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POETRY.

John and Jonathan.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Said brother Jonathan to John,
"You are the elder born,
And I can bear another's hate,
But not your slightest scorn.
You've lived a life of noble strife,
You've made a world your earth.
Why, when I follow in your steps,
Receive me with a growl?

"I feel the promptings of my youth,
That urge me evermore
To spread my fame, my race, my name,
From shore to farthest shore.
I feel the lightnings in my blood,
The thunders in my hand,
And I must work my destiny
Whoever may withstand.

"And if you'd give me, brother John,
The sympathy I crave,
And stretch your warm fraternal hand
Across the Atlantic wave,
I'd give it such a cordial grasp
That earth should start to see,
And ancient crowns and sceptres shake
That fear both you and me."

Said brother John to Jonathan,
"You do my nature wrong;
I never hated, never scorned,
But loved you well and long.
If, children of the self same sire,
We've quarrel'd now and then,
'Twas only in our early youth,
And not since we were men.

"And if with cautious, cooler blood,
Result of sufferings keen,
I sometimes think you move too fast,
Mistake not what I mean.
I've felt the follies of my youth,
The errors of my prime,
And dreamed for you—my father's son—
A future more sublime.

"And here's my hand, 'tis freely given,
I stretch it o'er the brine,
And wish you from my heart of hearts
A higher life than mine.
Together let us rule the world,
Together work and thrive;
For if you're only twenty-one
I'm scarcely thirty-five.

"And I have strength for nobler work
Than e'er my hand has done,
And realms to rule and truths to plant
Beyond the rising sun.
Take you the West and I the East,
We'll spread ourselves abroad,
With trade and spade and wholesome laws,
And faith in Man and God.

"Take you the West and I the East!
We speak the self-same tongue
That Milton wrote and Chatham spoke
And Burns and Shakspeare sung;
And from our tongue, our hand, our heart,
Shall countless blessings flow,
To light two darkened hemispheres
That know not where they go.

"Our Anglo-Saxon name and fame,
Our Anglo-Saxon speech,
Received their mission straight from Heaven
To civilize and teach.
So here's my hand, I stretch it forth;
Ye meaner lands look on!
From this day hence there's friendship firm
'Twixt Jonathan and John!"

They shook their hands, this noble pair,
And o'er the "electric chain"
Came daily messages of Peace
And Love betwixt them twain,
When other nations, sore oppressed,
Lie dark in Sorrow's night,
They look to Jonathan and John
And hope for coming light.

John Anderson, My Jo.

This exquisite ballad, constructed by Robert Burns out of a different and somewhat exceptionable lyric, has always left something to be wished for and regretted: it is not complete. But who would venture to add to a song of Burns? As Burns left it, it runs thus:

John Anderson, my jo, John,
When we were first acquent,
Your locks were like the raven,
Your bonnie brow was brent;
But now your brow is bald, John,
Your locks are like the snow;
But blessings on your frosty pow,
John Anderson, my jo.

John Anderson, my jo, John,
We climb the hill thegither;
And money a canty day, John,
We've had wi' ane anither;
Now we maun totter down, John,
But hand in hand we'll go,
And sleep thegither at the foot,
John Anderson, my jo.

It is a bold endeavor to attempt to finish the incomplete work of a good artist. Coleridge's "Christabel" remains unfinished, in spite of all the efforts of later bards. "Don Juan" is as much a fragment as ever, though several clever writers have tried to finish the story which Lord Byron left incomplete. But Burn's exquisite ballad, "John Anderson, my Jo"—which has in it no allusion to a future state—no Heaven beyond the dream at the foot of the hill, has received an added stanzas from some American writer, which supplies the missing idea, and, what is very remarkable, expressed in a style so simple, true and touching as to seem a part of the original song. Here it is:

John Anderson, my jo, John,
When we have slept thegither
The sleep that a' maun sleep, John,
We'll wake wi' ane anither;
And in that better warld, John,
Nae sorrow shall we know;
Nor tear we e'er shall part again,
John Anderson, my Jo.

The following additional "finishing-stroke" is given by a correspondent of the N. O. *Delta*, which paper says:

We think this verse, which would be no discredit to even Robert Burns, will *complete* the ballad. The idea, and its expression, of that all-time "honeymoon," is certainly very beautiful:

John Anderson, my Joe, John,
They say 'tis forty year
Since I called you my Joe, John,
Since you called me your dear;
I'm sure it can nae be, John,
Not half sae long ago.—
'Tis but a honeymoon at maist,
John Anderson, my Joe.

MESSAGE

OF THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS IN RELATION TO THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1858.

I have received from Mr. Calhoun, president of the late constitutional convention of Kansas, a copy duly certified by himself, of the constitution framed by that body, with the expression of the hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress, with the view of the admission of Kansas into the Union as an independant state. In compliance with this request, I herewith transmit to Congress for its action, the constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting the public lands, as well as the letter of Mr. Calhoun dated Lecompton 14th ult., by which they were accompanied. Having received but a single copy of the constitution, and ordinance, I send this to the senate.

A great delusion seems to pervade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. This arises from the difficulties of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the government under which they live. When we speak of the affairs in Kansas we are apt to refer merely to the existence of two violent political parties in that territory, divided by the question of slavery, just as we speak of such parties in states.

This presents no adequate idea of the state of the case. The dividing line there is not between two political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the government, but between those who are loyal to this government and those who have endeavored to destroy its existence by force and usurpation, between those who are sustaining and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the territorial government established by congress.

This government would long since have been subverted had it not been protected from assaults by the troops of the United States. Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Ever since that period a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the government, with a military leader at their had of a most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly denounced and defied, the government to which they swore allegiance, and have been all this time in a state of rebellion against its authority. They have all the time been endeavoring to subvert it and establish a revolutionary government under the so-called Topeka constitution in its stead. Even at this very moment the Topeka legislature is in session.

Whoever has read the correspondence of Gov. Walker with the state department, recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not overdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the United States from the territory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the regular government and the execution of the laws.

In his very first dispatch to the secretary of state, dated June 2d, 1857, he says—

"A most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling of the so-called Topeka legislature with the view to the enactment of an entire code of laws. Of course it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result, as it would lead to an inevitable and disastrous collision, and, in fact, renew civil war in Kansas."

This was perverted by the efforts of Gov. Walker, but soon he had to send to Gen. Harney to request him to furnish a regiment of dragoons to proceed to the city of Lawrence; and this for the reason that he had received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observation, that a dangerous rebellion had occurred, involving open defiance of the laws, and the establishment of an insurgent government in that city.

In the governor's dispatch of July 15th, he informed the secretary of state that the movement in Lawrence was the beginning of a plan of organization in that city to organize a rebellion throughout the territory, and especially in all the towns, cities and counties where the republican party have a majority.

"Lawrence is the hot bed of all abolition movements in this territory. It is the centre established by the abolition societies of the east, and whilst there are a respectable number of people there, it is filled by a considerable number of merchants who are paid by the abolition societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent the peaceful settlement of this question.

Having failed in inducing their own so-called Topeka state legislature to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and if not arrested, rebellion will extend throughout the Territory."

And again—"In order to send this communication immediately by mail, I must close, assuring you that the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the republican party of this territory, instigated, as I entertain no doubt they are, by eastern societies, having in view results most disastrous to the government and the Union, and that the continued presence of Gen. Harney is indispensable, as was originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries."

On the 20th of July, 1857, Gen. Lane, under the authority of the Topeka constitution, undertook, as Gov. Walker says, to organize the whole free state party into volunteers, and to take the names of all who refused enrollment. The proposed object was to protect the polls at the election in August of a new insurgent Topeka state legislature. The object in taking the names of all who refused enrollment is to terrify the free state conservatives into submission. This is proved by the recent atrocities committed on such men by the Topekaites.—The speedy location of large bodies of regular troops here with two batteries is necessary.

The Lawrence insurgents await the development of this new military organization. In the governor's dispatch of the 27th he says—"Lane and his staff everywhere deny the authority of the territorial laws, and counsel a total disregard of these enactments." Without making any further quotations of a similar character from other dispatches of Gov. Walker, it appears by reference to Secretary Stanton's communication to Gen. Cass, 9th December last, that the important step of calling the legislature together was taken after Gov. Walker had become satisfied that the election ordered by the convention on the 21st inst. could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed.

So intense was the disloyal feeling among the enemies of the government established by congress, that an election which afforded them opportunities, if in the majority, of making Kansas a free state, according to their own professed desire, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed. The truth is, that till the present moment, the enemies of the existing government still adhere to their Topeka revolutionary government.

The very first paragraph of the message of Gov. Robinson, dated 7th Dec., to the Topeka legislature now assembled at Lawrence, contains an open defiance of the laws and constitution of the United States.

The governor says that the convention which framed the Topeka constitution, originated with the people of the Kansas Territory. They have adopted and ratified the same twice by a direct vote, also indirectly through the election of state officers and members of the state legislature. Yet it has pleased the administration to regard the whole proceeding as revolutionary.

The Topeka government adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity is a government in direct opposition to the government as presented and recognized by congress. It is usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of any state to undertake to establish a separate government within its limits for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might complain against the legitimate state government. Such a principle, if carried into existence, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy.

From this statement of facts the reason becomes palpable. The enemies of the government authorized by congress, have refused to vote for the delegates to the Kansas constitutional convention, and also, afterwards, on the question of slavery submitted by it to the people. It is because they have ever refused to sanction or recognize any other constitution than that framed at Topeka. Had the whole Lecompton constitution been submitted to the people, the adherents of this organization would doubtless have voted against it, because if successful they would then have removed the obstacles out of the way of their own revolutionary constitution. They would have done this, not upon the consideration of the merits of the whole or part of the Lecompton constitution, but simply because they have ever resisted the authority of the government authorized by congress from which it emanated.

Such being the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Territory, what was the right, as well as the duty, of the law-abiding people? Were they silently and patiently to submit to the Topeka usurpation, or to adopt the necessary measures to establish a constitution under the authority of the organic law of congress?

That this law recognized the right of the territory without an enabling act of congress to form a state constitution, is too clear for argument. For congress to leave the people of the territory perfectly free in framing their constitution to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States, and then to say that they should not be permitted to proceed and frame the constitution in their own way, without express authority from congress, appears to be almost a contradiction of terms. It would be much more plausible to contend that congress had no power to pass such an enabling act, than to argue that the people of a territory might be kept out of the Union for an indefinite period, and till it might please congress to permit them to exercise the right of self-government. This would be to adopt not their own way, but the way which congress might prescribe.

It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a constitution than the people of Kansas have done. It was necessary to first ascertain whether it was the desire of the people to be relieved from territorial dependence, and establish a state government. For this purpose the territorial legislature in 1855 passed a law for taking the sense of the people of the territory upon the expediency of calling a convention to form a state constitution.

At the general election held in October, 1856, the sense of the people was accordingly taken, and they decided in favor of a constitution. It is true that at this election the enemies of the territorial government did not vote, because they were then engaged at Topeka, without the slightest pretext of lawful authority in framing a constitution of their own for subverting the territorial government.

In pursuance of this decision of the people in favor of the convention, the territorial legislature on the 27th February, 1857, passed an act for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June, 1857, to frame a state constitution. This law is as fair in its provisions as any that ever passed a legislative body for a similar purpose.

The right of suffrage at this election is clearly and justly defined; every *bona fide* citizen of the United States above the age of 21, and who had resided therein for three months, previous to that date, was entitled to a vote. In order to avoid all interference from the neighboring states and territories with the freedom and fairness of the election, a provision was made for the registry of qualified voters, and pursuant thereof nine thousand two hundred and fifty-one votes were registered.

Gov. Walker did his whole duty in urging all qualified citizens of Kansas to vote at this election. In his inaugural address on the 27th of May he informed them that, "under our practice the preliminary act of framing a state constitution is uniformly performed through the instrumentality of a convention of delegates, chosen by the people themselves.

That convention is now about to be elected by you under the call of the territorial legislature, created and still recognised by the authority of congress and clothed by it, in the comprehensive language of the organic law, with full power to make such an enactment.

The territorial legislature then, in assembling this convention, were fully sustained by the act of congress, and the authority of the convention is distinctly recognized in my instructions from the President of the United States."

The governor also clearly and distinctly informs them what would be the consequences if they did not participate in the election. The people of Kansas, then, he says, "are invited by the highest authority known to the constitution to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a constitution and state government."

The law has performed its functions when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout the whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency, and absentees are as much bound with the law and constitution, where there is no fraud or violation by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative.

It may also be observed, that at this period, any hope, if such had existed, that the Topeka constitution would ever be recognized by congress, must have been abandoned. Congress had adjourned on the 3d of March without having recognized the legal existence of the territorial legislature in a variety of forms which I need not enumerate. Indeed, the delegate elected to the house of representatives under a territorial law, had been admitted to a seat, and had just completed his term of service the day previous to my inauguration. This was a propitious moment for settling all difficulties of Kansas; this the time for abandoning the revolutionary Topeka organization, and for the enemies of the existing government to conform to the laws and unite with its friends in framing a state constitution.

But they refused so to do, and the consequence of their refusal to submit to the lawful authority, and vote at the election for delegates, may yet prove to be of the most deplorable character. Would that be respect for the laws of the land which so eminently distinguished the men of the last generation, could they be revived? It is a disregard and a violation of law which has for years kept the territory of Kansas in a state of almost open rebellion against its government; it is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah.—Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to the laws. Should a general spirit against its enforcement prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation. We acknowledge no master but law, and should we cut loose from its restraints, and every one do what seems good in his own eyes, our case would indeed be hopeless.

The enemies of territorial government determined still to resist the authority of congress; they refused to vote for the delegates to the convention, not because from circumstances which I need not detail, there was an omission to register the comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties in Kansas in the early spring of 1857, but because they had determined at all hazards to adhere to their revolutionary organization and defeat the establishment of any other constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka. The election was therefore suffered to pass by default, but of this result the qualified electors who refused to vote can never complain. From this review it is manifest that the Lecompton convention, according to every principle of constitutional law, was legally constituted and invested with power to frame a constitution.

The sacred principle of popular sovereignty has been invoked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas. But in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised in this country if not through the instrumentality of established law?

In certain small republics of ancient times they assembled in primary meetings, passed laws and directed public affairs. In our country this is manifestly impossible.—Popular sovereignty can be exercised here only through the ballot, and if the people will refuse the exercise of it in this manner, as they have done in Kansas at the election of delegates, it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated. The Kansas convention, thus lawfully constituted, proceeded to frame a constitution, and having completed the work, finally adjourned on the 7th of November last. They did not think proper to submit the whole of this constitution to the popular vote, but did submit the question of whether Kansas should be a free or slave state, to the people.

This was the question which had convulsed the Union, and shaken it to its very centre. This was the question which had lighted the flames of civil war in Kansas, and produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the confederacy. It was of a character so paramount in respect to the condition of Kansas as to fix the anxious attention of the people of the whole country upon it alone. No person thought of any other question. For my own part, when I instructed Gov. Walker in general terms in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, I had no object in view except the all-absorbing question of slavery.

In what manner the people of Kansas might regulate their own concerns, was not the subject which attracted my attention. In fact, the general provisions of the recent state constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and excellent that it would be difficult to go far wrong at the present day in framing a new constitution. I then believed, and still believe, that under the organic act, the Kansas convention were bound to submit this all important question of slavery to the people.

It was never my opinion, however, that independently of this act they would have been bound to submit any portion of the constitution to a popular vote to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion this would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of our republic. It would have been in opposition to the principle which pervades our institutions and which is every day carried into practice, that the people have a right to delegate to the representatives chosen by themselves their sovereign power to frame constitutions, to make laws and perform many other important acts, without requiring that these should be subjected to their subsequent approbation.

It would be a most inconsistent limitation of their own power, imposed by the people upon themselves, to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner which they saw proper. It is true that the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased, required the convention to submit the constitution to a popular vote; but this they have not done.

The only remedy therefore in this case is that which exists in all other similar cases. If the delegates who framed the Kansas constitution have in any manner violated the will of their constituents the people always possess the power to change their constitution or laws according to their own pleasure.

The question of slavery was submitted to the election of the people on the 21st of Dec. last, in obedience to the mandate of the constitution. Here again a fair opportunity was presented to the adherents of the Topeka constitution, if they were the majority, to decide this exciting question in their own way, and thus restore the peace of that distracted territory; but they again refused to exercise the right of popular sovereignty, and again suffered the election to pass by default.

I heartily rejoiced that a wiser and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of these people on the first Monday in January, and that they did on that day vote under the Lecompton constitution for a governor and other state officers, a member of congress and members of the legislature. This election was warmly contested by the parties, and a larger vote polled than at any previous election in the territory.

We may now reasonably hope that the revolutionary Topeka organization will be speedily and finally abandoned, and this will go far towards a final settlement of the unhappy differences in Kansas.

If frauds have been committed at this election by one or both parties, the legislature and the people of Kansas under their constitution, know how to redress themselves and punish their detestable, but too common enemies without our interference.

The people of Kansas have then in their own way, and in strict accordance with the organic law, framed a constitution and state government—have submitted the all-important question of slavery to the people, and have elected a governor, a member of congress, the state legistature and other state officers; and they now ask admission into the Union under the constitution, republican in its form.

It is for congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the state which has thus been created. For my own part, I am decidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the Kansas question.

This will carry out the great principle of non-intervention, sanctioned by the organic act; which declares in express language in favor of the non-intervention of congress with slavery in the states and territories, leaving the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

In this manner localising the question of slavery, and confining it to the people, who are immediately concerned, every patriot anxiously expected that the question would be banished from the halls of congress, where it has always exerted a baneful influence throughout the country.

It is proper that I should refer to the elections held under the act of the territorial legislature on the first Monday of January, on the Lecompton constitution. This election was held after the territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign state, and when no authority existed in the territorial legislature which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character.

The election, which was peaceably conducted under my instructions, involved strange inconsistency. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton constitution, were, at the same time and place, recognizing its valid existence in the most solid and authentic manner, by voting under its provisions. I have as yet received no official information of the result of this election. It may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and the whole country that will result from its immediate admission into the Union, as well as the disasters that may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of the admission, and that fine Territory hitherto torn by dissensions will rapidly increase in population and wealth and speedily realize the blessings and comfort which follow agriculture and mechanical industry.

The people then will be sovereign and can regulate their own affairs in their own way; if the majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State there is no other possible mode by which it can be effected so speedily as by its prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. It can make constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say that they can impose fetters upon their own power which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this they might tie their own hands just as well for a hundred as for ten years.

These are the fundamental principles of American freedom, and are recognized in some form by every State constitution, and if Congress, in the act of admission, shall think proper to recognize them, I can perceive no objection; this has been done emphatically in the constitution of Kansas. It declares in its bill of rights that "all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit, and they therefore have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform and abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper."

The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a constitution framed and established in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by a previous constitution. If, therefore, a provision changing the constitution of Kansas after the year 1864 could by possibility be construed into a prohibition to make such change previous to that period of prohibition, it would be wholly unavailing. The legislature already elected may at its first session submit the question to a vote of the people, whether they will or not have a convention to amend their constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the constitution of the United States. Kansas is therefore at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. Without this the equality of the sovereign States composing the Union will be violated, and the use and enjoyment of a territory acquired by the common treasure of all the States would be closed against the people and property of nearly half the members of the confederacy. Slavery can therefore never be prohibited in Kansas except through the means of a constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if the majority of the people desire it, as by admitting her into the Union under the present constitution.

On the other hand, should Congress reject the constitution, under the idea of affording the disaffected in Kansas a third opportunity to prohibit slavery in the State, which they might have done twice before if in the majority, no man can foretell the consequences.

If Congress, for the sake of those men who refused to vote for delegates to the convention, when they might have excluded slavery from the constitution, and who afterwards refused to vote on the 21st of

Dec., when they might, as they claim, have stricken slavery from the constitution, should now reject the State because slavery remains in the constitution, it is manifest that the agitation upon this subject will be renewed in a more alarming form than it has ever before assumed.

Every patriot in the country had indulged the hope that the Kansas-Nebraska act would have put a final end to the slavery agitation in Congress, which had for more than twenty years convulsed the country and endangered the Union. This act involved great and fundamental principles, and if fairly carried into effect will settle the question. Should agitation again be revived, should the people of sister States be again estranged from each other, with more than former bitterness, this will arise from a cause, so far as the interests of Kansas are concerned, more trifling and insignificant than has ever stirred the elements of a great people into commotion.

To the people of Kansas the only practical difference between admission or rejection depend simply upon the fact whether they can themselves more speedily change their present constitution if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second constitution to be submitted to Congress hereafter, even if this were a question of mere expediency and not of right. A small difference of time one way or the other is not of the least importance when contrasted with the evils which must necessarily result to the whole country from the revival of the slavery agitation.

In considering the question, it should never be forgotten that in proportion to its insignificance, let the question be what it may, so far as it affects a few thousand inhabitants of Kansas, who from the beginning resisted the constitution and the laws for this very reason, rejection of the constitution will be so much the more keenly felt by the people of fourteen States of the Union where slavery is recognized under the Constitution of the United States. Again: the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union will restore peace and quiet to the whole country. Already the affairs of the Territory have engrossed an undue proportion of the public attention, and have sadly afflicted the friendly relations of the people of the States with each other, and aroused the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union.

Kansas once admitted, the excitement becomes localized, and would soon die away for want of outside ailment, and then every difficulty could be settled by the ballot box. Besides, and no trifling consideration, I shall then be enabled to withdraw the troops from Kansas and employ them on a service where they are much needed. They have been kept there on the earnest importunity of Gov. Walker, to maintain the existence of the Territorial government and secure the execution of the laws. He considered at least 2000 regular troops under the command of General Harney necessary. Acting upon this reliable information, I have been obliged, in some degree, to interfere with the expedition to Utah, in order to keep down the rebellion in Kansas, which has involved very heavy expenses to the government. Kansas once admitted, it is believed that there will no longer be occasion there for the troops.

I have thus performed my duty in this important question, under a deep sense of my responsibility to God and my country.

My public life will terminate in a brief period, and I have no other object of earthly ambition than to leave my country in a peaceful and prosperous condition, and to live in the affections and respect of my countrymen.

The dark and ominous clouds now impending over the Union I conscientiously believe will be disssipated with honor to every portion of it, by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress: whereas, if she should be rejected I greatly fear these clouds will become darker and more ominous than ever yet threatened the Constitution and the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

About the Mormons.

We find the following in the Oregon *Statesman* of March 16th. From it we infer that the Salmon river "stake in Zion" in this Territory is abandoned, and that the "Saints," wherever dispersed, are summoned within the gates of the modern Sodom. Late advices from Salt Lake city go to show that most of the Mormons who left San Barnardino are much dissatisfied, and would all return if they could obtain back the property they sacrificed in obedience to the orders of their masters. So we apprehend it will be with the Mormons from this and Oregon Territory:

"THE OREGON MORMONS OFF FOR SALT LAKE.—It will be recollected that we last fall stated that the Mormon missionaries had made a number of converts in Lane county. In obedience to the order of Brigham Young, calling in all the saints, they, with all the Mormons in this and Washington Territories, numbering sixty or seventy, have left for Salt Lake, under charge of the two missionaries. Mr. Brauer, of Josephine county, informs us that he met the train last week, about 20 miles beyond Eugene City, and that they were there overtaken by about fifty men, who took from the Mormons two young girls they were taking with them. The mothers of the girls were Mormons, and objected to the taking away of their daughters. Mr. Brauer says the discussion between the Mormons and the rescue party was rather rich. Some of these Mormons we believe are from about Oregon City."

The San Francisco *Herald* of March 19th says "the news received from Utah last evening via New York, adds but little to the intelligence received by the last Salt Lake mail that reached Los Angeles. It is gratifying to know that the troops under Col. Johnston are in good quarters, and are supplied with abundant provisions. The report received by last steamer, that the Government intended to purchase from the Mormons their property at Salt Lake, is not repeated. The indications are ominous, and the measures taken and recommended by the War Department, show that the Administration are convinced a campaign will be necessary in the spring. Col. Johnston is to receive a Brigadier Generalship, and judging by the tone of his letter published in another column, he is well qualified for the important station he has been selected to fill. He believes actual hostilities will take place, and that such a result will be the most effective means to solve a difficult political question."

The following are extracts from a letter written by Col. JOHNSTON, commander of the Utah expedition, to a member of his family in Louisville, Ky.,—dated *Camp Scott, near Fort Bridger, Black Fork of Green River, Dec. 12th*, 1858:"

"Some think the Mormons, when it is necessary to make the issue with them, will submit to the government. I do not agree with them. I think their fanaticism and villainy will lead them to try one encounter at least; and I think our government out to desire it, as affording a simple solution to a difficult political question. If they resist, a final settlement would be on the basis of a conquest. We would then dictate to them the terms of adjustment.

"Brigham Young wrote to me a few days since sending as a present some 800 pounds of salt, or if preferred, we might buy it for the troops. Knowing they would entertain a fiendish delight in the knowledge that we would starve or freeze, neither of which we intend to do, although we have no salt, I sent it back to him with this message:—"That Brigham Young and his associates are in rebellion against the government; that until they return to their allegiance and obey the laws, I will accept no favor or courtesy from them, nor hold any correspondence with them; that when I advance, the people who remain at their homes or engage only in their private business, will be undisturbed. *If I find them arrayed in arms I will attack them wherever I meet them*; that if they entertained the delusive hope that the army would retire from the Territory, they had better banish it; *that the army will never take one step back!*"

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1858.

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

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

The President's Message.

We publish to-day, as will be observed, the able message of President BUCHANAN to Congress concerning the Kansas constitution, containing, as it does, a concise history of past troubles and present difficulties which seem to have so persistently surrounded, and are still sought to be thrust in the way of all attempts at a satisfactory adjudication of the Kansas question, and remove it from the field of congressional strife.

It is claimed by members of the Cabinet—by leading spirits, in and out of Congress, that the document is an unanswerable argument in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton constitution. It appears to have produced a sensation which for some time past is unknown to have accompanied a Presidential message of a special character, and is regarded as the ablest state paper since the days of Gen. JACKSON.

The opposition to the measure in Congress appears to be softening down, and misapprehensions as to the exact position assumed by leading members on the question are being cleared up and explained away. "We are glad to see," says the St. Louis *Republican*, "that Senator DOUGLAS has, in a late debate with Mr. BROWN, defined his position in a way to vindicate himself from the charge of inconsistency of opinion as respects the doctrine of 'popular sovereignty.' Mr. Douglas, in that debate distinctly declared that he did not think an Enabling Act a necessary prerequisite to the admission of a Territory into the Union. He also as distinctly declared that he did not think it necessary that a Constitution, under which it is proposed to admit a Territory, should be submitted to the popular vote. Nothing less than declarations like these could have been expected from Mr. Douglas. Still, some expressions which he had dropped in previous debates, this session, had occasioned some doubts about his exact position. His explanations now, which are very precise and definite, have removed these doubts."

Our readers will find in the following article, which we copy from the Boston *Statesman*, additional and pointed evidence sustaining the President in the assumption that a state of rebellion actually has and does exist in Kanas, against the legal and established government thereof. That the leaders of the black-republican party in that territory are as guilty of treason against the government as BRIGHAM YOUNG, and his satelites, the evidence is fast being brought to light. The *Statesman* says:

"The clear, straightforward and very able message of President Buchanan will command the attention of the whole country. It traces, with fairness and justice, the progress of that illegal movement, the Topeka organization, down to the present time. It characterizes this properly as a rebellious movement, and it points to it as the key of the whole of the troubles that now exist in Kansas. As a remedy, it proposes an immediate admission of the territory of Kansas to the full rights of a sovereign state of this Union; and it urges that such action will be a final settlement of this question, so far as congress and the country are concerned; and it presents the reasons for this measure in a manly and satisfactory manner.

"It may be profitable to recur to the origin of this Topeka party movement. Its organization was consummated at the famous Big Springs convention of Sept. 5 and 6, 1855, when resolutions were adopted to oppose all laws passed by the legal legislature "to a bloody issue." This convention recommended as follows:—"We recommend to our friends throughout the territory the organization of volunteer companies and the procurement and preparation of arms." This vital fact was first communicated to the President of the United States by Governor Shannon in an official letter, dated November 28, 1855, in the following terms:—"Affairs in this territory are daily assuming a shape of real danger to the peace and good order of society. I am well satisfied that there exists in this territory a secret military organization which has for its object, among other things, resistance to the laws by force."—Into such hands and for such purposes went the eastern supply of Sharp's rifles. While the government was writing thus officially, Governor Reeder, on the free state side, was writing to his own friends (Feb. 12, 1856,) that he was opposed to their purpose "of putting a set of laws in operation in opposition to the territorial government. We will be so far as legality goes in the wrong." And Reeder exclaimed—"*What consumate folly is there not in such a move.*" Such is the origin of the illegality which President Buchanan traces from the advent of Gov. Walker, and so justly characterizes as rebellious.

"Again: the leaders of this piece of 'consummate folly' have persisted in it, in all their acts, except one—i. e., voting for a territorial legislature in October last, down to this day. It should be recollected that the "legislature" and "governor" elected under this Topeka movement have annually met; and at the present session this body passed resolutions under the advice of the sham governor, requesting the territorial legislature, legally elected in October, which is also under the control of the free state men, to dissolve! Or rather, to first transfer its functions over to the Topeka legislature, and then dissolve! The ground assumed by the Topekaites in 1858 is precisely that which was assumed at the Big Springs convention of 1855; namely, that the October election, held under the legal territorial legislature, was not a valid election, as there was no law in the territory but the Topeka law! But the free state majority of the legal legislature had the good sense to decline this anarchical proposal, and instead of abdicating, they proceeded to assert their own authority by the passage of laws. It was the first action of the common-sense members of the free state party against the rabid ultraists; the second step was their bolt at the last free state convention, and their vote of January 4th.

"Such is the phase of the Kansas question as now presented. Shall this rebellious movement be sanctioned? Or shall the principle of legality be sustained? The President recommends the latter. He proposes to put an end to all this complication about Kansas by an immediate admission of it into the Union. The position that the Lecompton constitution does not represent the will of the majority, is met by the fact, admitted by even free state men, that such misrepresentation is the fruit of their own "consummate folly;" and that it can be remedied immediately. If any doubts existed as to the competency of Kansas, under the Lecompton constitution, to change its constitution, before 1864, they are dissipated entirely by the decided language of the President. It will be fully competent for the first state legislature elected—for the one now elected—to inaugurate measures to change the constitution at once; as quickly as it can be done under the forms of law. If, then, it be true that even a portion of the pro-slavery men of Kansas are opposed to the Lecompton constitution, as well as the whole of the free state party, there will be absolutely nothing in the way of an immediate change of this constitution so that it will reflect the wishes of the people; when this state, as fully as any other state, can manage her own concerns in her own way.—This is the policy of the national administration.

"This administration was borne into power by the only national party—which is in favor of giving peace to the country by a final settlement of the slavery question. It is composed of our most illustrious statesman: of veterans in the democratic ranks, who never have been found unfaithful to the democratic principle, and who have been always true to their whole country. Such an administration has a right to have its measures candidly examined by its friends. Such an examination will show that, thus far, whatever may have been the action in Kansas, there was but one course for the President, i. e., to follow in the line of the law; and that course he has pursued. He has protected the ballot box; and if frauds are practised in making returns, these must obviously be sought out and corrected by the proper local tribunals. Peace having been maintained and freedom of election secured, the President has discharged his duty; and neither he nor the administration can be justly held responsible for the complications which arise from the insane non-action and rebellious course of fanatic or unscrupulous free state leaders.

"Let Kansas be admitted, as the *New York News* forcibly remarks, and a new Convention will at once be called in the State; a new Constitution will be framed and submitted to the people—all without further permission or action of Congress, and without causing even so much as a ripple on the surface of our national politics. Kansas as a sovereign State will do what she pleases, responsible only to herself, uninfluenced by Federal Governors and Secretaries, and without reference to any Congressional supervisory power. The admission of Kansas, in a word, is the most plenary enabling act that can be passed; it is the only act by which Kansas becomes wholly independent of any possible future Executive interference or Congressional legislation. And it is the shortest way of arriving at this much desired result.—Whether Kansas continue a Territory or become a State, a new Convention would be called, that Convention must act, and the people must approve or reject; but if the people approve the work of the new Convention, their approval, if acting as the people of a sovereign State, is *final* and *concludes* the question; while, if they still act as the people of a Territory, they must come *once more* before Congress, when a majority in either House may defeat and undo their work. Which, then, is the best way of disposing of the question? Undoubtedly the way indicated in the President's Message."

Report of War Commission.

We received by the last mail the report of the War Commissioners, (addressed to the Secretary of War), appointed at the last Congress, to ascertain the expenses incurred in the Indian wars in Oregon and Washington Territories. There is no mistification in the report whatever. It is clear and concise, and comparatively quite brief—covering but sixteen pages. From it we extract the following statement of war debt of the two Territories:

"A general abstract of the work of the commission has been made, and is herewith accompanying, showing the results of its labors in each Territory. These general abstracts refer to each district department of the service, and exhibit the total of expenses necessarily incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington by the territorial governments of said Territories; for the maintenance of the volunteer forces engaged in said war, including pay of volunteers, as follows:

"The expenses of Oregon, the sum of four million four hundred and forty-nine thousand nine hundred and forty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents, $4,449,949 33.)

"Expenses of Washington, one million four hundred and eighty-one thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-five cents, ($1,481,475 45.)

"Making a grand total of expenses incurred by the Territories during the war of five millions nine hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-eight cents, ($5,931,424 78.)

"There are poubtless, to some limited extent, irregular and unascertained claims growing out of the late volunteer service, which have not come to the notice of the commission, but such will be found inconsiderable.

"Numerous claims for compensation for the spoliation of property by hostile Indians during the war have been presented to the commission; but such claims, however meritorious, have not been acted on, not being considered within the proper province of the board."

By the same mail we received from Washington the report of J. ROSS BROWNE, Esq., (special agent of the Treasury Department), on the subject of the Indian war in Oregon and Washington Territories. This report is an able vindication of the people of the two Territories from the many calumnies which have met the public eye to their intended disparagement, from the late commandant of the Pacific military department, and those that espoused his unfortunate quarrel, as also, a signal rebuke to all those who have given currency to the miserable falsehood that the war was inaugurated by the citizens of those Territories for objects of speculation—for the purpose of plundering the public treasury. Mr. BROWNE says "the origin of the Indian war is not different from that of any other Indian war. It is the natural result of immigration and settlement," &c. "It was a war of destiny—bound to take place whenever the causes reached their culminating point," &c. Again, he says: "The treaties were not the cause of the war. I have already shown that the war had been determined upon long before. If Gov. STEVENS is to blame because *he did not so frame the treaties as to stop the war*, or stop it by not making treaties at all, then that charge should be specifically brought against him. My own opinion is, that he had no more control over the course of events than the Secretary of War in Washington."

The following are closing paragraphs of the report, from which we think the people on the Atlantic side can justly conclude, that, in the language of Mr. BROWNE, the "war speculation" charged upon the settlers of Washington Territory, presents a very unprofitable appearance:

"Upon a careful perusal of all the despatches, I find nothing to sustain the charge of speculation. No person can visit the Territories of Oregon and Washington, converse with the people, see them on their farms and at their daily labors, and consider their true interests, without coming to the conclusion that such a charge is absurd and monstrous.

"What could they hope to gain? Few of them had anything to spare upon which to base a speculation. A farmer is well off who has his fields fenced in, a few head of oxen, and three or four cows. If he got treble price for his stock, the sale, upon an unlimited credit, would have been a sacrifice to him. His farm must go to ruin. The interests of the settlers of nearly every pursuit are nearly identical. Their future prospects depend chiefly upon the prosperity of the country, the increase of immigration, enhancement in the value of property, security of life, opening of new facilities for the transportation of their products. All this was diametrically opposed to a war. No compensation that government could make would atone for the murder of families, the stoppage of labor everywhere, the loss of time, the suspension of immigration and the numerous evils resulting from this disastrous conflict.

"The commissioners at Vancouver have faithfully and impartially performed their duty. Whatever sum they may have decided upon in estimating this war debt, I hold that amount to be justly due, and trust that Congress will at once provide for its extinguishment."

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA!

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM THE STATES!

Summary of News.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamer *Columbia*—C. C. DALL, commanding—arrived in the Port of Olympia, on Friday, the 26th inst.—(a few hours less than six days from San Francisco)—with the U. S. Mails, freight and passengers. The *Columbia* touched at all the way-ports—experienced strong northerly winds to Humboldt; from thence, southerly winds prevailed.

We are indebted to purser DAVIS for files of papers from the Atlantic side up to Feb. 20th, and from San Francisco, of March 20th. Also, for the following passenger list, and consignees of freight:

PASSENGERS FOR PUGET SOUND.

Major Alvord, Lieut. Scott, E. L. Davis, S. B. Boswell, H. Roeder, Geo. Gray, E. Nichols, C. Fetton, Jno. Roach, Jno. Stewart, O. J. Hickox, Jno. Larkin, E. May, and H. R. White.

CONSIGNEES AT OLYMPIA.

Phillips, Horton, & Co., W. Wright, Jas. Tilton, C. Crosbie, T. M. Read, A. J. Miller, Willard & Whitworth, G. K. Willard & Son, Barnes & Ayers.

The following summary of news has been gleaned from the San Francisco *Herald*, and *Globe*, *Forney's Philadelphia Press*, the N. Y. *News*, and N. O. *Delta*.

We observe a paragraph in the San Francisco *Herald*—a rumor, apparently—to the effect that the "Senate Committee on Territories will report against the admission of Oregon at this time, on the ground that she has not sufficient population, that no urgent necessity exists for her immediate admission, and that her citizens do not desire it"

We should like to be informed in what manner the information reached the committee, that the people of Oregon do not desire that territory to become a state.—We should have thought that the vote of of the people, ratifying the Constitution would have been conclusive on that point.

TERRITORY OF CARSON.—The House Committee on Territories, at their meeting, Feb. 16, directed a bill to be submitted at the next meeting, for the organization of a new Territory out of all territory west of Salt Lake, in Utah, to be called Carson.

☞The Senate Committee on Territories, it is said will report a bill to organize the Territory of Arizona, which has been delayed by some trouble about the boundaries.

The leading democratic politicians in Washington City, newspaper correspondents and the administration press generally, are very positive in their convictions that the Kansas Lecompton Constitution will be adopted by Congress.

The Washington Correspondent of the San Francisco *Globe*, writing under date of Feb. 19th, says: "Your State is too far off to appreciate fully all the bearing of the case, but I again repeat what I wrote you, that *Kansas will be admitted with the Lecompton Constitution!*"

The editor of the San Francisco *Globe*, gives the following extracts from private letters received by him from prominent and reliable democrats on the Atlantic side:

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1858.

"The great question of the day is likely to be soon settled by the Admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. It is now generally conceded that this will be done within the next three or four weeks."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1858.

"The opinion is further confirmed that Kansas must and will come in in less than a month."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1858.

"My candid opinion is, that Kansas will be admitted into the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution within twenty days."

In the Senate the Kansas message has been referred to the committee on Territories, and in the House it was referred to a select committee of fifteen.

No final action has yet been had, although it is universally conceded that the Administration will have a large majority in the Senate, and also a sufficient majority in the House to admit Kansas at once.—The N. Y. *Herald* states that "a caucus of Democratic Senators was held on the 20th ult., to arrange the order of business of the Senate. It was agreed to dispose first of the bill providing for the increase of the army, and then take up the bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union. To the Minnesota bill an amendment will be made providing for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, said constitution so amended as to drop the clause which prohibits the people of Kansas from altering it till 1864. There is no doubt of the result of this plan of admitting a free and a slave State together. It will pass the Senate by six or eight majority."

In the Senate on the 18th ult, three reports on the admission of Kansas were made by the Territorial Committee. First, the report and bill of the majority, presented by Mr. Green, the chairman of the committee, admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; next Senator Douglas' report, and lastly the Republican view of the question, by Senators Collamer and Wade.

☞The Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature have written to Senator Pugh, withdrawing all instructions as to how he shall vote on the Kansas question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1858.

John Calhoun in his defense, published this morning, says that he has written to Gov. Denver to procure sworn statements of the Judges of the controverted Delaware Crossing Precinct, and to have them taken under such circumstances as will secure a free and unbiased exhibition of the facts. By the sworn statements so procured, he shall be governed in giving certificates of the election of members of the Legislature from Delaware County. If it shall (as probably it will) place the Government of Kansas in the hands of his enemies, no one will regret it more than he, yet he shall honestly discharge his official duties.

On the subject of Utah affairs, the Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Globe*, says that matters seem in *statu quo*, as nothing of late has transpired in Congress, of importance on that subject. He says:—

"There is much opposition to the Bill for the increase of the Army, although there is no doubt but that it will ultimately pass so as to raise four or five regiments to serve during the Mormon War. If it does there will still be some chance for the Californians. General Scott (who does not like your State because she was against him in 1852,) declines going there, although his state-rooms were engaged, and it is not altogether unlikely that Gen'l Harney will shortly leave for the Pacific. He has been ordered here from Kansas by the War Department, and it really seems that when any matter which requires energy is on the tapis, his services are demanded. *I is rumored, and I have no doubt correctly so, that the principal movements against the "Latter Day Saints" will be made from Walla-walla and California, so you may look out for brisk times in your city very shortly.*"

From the Mormon prisoners and straggling Utah Indians, Colonel Johnson was well advised of the movements of the Saints, who were making active preparations to continue their resistance to the troops in the spring. Their municipal regulations were very stringent, and they looked with suspicion upon everbody the least inclined to favor the action of the U. S. government. Governor Cummings was performing the duties of his office as well as he was able. The outward bound mails were making good progress, and the many Indians whom they met manifested friendly relations.

☞The presence of Gen. Harney and Col. Sumner at Washington, has reference to the arrangements for the spring and summer campaign against the Mormons.—There is at present no definite course of policy adopted. The administration is waiting to see what Congress intends to do in relation to the additional regiments asked for.

☞The committee on Military Affairs of the House has decided to report in favor of five regiments of volunteers, to be called out if deemed necessary by the President. Mr. Faulkner, of Va., dissents from the views of the majority, and will, on behalf of the minority of that committee, present a bill to add to the regular army.

☞A Bill is before Congress, introduced by Mr. McKibben, to give the contract for carrying the California mails to a Company, who, it is stated, offer to take them from New York and New Orleans, through *via* Tehuantepec, in first class boats, for one-fourth less than is paid at present, and deliver them in 14 or 15 days.

SAN FRANCISCO MINT.—On motion of Mr. Gwin, a resolution was adopted by the Senate, on Feb. 15th, instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for increasing the facilities of refining gold for coinage at the San Francisco Mint.

☞A personal difficulty between the Hon. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, son of Henry Clay, and Mr. Cullum, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, resulted in a regular fist fight between these gentlemen at Brown's Hotel. It appears that Mr. Clay and Mr. Cullum were drinking at the bar of Brown's Hotel, when Mr. Cullum proposed as a toast "The illustrious sire of a degenerate son," at which Young Clay naturally felt and expressed himself indignant, when Cullum struck him.

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.—A terrible catastrophe happened in St. Louis on the 20th of February. The Pacific Hotel, in that city, took fire about three o'clock in the morning, and the flames spread with such rapidity as to cut off all the ordinary passages of egress before the inmates of the house became fully awake to the peril of their situation. Many in their frenzy precipitated themselves from the windows, and fell lifeless upon the pavement beneath, while others perished in the flames. The names of twenty-nine killed and six seriously wounded are given in a telegraphic report of the calamity; but there were between forty and fifty persons missing, many of whom it was feared had also perished.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On the evening of the 5th inst., the steamboat Col. Crossman, from New Orleans to St. Louis, burst her boiler a mile above New Madrid, Missouri, and then caught fire and burned to the water's edge. She had on board two hundred passengers, and from twenty-five to fifty of them are reported lost.—Among the saved are the captain, mate and five ladies.

☞The widow of President Harrison has been for a considerable time confined to her bed, at the residence of her son.

☞ The marriage of the Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal of England took place on the 25th, as per programme. Nothing occurred to mar the joyous festivities of the occasion, but a riotous demonstration at Belfast. The disturbance was, however, promptly suppressed. The published reports of the proceedings may be rated as very affective.

MARRIAGE OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The Hon. Millard Fillmore was married to Mrs. Caroline C. McIntosh on Wednesday, the 10th Feb. at the Schuyler mansion in Albany.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The announcement of Ex-President Fillmore's marriage occupies in the "Republican" papers just four lines—that of a couple of striplings in England—the same number of columns.

A more striking evidence of their *Republicanism*, or want of it, could not be produced. They carry their loyalty toward kingly governments and personages quite as far as the Ministers of Queen Victoria herself, who extended an invitation to a negress to attend the wedding of the royal pair, because she [the negress!] was in someway, but how not exactly made clear, connected to a *royal* nigger family in Africa. Our modern Black "Republicans" are supposed to be members of the same family, hence the toadying after royalty.—*N. Y. News.*

THE TURKISH ADMIRAL.—We see that the Senate of the United States has adopted the joint resolution which provides for an official reception for the Rear Admiral of the Turkish navy, Mohamed Pacha, whose arrival is daily expected.

☞ The fillibuster excitement has pretty well died out, and Gen. Walker at last accounts was seeking repose at the residence of his father, at Nashville. The fillibuster steamer Fashion, which was seized by the custom-house officials at Mobile, was sold at auction in that city a few days ago for $200, and purchased by her former owner.

☞ A. C. Rhind, of the navy, has posted Commander Boutwell as a liar and a coward, for having insulted and then refused to fight him.

☞ Gen. Harney has declined a challenge sent him by Col. Sumner, and sent the same to the Secretary of War, with a request for an official investigation.

EXPLOSION AT CINCINNATI.—The gas pipes in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal church in Sixth street, near Race, Cincinnati, exploded on Friday evening, tearing up the floor and demolishing the pews, windows, doors, etc. Eight or ten persons were severely wounded, several of whom were not expected to survive their injuries.

WHOLESALE POISONING.—A woman named Hong, has been arrested in Genessee county, N. Y., on suspicion of having poisoned her husband and six children, all of whom died suddenly and mysteriously.

☞ Gen. Houston presented a resolution directing inquiry as to the expediency of the United States establishing a protectorate over Mexico and Central America.

☞ Gen. Houston means to make Arizonia his home in future, and a bill for the organization of the Territory will soon be reported in the Senate.

☞ Rev. Mr. Kalloch, of Boston, has preached his farewell sermon. The discourse contained many strictures on the Press, newspapers being the reverend gentleman's especial aversion. He now takes up the law, leaving the sacred desk, as he says, forever.

☞ It is calculuted, upon a close count of the house of representatives, that there will be a majority of eight for the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton constitution.

FIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—About 2 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 6th, an altercation took place between Messrs. Keitt, of S. C., and Grow, of Penn., in the course of which the former knocked down the latter, and for a time the mass verged close upon a free fight. A member of congress gives the following version of the affair:

Mr. Grow objected to Quitman's making any remarks. Mr. Keitt said—"If you want to object, return to your own side of the house." Mr. Grow responded—"This is a free hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases." Mr. Keitt then came up to Mr. Grow and said—"I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that." Mr. Grow replied—"I mean just what I say. This is a free hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases." Mr. Keitt (taking Mr. Grow by the throat) said—"I'll let you know that you are a d—n Black Republican puppy." Mr. Grow knocked up his hand saying—"I shall occupy such place in this hall as I please, and no nigger driver shall crack his whip over me." Mr. Keitt then again grabbed Mr. Grow by the throat, and Mr. Grow knocked his hand off, and Mr. Keitt coming at him again, Mr. Grow knocked him down. The fight took place at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

The difficulty has been settled by both gentlemen making apologies to the House and to each other, Mr. Keitt being particularly frank and explicit in his recantation, and taking the whole blame upon himself.

EUROPE AND CHINA.—The news from Europe and China—particularly from the "Celestial Empire," is quite interesting, but our space will not permit us to give the details of it this week. The allies (French and English,) are in the undisputed possession of Canton. YEH, the former high commissioner and Governor General of that city was taken prisoner, and as such, was taken on board H. B. M.'s ship *Inflexible*. A supervisory government has been established by the allies over the city.

The news from Mexico is also important. The whole country is represented to be in a complete state of anarchy. Gen. ZELOAGA is Provisional President, and President COMONFORT, abandoned by his troops, has fled with his family to New Orleans.—Particulars next week.

ARSENIC EATING.—In Lombardy and Switzerland the young people of both sexes are in the habit of eating arsenic in small quantities, to beautify the complexion, and give a roundness and fullness to the features and limbs. Audubon, the great ornithologist and traveller, notices the same freshness of complexion and plumpness of form in the people of the Western part of our own country, and attributes it wholly to the general use of the Grafenberg Family Medicines, which gives rosiness to the face by purifying the blood, and plumpness to the figure by assisting appetite and aiding digestion.—*San Francisco Morning Call.*

CONCERT.—Messrs. MCFARLAND and PICKERING gave one of their "drawing room" concerts at the Capitol on Thursday evening of last week. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a well filled house, and all seemed well pleased with the performance as was evinced by the repeated and hearty *encores* on the occasion. The performance of Mr. McF. on the violin fully attested a practical and masterly hand, while those of Mr. P. who preceded at the Piano forte and melodeon, was equally artistic, and frequently elicited loud applause. With their reputation as musicians of the first order, they combine the qualities of true gentlemen. As proof of this it is but necessary to say that poor *typo* was not forgotten, but duly "*dead-headed*" on the occasion.

Since their performance here, they have visited and given concerts at Steilacoom, at which place, we learn, they gave like satisfaction and were equally well received. They *are* artists, and deserve to be patronized.

CORRECTION.—In making up our abstract last week, of the proceedings of the district court, which has lately closed its spring session, we unintentionally stated that "a true bill had been found by the grand jury against Konrad Schneider and John Schneider for larceny." It is due to Mr. S. to say that such is not the fact. By a re-examination of the court record we find the entry to be "*not* a true bill." The case came up from Justice J. C. HEAD, by whom the parties were bound over to the term of court just passed. On investigation before the grand jury, nothing, it seems, was elicited to substantiate the charge, and the case was promptly dismissed, as stated last week. Probably a more malicious or frivolous case was never before submitted to our courts for its action, than the one presented. Mr. Schneider is regarded by our community generally, as an industrious and honorable man. The error was made by ourself from a press of business at the time.

☞ Our thanks are due to the *Noisy Carrier*, San Francisco, for full files of Atlantic city and San Francisco papers, delivered by the Express Messenger of WELLS, FARGO, & Co., on the arrival of the *Columbia* last week.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.—Information of importance has been received at Washington with regard to the action of the Legislature of Minnesota upon the question of the admission of that Territory and Kansas, as States, into the Union. Resolutions were introduced into the Legislature on the 9th ult., condemning the administration in its Kansas policy, declaiming against the proposition to unite the two Territories in one act of admission, and instructing their Senators and members elect to oppose the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton constitution. The resolutions were promptly voted down by a majority of four—the vote being thirty-five to thirty-one—thus showing that Minnesota endorses the administration. The Minnesota delegation waiting here to take their seats are Messrs. Rice and Shields, Senators; and Messrs. Becker, Phelps and Cavenash, members.—Rice and Becker are for administration, Shields with the Douglas opposition: while Phelps and Cavenash are doubtful. It is doubtful if the three members elect will be admitted to seats. Should they not, the one or the two having received the greatest vote will probably be admitted. At least so it is understood.—Becker had the largest vote.

☞ The wife of Com. Perry, U. S. N., died at Newport, R. I., on the 11th Jan.

☞ Ex-Governor Bebb, of Ohio, has been acquitted for shooting one of a charivari party, last fall, on the occasion of the marriage of one of his sons.

☞ Twenty miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad have been completed in time to secure the Texas Grant.

☞ Col. Johnston, of the Utah expedition, has been made a Brigadier General.

San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20th, 1858.

FLOUR.—Jobbing sales at $17@$18. 2000 quarter sacks Oregon on private terms.

GRAIN.—Sales of 70 bags Wheat at 5 1-4c.; 850 do., on private terms; 450 do Barley at $1 42½@$1 45; 200 do Oats at $1 3-4c.

POTATOES.—Sales at 80c. per bag.

PROVISIONS.—No sales reported.

GROCERIES.—Sales of 500 pkgs Layer Raisins; 100 bags Chilie Walnuts; 200 boxes Adamantine Candles, (S. I.,) all on private terms.

CANVASS.—120 bolts Scotch Flax sold on terms not made public.

OLYMPIA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

OLYMPIA, W. T., April 2, 1858.

Provisions—		Turpentine, " "	3.50
Beef, fresh, ₱ lb.	12@18	**Groceries—**	
Mutton, " "	15@18	Sugar, bro. ₱ lb.	18
Pork, fresh neat	10	Sugar, white crush. per lb.	@25
" retail,	10@15	Coffee, ₱ lb.	18@20
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	$30	Tea, " "	75@$1
Clear Pork, ₱ "	$35	Rice, Caro., ₱ lb.	@12
Bacon, clear, ₱ lb.	20@22	Dried Apples, ₱ lb	@20
Hams, ₱ lb.	@25	Dried Peaches " "	20
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	@20	Chili Peaches, " "	none
Salmon, ₱ lb.	@10	Soap, ₱ lb.	10@12½
Codfish, ₱ lb.	6@	Starch, ₱ lb.	25
Mackerel, ₱ hf bbl.	none	Candles, mld, ₱ lb	37½
Butter, ₱ lb.	50@75	do Adm. " "	50
Lard, " "	25	do Sperm. " "	75
Cheese, " "	50	Tobacco, ₱ lb.	50@75
Flour, ₱ 200 lbs.	@$7 50	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn Meal, ₱ lb.	7	Pepper, grain, ₱ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	@3	Syrup, " "	$1.25@1.50
Salt, coarse, ₱ ℔	@3	Vinegar, cider, ₱ gallon	75
Potatoes, ₱ bush.	1.25	Lamp oil, ₱ gal.	@$1.75
Onions, " "	3.00	**Liquors—**	
Wheat " "	2.00	Brandy, ₱ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Turnips, " "	1.50	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Oats, per bushel,	@$1.25	Gin, ₱ gal.	@$2.50
Beans, Chili, ₱ lb.	7@7	Port Wine, ₱ gal.	1.50@$2
Beans, white, ₱ lb.	none	Cherry Brandy, ₱ gallon	$1.50@$2
Eggs, ₱ doz.	50	**Iron and Steel—**	
Dry Goods—		Nails, ₱ keg	@$8
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	15	Window glass, ₱ box	$6@$8
Shirtings, bro. 15 by piece per yard	none	Sash, ₱ light	6@25
Shirtings, bleac. 4-4	16½	Axes	$6@$12.50
Drillings, bro. ₱ yd	16½	Buckets, 3 hoop,	50@75
Prints, ₱ yard	12½@20	Brooms	50
Blankets, ₱ pr.	$7@$8	**Lumber—**	
Hosiery, wool hlf. per doz.	$3@$6	Sawed fir, ₱ M	$10@12
do cotton, ₱ doz.	2.50	" cedar, "	$15@20
Paints, &c.—		Shingles, ₱ M	$3@$5
Lead, white, ₱ lb.	20@25	Square timber, ₱ foot	8@10
do colors, " "	25@37½	Piles, ₱ foot	4@5
Linseed oil, ₱ gal	$3.50		

MARINE.

Our usual Marine Report, showing the arrivals and departures of vessels at and from the different ports on Puget Sound has not come to hand this week. A few local schooners have visited the port of Olympia since our last issue.

The steamer *Sea Bird*—Capt. CONNER—left GIBBONS' wharf on Saturday morning last, for Bellingham and Semiamoo bay, (touching at intermediate ports,) and returned yesterday evening.

The steamer *Constitution*—Capt A. B. GOVE—is advertisted to start for San Franaisco to-day.

The San Francisco *Herald* on March 20th reports the brigs *Consort*—KNOWLS, and *Glencoe*—CARLTON, as having sailed for Puget Sound on the 16th inst.

Also, that the clipper ship *Bostonian* has been chartered to load spars from Puget Sound to England, at £5 8s 6d. The schooner *Mayflower*, bound to Honolulu from Puget Sound, with a cargo of lumber, put into San Francisco in distress, on the 13th inst, leaking 2600 strokes per hour.

New Advertisements.

CARDS.

CAMERON, WHITTIER & Co.

Importers, and Dealers

—IN—

PAINTS, OILS

AND WINDOW-GLASS;

Varnish, Turpentine, Alcohol;

Glue, Gold and Silver Leaf, Bronzes;

Hocks' Gilders' and Artists' Tools;

Artists' Colors—A General Assortment.

WE have also, constantly on hand,

A Prime article of the best Machinery,

ELEPHANT LARD, AND

SPERM OILS; CAMphene and Burning Fluids, Fresh Distilled, &c., &c

CALEB CAMERON, W. FRANK WHITTIER, E. B. BENJAMIN.

105 *Front Street, near Washington,*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

April 3d, 1858. n19-3m.

Nobles & Hoare's Varnishes.

ALL THE STANDARD AMERICAN CO

Adams' Boston Brushes.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD.

FOREST RIVER DO.

TIEMANN'S and other Colors.

GLUES, BRONZES

GOLD LEAF, &C.

San Francisco, March 20th, 1858. n19-ly

NOTICE

100 Books Wanted!

ALL PERSONS WHO KNOW THEMSELVES TO be in possession of any Book or Books Papers or Documents belonging to the Territorial Library, are requested to return them forthwith, to the undersigned, or give information where they can be found.

URBAN E. HICKS,
Territorial Librarian.

Olympia, April 3d, 1858. n19-3w.

P. S. The Librarian can be found at either the Office of the "Pioneer and Democrat," or in the Library at all reasonable hours. U. E. H.

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,

AND SHAMPOOING

SALOON.

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV.

OLYMPIA, WASH. TER.

Olympia, April 3d, 1858. n19-tf.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1858.

FROM AND AFTER THE 29TH INST., T. M. REED, is our agent at Olymia, W. T., in place of C. E. Williams. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

By LOUIS MCLANE, General Agent.

April 3d, 1858 n19-4w-pd

J. PETERSON, & Co.,

BAKERS,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO ANnounce to the Merchants of Puget Sound and the public generally, that they are now ready to furnish them with—

CRACKERS, HARD BREAD, PILOT BREAD, NAVY BREAD, etc.,

WHICH they *CAN* and *WILL* sell at prices to make it an object to buy of us, instead of importing.

PIES, CAKES, BREAD, FRUIT, CANDIES, CONFECTIONERIS, Family Groceries, &c.,

ARE also kept constantly on hand, and for sale, wholesale or retail. J. PETERSON, & Co.

Port Townsend, March 26th, 1858. n18-3m.

WATCH MAKER.

G. C. ROBBINS,

WATCH MAKER,

AND DEALER IN

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

All Work Warranted for one Year!

MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY, can have their watches carefully repaired by leaving them with Mr. FULLER, purser of the steamer *Constitution*, or with Messrs. E. C. & S. WILLIAMS, Olympia. All work left with them will be forwarded for repairs.

The charges will be moderate, and the work warranted to perform well, or no charge exacted.

Persons desirous of purchasing WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., can, on application to the above gentlemen, have whatever they may see proper to order, forwarded to them. If the articles suit, they can pay for them; otherwise, return them.

G. COLLIER ROBBINS.

Portland, March 1st, 1858. n15-3m.

WHITE LEAD—Pure—Linseed Oil, (Raw and Boiled,) Spts. Turpentine, &c., for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CREAM TARTAR—A pure article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

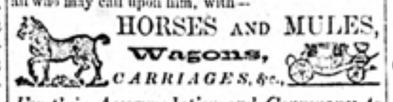
THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—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, Coweitz 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, ... $10 00.
From Olympia to Ranier, ... $15 00.

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

HO! FOR PUGET SOUND!

The New and Fast Running Steamer

EXPRESS!

WILL COMMENCE MAKING

WEEKLY TRIPS

BETWEEN

PORTLAND AND MONTICELLO!

Stopping at Intermediate Landings!

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 23rd.

LEAVING PORTLAND at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning same day.

Travelers to and from Puget Sound can depend on regularity in the trips on

THURSDAY OF EACH WEEK.

Freight and passage at *greatly reduced rates!* Apply to the Captain on board.

WILLIAM IRVING.

Portland, January 28th, 1858. n16-tf

WM. WRIGHT,

MANUFACTURER OF

SADDLES AND HARNESS,

AND DEALER IN

Saddlery Hardware,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND WASHINGTON STS.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY

HARNESS;

LADIES' AND GETLEMEN'S

SADDLES;

PACK SADDLES

AND

SADDLE TREES;

Saddle Bags

AND

WALLETS;

GIRTHS and

SURCINGLES;

BLOCK AND BENT

Stirrups;

Halters, Bridles and

MARTINGALES;

Whips and Spurs;

Curry Combs,

Horse cards & brushes, &c.

Feb. 26, 1858. 6m14

Wooden Ware, Brooms,

BASKETS, BRUSHES,

Clothes Lines, Matches, &c.,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FROM THE EAST.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, AT THE

WOOD & WILLOW WARE ESTABLISHMENT

...OF...

HAWXHURST & SON,

39 Sacramento street, Below Front,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Feb. 19, 1858. 6m13

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE UNdersigned was appointed by the Judge of Probate, for Thurston County, on the 11th instant, administrator upon the estate of TRUMAN H. FULLER, deceased, late of said county. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons holding claims against said estate are requested to present them within one year from date.

WM. W. MILLER, *Administrator.*

Olympia, March, 18th, 1858. n14-4w.

CLARK DREW,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

WILL attend promptly to the *REPAIRING OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHRONOMETERS, SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS, &c.*, entrusted to him, with promptness and dispatch.

ALL HIS WORK WARRANTED!

JEWELRY of all kinds, such as BRACELETS, PINS, RINGS, &c., made to order, in any shape desired.

ENGRAVING, executed with neatness and dispatch.

Prices moderate. Give him a call.

Steilacoom, March 12th, 1858. n16-tf

PAPER HANGINGS

—AND—

CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED—Per late arrivals, by the subscriber, 110 and 112 Clay street, San Francisco—

800 cases Paper Hangings, French and American—every variety;
6000 rolls of French and American Borders;
300 ps. Tapestry Velvet Carpet;
625 ps. Tapestry Brussels Carpet;
250 ps. Three-Ply Carpet;
300 ps. Superfine Ingrain Carpets;
350 ps. Extra Fine Ingrain Carpets;
200 ps. Cotton and Wool Carpets;
125 ps. Stair Carpets, assorted;
275 ps. Bay State Druggets;
800 ps. Oil Cloth assorted;
125 ps. Silk Damask and Brocatelle;
800 ps. Cotton and Worsted Damask;
4000 pair Window Shades;
375 pair Lace Curtains;
750 pair Muslin Curtains;
8000 Cornices and Curtain Bands;
325 Matts, assorted;
Stair Rods, Table Covers, Glimps, Fringes, &c., Wholesale and Retail, by

FRANK BAKER.

110 & 112, *Clay street, San Francisco.*

March 5th, 1858. n15-3m.

☞ N. B. Orders from the country filled with care and dispatch. F. B.

NOTICE.

DURING THE LATE INDIAN WAR, THE exigency of the times caused many of the public arms to be issued to persons other than the officers authorized to receive them by law, which have not been returned to the proper authorities.

I am therefore directed by his Excellency Governor McMullin, to notify all persons in possession of arms belonging to the Territory, and which were not issued as a portion of the quota of any of the different counties, to return the same to the undersigned without delay.

WILLIAM W. MILLER,
Q. M. Gen. W. T.

Olympia, Feb. 21, 1858. 3m14

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION to me directed, issued upon a judgment rendered in the United States District Court in and for the third Judicial District of Washington Territory, at the October term, 1855, in favor of A. A. Denny and against David Maurer, I have levied upon, taken, and will offer at public sale to the highest and best bidder at the premises in Seattle, King county, W. T., on the 10th day of April, 1858, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit: One Horse, one House and half Lot, known and described as the south half of Lot No. 3, in Block No 7. Also, Lot No. 7, in Block No. 7, in the town of Seattle; or enough thereof to satisfy said execution—amounting to $525 40

HILLORY BUTLER,
Sheriff of King County, W. T.

Seattle, March 4th, 1858. n16-1m

NOTICE!

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Thurston, } ss.

WHEREAS, a petition has been filed in the Probate Court of Thurston County, by BENJAMIN HARNED, Acting Commissioner for the erection of the Public Buildings at the Seat of Government, in behalf of said Territory, praying for a decree from said court, authorizing the Administrator on the estate of JAMES K. HURD, late of Thurston County, *deceased*, to make conveyance to the Territory of Washington of the interest of said Hurd, in Lot No. 20 and 21, as laid out and marked upon the Plat of acre lots, sold by LEMAN H. CALKINS, and contracted, in writing, to be so conveyed by said Hurd, prior to his decease.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all parties interested in said petition, that the same will be heard at the next regular term of the Probate Court of Thurston County, to be held at Olympia, on the second Monday of April, next ensuing.

G. K. WILLARD,
Clerk, and Judge of Probate.

Olympia, W. T., March 12th, 1858. n16-1m.

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

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

SHOULDER BRACES and Trusses, a superior article, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CAUTION!

I HEREBY CAUTION ALL PERSONS FROM harboring a boy by the name of *John Schneider*. Said boy is about 5 feet high—eyes dark—hair brown, and of German parentage. As said boy has been legally and lawfully bound to me by his parents, and as I have brought him to this country, and raised him as one of my family, I hereby give notice that I will prosecute any and all persons that may unlawfully keep said boy away from my house.

KONRAD SCHNEIDER.

Olympia, W. T., March 19, 1858. n17-3w.

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.

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

Feb. 19, 1858. 6m13

BUSINESS CARDS.

LIVERY STABLE.

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

Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857.-ly.

D. PHILLIPS, San Francisco. | D. HORTON, Seattle. | D. L. PHILLIPS, Olympia.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES. SHELF-WARE. HATS. CAPS. BOOTS. SHOES. &C, &C.,

Corner Main and Second Streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.

☞ D. PHILLIPS, the senior partner, will reside in the city of San Francisco, and attend to purchasing goods, and such commission business as may be entrusted to his care. [ap. 17-ly.

G. A. BARNES. W. N. AYERS.

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Implements, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-ly.

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n49-ly.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

The proprietor will endeavor to make all comfortable who may favor him with their custom.

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856. ly.44.

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. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. 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.

☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

REMOVED.

DR. M. P. BURNS, late of Steilacoom, Pierce Co., W. T., has removed to Olympia, into the house formerly occupied by John G. Parker, on Main street, next door to Wilson & Dunlap's new store.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-tf.

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & ACCOUCHEUR

—OFFICE:—

NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S.

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

DR. M. P. BURNS returns his sincere thanks for the liberal share of patronage he has received the past five years from a discerning public.

Dr. Burns can be consulted daily at his office, except when absent on professional business. Those residing at a distance can do so by mail.

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to diseases of the Eyes, and Chronic diseases of the Blood.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. y-no.20.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

MILITARY ROAD

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED IN San Francisco, California, until 12 o'clock, M., of the day succeeding the arrival, in San Francisco, of the Mail from Puget Sound, which will be due by April, 20th proximo, for the performance of the following work on the Steilacoom and Bellingham Bay Military Road.

1. For opening and clearing a space 25 feet in width, through the timber, along the route surveyed and blazed, between the lower crossing of the Puyallup River and Seattle, in Washington Territory, a distance of about 28 miles. The timber is to be cut to the level of the ground.

Some grading will be required. Also, some corduroying, of a substantial nature. The width of the corduroying to be 12 feet. Bidders will specify a sum for each acre of clearing—for each cubic yard of grading—for each running foot of corduroying.

II. SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received at the same time and place, for opening a line, (under the specifications above named,) between the Military Post at Bellingham Bay, and Whatcom—a distance of about 4 miles. Three small bridges will be required on this distance of about 20 feet space. The flooring to be of 3 inch fir plank, or of cedar puncheons, as specified in the bids.

Bids will be accompanied by a guarantee from two responsible parties, to the effect that the Bidder will enter upon the contract immediately, in case of the acceptance of his proposals, and at the signing of the contract. Bonds, to the amount of the contract, will be required, for the faithful performance of the work.

The work to be completed by October 10th, proximo. Payments may be made, from time to time, to the amount of 50 per cent. of the contract price of work done; the remainder to be paid upon the completion and acceptance of the work. Payments to be made by checks upon the United States Assistant Treasurer, San Francisco.

The right of rejecting all bids is reserved. The contract, if awarded, will be given to the lowest responsible bidder, conforming to these requirements. The contract will be submitted to the Secretary of War. In case of his disapproval, payment will be made for work already done, at the rates specified in the contract.

In case that it is required, the contractor will be expected to extend the line to be opened some 4 or 5 miles beyond Seattle, and to make some repairs on the road between Steilacoom and the Puyallup, at the rates specified in the contract.

The right is reserved, of increasing or diminishing the width of the space to be cleared.

A large portion of the distance between the Puyallup and Seattle, has already been partially opened.

Proposals to be endorsed—"Bids for Bellingham Bay Military Road."

Further information may be obtained by applying to W. W. DELACY, Esq., at Olympia.

Address

Lieut. G. H. MENDELL,
Corps of Topographical Engineers,
Office 12th Light-House District,
San Francisco, California

San Francisco, Cal., March 8th, 1858. n17-5w

News Items.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—On the 20th January a discussion was had in the House of Representatives on the President's recommendation of a Pacific Railroad, which was finally, by a vote of 136 to 60, referred to a select committee. On the 22d the Speaker appointed the following committee:

Messrs. John S. Phelps, Mo.; Israel Washburn, Jr., Me.; Samuel R. Curtis, Iowa; W. L. Underwood, Ky.; J. A. Gilmer, N. C.; J. F. Farnsworth, Ill.; D. W. C. Leach, Mich.; C. L. Scott, Cal.; G. W. Jones, Tenn.; J. S. Millson, Va.; Erastus Corning, N. Y.; W. S. Grosbeck, Ohio; O. R. Singleton, Miss.; H. M. Phillips, Pa.; Guy M. Bryan, Texas.

Messrs. Washburn, Curtis, Farnsworth, and Leach are republicans; Messrs. Underwood and Gilmer, Americans; the residue (nine) are administration men. Locally, it is not unfairly constituted, and we believe a fair majority of its members are favorable to the great enterprise of the age. The only rock on which it can now be lost is that of sectional jealousies and selfishness.

☞The report is still current that Lieut. General Scott will soon proceed to the Pacific shore for the purpose of organizing, in California and Oregon, another expedition for Utah, to co-operate with that which is now in winter quarters at Fort Bridger.

☞The VANDERBILT steamship *Ariel*, about the safety of which, fears were beginning to be entertained, has turned up all right. She encountered a heavy gale, when a few days out from Bremen, and had put back to Cork for repairs, having broken her starbord shaft, just outside the ship.—She had on board a heavy freight, the mails and ninety-six passengers.

HEAVY SUIT.—An action of ejectment, says the *Mariposa Gazette*, has been commenced by H. G. Worthington, Esq., attorney for J. C. Fremont, against the occupants of his (Fremont's) grant. The number of persons specified in the complaint is over seven hundred, and includes all those who have improvements upon, or are occupants of the land covered by the patent granted to Fremont two years since. Two years have nearly elapsed since the patent of Fremont was issued, and hence the necessity of the above action, if he desires to maintain himself in his rights to the property, under the 11th section of the Statute of Limitations of California, approved March 26th, 1856—"An Act to protect settlers and quiet land titles."

☞O'Reily, the telegraph constructor, has proposed to Congress to erect a line of telegraph to the scene of the expected war in Utah. He proses to perform the work with soldiers, who shall be stationed at frequent posts on the line for its subsequent protection, and would form a line of guards for the mail. The advantages to government would be a means of immediate communication between the army and the head quarters and department.

☞Hon. HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, has written a long letter to the "Tammany Hall" politicans of New York city, in which he sustains the position of Senator Douglas on the Kansas question, and bitterly denounces the Lecompton constitution. It is said that he is preparing a *longer* and *stronger* letter on the same subject.

☞We learn from the New Orleans *Bulletin* that a subscription has been opened in that city for the purpose of presenting to Com. Paulding a sword of honor, and to the officers and crew of the frigate Wabash a flag, as an evidence of the approval of their acts by those who subscribe.

☞Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has accepted the renewed invitation of a number of the citizens of Charleston, S. C., to deliver his much admired oration on the character of Washington there, in the course of the past winter.

MOST IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.—Late yesterday afternoon, says a late number of the Washington *Star*, we received a dispatch from a gentleman at Leavenworth City, bearing date there on the 21st inst., and at Booneville, Missouri, on the 24th. So it is the latest from that quarter. The sender is, in our judgment, a perfectly reliable person. We would rather have his assurance than that of all the Republican-party blatherskiting professional senders of telegrams in the Territory and St. Louis. He telegraphs as follows:

☞The Leavenworth *City Ledger*, of the 8th January, says that three young men, Henry Baker, James Smith and Alexander Francis, arrived there on Thursday afternoon, the 7th, direct from Fort Bridger. They came the whole distance, twelve hundred miles, on foot, and accomplished their journey in forty-five days. They report that the day they left, six Mormons came into camp and reported that the Mormons were in a state of civil war, Brigham Young and about one-half desiring to march against the troops; the other half being in favor of the troops coming into Salt Lake and establishing a military government there, and overthrowing the present powers that be.

The accomplishment of a journey, on foot, of 1200 miles, on the plains, in the dead of winter, is certainly a feat of no mean character.

Judicial Notice.

THE SPRING TERM of the United States District Court for the first Judicial District of Washington Territory, embracing the counties of Walla walla, Skamania, Clarke, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum and Pacific, will be held at Vancouver, on the TWELFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1858—Associate Justice Hon. O. B. McPADDEN, presiding.

WM. KELLY, Clerk.

Vancouver, Feb. 1, 1858. 11tc.

INDIGO—Madder, Ext. Logwood, Copperas, Annatto and Hair Coloring Stuffs, constantly on hand, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

Graefenberg Family Medicines

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY · REDINGTON & CO. AGENTS

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY.

THIS INSITUTION, (Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, Capital $100,000,) was founded for the purpose of supplying the public with the celebrated GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES. The series comprises remedies for nearly every disease adapted to every climate. For Families, Travelers, Seamen, Miners' use they are unequaled. All the Medicines are PURELY VEGETABLE, and warranted to cure the diseases for which they are severally recommended.

The Graefenberg Company does not profess to cure all diseases with one or two medicines. Our series consists of ELEVEN different kinds, adapted to the various diseases incident to the temperate and tropical climate. The following comprise the series of Graefenberg Medicines:

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

Are considered the standard Pill of the day, and are infinitely superior to any Pill before the public.—They operate without irritation on all the excretions, purging the blood by the bowels, liver, kidneys and skin.

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all diseases of the womb and urinary organs, weakness in the back, pain in the breast, nervousness, debility, etc. In California and Oregon, out of more than a thousand cases where this medicine has been used, it has in no single instance failed to give permanent relief or to effect a certain cure.

THE GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA.

A powerful extract. One bottle equal to ten of the ordinary Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood. A sure cure for scrofula, rheumatism, ulcers, dyspepsia, salt rheum, mercurial diseases, cutaneous eruptions, &c.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT.

Invaluable for burns, wounds, sprains, chilblains, sores, swellings, scrofula, etc. As a Pain Extracter it cannot be excelled, affording immediate relief from the most excruciating pains.

GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP.

This extraordinary article is a speedy and infallible remedy in Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and the Asiatic Cholera, if taken with the first symptoms of the disease. It is purely vegetable in its compound.

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

For summer Complaint, and most diseases to which children are subject. Its true worth can never be set forth in words, but it can be felt and appreciated by parents whose children have been saved. No Mother should be without it.

GRAEFENBERG PILE REMEDY.

Warranted a certain cure for this painful disease.—With the Ointment there are very few cases which cannot be radically and permanently cured. A surgical operation for Piles and Fistula should never be resorted to until this Ointment has been thoroughly tried. It never fails.

GRAEFENBURG EYE LOTION.

For diseases of the eye this Lotion has no equal. It is a positive cure for inflamation of the eyes, weaknesses, dimness and failing of sight. It will always be beneficial in acute inflammation of the eyes and also as a wash on inflamed surfaces.

GRAEFENBURG FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

A speedy and positive cure for this distressing complaint. These Pills are composed principally of Quinine, with other vegetable tonics, anti-spasmodic and febrifuge articles. Thousands have been permanently cured by their use.

GRAEFENBERG CONSUMPTIVE'S BALM.

Sovereign in all Bronchial and Pulmonary Diseases. It is, beyond all question, true that Consumption is a curable disease, and the Consumptive's Balm is the best curative ever used.

GRAEFENBERG HEALTH BITTERS.

These Bitters are skilfully and elegantly prepared from a number of invigorating healthy roots, barks, herbs and vines. An invaluable tonic and health restorer.

GRAEFENBERG MANUEL OF HEALTH.

A handsomely printed volume of 300 pages, concise and extremely plain descriptions of all manner of diseases, their symptoms and treatment. Every family should have one. Price only 25 Cents. It will be sent, post paid, to any post office in California or Oregon, on the receipt of 25 cents by mail or express.

Address Redington and Co., San Francisco.

The Graefenberg Medicines are for sale by all Druggists and Apothecaries throughout the country.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,
Agents for Olympia.

General Agents for California and Oregon
REDINGTON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 107 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

January 15, 1858.-n8-1y.

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

PATENT MEDICINES—All of the Patent Medicines of the day, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

Grand Mound and Olympia NURSERIES.

—AT GRAND MOUND AND OLYMPIA—

GANGLOFF & MOXLIE,
PROPRIETORS.

THE PROPRIETORS OFFER for sale the following varieties of Fruit Trees:
Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach.
Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries and Strawberries.

Also a large variety of Flowers and Shrubs just received from California, and now under cultivation. Also one hundred and forty varieties of Flowering Shrubs to arrive from Europe.

R. W. MOXLIE, 1 Mile South-east of Masonic Hall, Olympia. | A. GANGLOFF, Grand Mound Prairie.

Feb. 26, 1858. 6m14.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Cod Liver Oil, and Graeffenburg's Consumptive Balm, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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

French, Wilson Co.,

IMPORTERS 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. 5tf

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

HAS REMOVED TO THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY E. SYLVESTER, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-1y.

E. H. WILSON, *San Francisco.* | W. G. DUNLAP, *Olympia.*

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,
CAPS AND CLOTHING.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, &c., &c.,

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

We have removed our stock in Olympia to the store on the corner of Main and Third streets, opposite the Pacific Hotel.

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

One of our firm will reside constantly in San Francisco for the purpose of selecting, expressly for this market, goods which we shall be receiving by every vessel.

With these facilities, and a determination to do a cash business, we are confident of being able to hold out superior inducements to cash customers.

March 13, 1857. 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 judged from the fact that the Hotel contains twenty-five private rooms—(exclusive of family apartments)—six of which are large drawing rooms, or parlors.

Thankful to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the proprietor, and having thus enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the sojourn of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to set his table as well as any in like business.

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

Board by the day and week.

A good 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 n2ly

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

IN addition to my former extensive variety of FRUIT, SHADE, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, I have lately obtained, from the most extensive nurseries in California and Oregon, a choice lot of

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

Apples.	Flowering Apple,
60 Varieties.	Flowering Almond,
Pears.	Malveiso,
25 Varieties.	Silver L. Poplar,
Plums,	Laburnum,
10 Varieties.	Weeping Willow,
Cherries,	Locust,
20 Varieties.	Mountain Ash,
Peaches,	Lilac,
15 Choice early varieties.	Privet,
Apricot,	Furze.
3 Varieties.	**Nuts.**
Nectarine,	English Walnuts,
Boston do	Butternut,
Minor Fruits,	Chestnut.
Catawba Grape,	**Roses,**
Isabella do	60 Best cultivated varieties.
Currants, 8 varieties,	**Carnation,**
Gooseberries, 7 do	5 Best varieties.
Raspberry, 6 do	Variegated Dahlias.
Strawberry, 6 do	Red and White Dalsies.
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,	**Verbenas,**
Acasia,	7 Varieties.
Catalpa,	**Stock Gilly,**
American Elm,	Variety.
Lombardy Poplar,	Giant Rhenbarb.
	Horse Raddish.

Besides many varieties of Shrubs and Flowers under cultivation, which can be furnished another season.

Also, Artichokes—very productive.

With this addition to my former large and selected assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot, and other trees, in endless variety, and of from two to four years' growth, I feel sanguine that my nursery is by far the most extensive in the Territory, and am confident that I can sell at prices that cannot be competed with by any engaged in this branch of business.

L. D. DURGIN.

Olympia, Dec. 18, 1857.

Attention!—Notice!—Attention!

ANOTHER advertisement from WADSWORTH & MEISSNER, of San Francisco—*the Brokers*—under the above heading, appears in the *Pioneer and Democrat*, published at Olympia—the residence of at least *two* of their principals. Having no nurses ourselves, and being occupied with matter more important, this will be the last notice taken of either Brokers or principals in the columns of a newspaper.

If "The citizens of Washington Territory, or all whom it may concern," are to be benefitted by *a counter affidavit* from "J. & M. PHELAN, or JAMES"—(which *must* be a queer document, and unknown to men of truth)—why don't the Brokers publish it. It cannot be withheld on account of injuring our interests.

"*All whom it may concern*" do however know, that an attempt was made to defraud us, and it has not succeeded. These newspaper notices are a part of the programme, and their intention being to defeat all our attempts to carry on our business under the mail contract; but neither Jew nor Gentile shall prevent its continuance until ordered to stop by the Post Master General of the United States.

No Indebtedness, whatever exists from HUNT & SCRANTON to LOUISSON & Co. They have already sworn they were and are the owners of the *Constitution*. We defy them to show any monies advanced, except for her account, that is not more than covered by cash paid them. What the *Principals* before reported was a sale—the *Brokers* state is only an assignment to J. T. WRIGHT.

The trash about *a Sea Bird*, and no Boat coming for HUNT & SCRANTON—remains much more with well known Steamboat owners, than with the Brokers or their Principals.

HUNT & SCRANTON,
Brokers for themselves.

Olympia, W. T., March 12th, 1858. n16-tf

CREAM TARTAR—A pure article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

ALTA HOUSE,

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE parties heretofore occupying the ALTA HOUSE, and known under the name and style of GOODWIN & SPEARS, have this day by mutual consent dissolved copartnership. The house will hereafter be conducted under the style of SPEAR & MAYHEW, whose whole desire will be to please, and make the weary traveler feel himself entirely at "home." No pains will be spared to accommodate, and all we ask is a call to insure your patronage.

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & COCK,
Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased the well known Establishment formerly occupied by Hurd & Wood, will continue to furnish the public with every thing usually kept in a well regulated market. Farmers and others having Produce for sale, are solicited to give us a call.

WM. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
HENRY D. COCK.

Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857. n49-1y.

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

EW. GLASGOW & Co., are prepared at short notice, to do up the business of threshing Wheat, Oats, &c., throughout the county of Thurston. The Thresher "puts through" and separates 50 bushels wheat per hour.

Terms:—Wheat per bushel, 11 cents; Oats, 8 cents. The machine will be kept in operation untill all the wheat in the country is threshed.

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

ACCOMMODATION,
AT
Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

AWARE of the great inconvenience and want of suitable accommodation for travelers and business men, in times past, the undersigned has fitted up, in good style and comfortable manner, a *first class HOTEL and boarding house*, for the convenience of travelers from the American side, and residents of the Island in general.

It shall be the constant aim and endeavor of the subscriber to furnish his table with everything calculated to gratify the taste, and render the stay of guests with him agreeable and pleasant. To pleasure seeking parties—to which the scenery of the Island especially will prove inviting—the undersigned will bestow his particular attention.

The public are therefore requested to call on him as above, near the Government House, Victoria.

CHARLES BAYLEY.

Victoria, V. I., July 25, 1857. no.36-1y.

LIVERY STABLE.

HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Edmund Sylvester, the undersigned are prepared to let LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES, BUGGIES, SADDLES, &c.

Our 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 also always on hand. No fears need be entertained of "break-downs" where we furnish parties.

Having also several teams on the LINE, we 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 us a call.

WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.

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

To Whom it may Concern.

WM. L. MITCHELL, of the firm of Mitchell & Stewart, is my authorized agent to receive and receipt for me and in my name, on all accounts due the undersigned.

Persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to call on him and make immediate payment. His receipts will be good in all cases.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Oct. 9, 1857. no.46 tf.

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.;
Marysville Herald;
Sacramento Union;
Pacific Methodist, Stockton;
Sonora Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Grass Valley Telegraph;
Red Bluff Beacon;
Tuolumne Courier;
El Dorado Democrat, Placerville;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Columbia Gazette;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill;
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.

L. Q. WASHINGTON,

Agent for the Prosecution of Claims at Washington, D. C., before the Executive Departments, Congress, and the Court of Claims.

WILL attend to the settlement of the accounts of Marshals, District Attorneys, and other Federal officers, and of contracts with the Post Office and other Departments.

Also to the procuring of Patents for Land, Land Warrants, to claims growing out of Indian hostilities, and other business of a General Agency.

REFERS TO

Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS, Delegate for Washington Territory.

Gen. JOSEPH LANE, Delegate for Oregon.

JUDGE M. M. MCALLISTER, U. S. Circuit Court San Francisco.

Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN, Judge U. S. District Court, San Francisco.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Louisville Kentucky.

Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, and to the officers generally of U. S. Treasury and Interior Departments.

Address

L. Q. WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C.

Feb. 5, 1858. 11y

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

$300 REWARD.

STOLEN, from the room of the undersigned, in Seattle, W. T., on the first day of January 1858, a Book containing one Treasury draft, payable to me in San Francisco, for Two Thousand Dollars; also, one Deed of Conveyance from D. S. Maynard & wife to me, and one certificate of discharge for six months volunteer service in the late Indian war.

Whoever will return the said papers to the subscriber, or give notice where they may be found, together with arrest of the burglars, will receive the above reward; or two hundred dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the burglars.

J. JOHN MOSS.

Seattle, Jan. 4th, 1858. no.8-1m.

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE,

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN ST.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps,
Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors,
(For Medicinal purposes only.)

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c.,

Olympia, W. T., Aug. 1st, 1857.

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

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY

CLOTHING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from the country solicited and attended to in such a manner as to give satisfaction.

All orders must be accompanied by the Cash.

☞No. 115, Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. S. S. Company's Office, San Francisco.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

CONTINUE to furnish cargoes of sawed lumber rough or dressed, hewn timber masts and spars, to order, at short notice, at their steam saw mill at Teekalet, (Hood's Canal,) W. T.

Ship, and Machinist work, and Blacksmithing done also, at short notice. They have a good wharf and other conveniences not to be found at any other point on the Sound.

J. P. KELLER, Agent, Teekalet.
A. J. POPE, San Francisco.

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

AND a general assortment of provisions &c., may be found at the store of the Puget Mill Co., at Teekalet Hood's Canal. Apply to

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

REMOVED.

THE KENDALL CO. have removed into their new store, on Main Street, immediately in front of their former place of business, where they have for sale a large stock of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857. no.42-tf.

ALCOHOL—French Brandy, Bourbon Whiskey and Port Wine, just received, and for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

BRUSHES—Paint, Sash Tool, Hair, Tooth, Flesh, Clothes and Nail Brushes, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THE SPRING TERM OF THE PUGET SOUND Wesleyan Institute will begin on the first Monday in March, 1858.

B. R. FREELAND, Principal.
Miss EVELINE BABB, Preceptress.

Tuition in the several departments as follows:

Higher branches—Latin and Greek,	$8 00
Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar,	7 50
Reading, Spelling, and Writing,	6 50
Primary,	5 50
Drawing and Painting, each extra,	2 00
Music on the Piano,	12 00

Instruction in Vocal music free of charge.
Phonography taught " " "
Students admitted at any time, but charged for half term, or term.
The government will be paternal, but strict.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Olympia, Feb. 9, 1858.-tf.

LOST,

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

Tumwater, 23d Dec., 1857.

Pioneer Book Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

G. K. WILLARD & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Washington Territory that they have just received and intend keeping on hand a good supply of

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

In addition to their list of School Books, they have an assortment of

BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS,
HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES,
AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL,
MEDICAL WORKS, POETICAL WORKS,
SCIENTIFIC & MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, &c., &c., &c.

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDRN,

received direct from New York, by express. They have also a large and complete assortment of BOOKS and STATIONEY now on their way from New York and San Francisco, which will shortly be received, and will make their stock the largest and most superior in quality ever offered in this market.

Orders from abroad are solicited, and will be attended to on the same terms as if purchasers were present.

They are also agents for Appleton's new works, to-wit:—Specimens of American Eloquence, in 2 vols., and Abridgement of the Debates of Congress, by T. H. Benton, complete in 15 vols.

Call, see, and examine.

Olympia, June 4, 1857. no.28-tf.

NONPAREIL
Billiard Saloon
—AND—
BOWLING ALLEY.

THE undersigned having just returned from a trip to the States, with the largest, choicest, and best assortment of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SARDINES, &c.,

ever brought to the Territory, and again become sole proprietor of the above establishment, would hereby inform the citizens of Olympia, and sporting gentry generally, that he is determined to keep a TIP TOP saloon. Those wishing to pass off a few leisure hours, can do so no more agreeably and PROFITABLY than at this favorite resort.

A splendid billiard table is attached to the premises, as well as the necessary "letas" for playing the game of pool. A good ball alley, in excellent order, also ready for the use of such as desire "indulging" in a healthy exercise.

Prepared oysters, lobsters, clams, sardines, corn, etc., furnished to private parties, in "*French style*," at the shortest notice.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36-tf.

Notice to Farmers.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase WOOL, in large or small quantities, if delivered between this date and the 20th July, in a clean, marketable condition, at his store in Olympia, for which he will pay the highest market price in cash and merchandize.

WM. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, May 29, 1857. no.27-tf.

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

THE Undersigned, having discontinued one of the two branches of business in which they were heretofore engaged, are now devoting their entire attention to the BAKERY department. They now design to keep constantly on hand

PIES, CAKES, CRACKERS, BREAD, HARD BREAD, PILOT-BREAD, ETC.

Which will be supplied to Hotels, Families, and Steamers on the most reasonable terms.

Private and Wedding Parties furnished with anything necessary on such occasions, at short notice.

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.

A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

suitable for holiday presents, for sale cheap. Call and see.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1857.-y1y.

HORSE CHARMES, ATTENTION—Oil of Cumin and Rhodium, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND GARDEN, in the town of Steilacoom, beautifully situated for a private family, on the street leading to the Garrison, is offered for sale; the Garden is 120 by 60 feet, and the premises command a beautiful view of the Sound. Water can be brought into the house at an expense of about $10.

There are apple and pear trees, English strawberries and raspberries, flowers, &c., on the premises.

Apply to W. H. WOOD, Olympia; or, SAMUEL McCAW, Esq., Steilacoom, W. T.

January 8, 1857.-n8.

NEW STORE!!

THE undersigned would respectfully notify the public that they have taken the building lately occupied by JOHN N. LOW, at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, where they are prepared to accommodate the people with good bargains in everything kept for sale in a FIRST CLASS

GROCERY STORE;

Such as Sugar—Brown and Crushed, Coffee, Syrup, Rice, Saleratus, Cheese, Pickeles, Preserved Fruits, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Soap, Holland Gin, Brandy Peaches, Boots and Shoes, Bourbon Whiskey, Champagne, Lemon Syrup, Table and Alum Salt, Sherry and Port Wine, Cognac, Old Sazerac-Vintage of 1828, "Old 2" Brandy, Matches, Raisins, Brooms, Fresh California Grapes, Starch, Soda, Yeast Powders, Green and Black Tea, a superior article, Manilla rope, Cut Nails, assorted, Ale, Porter, Cider and Vinegar, Boots and Shoes, a good assortment, together with many other artilles too tedious to mention. As we have located here for the purpose of doing a permanent business, we can assure the public we will do a fair business. Our motto is

"Large Sales and Small Profits,"

and to satisfy you that we live up to it, you have only to call and see our goods and hear the prices. No trouble to show goods. Give us a call.

S. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857.-n49.

NOTICE.

I AM now prepared to furnish any bill of SPARS on the shortest notice, at the lowest cash price. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. My facilities for procuring spars cannot be surpassed in Washington Territory. Give me a trial.

MOSES HURD.

Olympia, July 3, 1857. no.32-1y.

NOTICE.

JAMES K. HURD is my authorized Agent during my absence, and is provided with the necessary Power of Attorney.

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Olympia, Sept. 15, 1857. tf.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

HAVING disposed of my entire interest in the "NONPAREIL SALOON" to its former proprietor, I hereby wish to inform my innumerable "debtors and friends," that having once proved to them "a friend in need," (a friend indeed,) at times when to all intents and purposes they were *strapped*, and unable to come up to the *scratch*, thus reluctantly obliging me to book their accounts, that "now is the acceptable time" to make a demonstration of their gratitude. For this purpose I would now gently jog the memory of such as might otherwise be forgetful. I ask as a favor that all indebted to me attend promptly to this matter, for as I am about to leave the country, these accounts MUST be closed.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36-tf.

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE CLAIMS, NOTES, DRAFTS, &C., AND FOR

BOUNTY LANDS, PNSIONS AND PTNTS.

Office: No. 505, SEVENTH STREET,
Washington, D. C.

Established n 1853.

Caution—Notice—Caution!

THE ADVERTISEMENT WITH THE ABOVE heading, signed by Wadsworth & Meissgeas, is such a mixture of truth and fiction that no honest motive could possibly have caused its publication. "The Brokers for their principals" state that the mail contract was assigned to M. Louisson & Co. by J. & M. Phelan, July 16, 1857, and the assignment acknowledged by the P. O. Department, which is all false. Plainly stated, an assignment was made to J. & M. Phelan for money loaned, which assignment was acknowledgnent by the P. M. General, and that one and that only was acknowledged. The Post Master General has the affidavit of J. & M. Phelan, in which they state they have no claims whatever on the contract, and have not made any assignment to M. Louisson & Co. or any body else, and that their name has been used without their knowledge or authority. As for drafts being drawn by Hunt & Scranton on the P. O. Department, it would amount to nothing if they were, as it is not in that way government usually disburses moneys. We do not fear but that the money will reach the proper hands, even without the endorsement of J. & M. Phelan, or any other than our own.

The mail contract No. 12730 will be fully complied with, and the mail carried as regularly as the means at present at our command will permit. Arrangements have been made for a steamer for the Sound to leave San Francisco on the 22d inst. After her arrival the traveling public will have ample accommodation without the assistance of the "Constitution" or *her owners.*

HUNT & SCRANTON,
Brokers for themselves.

12tf

United States District Court.

THE regular sessions of the United States District Court, as fixed by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, are as follows:—

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Vancouver, 2d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.
—Associate Justice O. B. McPADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Olympia, 2d Monday in March, and 1st Monday in September.
—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Coveland, 2d Monday in February, and 1st Monday in August.
—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

The duration of the terms are limited to a period of three weeks, but may be adjourned before the expiration of that time.

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

Olympia, March 7, 1857. tf-no.15.

A Varied assortment of Shaving and Toilet Soap, Perfumeries, Bear's Oil, Pomade, Essential Oils, Essences, &c., at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

J. B. COLE, M. D.,

LATE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Offers his services as

Physician and Surgeon

To the people of

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

DR. C. is Professor of OBSTETRICS, and DISEASES OF FEMALES AND CHILDREN.

☞Please call and see him—counsel will cost you nothing.

—OFFICE—
NO. 23 "METROPOLIS" HOTEL.

Portland, September 27, 1856. [23 y.