1858, John E. Ward, a distinguished citizen of Georgia, was duly commissioned as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China. He left the United States for the place of his destination on the 6th February, 1859, taking with him the ratified copy of this treaty, and arrived at Shanghae on the 28th May. From thence he proceeded to Pekin on the 16th June, but did not arrive in that city until the 27th July. According to the terms of the treaty, the ratifications were to be exchanged on or before the 18th of June, 1859. This was rendered impossible by reasons and events beyond his control, not necessary to detail; but still it is due to the Chinese authority at Shanghae to state that they always assured him that no advantage should be taken of the delay, and this pledge has been faithfully redeemed.

On the arrival of Mr. Ward in Pekin, he requested an audience of the Emperor to present his letters of credence. This he did not obtain, in consequence of his very proper refusal to submit to the humiliating ceremonies required by the etiquette of this strange people in approaching their sovereign. Nevertheless the interviews on this question were conducted in the most friendly spirit, and with all due regard to his personal feelings, and the honor of his country. When a presentation to his majesty was found to be impossible, the letter of credence from the President was received with peculiar honors, by Kwielang, the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the second man in the Empire to the Emperor himself.—The ratifications of the treaty were afterwards, on the 16th August, exchanged in proper form at the Reitzang. As the exchange did not take place until after the day prescribed by the treaty, it is deemed proper before its publication, again to submit it to the Senate. It is but simple justice to the Chinese authorities to observe that throughout the whole transaction they appear to have acted in good faith, and in a friendly spirit towards the United States. It is true, this has been done after their own peculiar fashion; but we ought to regard a with lenient eye, the ancient customs of an empire dating back for thousands of years, so far as this may be consistent with our own national honor. The conduct of our Minister, on the occasion, has received my entire approbation.

In order to carry out the spirit of this treaty, and to give it full effect, it became necessary to conclude two supplemental Conventions—one for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens, and the other to fix the tariff on imports and exports, and to regulate the transit duties and trade of our merchants with China. This duty was satisfactorily performed by our late Minister. These Conventions bear date at Shanghae on the 8th November, 1858. Having been considered in the light of binding agreements subsidiary to the principal treaty, and to be carried into execution without delay, they do not provide for any ratification, or exchange of ratification, by the contracting parties. This was not deemed necessary by the Chinese, who are already proceeding in good faith to satisfy the claims of our citizens, and, it is hoped, to carry out the other provisions of the convention. Still, I thought it was proper to submit them to the Senate, by which they were ratified on 3d March, 1859. The ratified copies, however, did not reach Shanghae until after the departure of our Minister to Pekin, and these conventions could not therefore be exchanged at the same time with the principal treaty. No doubt is entertained that they will be ratified and exchanged by the Chinese Government, should this be thought advisable. But under the circumstances presented, I shall consider them binding engagements from their date, on both parties, and cause them to be published as such, for the information of our merchants trading with the Chinese Empire.

AFFAIRS WITH PARAGUAY—THE UNITED STATES EXPEDITION.

It affords me much satisfaction to inform you that all our difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay have been satisfactorily adjusted. It happily did not become necessary to employ the force for this purpose which Congress had placed at my command, under their joint Resolution of 2d June, 1858. On the contrary the President of that Republic, in a friendly spirit, acceeded promptly to the just and reasonable demands of the government of the United States. Our Commissioner arrived at Assumption, the capital of the Republic on the 25th of January, 1859, and left it on the 17th February, having, in three weeks, ably and successfully accomplished all the objects of his mission. The treaties which he has concluded will be immediately submitted to the Senate. In the view that the employment of other than peaceful means might become necessary to obtain just satisfaction from Paraguay, a strong naval force was concentrated in the waters of the La Plata, to await contingencies, whilst our Commissioner ascended the river to Assumption. The Navy Department is entitled to great credit for the promptness, efficiency and economy with which this expedition was fitted out and conducted. It consisted of 19 vessels, great and small, carrying 200 guns and 2,500 men, all under the command of the veteran and gallant Shubrick. The entire expenses of the expedition have been defrayed out of the ordinary appropriations for the naval service, except the sum of $289,006 applied to the purchase of seven of the steamers constituting a part of it, under the authority of the Naval Appropriation Act of the 3d March last. It is believed that these steamers are worth more than their cost, and they are all now usefully and actively employed in the naval service.

The appearance of so large a force, fitted out in such a prompt manner, in the far distant waters of the La Plata, and the admirable conduct of the officers and men employed in it, have had a happy effect in favor of our country, throughout all that remote portion of the world.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE, RUSSIA, &C.

Our relations with the great Empires of France and Russia, as well as with other Governments on the continent of Europe, unless we may except that of Spain, happily continue to be of the most friendly character.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

In my last annual message I presented a statement of the unsatisfactory condition of our relations with Spain, and I regret to say that this has not materially improved. Without special reference to other claims, even the Cuban claims—the payment of which has been ably urged by our Ministers, and in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested—remain unsatisfied, nothwithstanding both their justice and their amount, ($128,635 54,) had been recognized and ascertained by the Spanish Government itself.

I again recommend that an appropriation be made to be paid to the Spanish Government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the *Amistad* case, in common with two of my predecessors. I entertain no doubt that this is required by our treaty with Spain of the 27th Oct., 1795. The failure to discharge this obligation has been employed by the Cabinet of Madrid as a reason againt the settlement of our claim.

THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

I need not repeat the arguments which I urged in my last annual message, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, by fair purchase. My opinion on that measure remains unchanged. I therefore again invite the serious attention of Congress to this important subject. Without a recognition of this policy on their part it will be almost impossible to institute negotiations with any reasonable prospect of success.

RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN—THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Until a recent period, there was good reason to believe that I should be able to announce to you, on the present occasion, that our difficulties with Great Britain, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, had been finally adjusted in a manner alike honorable and satisfactory to both parties. From causes, however, which the British government had not anticipated, they have not yet completed treaty arrangements with the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two Governments. It is nevertheless confidently expected that this good work will, ere long, be accomplished.

THE SAN JUAN ISLAND MATTER.

Whilst indulging the hope that no other subject remained which could disturb the good understanding between the two countries, the question arising out of the adverse claims of the parties to the Island of San Juan, under the Oregon treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, suddenly assumed a threatening prominence. In order to prevent unfortunate collisions on that remote frontier, the late Secretary of State, on the 17th of July, 1855, addressed a note to Mr. Crampton, then British Minister at Washington, communicating the instructions which he (Mr. Marcy) had given, on the 14th of July, to Gov. Stevens of Washington Territory, having a special reference to an apprehended conflict between our citizens and the British subjects on the Island of San Juan.

To prevent this, the Governor was instructed that the officers of the Territory should "abstain from all acts on the disputed ground which are calculated to provoke any conflicts, so far as it can be done without implying the concession to the authorities of Great Britain of an exclusive right over the premises. The title ought to be settled before either party should attempt to exclude the other by force, or exercise of complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the disputed limits."

In acknowledging the receipt, on the next day, of Mr. Marcy's note, the British Minister expressed his "entire concurrence in the propriety of the course recommended to the Governor of Washington Territory by your Mr. Marcy's instructions to that officer," and stating that he had "lost no time in transmitting a copy of that document to the Governor General of British North America," and had "earnestly recommended to his Excellency to take such measures as to him may appear best calculated to secure on the part of the British local authorities, and the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the line in question, the exercise of the same spirit of forbearance which is inculcated by your Mr. Marcy on the authorities and and citizens of the United States."

HOW THE ROW HAPPENED.

Thus matters remained, upon the faith of this arrangement, until the 9th July last, when Gen. Harney paid a visit to the island. He found upon it 20 American residents with their families and also an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company for the purposes of raising sheep. A short time before his arrival, one of these residents had shot an animal beloning to the Company whilst trespassing upon his premises, for which, however, he offered to pay twice its value, but that was refused. Soon after, the chief factor of the Company at Victoria, Mr. Dallas, son-in-law of Gov. Douglas, came to the island in the British sloop-of-war *Satellite* and threatened to take this American (Mr. Cutler) by force to Victoria, to answer for the trespass he had committed. The American seized his rifle, and told Mr. Dallas that if any such attempt was made he would kill him on the spot. The affair then ended.

Under these circumstances, the American settlers presented a petition to the General through the United States Inspector of Customs, Mr. Hubbs, to place a force upon the Island, to protect them from the Indians as well as the oppressive interference of the authorities of the Hudson's Bay Co. at Victoria, with their rights as American citizens. The General immediately responded to this petition and ordered Capt. Geo. Pickett, 9th Infantry, to establish his company on Bellevue or San Juan Island, on some suitable position near the harbor at the south-eastern extremity. This order was promptly obeyed, and a military post was established at the place designated. The force was afterwards increased, so that by the last return the whole number of troops then on the island amounted in the aggregate to 681 men.

Whilst I do not deem it proper on the present occasion to go further into the subject and discuss the weight which ought to be attached to the statements of the British Colonial authorities contesting the accuracy of the information on which the gallant General acted, it was due to him that I should thus present his own reasons for issuing the orders to Capt. Pickett. From these it is quite clear that his object was to prevent the British authorities on Vancouver Island from exercising jurisdiction over American residents on the island of San Juan, as well as to protect them against the incursions of the Indians.

Much excitement prevailed for some time throughout that region, and serious danger of collision between the parties was apprehended. The British had a large naval force in the vicinity and it is an act of simple justice to the Admiral on that station to state that he wisely and discreetly forebore to commit any hostile act, but determined to refer the whole affair to his government and await their instructions.

THE MISSION OF GENERAL SCOTT.

This aspect of the matter, in my opinion, demanded serious attention. It would have been a great calamity for both nations, had they been precipitated into acts of hostility, not about the question of title to the island, but merely concerning the intervening period whilst the two governments might be employed in settling the question to which of them it belongs. For this reason, Lieut. General Scott was despatched, on the 17th of September last, to Washington Territory, to take immediate command of the United States forces on the Pacific Coast, should he deem this necessary. The main object of his mission was to carry out the spirit of the precautionary arrangement between the late Secretary of State and the British Minister, and thus to preserve the peace and prevent collision between British and American authorities pending the negotiations between the two Governments. Enter-

taining no doubt of the validity of our title, I need scarcely add that in any event American citizens were to be placed on a footing at least as favorable as that of British subjects, it being understood that Captain Pickett's company should remain on the island. It is proper to observe that, considering the distance from the scene of action and ignorance of what might have transpired on the spot before the General's arrival, it was necessary to leave much to his discretion; and I am happy to state the event has proven that this discretion could not have been intrusted to more competent hands. Gen. Scott has recently returned from his mission, having successfully accomplished its object; and there is no longer any good reason to apprehend a collision between the forces of the two countries during the pendency of the existing negotiations.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

I regret to inform you that there has been no improvement in the affairs of Mexico since my last Annual Message, and I am again obliged to ask the earnest attention of Congress to the unhappy condition of that Republic. The Constitutional Congress of Mexico, which adjourned on the 17th of February, 1857, adopted a Constitution, and provided for a popular election. This took place in the following July, 1857, and General Comonfort was chosen President almost without opposition. At the same election a new Congress was chosen, whose first session commenced on the 16th of September, 1857. By the Constitution of 1857, the Presidential term was to begin on the 1st of Dec., 1857, and continue for four years. On that day, General Comonfort appeared before the assembled Congress in the City of Mexico, took oath to support the new Constitution, and was duly inaugurated as President. Within a month afterward he had been driven from the capital, and a military revolution had assigned the Government to the President of the Supreme court, and Gen. Comonfort having left the country, this functionary (Gen. Juarez) proceeded to form, at Guanajuato, a Constitutional Government. Before this was officially known, however, at the capital, the Government of Zuloaga had been recognized by the entire diplomatic corps, including the Minister of the United States, as the *de facto* Government of Mexico. The Constitutional President, nevertheless, maintained his position with firmness, and was soon established, with his Cabinet, at Vera Cruz. Meanwhile, the Government of Zuloaga was earnestly resisted, in many parts of the Republic; and, even in the capital, a portion of the army having pronounced against it, its functions were declared terminated, and an assembly of citizens was invited, for the choice of a new President. This assembly elected General Miramon, but that officer repudiated the plan under which he was chosen, and Zuloaga was thus restored to his previous position. He assumed it, however, to withdraw from it, and Miramon having become, by his appointment, President Substitute, continues, with that title, at the head of the insurgent party.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT, JUAREZ.

In my last annual Message, I communicated to Congress the circumstances under which the late Minister of the United States suspended his official relations with the Central Government and withdrew from the country. It was impossible to maintain friendly intercourse with a Government like that at the capital, under whose usurped authority wrongs were constantly committed, but never redressed. Had this been an established Government, with its power extending, by the consent of the people, over the whole of Mexico, a resort to hostilities against it would have been quite justifiable, and indeed necessary. But the country was a party to civil war, and it was hoped that the success of the Constitutional President might lead to a condition of things less injurious to the United States. This success became so probable that in January last I employed a reliable agent to visit Mexico and report to me the actual condition and prospects of the contending parties. In consequence of his report, and from information which reached me from other sources, favorable to the prospects of the Constitutional cause, I felt justified in appointing a new Minister to Mexico who might embrace the earliest suitable opportunity of restoring our diplomatic relations with that Republic. For this a distinguished citizen of Maryland was selected, who proceeded on his mission on the 8th of March last, with discretionary authority to recognize the Government of President Juarez, if, on his arrival in Mexico, he should find it entitled to such recognition, according to the established practice of the United States.

On the 7th of April following, Mr. McLane presented his credentials to President Juarez, having no hesitation in pronouncing the government of Juarez to be the only existing government of the Republic. He was cordially received by the authorities at Vera Cruz, and they have ever since manifested the most friendly disposition towards the United States. Unhappily, however, the Constitutional Government has not been able to establish its power over the whole Republic. It is supported by a large majority of the people and the States, but there are important parts of the country where it can enforce no obedience. Gen. Miramon maintains himself at the capital, and in some of the distant provinces there are Military Governors who pay little respect to the decrees of either government.

STATEMENT OF MEXICAN OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN CITIZENS.

In the meantime the excesses which always attend upon civil war, especially in Mexico, are constantly recurring. Outrages of the worst description are committed, both upon persons and property. There is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens in Mexico during the last few years. We have been nominally at peace with that Republic; but so far as the interests of our commerce or of our citizens who have visited the country as merchants, shipmasters, or in other capacities, are concerned, we might as well have been at war. Life has been insecure, property unprotected, and trade impossible, except at a risk of loss which prudent men cannot be expected to incur. Important contracts, involving large expenditures, entered into by the Central Government, have been set at defiance by the local Governments. Peaceful American residents, occupying their rightful possessions, have been suddenly expelled from the country, in defiance of treaties, and by the mere force of arbitrary power. Even the course of justice has not been safe from control, and a recent decree of President Miramon permits the intervention of the Government in all suits where either party is a foreigner. Vessels of the United States have been seized without law, and a Consular officer who protested against such seizure has been fined and imprisoned for disrespect to the authorities. Military contributions have been levied in violence of every principle of right; and the American who resisted the lawless demand has had his property forcible taken away, and has been himself banished. From a conflict of authority in different parts of the country, tariff duties which have been paid in one place have been exacted over again in another place. Large numbers of citizens have been arrested and imprisoned, without any form of examination, or any opportunity for a hearing, and even when released, have only obtained their liberty after much suffering and injury, and without any hope of redress.

The wholesale massacre of Crabb and his associates without trial, in Sonora, as well as the seizure and murder of four sick Americans, who had taken shelter in the house of an American, upon the soil of the United States, was communicated to Congress at the last session. Murders of a still more atrocious character have been committed in the very heart of Mexico, under the authority of Miramon's Government, during the present year. Some of these were only worthy of a barbarous age, and if they had not been clearly proven, would have seemed impossible in a country which claims to be civilized. Of this description was the brutal massacre, in April last, by order of Marquez, of three American physicians, who were seized in the hospital of Tacubaya, while attending the sick and dying of both parties, and who, without trial, were hurried away to speedy execution.

Little less shocking was the recent fate of Ormond Chase, who was shot in Tepic on the 7th of August last, by order of the same Mexican General, not only without a trial, but without any conjecture by his friends of the cause of his arrest. He is represented as a young man of good character and intelligence, who had made numerous friends in Tepic, by the courage and humanity which he had displayed on several trying occasions, and his death was as unexpected as it was shocking to the whole community.

IS THERE NO REMEDY?

Other outrages might be illustrated, but these are sufficient to illustrate the wretched state of the country and the unprotected condition of the persons and property of our citizens in Mexico. In all these cases our ministers have been constant and faithful in their demands for redress, but both they and this Government, which they have successively represented, have been wholly powerless to make their demands effective. Their testimony, in this respect, and in reference to the only remedy, which in their judgments would meet the exigency has been both uniform and emphatic. "Nothing but a manifestation of the Government of the United States," wrote our late Minister in 1856, "and of its purpose to punish these wrongs will avail. I assure you that the universal belief is, that there is nothing to be apprehended from the Government of the United States, and that local Mexican officials can commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity." "I hope the President," wrote our present Minister in August last, "will feel authorized to ask from Congress the power to enter Mexico with military forces of the United States, at the call of the constitutional authorities, in order to protect the citizens and the treaty rights of the United States. Unless such a power is conferred upon him, neither the one nor the other will be respected in the existing state of anarchy and disorder, and the outrages already perpetrated will never be chastised; and as I assured you in my No. 23, all these evils must increase until every vestige of order and government disappears from the country." I have been reluctantly led to the same opinion and in justice to my countrymen who have suffered wrongs from Mexico, and who may still suffer them, I feel bound to announce this conclusion to Congress. The case presented, however, is not merely a case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have reached a very large amount. Nor is it merely the case of protection to the lives and property of the few Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life and property of every American citizen ought to be sacredly protected in every quarter of the world; but it is a question which relates to the future as well as to the present and the past; and which involves, indirectly, at least the whole subject of our duty to Mexico as a neighboring State. The exercise of the power of the United States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our own citizens, is none the less to be desired because efficient and necessary aid may thus be rendered at the same time to restore peace and order to Mexico itself. In the accomplishment of this result the people of the United States must necessarily feel a deep interest. Mexico ought to be a rich, prosperous and powerful Republic. She possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, and an incalculable store of mineral wealth. She occupies an important position between the Gulf and the Ocean, for transit routes and for commerce. Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruin, without an effort, from any quarter, for its rescue and its safety? Will the commercial nations of the world, which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result?

NO REMEDY WITHOUT AID FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Can the United States, especially, which ought to share most largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immediate neighbor thus to destroy itself and injure them? Yet, without support from some quarter, it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nations, and enter upon a career which promises any good results. The aid which she requires, and which the interest of all commercial countries require that she should have, it belongs to this Government to render, not only by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territory we have a continuous frontier of nearly 3,000 miles, but by virtue also of our established policy, which is inconsistent with the intervention of any European power in the domestic concerns of that Republic.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A Government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is direct to its highest duties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply to the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz—although it is well disposed to do us justice—for adequate redress. Whilst its authority is acknowledged in all the important ports and throughout the sea coasts of the Republic, its power does not extend to the City of Mexico and to States in its vicinity where nearly all the recent outrages have been committed on American citizens.

AN ARMED INTERVENTION AND OCCUPATION OF MEXICO RECOMMENDED.

We must penetrate into the interior before we can reach the offenders; and this can only be done by passing through the territory in the occupation of the Constitutional Government. The most acceptable and least difficult mode of accomplishing the object, will be to act in concert with that Government. Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained; but, if not, our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights, secured by treaty, would not be the less imperative.

For these reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorizing the President, under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining "indemnity for the past and security for the future." I purposely refrain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe, that should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympathize with the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow-citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that Republic. Such an accession to the forces of the Constitutional Government would enable it soon to reach the City of Mexico, and extend its power over the whole Republic. In that event, there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied, and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The Constitutional Government have ever evinced a strong desire to uphold justice; and this might be secured in advance by a preliminary treaty.

OBJECTIONS TO THIS POLICY ANTICIPATED AND ANSWERED.

It may be said that these measures will, at least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations. But does not the present case fairly constitute an exception? An adjoining Republic is in a state anarchy and confusion, from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself; she is entirely destitute of the forces to maintain peace upon her borders, or to prevent the incursions of banditti into our territory.

In her fate and her fortune, and her power to establish and maintain a settled government, we have a far deeper interest socially, commercially, and politically, than any other nation. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions. As good neighbors, shall we not extend to her a helping hand, to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty, for the maintenance of our established policy.

ARMED OCCUPATION OF SONORA AND CHIHUAHUA.

I repeat the recommendation contained in my last Annual Message, that authority may be given to the President to establish one or more temporary military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, where these may be necessary to protect the lives of American and Mexican citizens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as lawless rovers in that remote region. The establishment of one such post at a point called Arrishe, in Sonora, in a country now almost depopulated by the hostile inroads of the Indians from our side of the line, would, it is believed, have prevented much injury and many cruelties during the past season. A state of lawlessness and violence prevailed in that distant frontier. Life and property are there wholly insecure.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR ARIZONA.

The population of Arizona, now numbering more than 30,000 souls, are practically destitute of Government, of laws, and any regular administration of justice. Murder, rapine and other crimes are committed with impunity. I therefore again call the attention of Congress to the necessity for establishing a Territorial Government over Arizona.

OUR RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA.

The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th February, 1859, to which I referred in my last annual message, failed to receive the ratification of the Government of that Republic, for reasons I need not enumerate. A similar treaty has since been concluded between the parties, bearing date on the 16th March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress. This will be immediately submitted to the Senate for their ratification. Its provisions cannot, I think, fail to be acceptable to the people of both countries.

CLAIMS AGAINST CENTRAL AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

Our claims against the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua remain undressed, though they are pressed in an earnest manner, and not without hope of success.

PROTECTION OF THE ISTHMUS TRANSIT.

I deem it to be my duty, once more, earnestly to recommend to Congress the passage of a law authorizing the President to employ the naval forces at his command for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens passing in transit across the Panama, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations. I shall not repeat the argument employed in former messages in support of this measure. Suffice it to say, that the lives of many of our people, and the security of vast amounts of treasure passing and repassing over one or more of these routes between the Atlantic and Pacific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on this subject.

SUGGESTIONS TO ENTRUST THE WAR-MAKING POWER TO THE PRESIDENT.

I would also recommend to Congress that authority be given to the President to employ the Naval force to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and lawless seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the Spanish American States, when these countries may be in disturbed and revolutionary condition. The mere knowledge that such an authority had been conferred, as I have already stated, would of itself, in a great degree, prevent the evil; neither would this require any additional appropriation for the Naval service.

OBJECTION ANTICIPATED AND ANSWERED.

The objection urged against the grant of this authority is, that Congress, by conferring it, would violate the Constitution—that it would be a transfer of the war-making, or, strictly speaking, the war-declaring power to the Executive. If this were well founded, it would, of course, be conclusive. A very brief examination, however, will place the objection at rest. Congress possesses the sole and exclusive power, under the Constitution, to declare war. They alone can raise and support armies, and provide and maintain a navy.

After Congress shall have declared war—provided the force necessary to carry it on—the President, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, can alone employ this force in marching against an enemy.—This is the plain language; and history proves that it was the known intention of the framers of the Constitution. It will not be denied that general power to declare war is without limitation, and embraces within itself not only what writers on the law of nations term a public or private war, but also an imperfect war: in short, every species of hostility, however confined or limited. Without the authority of Congress, the President cannot fire a hostile gun in any case, except to repel the attack of an enemy. It will not be doubted that under this power, Congress could, if they thought proper, authorize the President to employ the force at his command to seize a vessel belonging to an American citizen, which had been illegally and unjustly captured in a foreign port, and restore it to its owner. But can Congress only act *after* the fact, long after the mischief has been done?—Have they no power to confer upon the President the authority, in advance, to furnish instant redress, should such a case afterwards occur? Must they wait until the mischief has been done? Can they apply the remedy only when it is too late?

THE PRESIDENT THINKS CONGRESS CAN EMPOWER HIM TO MAKE WAR.

To confer this authority to meet future cases, under circumstances strictly specified, is as clearly within the war-declaration power as such an authority conferred upon the President by act of Congress *after* the deed has been done. In the progress of a great nation, many exigencies must arise, imperatively requiring that Congress should authorize the President to act promptly on certain conditions, which may or may not afterwards arise.

Our history has already presented a number of such cases. I shall refer only to the latest, under the resolution of June 2d, 1858, for the adjustment of difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay. The President is authorized to adopt such measures and use such force as in his judgment may be necessary and advisable, in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the government of Paraguay. Satisfaction for what? For the attack upon the United States steamer *Water Witch*, and other matters referred to in the annual message of the President. Here the power is expressly granted, upon the condition that the government of Paraguay shall refuse to render this just satisfaction. In this and other similar cases, Congress have conferred upon the President power in advance, to employ the army and navy upon the happening of contingent future events; and this most certainly is embraced within the power to declare war. Now, if this conditional contingent power could be constitutionally conferred upon the President, in the case of Paraguay, why may it not be conferred for purposes of protecting the lives and property of American citizens, in the event that they may be violently and unlawfully attacked, in passing over the transit routes, to and from California, or assailed by the seizure of their vessels in a foreign port? To deny this power is to render the navy, in a great degree, useless for the protection of American citizens, in countries where protection nor redress can be otherwise obtained.

THE FAILURE OF CONGRESS TO PASS APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The 35th Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without having passed the act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1860.—This act also contained an appropriation to supply deficiencies in the Post Office Department for the year ending 30th of June, 1859. I believe this is the first instance since the origin of the Federal Government, now more than 70 years ago, when any Congress went out of existence without having passed the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the Government until the regular period for the meeting of a new Congress. This event imposed on the Executive a grave responsibility. It presented a choice of evils. Had this omission of duty occurred at the first session of the last Congress, the remedy would have been plain. I might then have instantly recalled them to complete their duty, and this without expense to the Government. But on the 4th of March last there were fifteen of the thirty-three States which had not elected any Representatives to the present Congress. Had Congress been called together immediately, these States would have been virtually disfranchised. If an intermediate period had been selected, several of the States would have been compelled to hold an extra session of their Legislature, at great inconvenience and expense, to provide for elections at an earlier day than that previously fixed by law. In the regular course, ten of these States would not elect till after the beginning of August, and five of these ten not till October and November. On the other hand, when I came to examine closely the condition of the Post Office Department, I did not meet so many or great difficulties as I had apprehended. Had the bill which failed been confined to appropriations for the fiscal year ending on 30th June next, there would have been no reason of pressing importance for the call of an extra session. Nothing would become due on contracts—those with railroad companies only excepted—for carrying the mail for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing the first of July, until the first of December—less than one week before the meeting of the present Congress. The reason is, that mail contractors for this, the current year, did not complete their first quarter's service until the 4th of September; and by the terms of their contracts, sixty days more are allowed for the settlement of their accounts before the Department could be called upon for payment. The great difficulty and the great hardships consisted in the failure to provide for the payment of the deficiency in the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859. The Department had entered into contracts, in obedience to the existing laws for the services of that fiscal year, and the contractors were fairly entitled to their compensation as it became due. The deficiency, as stated in the bill, amounted to $3,838,728; but after a careful settlement of all these accounts, it has been ascertained that it amounted to $4,896,000. With the scanty means at his command, the Postmaster General has managed to pay that portion of the deficiency which occurred in the first two quarters of the past fiscal year ending on the 31st December last. In the meantime, the contractors themselves, under these trying circumstances, have behaved in a manner worthy of all commendation. They had one resource in the midst of their embarrassment. After the amount due to each of them had been ascertained and finally settled according to law, this became a specific debt of record against the United States, which enabled them to borrow money. On this questionable security, still they were obliged to pay interest; and in consequence of the default of Congress, and on every principle of justice, they ought to receive interest from the Government. This interest should commence from the date when a warrant would have issued for the payment of the principal, had an appropriation been made for the purpose. Calculated up to 1st December, it will not exceed $36,660—a sum not to be taken into account when contrasted with the difficulties and embarrassments of a public and private character, both to the people and the States, which would have resulted from convening and holding a special session of Congress. For these reasons, I recommend the passage of a bill at an early day as may be practicable, to provide for the payment of the amount, with interest due, to those mentioned contractors, as well as to make the necessary appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year.

IMPORTANT REFLECTIONS ON THE SUBJECT.

The failure to pass the Post Office Bill necessarily gives birth to serious reflections. Congress, by refusing to pass the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the Government, may not only arrest its action, but might even destroy its existence. The Army, the Navy, the Judiciary—in short, every department of the Government can no longer perform their functions, if Congress refuses the money necessary for their support. If this failure should teach the country the necessity of electing a full Congress in sufficient time to enable the President to convene them in any emergency, even immediately after the old Congress has expired, it will have been productive of great good in time of sudden and alarming design foreign or domestic, which all nations must expect to encounter in their progress. The very salvation of our institutions may be staked upon the assembling of Congress without delay. If under such circumstances, the President should find himself in the condition in which he was placed at the close of the last Congress with nearly half the States of the Union destitute of Representatives, the consequences might be disastrous. I therefore recommend to Congress to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution on this subject, to pass a law appointing some day previous to the 4th of March in each year of odd number, for the election of representatives throughout all the States. They have already appointed a day for the election of electors for President and Vice President; and this measure has been approved by the country.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

I would again express a most decided opinion in favor of the construction of a Pacific Railroad, for the reasons stated in my two last annual messages. When I reflect upon what would be the defenseless condition of our States and Territories of the Rocky Mountains in case of a war with a naval power sufficiently strong to interrupt all intercourse with them by boats across the Isthmus, I am still more convinced than ever of the vast importance of this Railroad. I have never doubted the constitutional competency of Congress to provide for its construction, but this exclusively under the war-making power. Besides, the Constitution expressly requires, as an imperative duty, that the United States shall protect each of the States against invasion. I am at a loss to conceive how this protection can be afforded to California and Oregon against such a naval power, by any other means. I repeat the opinion contained in my last Annual Message, that it would be inexpedient for the Government to undertake this great work by agents of its own appointment, and under its direct and exclusive control. This would increase the patronage of the Executive to a dangerous extent, and would foster a system of jobbing and corruption, which no vigilance on the part of Federal officials could prevent. The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be entrusted to incorporated companies, or other agencies, who would exercise that active and vigilant supervision over it which can be supplied alone by a sense of corporate and individual interest. I venture to assert that the additional cost of transporting troops, munitions of war, and necessary supplies for the army, across the vast intervening plains, to our possessions on the Pacific, would be greater in such a war than the whole amount required to construct the road; and yet, this resort would after all be inadequate for their defense and protection.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

We have yet scarcely recovered from the habits of extravagant expenditure produced by an overflowing treasury, during several years prior to the commencement of my Administration. The financial reverses which we have since experienced, ought to teach us all to scrutinize our expenditures with the greatest vigilance, and reduce them to the lowest possible point. The Executive Departments of the Government have devoted themselves to the accomplishment of this object, with considerable success, as will appear from their different reports and estimates. To these I invite the scrutiny of Congress, for the purpose of reducing them still lower, if this be practicably consistent with the great public interests of the country.

In aid of the policy of retrenchment, I pledge myself to examine closely the bills appropriating land or money, so that if any of these should inadvertently pass both Houses, as must sometimes be the case, I may afford them the opportunity for reconsideration. At the same time, we ought never to forget that true public economy consists in not withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects, confided to us by the Constitution, but in taking care that the money appropriated for these purposes shall be faithfully and frugally expended.

It will appear from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that it is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether we shall be able to pass through the present and the next fiscal year, without providing additional revenue. This can only be accomplished by strictly confining the appropriations within the estimates of the different Departments, without making an allowance for any additional expenditures of which Congress may think proper in their discretion to authorize, without providing for the redemption of any portion of the twenty million dollars of Treasury notes which have been already issued, in the event of a deficiency, which I consider probable. This ought never to be supplied by a resort to additional loans. It would be a ruinous practice, in the days of peace and prosperity, to go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. This policy, would cripple our resources, and impair our credit in case the existence of war should render it necessary to borrow money. Should such a deficiency occur, as apprehended, I would recommend that the necessary revenue be raised by an increase of present duties on imports. I need not repeat the opinions expressed in my last Annual Message as to the best mode and manner of accomplishing this object, and shall now merely observe that these have since undergone no change.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that Department of the Government. The receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, including the loan authorized by the Act of 14th January, 1858, and the issue of Treasury notes authorized by existing laws, were $81,692,471 01, which sum with the balance of $6,398,316 10 remaining in the Treasury at the commencement of this fiscal year, make an aggregate for service for the year of $88,090,787 11.

The public expenditure during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, amounted to $83,751,511 59.

Of this sum $17,405,285 44 were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt and the redemption of the issues of Treasury notes. The expenditures for all other branches of the public service during that fiscal year were therefore $66,346,226 15.

The balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1859, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, was $4,339,275 54.

The receipts into the Treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1859, were $20,518,865 85.

Of this amount $3,821,300 was received on account of the loan and the issue of Treasury notes, the amount of $16,797,565 85 having been received during the quarter from the ordinary sources of public revenue.

The estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year, to 30th June, 1860, are $50,420,400. Of this amount, it is estimated that $3,736,400 will be receipted for by Treasury notes which may be re-issued under the 5th section of the act of 3d March last; and $1,170,000 on account of the loan authorized by the act of June 14th, 1858—making $6,926,400 from these extraordinary sources, and $43,500,000 from the ordinary sources of the public revenue; making an aggregate, with the balance in the Treasury on 1st July, 1859, of $75,384,541 89 for the estimated means of the present fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860.

The expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were $20,007,174 76.

$4,664,366 76 of this sum was applied to the payment of interest on the public debt, and the remainder $15,322,808, was applied to the ordinary expenditures of the quarter.

The estimated expenditures during the remaining three quarters, to June 30th, 1860, are $40,395,558 23, of which sum $2,885,621 34 are estimated for the interest on the public debt.

The ascertained and estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, on account of the public debt, are accordingly, $7,550,988 10; and for the ordinary expenditure of the government $53,451,744 89—making an aggregate of $61,002,732 99, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1860, of $14,381,808 40.

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, are $76,225,000, which, with the balance estimated as before stated as remaining in the Treasury on 30th June, 1860, will make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of $90,606,808,40.

The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1861, are $66,714,928 79. Of this amount $3,386,621 34 will be required to pay the interest on the public debt, leaving the sum of $63,328,307 45 for the estimated ordinary expenses during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1861. Upon these estimates, a balance will be left in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1861, of $13,890,879 61. But this balance, as well as that estimated to remain in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1860, will be reduced by such appropriations as shall be made by law to carry into effect certain Indian treaties during the present fiscal year, asked for by the Secretary of the Interior, to the amount of $539,350; and, upon the estimates of the Postmaster General, for the service of his department during the last fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1859, amounting to $4,296,000, together with the further estimate of that officer for the service of the present fiscal year, ending 30th June, being $5,526,324—making an aggregate of $10,361,683.

Should these appropriations be made as requested by the proper Departments, the balance in the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1860, will not, it is estimated, exceed $3,530,196 61.

I transmit herewith the reports of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations well worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

It will appear, from the report of the Secretary of War, that the army expenditures have been materially reduced, by a system of rigid economy, which, in his opinion, offers every guarantee that the reduction will be permanent. The estimates of the department for the next year have been reduced nearly $2,000,000 below the estimates for the present fiscal year, and $500,000 below the amount granted for this year, at the last session of Congress.

The expenditures of the Post Office Department during the past fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1859, exclusive of payments for mail service specially provided by Congress out of the General Treasury, amounted to $14,964,493 33, and its receipts to $7,968,484 07—showing a deficiency to be supplied from the Treasury of $6,996,009 26, against $5,235,677 15 for the year ending 30th June, 1858.

The increased cost of transportation growing out of the expansion of the service required by Congress explains this rapid augmentation of the expenditures. It is gratifying, however, to observe an increase of receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1859, equal to $441,691 21 compared with those of the year ending June 30th, 1858. It is estimated that the deficiency for the current fiscal year will be $5,988,421 04—but that, for the year ending 30th June, 1861, it will not exceed $1,342,473 90, should Congress adopt the measures of reform proposed and urged by the Postmaster General.

Since the month of March retrenchments have been made in expenditures, amounting to $186,471 annually, which, however, did not take effect till after the commencement of the present fiscal year. The period seems to have arrived for determining the question whether this Department shall become a permanent and ever increasing charge upon the Treasury, or be permitted to resume the self-sustaining policy which has so long controlled its administration. The course of legislation recommended by the Postmaster General for the relief of the Department from its present embarrassments, and for restoring it to its original independence, is deserving of your early and earnest consideration.

In conclusion, I would again commend to the just liberality of Congress, the local interests of the District of Columbia. Surely, the city bearing the name of Washington, and destined, I trust, for ages to be the Capital of our united, free and prosperous confederacy, has strong claims on our favorable regard.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

List of Acts passed at the Seventh Session of the Legislative Assembly.

An act to regulate the practice and proceedings in civil actions in district courts.

An act relating to crimes and punishments, and proceedings in criminal cases.

An act relating to justices of the peace and constables, and the practice before justices of the peace.

An act defining the jurisdiction and practice in the probate courts of Washington Territory.

An act to legalize the acts of county commissioners of such counties as held a term on the sixth day of June, A. D. 1859.

An act relating to taking up saw logs and other timbers of value.

An act regulating the measurement of oysters in Shoalwater Bay, Pacific county.

An act to amend an act, entitled an act, additional to act to amend an act, entitled an act, establishing a common school system for the Territory of Washington.

An act to provide for election returns in certain council and representative districts.

An act relating to liens of mechanics and others, for labor and materials.

An act for the relief of the late territorial librarian and auditor.

An act to amend an act, entitled an act to provide for a stay of execution upon judgments in the supreme and district courts.

An act relating to deeds.

An act to provide for the location and selection of lands reserved for university purposes, and to appoint a board of commissioners.

An act relating to arbitrations.

An act relating to gaming and gaming contracts.

An act regulating the time within which civil actions may be commenced.

An act supplementary to, and amendatory of, an act passed January 21st, 1859, entitled "an act, conferring jurisdiction upon the district court of the county of Pierce.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Territory to receive compensation for certificate and seal of office.

An act in relation to prosecuting attorneys.

An act in relation to bills of exchange and promisory notes.

An act to amend an act, entitled an act, concerning estrays and other unclaimed property.

An act to amend an act, entitled an act, in relation to the construction of roads and highways, and defining the duties of supervisors of highways.

An act to extend the provisions of the lien law, to saw logs, spars, sawed lumber, and other timber.

An act relating to county assessors.

An act to prevent the sale of adulterated liquors.

An act to authorize the territorial treasurer to credit the several counties with delinquent tax lists.

An act to regulate suits for divorce and alimony.

An act to prevent persons from enticing seamen to desert.

An act for the suppression of houses of ill-fame.

An act to amend an act, entitled an act, to encourage the building of bridges, plank or turnpike roads.

An act to amend an act, entitled an act, changing the time of holding the county commissioners' court.

An act to protect public and private bridges.

An act to prevent fraudulent conveyances.

An act to amend an act, entitled an act, relating to weights and measures.

An act to punish sailors for deserting ships.

An act establishing a common school system for the Territory of Washington.

An act to amend an act, entitled an act, to authorize and regulate the erection of wharves.

An act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors to Kanakas.

An act conferring jurisdiction upon the district court of the county of Walla Walla.

An act to amend an act, entitled an act, conferring jurisdiction upon the district court of the county of Walla Walla.

An act to locate the county seat of Sawamish county.

An act to define the boundary lines of Pacific county.

An act to legalize the assessment of Pacific county.

An act to regulate the road tax of the county of Cowlitz.

An act to legalize the assessment of Wahkiacum county.

An act to create and organize the county of Cheatat.

An act to regulate the county tax of Kitsap county.

An act legalizing the acts of the board of county commissioners of Pierce county.

An act to protect the salmon fisheries on Chenook beach, Pacific county.

An act to locate the county seat of Walla-walla county.

An act authorizing the county commissioners of Thurston and Pierce counties to hold four terms in one year.

An act to appoint officers for Chehalis county.

An act to define the boundary line between Sawamish and Thurston counties.

An act to define the boundaries of Chehalis county.

An act for the temporary establishment of the county seat of Chehalis county.

An act to establish the county seat of Pacific county.

An act to create and organize the county of Spokane.

An act to incorporate the Chehalis steamboat navigation company.

An act to incorporate the First Presbyterian Church of Olympia.

An act to incorporate the Seattle Library Association.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate Olympia Lodge No. 5, of Free and Accepted Masons.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate Steilacoom Lodge, No. 8, of Free and Accepted Masons.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Cascade Railroad Company.

An act to establish an institution of learning in Walla-walla county.

An act to incorporate the Olympia wharf company.

An act to incorporate the Dalles portage company.

An act to incorporate Port Townsend Lodge, No. 6, of Free and Accepted Masons.

An act to incorporate the Puget Sound University.

An act to incorporate the Puget Sound woolen manufacturing company.

An act to incorporate the city of Port Townsend.

An act to locate a Territorial road from Monticello to the Upper Cascades.

An act to locate a Territorial road from J. M. Shotwell's to David Byles'.

An act to locate a Territorial road from Steilacoom, in Pierce county, to Yelm Prairie, in Thurston county.

An act to pay Elwood Evans $60.

An act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between L. M. Collins and Dina Collins.

An act to divorce Andrew R. Keller and Elmira Keller.

An act to divorce Crowell H. Sylvester and Harriet P. Sylvester.

An act to divorce L. O. Merrilett and Lucinda Merrilett.

An act to divorce Charles Green and Catharine W. Green.

An act divorcing Sidney S. Ford, jr., from Josephene Ford.

An act divorcing Wm. Donnelly and Bridget Donnelly.

An act to divorce Jacob Hans and Caroline Hans.

An act to divorce W. W. Davis and Alice Davis.

An act divorcing Thomas Tallentire and Agnus M. Tallentire.

An act divorcing John Taylor and Jane Taylor.

An act to Divorce Francis Lindner and Angeline Lindner.

An act divorcing Martin Schmig from Elizabeth C. Schmig.

An act dissolving the bonds of matrimony between Amos B. Pierce and Elizabeth Pierce.

An act to divorce F. McNatt from his wife.

An act supplemental to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Northern Pacific railroad company, approved Jan. 28, 1857.

An act to incorporate the Wallacut portage railroad company.

An act amendatory to an act entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the city of Vancouver.

An act to authorize P. C. Dunlevy to establish a ferry across the outlet of lake Shalam, in Spokane county.

An act establishing a ferry between Port Townsend and Whidby's Island.

An act to authorize Messrs. Fowler & Co., to extend their wharf into the bay of Port Townsend.

An act authorizing Geo. Knaggs to establish a ferry across the Columbia river.

An act authorizing Martha Martin, a minor, to convey property.

An act authorizing Wm. Forman to establish a ferry across the Cœur d'Alene river.

An act authorizing John W. Park to establish a ferry across the St. Joseph river.

An act granting to Richard H. Reigert the right to establish a ferry on the Columbia river.

An act authorizing S. W. Babcox to establish a ferry on the Snake river.

An act authorizing Joseph Eaton to establish a ferry across the Cathlapoodle river, in Clarke county.

An act authorizing Wm. Packwood to establish a wagon road on the Nisqually river.

An act authorizing John Carson to construct a bridge across the Puyallup river, in Pierce county.

An act to authorize W. D. Paughn to establish a ferry or ferries across White river, in Pierce county.

An act to authorize J. S. Scammons to establish a ferry across the Chehalis river.

An act to authorize H. D. Huntington to establish a ferry across the Cowlitz river.

An act to authorize John Walker to establish a ferry across the Puyallup river, in Pierce county.

An act to authorize A. Jacobs to establish a bridge across the Tuchet river, in Walla-walla county.

An act to authorize Wm. Packwood to erect a bridge across the Nisqually river.

An act authorizing Wm. Packwood to construct a bridge across the Nisqually river, at or near the mouth of the south fork of said river.

MEMORIALS.

Memorial praying the establishment of a port of delivery at Cascade City.

Memorial relative to the war debt of Washington Territory and the State of Oregon.

Memorial praying for treaties to be formed with the Chehalis and other tribes of Indians.

Memorial relative to compensation of Dr. Samuel McCurdy.

Memorial asking Congress to appropriate $240 to Geo. House.

Memorial relative to the tide flats in front and adjacent to the town of Olympia.

Memorial to the Postmaster General, pra

Memorial praying an appropriation for a military road from Baker's Bay, via Shoalwater Bay, to Port Townsend.

Memorial relative to the free navigation and improvement of the Chehalis river.

Memorial relative to the erection of a light house at Grey's Harbor, and to Survey and buoy out its channel.

Memorial praying for the extension of the public surveys east of the Cascade mountains.

Memorial relative to an additional appropriation to complete the military road from Fort Walla-walla to Fort Benton.

Memorial relative to the military road from Steilacoom to Vancouver.

Memorial relative to the superintendency of Indian affairs.

Memorial praying for an appropriation to settle the Indians on their reserves east of the Cascades.

Memorial to the Postmaster General, to establish a post office at Fort Slaughter, in Pierce county.

Memorial to the Secretary of War, for the relief of Geo. W. Johnson.

Memorial relative to the establishment of a military road from Vancover to Fort Simcoe.

Memorial praying for an appropriation to survey and buoy out the channel of the Columbia river.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution relative to a Geological survey of the Territory by the general government.

Resolution relative to a Railroad Convention at Vancouver.

Resolution relative to transportation of fire arms to the counties east of the Cascade Mountains.

Resolution tendering thanks to Capt. Dodd.

Resolution asking the Secretary to pay B. P. Anderson for compiling the laws.

Resolution relative to an amendment to the donation law.

Resolution concerning extra pay for members and officers of the Legislature.

Resolution relative to creation of the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory.

Resolution asking Congress to donate 10,000,000 acres of land to Washington Territory, in aid of her Territorial internal improvement fund.

Resolution praying for an appropriation by Congress for the purchase of additional books for the Library.

Resolution relative to the election of public officers.

Resolution protesting against the military department of Oregon and Washington being merged into that of California.

Relative to the employment of enrolling clerk.

Resolution relative to the creation of the office of enrolling and engrossing clerks.

Resolution concerning the Indians in Chehalis county, and vicinity.

Resolution tendering thanks to Captain Pickett, U. S. A.

Resolution concerning the transporting of arms.

Resolution concerning the equaling of postage on letters and papers throughout the United States.

Resolution asking the passage of law authorizing the people of this Territory to elect their governor, and judges of the district and supreme courts.

Resolution relative to the San Juan affair.

☞ We understand that at the request of the postmasters and citizens down the Sound, the mails by the steamer will, on and after March 1st, leave Olympia at 7 o'clock in the morning, instead of 12 M. We see no reason why the request should not be granted, but on the contrary many why it should. The Oregon mail is due here on Sunday, and by the steamer leaving early the next morning, all of the post offices are supplied several hours sooner, and that too in the day time. The mails will reach Port Townsend the same evening. We think it a desirable change.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Jan. 30, 1860.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat:

SIR:—In the last issue of the *Pioneer and Democrat* I notice an article headed "Two Sides to the Question," purporting to have been written by Urban E. Hicks, in which is used the following language: "Mr. Speaker Biles, when at Port Townsend, on the 27th ult., in conversation with Col. Frost, of that place, stated 'that he did not expect the Capital would remain at Vancouver but one year, if moved there at all, after which it was the intention to relocate it at Steilacoom.' This he cannot deny."

Now, Mr. Editor, I can, and do most emphatically, deny ever using such language, or any language, either in conversation with Col. Frost or any other person, which could possibly be construed as above represented; but on the other hand, when in conversation with Col. Frost, I remarked to him that I was fully satisfied with the sincerity of the northern members who voted for the removal of the Capital, they believing sooner or later it must go south, and that "should the Capital once be moved to Vancouver, I would risk them ever moving it back to the Sound again." In justice to those members north, I will take this occasion to say, that their action in the premises since that time shows conclusively and confirms what I then thought and said.

I may, at some future time, give to your readers my views upon this Capital question, and should I do so, shall rely upon positive facts to sustain my arguments, and not resort to third hand statements or reports for purposes of effect.

In conclusion, I pronounce the statement (above alluded to in Mr. Hicks' article) to be a malicious falsehood, known to be such when made, and the prepretrator of it a person devoid of either truth or principle.

JNO. D. BILES.

☞ The best Purifyer of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow-Dock and Iodine of Potass. 2m10

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1860.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

What Will They Do?

The following political *nut* (which Douglas Democrats may crack and ruminate over at their leisure) we find among the items of political news communicated to the San Francisco *Bulletin* by its St. Louis correspondent. The *Bulletin* is an opposition paper, and the truth of the statement may therefore be relied upon. The item is contained in the last issue of that paper received here:

"Contrary to recent positive assurances, it now appears that Mr. Douglas has really shaken hands with the President, and been admitted to full communion with the party. 'He goes back, however,' says Thurlow Weed, 'without the true men who stood by him in defending the right in the last Congress. His desertion is keenly felt by the Anti-Lecompton Democrats of Pennsylvania, and by the friends of Broderick and McKibben—one of whom sacrificed his life, and the other his election, for a cause which Judge Douglas took up, and has laid down as men put on and take off their garments. Like Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, the Illinois Senator goes back to be strangled.'"

What now, we ask, will be the course of that class of politicians who have planted themselves upon what many have been pleased to term the Douglas platform"—the doctrine of *squatter* sovereignty? Forsaken by their standard bearer—by him who felt proud (until he became convinced of the error of his creed) in being styled the originator of that doctrine—forsaken by him who for years has labored, faithfully and sedulously, to disseminate this principle;—what, we ask, will they now do that a political reconciliation has taken place? Will they, like their former great leader, have the moral and *political* courage to admit their position was untenable, and be ready to "kiss and make up?" We venture to say that some will be found who have not. For such there is but one course felt to pursue—*to jump the fence, and go over to Seward.* But as there are legions of such as cannot be driven into his ranks, they will again fall into line with the great democratic party of the Union, where a most cordial reception will greet them.

Will the editor of the Oregon *Statesman* consent to "shake hands" with the President? Is he willing to enter again into "full communion with the party?" We know he entertained Douglas' views honestly, promulgated them fairly and with ability, and should not hesitate to admit his error. "A wise man may be convinced of his folly; a fool, never." And what will you do, Mr. SALUCIUS GARFIELDE? You "voted the democratic ticket sixteen years ago," and doubt not you intend to "hold out faithfully to the end." As men are judged by their good works, we will observe and note your future endeavors in the democratic cause.

☞ A "Mrs. Nancy," writer in the last Puget Sound *Herald*, over the signature of *Muggins*, takes us to task concerning bad grammar, which occasionally has been permitted to creep into the columns of this paper. To the instances noticed by "Mrs. Nancy" we plead guilty. They are gross grammatical blunders, for which we will not even beg her pardon. They are the results of carelessness, culpable in the highest degree. But in admitting this, we cannot consent to have our language garbled in such a manner as to have justified this *Muggins* to attach to it the interpretation or meaning she did in the article to which we allude. Such stretch of imagination may be suited to the bawd or vulgar mind, but is not congenial to the lady or gentleman. To such the teachings of the Bible would but furnish food for vulgar thoughts.

Furthermore, should *Muggins* continue to supervise the "grammar" department of this sheet he may have occasion again to notice us. We were not learned to *respect* a scrupulously correct grammatical production as an apology for the want of good sense, nor learned to esteem a possession of the rules of grammar and elegant dictionary as being a *substitute for brains.* Such can be obtained, at a stipulated price, at nearly any of the day or boarding schools in the New England States. We have heard of wealthy parents trying the experiment upon their children, but, generally, the experiment is unsuccessful, and results as in the case of *Muggins*—a decided failure.

ON DIT.—Rumor has it that Mr. ISAAC N. SMITH has been appointed Receiver of public moneys, and BUTLER P. ANDERSON Register of the land office at this place. We are not able to say from whence the rumor has its origin, or what amount of credit may be attached thereto. If true, we have only to say that so far as we are concerned, we are satisfied. Any change of officers for those positions would be a vast improvement upon the present incumbents, one of whom is, and for a long time has been, absent from this Territory, and the other nearly one-half the time from the post of his duty.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—Capt. MALONEY's command arrived here on Sunday evening last, from Steilacoom, and took up its line of march for Gray's Harbor on Tuesday morning. The company is nearly 80 strong, and, is one of the best drilled and orderly in the service. They go afoot to the block house on the Chehalis river, at which place they embark in canoes and flat boats and proceed to a point accessible to the steamer *Enterprise*, which will convey them to the mouth of the river. The selection of a site for the barracks has been left with the commanding officer.

APPOINTED.—We are much pleased to learn that our friend Dr. L. H. ROBERTS has received the appointment of surgeon to Capt. MALONEY's command, hereafter to be stationed at Gray's Harbor. While the Dr. is eminently qualified for the position, his gentlemanly deportment will soon secure for him from amongst the company the friends he will be obliged to part with by his removal from here. Success to you, Dr.

☞ The following communication from Brig. Gen. HARNEY, reached the Secretary's office on yesterday, subsequent to the adournment of the Legislature:

HEAD QUARTERS, DEP'T. OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, W. T.
January 26th, 1860.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a certified copy of a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, "relative to the San Juan affair." Also, a certified copy of a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, "concerning the Indians in Chehalis county and vicinity," for which please accept my thanks.

In relation to the Indians in Chehalis county, I desire to inform you that orders were issued from these Head Quarters, on the 16th instant, to establish company "A. 4th Infantry," in the vicinity of Grey's Harbor, as soon as practicable, and it is doubtless by this time in position to protect the inhabitants of Chehalis county from the neighboring Indians.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't.
W. S. HARNEY,
Brig. Gen., Commanding.

To the Hon. HENRY M. MCGILL,
Secretary of Washington Territory,
Olympia, Puget Sound.

Correction.

MR. EDITOR—

Dear Sir:—I notice in your issue of yesterday, over the signature of U. E. Hicks, in which I am grossly misrepresented. The following is the article:

"Mr. Chenoweth, also, in conversation with Mr. Phillips, member of the Council from his district, instructed him (Phillips,) as one of his constituents, to vote against the passage of the bill in the Council.—That he (Chenoweth) only voted for the removal to effect a certain object, (the passage of the apportionment bill,) and that *revenge* was sweet; that he knew the bill would be defeated in the Council, for Olympia was the proper place for the Capital,' &c."

The above article is not true, either in substance or form. I had a conversation with Mr. Phillips, but nothing like the above transpired. Yours, &c.,

F. A. CHENOWETH.

January 28th, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—

Will you please publish the following certificates, immediately underneath Mr. Chenoweth's denial, in order that your readers may determine for themselves, the truth of the gentleman's denial.

U. E. HICKS.

This is to certify, that on or about the 20th or 25th of December last, I had a conversation with Mr. Chenoweth, relative to the removal of the Capital from Olympia to Vancouver, and in that conversation I asked him which place he thought my constituents (he being one of them) would prefer, Olympia or Vancouver, for the Capital to be located. His answer was that he thought they would prefer Olympia. I then asked him why he voted for the removal? His answer was that he did so because he wished to teach the people of Olympia a lesson; that he had been grossly treated by them, and he desired to show them what could be done; but he knew the bill would be defeated in the Council, as Vancouver was not the proper place for the Capital.

The above is in substance, the conversation had upon that occasion. Much more was said in an irregular manner, but all going to show that he desired me to vote against the removal, as he had only voted for the bill in the House to accomplish a certain object, and as a matter of revenge.

C. C. PHILLIPS.

January 30th, 1860.

About the 20th of the past month, I happened to call into Judge Chenoweth's room, Washington Hotel, when that gentleman and Hon. C. C. Phillips were in conversation in referrence to the removal of the Capital. Soon after I entered the room, Mr. Phillips (directing his conversation to Mr. Chenoweth,) made the following statement: "You did not say, in so many words, that you wanted me to vote against the removal of the Capital, but every thing you then said, went to show that you wanted me to vote against it, for you said that Vancouver was not the proper place for the Capital, and that you did not vote for the bill with the expectation that it would pass, but that you had a motive in so voting, you wished to teach the gentlemen of Olympia a lesson." All of which Mr. Chenoweth acknowledged to have said.

THOS. J. FLETCHER.

February 2d, 1860.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Feb. 2, 1860.

DEAR SIR: The seventh session of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory brought its labors to a close to-day, and adjourned *sine die.*

The House met at 9 o'clock, A. M., and after the journal was read, and a report was received from the committee on enrolled bills, the members began to absent themselves one after another until there was no longer a quorum present for the transaction of business. A call of the House was made, and the Sergeant-at-arms was instructed to bring in the absent members. The efforts on the part of that officer to effect this object proved entirely unavailing, and the Hon. Speaker, being first fully satisfied that it would be a matter of impossibility to procure the attendance of a quorum of members, pronounced the House of Representatives adjourned *sine die.*

Previous to the adjournment of the House, however, it is proper to state that the Council had met, and from some cause, to us unknown, adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M. I have reason to believe, that if the Council had remained in session a little while longer, both bodies would have been enabled to adjourn simultaneous; and thus have diverted this monstrous breach in parliamentary law, and the usages incident to legislative bodies.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment, and after the President had signed some several bills, &c., that body was declared by the presiding officer adjourned *sine die.*

Some little business of nugative importance was left unfinished. This is nothing new, all bodies of this character invariably leave business of *minor* and sometimes of *major* importance unfinished.

PARTING WITH TRIED AND WORTHY FRIENDS.

About 1 o'clock, P. M., the stage for Cowlitz landing took its departure from Olympia, carrying with it some of our most esteemed and devoted friends.

The first among the list was the Hon. J. D. Biles, the able, efficient, courteous presiding officer of the House. Farewell, friend B., your name and your many social and official acts of kindness toward us will remain forever green and fresh in our memory.

The faithful advocate and Representative, from Walla-walla, numbered among the company, sitting in front, and occupying the position of postman, was the living and never to be forgotten Shakspeare.—Here's a tear to thy memory, old friend.—May your constituents remember you in the next canvass, and return you to the next Legislature. Hon. Clark Short, the author of the famous "Capitol bill," which produced so much astonishment and consternation among the "Fun-backs," was also in their midst. Good-bye, brother, you too will be remembered by us, and here's hoping you will live and be returned to the Capitol to introduce *just such another* bill—an *exact duplicate*, without any variation.

The Hon. Henry L. Caples, this faithful servant of the "peoples' rights," bade us farewell, also, and many there were that regretted his departure, for there was none more sociable and agreeable among the whole family of "Chuckle-heads" than the *urbane* Henry.

Last but by no means least, was our friends the Hon. J. P. Shockley, and the untiring and indefatigable John D. Park, the Sergeant-at-Arms of House. You may rely upon *one v te* friend Park, should you ever *condescend* to risk your good name as a candidate for Delegate to Congress.

Gentlemen, may you, one and all, live and enjoy good health, till you are *centurians*, is the prayer of one whom you will remember to have signed himself on a former occasion, ORION.

I had almost forgotten to say, that the Hon. H. M. Knapp, a faithful follower of the "Chuckle-head corps," left to-day, also. Friend Knapp will long be remembered as the author of *"patent shampooing,"* first introduced to the public at the "Gopher den," on a memorable occasion, when a *young friend* of our was necessitated to throw aside his *specs* preparatory to an initiation. O—N.

☞ Owing to the length of the President's Message, which we insert in full in this issue of our paper, a number of communications will have to lie over until next week. Among them are the communications of Hon. J. P. SHOCKLEY in reply to U. E. HICKS; Hon. SETH CATLIN in reply to Mr. SHOCKLEY, and one from Hon. H. J. G. MASON. Wait a moment, gentlemen; our space is limited, but with a little patience you shall all be heard.

☞ Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow-dock and Iodide of Potass, is prepared from the finest Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass. Admirable as a restorative and purifyer of the blood, it cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter—removes pimples, boils and eruptions of the skin—cures rheumatism and palms of all kinds. All who can afford it should use it, as it tends to give strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle.

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists, 143 and 145 Clay Street,
3m10 San Francisco.

OLYMPIA, W. T. January 18, 1860.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS PURCHASED ALL the right, title and interest of JAMES M. HUNT in the mail contract on Puget Sound, thereby dissolving the firm of HUNT & SCRANTON. All business communications must hereafter be addressed to

JOHN H. SCRANTON,
1m11 Contractor.

OLYMPIA MARKET.

Mitchell & Stewart, *Proprietors.*

HAVING NEWLY ARRANGED AND fitted up a market adjoining our BAKERY, we are resolved to do the best we can towards keeping constantly on hand such meats as will suit the demands of the town, or any one that will favor us with orders of any size, which may be had in this market. All we ask is to show our act any partiality only on the side that does justice to all.

Farmers and vegetable growers are requested to give us a call with their produce and beef cattle. You will see our sign by looking high.

Olympia, February 3, 1860. 1ly

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT LETTERS of administration have issued out of the honorable Probate Court of Clarke county, W. T., to the undersigned, on the estate of BAPTISTE BEATCHEMIN, deceased, late of Clarke county, W. T. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them to the undersigned, at his house two miles below the City of Vancouver, within one year from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred.

CHARLES PROULX, Administrator.
Clarke County, January 4, 1860. 4w11

J. B. PAINTER,

(LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER,)
DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards,
And Printer's Stock generally,
132 *Clay Street, near Sansome,*
1ly *SAN FRANCISCO.*

GARDEN SEEDS,—Raised in this Territory—growth of 1859, at the
PIONEER BOOK STORE.
Olympia, Jan. 24, 1860. 10tf

NOTICE TO PATRONS AND DEBTORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having determined upon a change in his business relations, it becomes necessary to call upon all persons indebted to him, either by note or account, to come forward and make immediate payment. Those who are not prepared to settle their accounts at once, by the payment of cash, must give their notes with interest at two per cent. per month until paid.

I am determined to close out my present stock of Goods, which is large and complete, and for that purpose will sell from this time forward *AT COST, FOR CASH.* This notice I give in GOOD FAITH, and shall adhere to it promptly. All my former patrons, and others, desiring great BARGAINS FOR CASH, would do well to give me a call immediately.

WM. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, Jan. 13, 1860. 4w8

ALMANACS AND DIARIES FOR 1860. Also, BANCROFT'S LAWLER AND FORM BOOK for Oregon and Washington at the
PIONEER BOOK STORE.

CLAIM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, PROVIDED APPLICATION be made soon, one of the best farming land claims in Washington Territory, situated on the west side of Budd's Inlet, within two and a half miles of Olympia, the Capitol of the Territory. The improvements thereon comprise a good dwelling house, 40 acres timber land cleared, and between 40 and 50 acres marsh land ditched and drained, and ready for the plow next spring. There is a brook of ever-failing water running through the claim. The claim is one of 320 acres, for which a good title can be given. For terms apply to the undersigned.

JOHN L. BUTLER.
Olympia, Jan. 6, 1860. 2m7

DR. H. D. LONGAKER,

Surgical and Mechanical

DENTIST.

DR. L. HAVING PERMANENTLY LOcated on Puget Sound, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to perform all necessary operation on Teeth in the most scientific manner.

Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold or Silver plate, from a single tooth to a full set.

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Toothache effectually cured without pain.

Teeth extracted in the most careful manner. Chloroform or Ether given if desired.

N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.
Olympia, Dec. 23, 1859. 6tf

Seeds! Seeds!!

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, of the growth of 1859—warranted fresh and genuine—Apple, Pear, Plum, Black Mazzard Cherry, English Horse Chesnut, Turnip, Ruta Baga, Carrot, and other seeds.

Orders from a distance, accompanied with the cash, promptly attended to.

J. E. WHITWORTH.
Olympia, Dec. 15th, 1859. 4 tf

THE WASHINGTON NURSERY.

HUGH PATTERSON, *Proprietor.*

THE UNDERSIGNED RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past five years of a partnership which has now terminated, and the Washington Nursery is justly entitled to the name it bears. I am constantly adding to my Nursery of the best varieties of Pears and other fruits. My trees are well grown, from one to three years growth, and will be sold at still further reduced prices.

Sales will begin on and after the first day of November.

N. B. Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom.
HUGH PATTERSON.
Washington Plains, Sept. 19, 1859. 6m44

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE KENDALL Co., either by note or account, are requested to settle said demands prior to the first day of January, 1860, either by the payment of cash, or by giving new and satisfactory notes bearing interest at the rate of two per cent. per month.

We further give notice, that hereafter we will sell our goods for CASH or barter, excepting alone to our regular family customers, who are required to settle when called upon, by the payment of cash, or giving notes bearing the usual interest.

The reasons for adopting this course are as follows: We cannot afford, when money is worth two per cent. per month, to furnish others with capital for them to do business upon for nothing.

It is a settled proposition, that all who purchase on credit and pay, together with those who pay cash, necessarily pay for those who never pay.

We have no disposition to subject our paying customers to any such inconvenience.

Again, those who sell for Cash, always under sell those who sell on credit. They can well afford to do it. Our prices will be found in accordance with this infallible RULE, and to IT we will make no exceptions.

We have no capital, outside of our business, to loan, therefore CANNOT SELL on credit.

We have no one employed to charge goods, make out accounts and try to collect debts. Mr. Cushman, who manages our store, has no time to keep such accounts, and he *would not* if he had.

We earnestly solicit cash paying customers, feeling confident that we can give them entire satisfaction. Our goods are always of the best quality. Gentlemen, give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

KENDALL CO.
Olympia, Dec. 19, 1859. 2m5

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FROM

OLYMPIA TO SEMIAHMOO.

The new and splendid steamer
Eliza Anderson,
THOS. WRIGHT, Commander,

Having been purchased by the Mail Contractors expressly for this route, will hereafter leave OLYMPIA every Monday at 12 o'clock M., during the Winter months, touching at *STEILACOOM, SEATTLE, PORT MADISON, PORT GAMBLE, PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND, WHIDBY'S ISLAND, NEW DUNGINESS, BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND,* and *VICTORIA, V. I.*

The new steamer JULIA, WM. E. BUSHNELL, Commander, built at Port Gamble, will resume her trips on the opening of Spring business, thus enabling the contractors to furnish ABUNDANT FACILITIES for the citizens of our own Territory, as well as those of Oregon, in the transportation of CATTLE and all other classes of freight; also affording elegant accommodations for Passengers.

No charges for BERTHS or MEALS.

For further information enquire on board of the Captain, or address the undersigned at Olympia.

JOHN H. SCRANTON,
3-4m General Agent.

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.'s Surgery 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. 9, 1859. 3y

HENRY N. McGILL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

AND

Commissioner of the Court of Claims of U. S.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY,
3-y Olympia, W. T.

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.

OFFICE OPPOSITE MR. WINSOR'S STAGE OFFICE, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

DR. BURNS, when absent on professional calls, will leave word when he will return at the office of J. J. Westbrook's Livery Stable, where he keeps his horse.

Olympia, Dec. 9, 1859. 3y

COX, FRANCIS & CO.,

(Late Spear & Co.)

FORWARDING, WAREHOUSING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CORNER BATTERY AND BROADWAY STS., San Francisco—Will attend to paying freights on receipt of properly indorsed bills of lading.

Goods shipped in our care from Eastern cities, will be attended to on arrival, and forwarded with dispatch to any part of the country.

Cash advances made on Merchandise in our Warehouse, or consigned.

Would respectfully refer to the Merchants and Bankers of San Francisco generally. 3m6

VALENTINES!!

LOOK OUT FOR THE FOURTEENTH OF FEBruary. VALENTINES—Grand, Gloomy, Comic, and "Pecoliar," will be on hand at the
PIONEER BOOK STORE.
Olympia, Jan. 24, 1860. 10tf

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

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

HORSES AND MULES,
Wagons,
CARRIAGES, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

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

TERMS:

PASSENGERS will be conveyed from Ranier to Olympia, and from Olympia to Ranier, at the following rates:

From Ranier to Olympia, ... $16 00.
From Olympia to Ranier, ... $15 00.

Olympia, W. T., March 19, 1858. n17-tf

MEDICAL CARD.

U. G. Warbass,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF NUMEROUS friends and acquaintances, I have determined to locate permanently in Olympia and resume the practice of my profession in all its branches. From an extensive and successful Surgical and Medical Practice of over twelve years, I offer myself, not as an experimentor, but as a practitioner who has had experience.

Particular attention will be paid to all surgical operations and diseases of a private nature.

Office at the Pacific House, corner of Main and Third Streets, where patients from a distance can be supplied with comfortable rooms, and charged by the week for board and medical attendance.

Consultation fee and charges moderate.

Olympia, Oct. 21, 1859. 4tf

To Wool Growers.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the farmers and wool growers of Thurston county and vicinity, that he is now prepared to pay the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE,

in Cash or Goods for all good and thoroughly cleaned Wool, deliverable at his store in Olympia.

Also, all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods, at their highest market value.

I am determined to leave no means untried to secure the patronage of every FARMER in Thurston County.

Call and try me, and don't fool away, first your money and then your produce elsewhere.

WM. M. RUTLEDGE.
Oct. 13, 1859.

NEW TANNERY AT TUMWATER.

BILES & CARTER HAVE THEIR NEW AND extensive

TANNERY

in successful operation, and having taken the stock of Leather from Mr. Biles' Tannery to finish, have now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

LEATHER

of the best quality and finish.

Orders are invited from all wanting Leather. None need send abroad for Leather now, as we can more than supply the entire demands of the Territory.

Leather given in exchange or cash paid for hides.

Tumwater, Oct. 14, 1859. 47tf

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

Gangloff & Moxlie, *Proprietors,*

OFFER FOR SALE FOR THE FALL AND Spring planting, 65,000 of the best trees ever offered in this Territory, consisting of Apple, one and two years old from the graft; Cherry, from one to three years old; Plum from one to three years old; Quince, Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry bushes, Flowering plants, as usual.

Also under propagation, and can be furnished next year, 100 named varieties of Tulip; 150 varieties of Hyacynths; 32 Dahlias; 6 Crown-imperials; 12 Lillies, and a "right smart chance" of other Flowering articles too numerous to mention. Every article warranted genuine and true to label, or the money will be refunded. We wish purchasers to understand that we know what we are selling.

TERMS—Positively cash, or an equivalent, on delivery. We are also determined to sell cheap.

Address GANGLOFF & MOXLIE, Olympia, or Seattle, or J. E. Whitworth, Main street, Olympia, where we intend to keep a supply of trees during the season. 42tf

PIONEER BOOK STORE,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

J. E. WHITWORTH,

DEALER IN

Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Seeds and Fruit.

Also—Agent for Freeman & Co's Express.
June 18, 1859. 30tf

"CAPT. GRAY'S COMPANY." A new work, written, printed and published in Oregon. Out at last. By an Oregon lady. For sale at the
PIONEER BOOK STORE.

FREDERIC THE GREAT; by Carlyle. Just received and for sale at the
PIONEER BOOK STORE.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFE TIME; by Peter Parley—in 2 vols. Illustrated. For sale at the
PIONEER BOOK STORE.

RESTAURANT.

Board and Lodging.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING NEWLY FURnished the Restaurant on Main street, near the steamer landing (Barnes' old store,) is now prepared to receive boarders, by the day or week, on the most reasonable terms. Lodgings can be provided if desired.

The Proprietor will endeavor to maintain the reputation this establishment has ever sustained since its opening, as being the BEST HOUSE in town. No effort will be spared to make the stay of parties seeking pleasure here as agreeable as possible. Meals at all hours—day or night. Call in and see.

ALEX. HOWARD.
Olympia, Sept. 9, 1859. 42:1y

WM. M. RUTLEDGE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS, CLOTHING AND
LADIES' GOODS, EMBROIDERY AND LACES.

In fact, everything usually kept in a first-class mercantile establishment.

My present stock of Goods has been selected by myself, solely with a view to this market, and comprises

THE FINEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

ever opened in Olympia. The stock is larger and more varied than any of my neighbors, and my facilities for doing business unequalled.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD

by either Jew or Gentile in Washington Territory, and I hold myself ready at any time to have my assertions tested.

FURNITURE

of all kinds, such as Bureaus, Tables, Sofas, Stands, Chairs, &c., kept on hand and offered to the trade.

ALSO, all kinds, sizes, and patterns of STOVES.

My endeavor shall be to please customers, and thus extend my business. I am determined to "spread out," and no mistake. Call in and see stock and examine prices.

Olympia, Oct. 14, 1859. 47tf

L. B. HASTINGS,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE CARGO OF SHIP *Iconium*, direct from China and Japan, consisting of Tea, Rice, Sugar, Fire Brick, Tiles, &c., which will be sold at or below San Francisco prices. Please call in and purchase.

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, Sept. 19, 1859.

The undersigned, Judges of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Washington, do hereby order that hereafter terms of the District Court for the Second Judicial District be held at the town of Olympia in the said District, on the first Monday of each and every month, except the months of March and September, and to continue for one week unless sooner adjourned, for the purpose of hearing and disposing of causes within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of said Court. And the said terms shall be in addition to the regular terms now provided for.

And it is further ordered, that hereafter terms of the District Court for the Third Judicial District be held at Port Townsend in the said District on the first Thursday of each and every month, except the months of February and August, and to continue for one week, unless sooner adjourned, for the purpose of hearing and disposing of causes within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of said Court. And the said terms shall be in addition to the regular terms now provided for.

O. B. McFADDEN,
Chief Justice and Judge of 2d District,
E. C. FITZHUGH,
Associate Justice 3d Judicial District.

A true extract from the Record.
RICHARD LANE,
Clerk of Supreme Court, W. T.

Olympia, Sept. 19, 1859.

G. K. Willard & Son,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes,
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses,
GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,
Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

☞ Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered.

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

WM. G. DUNLAP

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

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

of superior quality, and is prepared to receive by every steamer CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING and Gents furnishing goods of the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

which are warranted to fit. He will conduct his business on the principle of *low* profits and quick returns, and from untiring efforts to satisfy his customers, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,

of the best quality, will also be added to his stock, and those desirous of the best article, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

BLACKSMITHING!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Olympia and the public generally, that he has removed his stock and tools from the old stand at Dickerson's to the building one door east of Westbrook's Livery Stable, where he is now prepared to execute all kinds of Blacksmithing on the shortest notice. Repairing and shoeing done as cheap as the cheapest.

Wagons ironed after the latest and most approved patterns, and all manner of Blacksmithing done in a workmanlike manner. Give me a call.

J. P. GUERIN.

Olympia, March 9, 1859. 16tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

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

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR has recently erected, in connection with, and as a part of the "Washington Hotel" a large two story building—20 by 60 feet—by which he is enabled to provide the traveling public with a larger number of capacious, comfortable and excellently ventilated apartments than can be afforded by any other public house in Washington Territory. An idea of his ability to accommodate the public may be inferred 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 set his table as well as any in like business.

Bath and bed-rooms furnished to such as may desire them.

Board by the day and week.

A good stable is attached to this establishment, which 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. 4th, 1857

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM BOSTON.

J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,

HAVE just received from Boston direct, a good assortment of goods, selected especially for this market, and beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country to the same. Our stock consists in part as follows, viz:

Extra Clear Pork,	Soap, Olive,
do Family Beef,	do Castile, Shaving,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee,	Wooden-ware,
Mustard, Pepper,	Tobacco, Candles,
Crackers, Pilot, Soda,	Writing Paper,
do Butter, Water,	Note do
do Oyster, Farina,	Envelopes, Pens,

Extra home-made woolen Socks, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Our motto is—"Quick sales and small profits."

J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,
Under Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.

Olympia, March 25, 1859. 18tf

N. B. A superior article of Bourbon Whisky and Holland Gin, for sale by the gallon.

L. H. DEYO,

DEALER IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 165 Commercial Street, next door to the Post Office,

SEATTLE, W. T.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST IMPORTed brands for sale in packages to suit the market. Parties destined for the Wenatchee gold mines, and others, would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

The tide is flood, the wind is fair,
The boat lies on the shore,
Before you embark on Fortune's sea,
Call and take a drink with me.

Seattle, Aug. 1, 1859. 37tf

FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House and two lots adjacent to the district school house in Olympia, fronting the public square, will be sold on the most reasonable terms, with time for payment.

The property is among the most eligible and pleasant locations in Olympia. The house contains a dining and sitting room, parlor, two bed rooms, kitchen, and out-house, and a good well for water. The lots are well adapted for a garden.

For information as to location of lots, inquire of Edmund Sylvester, and for terms of sale, of

A. J. BALDWIN,
At Nathan Eaton's, 10 miles east of Olympia.

Olympia, Sept. 10, 1859. 42tf

Daly's VALLEY WHISKY.

WE BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF dealers as well as consumers to the following certificates of well known Chemists, who have analysed

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY.

The high reputation of the parties is sufficient guarantee that the article possesses all the merit claimed for it.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 32 SOMERSET ST., BOSTON, MASS., April 17, 1858.

WM. H. DALY, New York:

Dear Sir—I have made a chemical analysis of your "AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY," and find it a pure, fine-flavored Rye Whisky, containing no injurious matter of any kind, and recommend it as suitable for medical and public purposes.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,
State Assayer.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of "DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY," and find it to be a pure article, of fine flavor, and without any deleterious admixture.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Your "AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY" is received, and, after careful examination, I find it to be a pure article, entirely free from the adulterating ingredients so frequently used.

JAS. J. MAPES, Chemist.

Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky

Is put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each. For sale by all the principal Liquor Houses in California. 6m46

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned was appointed by the Probate Court of Clarke county, Washington Territory, administrator upon the estate of David C. Parker, dec'd, late of said county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same within one year from the date hereof or they will be forever barred.

LEWIS VAN VLE T, Administrator.

July 8, 1859. 4w

FOWLER & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Tin-ware, Ready-made Clothing, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Ship Chandlery and Stores, Mining tools, &c.

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

LONDON

CLUB HOUSE GIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS CELEBRATED GIN—PRETENDING TO nothing but what it is, viz: a pure and unadulterated article, and assuming no artificial merits of what it is not, as some of its rival imitators do—after five years of public approval and very extensive sales in California, has been pronounced by the public to be superior, not only as a beverage of general use, to any other article competing against it, but is

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

"Old London Club House Gin—Wm. H. D."

The bottles also have a white label with a fac simile of my signature. I caution all parties to beware of imitations.

WM. H. DALY,
Sole Importer,
NEW YORK.

12tf is

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAN AROMATIC SCHNAPPS!

I beg to call the attention of the Merchants of California and Oregon to a Superior Article of

HOLLAND GIN,

MANUFACTURED BY MYSELF EXCLUSIVELY, AT SCHIEDAM, HOLLAND,

And to distinguish it from every other alcoholic stimulant in the world, I gave it the name of

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

It is the pure tincture of Juniper, distilled from the best barley that can be selected at any cost. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the Aromatic Italian Juniper Berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus it becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendent in its cordial and medicinal properties to any Holland Gin in the world. Since the introduction of the celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, the proprietor has submitted to the whole Medical Faculty of the United States. Over three thousand endorse it, over their own signatures, to be the Purest alcoholic Stimulant in use. They also speak of the great success they have met with in their practice in gravel, gout, chronic rheumatism, obstructions of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs. Persons traveling in the Southern and Western States should always have a supply on hand as a preventive against ague and fever and change of water. The physicians in New Orleans and St. Louis prescribed it with great confidence in case of cholera, on account of the purity of the article.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor mixers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin in cases and jugs, to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. At first they bodily counterfeited my name, but I soon stopped that by causing several of them to be arrested. They now confine themselves to closely imitating the appearance and shape of my bottles, and the peculiar wrapper which I have always used, viz: Yellow paper, printed with red and blue ink, pasteboard printed caps.

BEWARE OF THESE IMITATION BOGUS SCHNAPPS.

If the Liquors were fit to drink, there would be no need to palm them off by counterfeiting the peculiar style and appearance of the genuine Wolfe's Schnapps. Avoid these mixed and doctered up imitations as you would avoid shattered nerves, ruined stomachs and delirium tremens. The pure and genuine Schnapps have my name on the bottle, cork, and a fac-simile of a signature on the label. For sale by all the wholesale Druggists and respectable Liquor dealers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.
Sole Importer and Manufacturer, 18, 20 and 22 Beaver street, New York.

The word Schiedam Schnapps belongs exclusively to my article—all others are counterfeit, and are impositions on the public. 6m6

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND CROCKERIES,

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,
NAILS,
Paints, Oils,

AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS,
STOVES,
Mechanic's Tools,
TINWARE,
FAMILY GROCERIES,
&c., &c.,

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, Wash-boards, 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 Brittannia 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, Saleratus, Syrup, Beans, Rice, Tobacco, Salt, Vinegar, Starch, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Mustard, Ginger, Cinnamon, Table Sauces, Herbs, Flavoring Extracts, Sal and Carb. Soda, Flour, Corn-meal, Yeast Powders, Vermicilla, Maccaroni, Tapioca, Farina, Sago, Arrow-root, Corn Starch, Cream Tartar, Matches, Catsup, Pep. Sauce, Indigo, Nutmeg, Cocoa Chocolate, Currants, Figs, Raisins, etc., etc.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

LIVERY STABLE.

HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Edmund Sylvester, the undersigned is prepared to let

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES
BUGGIES, SADDLES, &c.

My horses are all young and vigorous, and in good condition. They are also well-broken, and perfectly safe for even the most delicate lady.

Good buggies and teams alsoalways on hand. No fears need be entertained of "break-downs" where we furnish parties.

Having also several teams on the LINE, I stand constantly in readiness to haul goods and merchandize, etc., to and from all parts of the city and country.

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

Also, a good wagon yard and Oats, hay, &c., always on hand, for traveling customers, *at the very lowest rates.*

Give me a call.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

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. 29tf

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, UNDER the superintendence 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. 14tf

FULTON FOUNDYR

AND IRON WORKS.

HINCKLEY & CO.,

First Street, between Market and Mission Streets, San Francisco,

MANUFACTURERS OF QUARTZ MILLS, SAW MILLS, STEAM ENGINES, PUMPS, CAST IRON FRONTS FOR BUILDINGS &c.

All kinds of Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Every style of finishing to Iron when cast. Repairing of Machinery neatly done.

Pattern-making in all its various forms. Prices reasonable 9m30

NEW BOOKS!

G. K. WILLARD & SON

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM

NEW YORK,

A large assortment of CHOICE

BOOKS,

which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. They have made arrangements by which they will be enabled to provide the reading public with all the standard books of the day, at a very reasonable advance on New York prices.

The books are bought in New York by one of the firm residing there, and any rare books that we may not have in store, we will order for our patrons.

We have on hand an assortment of School Books. Teachers will find it to their advantage to purchase of us. We invite all who want anything in our line of business to give us a call.

Olympia, Nov. 4, 1859. 50tf

NEW STORE

AND

NEW FIRM

AT

TUM WATER!

JOHN SCOTT & CO. TAKE THIS METHOD OF informing their friends that they have opened the store formerly occupied by E. H. WILSON at Tum Water.

We are now opening one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Goods that ever came to this country, and we are determined to sell them at a profit small enough to defy competition.

We intend to change our style of doing business from the credit system to small profits and quick returns. Therefore we must have the cash in hand.

Remember that Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Farming Implements, Fancy Goods and Hardware are perfectly in our line.

Give us a call. Feb. 4, 1859. 11tf

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

M. LOUISSON & 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.

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL

April 22, 1854. 33t

FORWARDING, Storage & Commission

THE undersigned having erected at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, a large and commodious warehouse, well adapted to the storage of grain merchandise, freight, etc., intended for transportation up or down the coast, awaiting the necessary means of conveyance, would inform the shippers and traders of the Sound that they are now prepared to store such articles on the usual terms.

Also, being extensively engaged in the business of TRANSPORTATION, either as owners of or agents for most of the coasting vessels of the Sound, they are further prepared to FORWARD such articles of merchandize, stock, and grain as may be entrusted to them, to any point on the Sound or Straits, Vancouver's Island, or elsewhere, as may be desired, at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms.

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858

DR P. M. O'BRIEN, late Resident Physician and Surgeon of the County Hospital, San Francisco, and of the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, is now in charge of the Marine Hospital, Port Townsend.

Dr. O'BRIEN is also prepared to receive private patients. He flatters himself with the hope that an experience of 16 years to the practice of his profession, both private and Hospital, together which a thorough Medico-Cirurgical education, as evidenced by the proper guarantee of a Diploma to that effect will obtain for him the confidence of the citizens on Puget Sound.

LETTERS addressed—P. M. O'BRIEN, M. D., Port Townsend, will be duly acknowledged.

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

BATHING,

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,

AND SHAMPOOING

SALOON.

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV OLYMPIA, W. T.

N. B. Hot and cold Baths at all hours.

GEO. W. LEE, Proprietor.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1858. n19-tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

H. D HUNTINGTON,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FRUITS,

PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

HAVING made arrangements in Oregon and California to ship fruit by every steamer, would be happy to supply the trade at the lowest rates.

Orders respectfully Solicited.

For particulars, apply to H. WINSOR, Olympia.
Or L. D. DURGIN,
Agent, Port Townsend, W. T.

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1859. 40:tf

GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,

VARNISHES,

BRSHES, COLORS, GLUES,

Etc., Etc.,

NO. 105 CLAY STREET,

25ly *SAN FRANCISCO.*

BLANK MORTGAGES, neatly executed, for sale at this office.

PUGET SOUND MARKET.

THE UNDERSIGNED AVAILS himself of the columns of the Pioneer and Democrat to notify the citizens of Olympia and vicinity that he have recently established the Puget Sound Market, where he intend to keep constantly for sale, at low prices, the very best fresh

BEEF, PORK AND MUTTON.

Also, all kinds of

VEGETABLES.

His shop is on Main street, opposite Nonpareil Saloon.

WM. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

Olympia, April 29, 1859. 23

French, Wilson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FINE Custom made clothing received by every Steamer expressly for Retail.

Orders from the country attended to with care.

115 Sacramento Street—Corner Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. Steamship Co.'s Office.

December 25, 1857. 51tf

Andrew J. Moses,

AUCTIONEER,

Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

C. CROSBY & CO.

TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARD-WARE,
CROCKERY-WARE,

and in fact every thing to supply the wants of the country, which they are selling low for cash or country produce.

Tum Water, W. T., May 12, 1859. 25tf

J. W. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory

March 25, 1859. 18y

A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

WILL REPAIR ANY WORK left with him in the most durable manner and quickest dispatch, and warrant the same.

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

Shop next door to Miles' Saloon, in Washington Hotel, Olympia.

Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

Doors and Windows,

Ex Ship "Leonore."

SIZES DOORS,	2-6 x 6-6,
	2-8 x 6-8,
	2-10 x 6-10,
	3 x 7,
	8-10 WINDOWS.
	9-12 "
	10-12 "
	10-14 "
	10-15 "
	10-16 "
	12-16 "

For sale by FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

J. D. HOLMAN
vs
J. H. WHITCOMB.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Chehalis, ss. } In the District Court of the 2d Judicial dist.

To J. H. WHITCOMB:

You are hereby notified that J. D. Holman has filed a complaint and sued out an attachment against you in said court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the court which shall commence more than three months after the FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1859, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer of said complaint granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover the sum of three hundred and two dollars and thirty-one cents upon two promissory notes for that amount, with interest according to the tenor thereof.

B. P. ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Oct. 29, 1859. 3m50

L. P. FISHER'S

Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NO. 171½ Washington Street, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the
PIONEER & DEMOCRAT, Olympia, W. T.;
Dalles Journal, Dalles, O. T.
Marysville Herald;
Sacramento Union;
Pacific Methodist, Stockton;
Sonora Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Grass Valley Telegraph;
Red Bluff Beacon;
El Dorado Democrat, Placerville;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Shasta Courier;
Mariposa Gazette;
Yreka Weekly Union;
Trinity Journal, Weaverville;
Iowa Hill News;
Volcano Ledger;
Weekly Ledger, Jackson;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
Folsom Dispatch;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angelos Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
San Diego Herald;
Alameda County Gazette;
Placer Courier, Yankee Jim's;
Napa County Reporter;
Sierra Democrat, Downieville;
Humboldt Times;
Oregonian, Portland, O. T.;
Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.;
Herald, Jacksonville, O. T.;
Pacific Christian Advocate, Salem, O. T.;
Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.;
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register, China.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal largest circulating Journals and newspapers published in the Atlantic States.

A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-tf.

WARANTEE and Quit-claim Deeds for sale at this office.