PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. 8. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1860. NO. 49.

The Pioneer and Democrat.
IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
By EDWARD FURSTE.

TERMS---IN ADVANCE.

For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, $5 00; for six months, $3 00. Single copies, 25 cents.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For one square, (12 lines or less), three weeks,..$5 00
For every additional insertion,.....$1 00

A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

L. P. FISHER, No. 117½ Washington Street, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House, is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements in California.

A "Confidence Game."

We hear that under the articles of agreement between the leading parties to the coalition at Salem, which resulted in the election of Messrs. Nesmith and Baker, it was stipulated that in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, Gen. Nesmith should have the exclusive dispensation of all the Oregon patronage. Such a bargain Mr. Nesmith will find—as Broderick did—is more easily made than executed. Grant that the other party contracting may seek to act in entire good faith, unless Gen. Nesmith shall become an "out-and-out" Republican, working in harness with Sumner and Wade, he will find a Republican President and cabinet utterly indisposed to ratify such a contract; will find it utterly impracticable in execution. The workingmen of the Republican party in Oregon would never permit such stipulations to be carried out; would never permit their life-long, bitterest enemies in the democratic organization of past years, in Oregon, to *gobble up* all the offices and spoils to be dispensed to *Oregonians*, in the event of the inauguration at Washington of a Republican Administration. Broderick found what such stipulations were worth, when he went to Washington, fancying that on his imperious will hung every federal appointment from the Colorado to the northern line of California. The President of the United States taught him, in a brief space, that he could wield no such patronage; and it is only inexperienced, country village, local politicians—without experience on the broad theatre of national politics—who dream of such illusory potentialities and arrangements. This, Col. Baker knew well; and doubtless, he laughed in his sleeve at the short-sightedness and inexperience of men who were willing to play for such a bubble, which grasped at, would burst in their faces and leave not a trace behind. Col. Baker has played bravely and with rare ability for a brilliant stake, and aided by uncommon credulity, the desperate ambition of others, and rare fortuitous circumstances, including money, he has won it. We have no personal objections to him—or indeed, to Gen. Nesmith—no objection save of a political character; and save the manner of their election.—*Mountaineer*.

CURIOUS EFFECTS OF CAMOMILE.—A decoction of the common camomile, it is said, will destroy all insects, and nothing contributes so much to the health of a garden as a number of camomile plants dispersed through it. No green-house or hot-house should ever be ever without it, in a green or dried state; either the stalks or flowers will answer. It is a singular fact, that if a plant is drooping and apparently dying, in nine cases out of ten it will recover if you plant a camomile near it.

The above is a valuable remedy. It is good for driving away the thousand little red and black ants that are so annoying, and infest the dairy, cubbard and safe.—The experiment is but trifling, try it and rid your gardens, ect., of these insects that are so destructive to young and tender vegetables.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A work lately published at Cambridge, England, on the figure of the earth, gives as a well established fact, that the water of the sea at the mouths of the Indus is elevated as much as 650 feet above that at Cape Cormorin, the southern extremity of Hindostan. The author, Rev. George Pratt, Archdeacon of Calcutta, ascribes this difference of height to the attractive influence of the Himalaya mountains.

A VENERABLE PARTY.—At Jackson, Michigan, recently, there met a tea party sixteen ladies, whose united age amounted to one thousand one hundred and seventy-two years, and the average age of each was seventy-three years and three months. Twelve of them were widows.

☞ The most direct method of determining horse power—stand near, and tickle his hind legs with a briar.

The Crib Player's Advice.

We find the following in the Trinity *Journal*, where it is ascribed to L. F. Wells, Weaverville.

This world is but a board of might
On which we strive for fame,
Where every player claims the right
Of pegging his own game.

Stick not on caste—mankind are mixed;
Choose friends from out the lump;
When every card has value fixed
We do not need a trump.

Prepare for fortune's every freak,
Of aims have more than one;
Trust not in single cards, but seek
To hold a double-run.

Waste not the precious hours of life
For that beyond command;
Spend not your time in useless strife
To gain a nineteen hand.

Choose wisely—cards which we refuse,
In crib may press us hard;
Our enemies find ready use
For friends whom we discard.

Be not in over-haste to mix
In speculator's lore;
Break not your hand, when sure of six,
In hopes of twenty-four.

Think not all men are free from sins,
Because you find some clever;
Seldom lose sight of your own pins,
Of your opponent's—never.

Peg boldly points, when fully earned,
But never meanly rob;
It will not do when "Jack" is turned
To count one for his nob.

Be not too flush of outward store—
'Tis solid riches thrive;
Plain sevens and eights make twenty-four,
While flushes count but five.

Look ever forward to Life's close—
Let not your spirit quail;
Keep up your hand, for woe to those
Who on the home-stretch fail!

From the New York Herald.

The Consequences of Lincoln's Election—Something for Northern men to think of.

Dispassionate men are everywhere beginning to ask themselves what will be the consequences of the election of Lincoln, and it is time that every man in this confederation who has the good of the country at heart should be prepared to answer this momentous question.

The developements of the campaign are bringing clearly to view the radical and revolutionary intentions of the black republican party. The spirit and tone of its campaign journals and documents leave no room to doubt the thorough abolitionism of its principles and its candidates. Helper's handbook of treason, Lincoln's unmistakeable abolition speeches, and Sumner's rabidly fanatical harangue in the Senate, are the staple expositions of the black republican creed, for the circulation of which every possible effort is made. Horace Greeley, whose position as a journalist makes him one of the master spirits of his party, and enabled him to overthrow Seward, its originator and leader, tells the world that he means "to labor for its eradication (the institution of domestic servitude) from our own, and all other countries, as long as I live." Wm. H. Seward, finding himself set aside for a less prominent leader in his party, proclaims that Lincoln is just as radical an abolitionist as himself, if not more so; that he is enlisted for life or death in the "irrepressible conflict," and that both belong to "the Massachusetts school" in politics. The black republican party of that State, fearing that the intense, fanatical and destructive abolition character of "the Massachusetts school" would not be sufficiently evident from the speeches and acts of its Senators elect—Wilson and Sumner—has placed in nomination for the gubernatorial chair Andrews, the friend and intimate of Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, the open and declared sympathizer with and defender of John Brown, and the unblushing endorser of their constant reiteration, that they hold the compact of confederation to be "a compact with hell."

These are the indelible marks which, in only sixty days of canvass, with a prospect of success before them, the black republican leaders have placed upon their followers. Let no man hug to his heart the conviction that he can co-operate with them for a while, and then either control the folly that guides their action, or escape from the misery and ruin it will bring if they attain control of the powers of the federal government. It will then be too late to advise them, and utterly fruitless to abandon their support. Once in power, they will care neither for moderate advisers nor moderate supporters. Conservative republicans will be cast aside everywhere as broken and useless tools—as they have been in Massachusetts—and only black republican abolitionists of the school of Garrison, Phillips and John Brown, believing that a repetition in the Southern States of the bloody massacres witnessed in St. Domingo would be doing God service, will be entitled to place in the civil service, the judiciary, the army and the navy of the country. Concede, for arguments' sake, that for politic reasons they will not deem it fit to inaugurate the bloody and mighty issue at once, what will be the course they will pursue? Here we have the admitted facts of their intended action, and in them we may see reflected in the mirror of truth the consequences of Abraham Lincoln's election as President.

The first step will be the appointment to every post of executive or administrative power within the gift of the President of men who believe that slavery is an evil and a sin; that it is their moral and social, as well as political duty, to make war upon it in every way; that "this Union cannot stand half slave and half free," and that William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and John Brown are right in the theories they have proclaimed and the policy they have advocated. With men holding these views as judges and officers of the federal courts, as postmasters and collectors of customs, as district attorneys and marshals of the United States, there will commence an agitation of the slavery question such as the world has never witnessed. Federal officers may refrain from immediate participation in criminal acts, but the abductors of slaves, the fomentors of servile incendiarism, and the coming John Browns, will pursue their iniquitous labors, in the full confidence that, if arrested and brought to trial, it will be by marshals, prosecuting attorneys, juries and judges that sympathize with them, and who believe that the cause in which they are engaged is the cause of righteousness.

The effect of this fact alone upon the spirit of fanatic abolitionism in the country will produce the most disastrous results.—Give the criminal but the confidence that men of his stamp will sit as judges over him, if arrested, and crime will at once become the audacious ruler of society. So will it be with the "irrepressible conflict." The underground railroad will be brought to the light of day, the stealing of slaves will become a trade of which thousands will be openly vain, heroism in the act will be worshipped, and not alone Virginia, but every Southern State, will have to record its John Brown raids, and the abolition promptings to incendiarism now seen in Texas will be witnessed in every slave State from the Delaware to the Rio Grande, and from the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico. In such a state of things there will be no need to use the army and navy of the United States to suppress or extinguish slavery; it will only be necessary to defeat its employment to suppress faction and incendiarism. In such a state of things parties will be driven to the highest pitch of excitement, acts of fury will be perpetrated on all sides, and day by day the whole country will recede farther and farther from the rule of reason.

With the inauguration of such a state of things, we would ask the merchants of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, what would be the value of the Southern notes you hold? If the reply would not bankrupt you, it would cause you to cut off all your Southern trade to avoid bankruptcy. In such a state of things, we would ask the manufacturers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, what would be the value to you of the note of a merchant in New York, Philadelphia or Boston, if the Southern trade were bankrupt? You would not sell a single package of goods on Southern credit, and would have to diminish production, or overstock other avenues to consumption. And, in this case, we would ask the capitalist, the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer of those States, what will become of your rents, your markets and your wages, if the manufacturers have to diminish production? They must and would decline, and all the combinations of intellect, farmers' unions and trade protections in the world could not sustain prices and wages, even if they could prevent universal bankruptcy. Our whole industrial and commercial fabric is built on the broad basis of credit, and the fibres, veins and arteries of this are so intertwined and connected through the whole body politic that a vital blow at the credit system in one section will bring the whole edifice crumbling to the ground. That blow will be struck at Southern credit by the election of Lincoln, and the installation of "the Massachusetts school" of abolitionists in our national administration.

☞ The best Purifyer of the Blood Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodine of Potass. 6m38

A Curious Incident—Was it a Miracle?

It would seem from an incident recently related to the editor of the Madison (Wis.) *State Journal*, on what is pronounced perfectly reliable authority, that the age of miracles is not passed, and that as strange things as the "Powel-street Ghost Story" occur on the other side of the mountains. The writer of the incident is well acquainted with the person who was the subject of the remarkable experience given below, having known him personally for the last twelve years; and though he has not met him since his singular relief from a congenital defect, has the particulars from persons in every way entitled to credit, who have seen him, and received the story from his own lips.

Leaving our readers to determine for themselves how far the intervention of a miraculous aid may have contributed in the matter, and how far it was the result of natural or ordinary agencies, we give the story as it was told to us:

The person in question is a gentleman residing in Beloit, Wisconsin. From his birth he has suffered from lameness. The difficulty was in his right hip, the joint seeming to be out of place. His right leg was, in consequence, shorter than the other. It was shrunken and very weak; he always wore a boot with a thick sole upon it, and limped badly when he walked. In going up stairs, he was obliged to step up one stair at a time with his well leg, and bring the other up to it, instead of putting it forward to the next, as persons usually go up stairs. When fatigued, he was accustomed to feel great pain in his hip.

Some two or three months ago he was in Chicago attending to some business matters which kept him for several weeks. He is a professor of religion, and while there attended a series of religious meetings, becoming very deeply interested in the subject. On Saturday, suffering from severe pain in his hip, he called upon a surgeon to have it examined and to ascertain whether something could not be done to alleviate the pain. Some interruption occurred, however, so that the examination was postponed until the following Monday. That night, after going to bed, the pain continuing, it occurred to him whether or not, if he asked in the proper spirit, some Divine assistance might not be vouched as in the old time when the prophets and apostles walked the earth. He arose from his bed, procured a light, and, taking his Bible, opened by chance to a chapter in the New Testament where Christ miraculously cures a lame man.

After reading it, he proceeded to invoke, in an earnest prayer, some similar intervention in his own behalf, and then, feeling greatly cheered and supported by trust in the Divine beneficence, he again retired to rest, and soon fell asleep. During the night he dreamed that Christ came to him accompanied by a surgeon—the same upon whom he had called during the day. The surgeon examined his hip, and told him it could be relieved, but only by an operation. To this he raised some objection, desiring that it should be postponed; but the surgeon seemed suddenly to seize and overpower him, and with some instrument laid open his hip to the bone, and arranged the joint in its proper place. During the operation he had the impression of suffering a severe physical pain, as if really under the knife of a surgeon. After it, he had no further remembrance of anything until morning.

Upon rising he found, to his utter astonishment, not only that his short leg was lengthened out so as to be even with the other, and his hip all right, but that he could walk without limping or inconvenience. He walked about the room several times, then put on his clothes, and ran up and down stairs to assure himself that he was awake and no longer a lame man, but sound and whole. His joy and gratitude cannot well be described. He immediately discarded the boot with the false sole, which had hitherto been a necessity, and put on a pair that were mates. His leg was yet weak, though limping slightly from long habit, he could walk as straight as any other man when he chose. It has since grown stronger, and his general health is very materially improved. He, of course, considers the cure a direct answer to his supplications. It is certainly a strange story, and we commend it to the attention of Robert Dale Owen as a proper incident to find a place in the next edition of his "Footfalls."

☞ The talent of turning men into ridicule, and exposing to laughter those one converses with, is the qualification of little, ungenerous minds.

A Bride in the Wrong Bed.

We have the Cincinnati *Enquirer* as voucher for the following: A newly married pair put up at the Spencer House—they went out shopping—returned—bride had left some things—she quietly slipped out, leaving her spouse asleep—found her lost articles—returned—mistook Main for Broadway—got into the Madison instead of the Spencer—asked boy if she was in the Spencer, not fully understanding her—she told him to lead her to 48—she partially disrobed and got into bed—expected her husband momentarily—fell asleep—the occupant of 48 Madison, an Indiana merchant, returned from the theatre—a little drunk—quietly went to room—to bed—to sleep. The account proceeds:

How long the two reposed there side by side, with only a foot of space between them, all unconscious of each other's presence, is not exactly known, but probably about two hours, when a tremendous noise was heard in the apartment, from which female screams issued wildly, piercing, and ceaselessly.

The hotel was in an uproar; proprietors, clerks, waiters, porters and guests, dressed and half dressed, were at the door of "48" in a few minutes, blocking up the entrance, and asking each other eagerly "What's the matter?" "For God's sake tell us what is the trouble?"

The cause of this outcry may be imagined. The bride had awakened about midnight, and putting her hands over her husband, they fell upon the Indianan's face, and the soft, warm touch aroused him at once. He did not understand it exactly, though he did'nt dislike it, and in a moment more Mrs. R. said: "My, dearest husband, where have you been all this while?"

"Husband," echoed the merchant, beginning to see, like Lord Tinsel, that he had made a small mistake here, "I am nobody's husband. I reckon, my dear madam, you're in the wrong bed."

In the wrong bed? Horror of horrors, thought the bride. What would her liege lord—what would the curious world say? And Mrs. R. screamed terribly and sprang from the couch just as her companion did the same. He was fully as much alarmed as she, and entreated her to give him time, and he would leave the apartment, although it was the one he had engaged—he'd make oath to that.

Scream, scream, scream, was the only reply to this kind proposition.

"My God, madam, don't yell so! you'll wake the house. Be reasonable; I swear its only a mistake. Have some thought of the consequences. I don't want to hurt you, I swear I don't. You'll get me shot, and yourself—well, I won't say what."

Just at this juncture the throng outside presented itself at the door, and beheld Mrs. R. cowering in one corner, exercising her lungs magnificently, with a sheet wrapped over her form and head, and the Indianan in the middle of the room, enveloped in a coverlet, and ejaculating: "My God, madam, don't!"

The junior proprietor, Dr. Cahill, saw there must be some mistake, and requesting the others to retire, called the merchant out, went with him into another room, and there learned the whole story. The Doctor then sent one of the ladies of the hotel to Mrs. R., and the entire affair was explained, greatly to her relief, though she was overwhelmed with confusion at a circumstance that might have ruined her reputation forever. The old adage is again verified: "All's well that ends well."

☞ By a careful examination of the geography of the world, it has been ascertained that the great artesian well of Columbus, Ohio, will, on passing through to the opposite side of the globe, come out exactly fifteen miles from the great Chinese wall on the China side, and about two hundred and fifty miles from Pekin. This is a discovery of importance, and must vastly encourage the citizens engaged in the enterprize to continue their work. If they don't get water they can run a telegraph wire through the opening when the work is completed.

CURIOUS WILL.—A wealthy individual of Florence, just deceased, has left a curious will. It declares that the greater part of his fortune shall go to the man with the largest hump on his back in Tuscany, and the persons entrusted with the duty of selecting him shall be themselves twelve humpback. To recompense the latter for their trouble, he directs that, in addition to traveling expenses, each shall be presented with a gold medal bearing the effigy of Æsop, their prototype.

Aid for Mexico—The "Pacific Life Guards."

We have seen, says the San Francisco *Evening Mirror* of the 29th ult., the constitution and by-laws of a new organization in this city—the "Pacific Life Guards"—whose avowed object is the purchase of lands and the establishment of a colony in Mexico. It is a secret military association, and any male citizen between the ages of twenty-one and fifty, of good reputable character, may become a member upon the payment of an initiation fee of ten dollars, and receive the degrees at the rate of five dollars each. As the officers hold their positions for a term of years, and as immediate action is contemplated, the constitution, we presume, is intended to govern the association not only in its organization here, but after its arrival in Mexico. The real object of the "Life Guards" is to render assistance to Juarez or liberal government of Mexico, and in return receive grants of land, offices and privileges which will abundantly compensate them for the outlay of labor and capital required in placing the government of that country upon a firm basis, and quelling the discord which has so long distracted it. The "Life Guards" deny that they have any connection with the "Knights of the Golden Circle." They intend to operate independent of the Atlantic expedition, and in a different portion of Mexico. At present they number about three hundred active members, and their ranks, we understand, are rapidly filling. What a restless people we are becoming! Here, where labor finds ample reward and a competence is within reach of every industrious hand, hearts and arms may be found for any undertaking, however perilous or unpromising. The following address, handed us by a member of the "Pacific Life Guards," throws additional light upon the aims of the organization. The address is extremely florid and patriotic:

"CITIZENS OF CALIFORNIA!—Will you turn your thoughts from the cares of life, and contemplate for one moment the horrors of war that distract that once glorious, but now blood-stained land of Mexico! Let your eyes rest on the wholesale murder, rapine, and plunder that now convulse our sister Republic, and your soul will sicken at the picture presented to your view. Imagine the heart-rending misery of the widows and orphans made homeless and fatherless by the knives of outlaws and the rifles of the savages, and if such a picture does not cause you to weep, then you are not worthy the name of Americans. Why stand we here idle, within a few days' sail of the seat of war, and gaze with such calm indifference on a people struggling for their liberties—are we so degenerate, while we enjoy the blessings of freedom of thought, action and speech, that we are insensible to the liberties of others? Forbid it Almighty God! Is there no Lafayette among us? Thank God, there are hearts bold enough, and brave, who will freely stake their all on the liberty of Mexico. There is an organization in this city known as the "PACIFIC LIFE GUARDS," organized for the express purpose of raising volunteers who have no particular repugnance to the odor or gunpowder, who will volunteer their services to win the horse or lose the saddle, or in other words, to assist the Liberals to drive Miramon and his minions into the Gulf of Mexico, or some other warm climate from which there is no redemption. We are now three hundred strong, and soon will be three thousand. Then, we will leave for the field of operation. If the millionaires of San Francisco see fit to assist such an enterprise, it will be most acceptable; perhaps the ladies will present us with a banner and their good wishes. We wish it distinctly understood that we go as volunteers, not filibusters. We have had quite enough of that kind of land pirating to disgust any civilized nation.

REMARKABLE.—A most extraordinary case is commented upon at length by the Cincinnati press—that of a lady of that city, who is over seventy-five years of age, giving birth to a pair of boy twins. She was married at the age of twenty-six, and until the present time her domestic peace has been uninterrupted by sickness of any kind, and undisturbed by the cares that invade families, cotemporaneously with the advent of children.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.—It is a fact little known, that for the first five years of our Government, the United States Senate always sat in secret. The first time the doors were opened for public discussion was on the contest as to the right of Albert Gallatin to a seat in the United States Senate.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1860.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Letters from the Bishop of British Columbia.

We have been furnished by a friend with a pamphlet of some forty odd pages, containing the letter of Bishop HILLS to Commissary GARRETT, of Penzance, England, descriptive of his trip and impressions to and in British Columbia. He arrived at Victoria January 6th, 1860, from which place he dates his letters. It will be remembered that the bishopric was endowed by Miss BURDETT COUTTS.

If it were not for the high position from which this pamphlet emanates, and the great influence it will consequently have with that class for whom it is designed, we should pass it by, as it deserves, as unworthy of notice. That position compels us to expose its falsehood and ignorance, (how wilful it is not for us to say,) and not let such untruthful charges pass unrebuked. It is full of misrepresentations, and the good and true is so scarce that it is barely discernable from the false and bad. We judge, however, his views will meet on this coast their just due—utter contempt.

He seems to have taken a particular delight in libeling Americans on every occasion where it was possible. We have no doubt it done his very soul good to have an opportunity to throw his mite against the social and religious institutions of the American people. The first good place he finds to vent himself appears to be Astoria, on his way by steamer to Victoria, of which place he says:

"At the mouth of the river is Astoria, known to fame by Washington Irving's book; about 400 people live there. There is no minister of any sort; a Methodist resided for about a year and then left, no one has come since. There is only *one man* a communicant of any denomination, and *five women*, out of the 400! The mass are open infidels! This is a specimen, I believe, of many rural places in America,—how different from our parochial system! We see, too, the evil of an ill-educated class of ministers; especially when they stand alone, the shrewd-headed despise religion, scoffers abound."

Now, every one knows the above to be utterly devoid of truth, and without the least foundation, as is the following, concerning the election at Victoria:

"When I arrived it was election time.—The borough and county election produced vast excitement. The Americans tried to obtain a majority in the local Parliament, to vote for annexing this colony to the *States!* They were, however, quite checked,—the finishing stroke was given by the immigration of colored (African) families, who are very respectable, and faithfully loyal to Great Britain."

Certainly it must be something else than stupid ignorance that would call a prelate of his position to wield a pen as black and damnable with falsehood as this Bishop of Columbia. We care not with pursuing the subject further; it is too disgusting and odious. But if there is any religion or christianity in such things, we fail to see it. "Judge not lest ye be judged."

☞The opportunities for sportmen to show their prowess was never better in this region than this fall. The prairies are litterally swarming with wild geese, cranes, brants, and ducks, and from the preparations of some of our hunters, we shall expect to see sad havoc made among them. The k'lang, k'lang, k'lang, of the geese is getting to be perfectly horrible. We remember of getting infatuated at their "k'lang" once, and following a flock about two miles, through a rough region, succeeded in shooting our Queen's Arm at them. We returned home with a lame shoulder, no geese, but considerable wiser. Since then, we let other people hunt the geese.

☞The good people of Oregon are in more trouble with their penitentiary convicts. Three others, named Pinkerton, Clarke and McShane, made their escape on Monday evening, the 15th inst. It is supposed they swam the Willamette river.—The Oregon papers are continually discussing projects for the better government of the penitentiary, and as often chronicling the escape of convicts. In our benighted ignorance, we should judge that some system better than the present, could be adopted, whereby criminals would be stopped from running at large when they pleased, and the safety of the community so often endangered.

☞Lieut. A. V. KAUTZ, formerly quarmaster at Fort Steilacoom, has just arrived at his post, after a twelve months' leave of absence, having visited Europe in the mean time. The Lieut. returned by the Fort Benton military route to Vancouver, but looks none the worse for his long travels. We congratulate him on his safe return to his post.

The Daily Mail from Olympia to Sacramento.

By the arrival of the steamer *Oregon* this morning, the gratifying intelligence was received that the contract for carrying the Daily Mail from Olympia to Monticillo has been awarded to our enterprising fellow-townsman, HENRY WINSOR, Esq. This is as it should be. Winsor is just the man to put the mail through in good time.

We also learn that that portion of the route between Monticello and Portland has been awarded to Capt. R. HOYT, of Portland.

Winsor informs us that he will be ready to commence operations about the 1st of December—perhaps sooner.

The Postmaster General has notified the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to discontinue their trips as soon as the Daily Mail goes into operation.

☞The rainy season has again commenced in good earnest, with its dark, wet days and gloomy nights. The fall was exceedingly pleasant, and perhaps unprecedented since its settlement. It has been so long fine weather, we trust every one is prepared for the change. There can be no excuse if they have not. Our farmers, above all, should have their crops secured, and their buildings prepared for this season.

☞ WM. H. PIERSON, the mountain expressman, is reported to have been recently murdered by the Indians on the route between Camp Floyd and Sonora. He is well-known as having been employed for a number of years in carrying express for government across the mountains and plains, and making some of the most hazardous as well as quickest trips ever undertaken.

☞Two hundred bushels of apples were shipped last week to the Sandwich Island by a firm in Portland.

☞The Portland Daily *News* has again changed editors and publishers. It is now conducted by Messrs. PORTER, KENYON and MAGUIRE.

☞A sad accident occurred at the house of Mr. GABRIEL JONES, about 12 o'clock on last Saturday night, resulting in the death of Mr. JAMES MORTON. It is supposed the deceased, in attempting to go down a pair of stairs, made an accidental misstep, and falling, broke his skull. His age was 66.

☞Lieut. H. M. ROBERTS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., says the *Christian Advocate*, left on the last steamer for Washington, whither he has been ordered to report himself. He has been two years on the Pacific, and has won credit by his energy and efficiency. Lieut. Roberts reconnoitered for the road from Vancouver to the Cowlitz Landing, and cut the trail through, among the last duties he performed among us.

Lieut. MacFeely, 4th Infantry, U. S. A., and his wife, and Lieut McKeever, of 3d Artillery, also left on the last steamer.—The former has six months leave of absence and the latter eight.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

OAKLAND, W. T., Oct. 20, 1860.

MR. EDITOR—As every body is at this time anxious to learn something of the state of parties in the east, I will here give you an extract from a letter written by an intelligent merchant of northern Illinois to a friend and well-known citizen of Sawamish county. If the feeling as suggested by him as to the intention of the Bell-Everett men of the Northern States, and particularly in Illinois, is general, it will tell a woful tale against the black republicans on the day of the election in November, and may possibly make the election very interesting between the Breckinridge-Lane and the Bell-Everett tickets. Here is the extract:

"Politics is all the talk here now. The republicans are perfectly rabid; they are very sanguine now—July 17—that they will elect Lincoln, and almost abuse a man if he says he is opposed to their man. The Douglasites spout a little, but I think they are not very sanguine. However, they are in for anything to defeat Old Abe. The Breckinridge men are very scarce in this neck of woods. The Bell-Everett men are sticking all round in the corners, not saying much publicly, in the way of spouting, but will do it up quietly on the day of the election, when they will quietly walk up to the polls and deposit their votes, which will tell the strength of the party better than I can. Hurrah for Bell and Everett."

Now it will be recollected that the know nothing or American party is under obligations to keep their secrets, and they are very numerous in the Northern States,—made so by the efforts of the Northern Abolition fanatical clergy against the Roman Catholics; in fact they are properly the offspring of the Puritanic Clergy. It will now be very annoying to them if the children in 1860 should say to their pious abolition fathers, "away with your sectional zeal for Sambo, we will deposit our votes for Sam, the American candidate."

Very respectfully, &c.,
WM. M. MORROW.

☞The Oregon Legislature adjourned *sine die*, last Friday, 19th inst.

News by the Overland Mail!

DATES FROM THE EAST TO OCT. 2!

Late and Important News from Europe.

General News.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—The British steamer *Gladiator* arrived at New Orleans on the 27th from Truxillo, with the remnant of Walker's party. Walker was shot on the 12th at Truxillo. He received ten bullets. His body was decently buried. Col. Rudler is sentenced to four years imprisonment.

Washington dispatches to the N. Y. Press state that the Postmaster General contemplates organizing an Overland Mail Service, by which the Pony Express will shortly be dispensed with.

The Overland Mail states that Smith was attacked by Indians at Doubtful Pass, and a number of horses stolen.

Slaver *Decatur* from the coast of Africa, was taken with 619 negroes who were landed at Monrovia.

The Slaver *Erie* was captured at the same time with 800 negroes who were also landed at Monrovia.

Mr. Seward addressed a large crowd at St. Lawrence on the 26th. He left there Tuesday for the East.

The Republicans had a great gathering at Pittsburgh, Pa., on account of the meeting of their Convention. The Hon. Tom Corwin and others were present.

The Union Convention of Pennsylvania, yesterday completed their electoral ticket, with amendments to modify it so as to accommodate the National view, in the event of a fusion. The Convention also declared it inexpedient to nominate a candidate for Governor.

It is reported that the Government has ordered 1700 stand of Arms to Fort Moltrie.

The Commander of the British war steamer *Gladiator* was assaulted and knocked down in the bar-room of the St. Charles, New Orleans, on the 29th ult.

Colonel Steptoe, who was recently in active service on this coast, is reported to be dangerously ill in Virginia.

Lieut. White and party, being a portion of Lieut. Mullan's expedition, have arrived at St. Louis.

Sacramento Brown who shot Corcoran at Sacramento, has been committed to jail on an indictment for murder.

The Japanese government has signified to the U. S. Minister Harris (who is not dead,) that subjects of other powers, not in treaty with Japan, arriving at any of the ports of the Empire in American vessels, will not be allowed to reside on land.—Notice to that effect has accordingly been made public by the minister, so as to guard against any possible awkward results with passengers on American vessels.

The gallant Captain West, the young Crimean hero who was shot off his horse at the charge of the Light Brigade—the famous Six Hundred—at Balaklava, is an officer in Garibaldi's army. He is rich and pays his own expenses; fighting for the love of excitement, and for humanity's sake.

SUPPOSED MURDERER ARRESTED.—Bulger, *alias* Chamberlain, the supposed murderer of J. R. Coloney, of Downieville, was arrested in Marysville on the evening of the 8th inst.

SMALL POX.—It is reported, says the *Alta* of a late date, that there are two or three cases of small pox in San Francisco at the present time.

The statement that our Government had accepted the proposition of England and France, of intervention in regard to Mexican affairs is untrue.

The Boston *Pilot* estimates the number of Catholics in this country at three and a half millions.

The people of Los Angeles are obtaining ice from the mountains, fifteen miles east of San Bernardino.

Rev. Dr. Ver Mehr's seminary for young ladies, on Bush street, San Francisco was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. Loss about $1,200. Two buildings adjoining, belonging to Wm. M. Neal, were also burned.

The steamer Golden Age left San Francisco on the 11th for Panama, taking 329 passengers and $1,353,939 in treasure.

The Breckinridge Legislative Convention organized in San Francisco, on the 10th, by electing R. Augustus Thompson, President, and E. A. Lawrence, Secretary.

Associated Press dispatches, dated Washington, Sept. 27th, give the following: Bets are now being offered on Pennsylvania going against Lincoln.

Reliable letters from North Carolina and Mississippi, report these States certain for Bell. Hon. J. Hill, who is now here, says the same of Georgia.

Hon. A. J. Hamilton writes that the vote of Texas will be against Breckinridge.

The Republicans of the Fifth District of Massachusetts have unanimously nominated Anson Burlingame candidate for Congress.

The Republicans of the Seventh District of Massachusetts, have nominated David Gooeg for re-election to Congress.

Mark Brumaghn & Co., of San Francisco, received on the 12th inst., $15,496 in gold bars, from T. W. Park, being the yield of the last six days of the Fremont mines.

Monumental Hose Company has organized by the election of James A. Buckley, Foreman; Thomas H. McConnell, Assistant; Charles Sullivan, Secretary and Treasurer.

The sum total of the ages of thirty-five gentlemen at a Bell and Everett convocation in Boston, lately, amounted to 3,153 years.

The San Francisco Douglas Legislative Convention has nominated ex-Governor Purdy and Charles Wilson, formerly Alderman and Supervisor from the First District, for State Senators.

The Bactrian camels were withdrawn on the 10th inst., because the auctioneer was instructed not to let one of them go for less than $1,200. The highest bid was $475.

Thomas D. Rice, the originator of negro minstrelsy, died in New York city, on the 20th ult.

The Pony Express with San Francisco advices arrived Oct. 11th.

The weather at Pike's Peak was cold with occasional falls of snow. No miners were at work.

The reported gold discoveries were a humbug.

An engine boiler exploded yesterday, at Syracuse, blowing the fireman a great distance, killing him and wounding several others.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—A passenger car was thrown off the track near Albany, ten persons were killed, and twenty odd wounded.

On Saturday, a train was thrown off the Nashville and Chatangua railroad. One man was killed, and several wounded.

POLITICAL NEWS.—An address has been published in Kentucky by the Bell and Everett State Committee, appealing to the Bell men in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, to disregard their gubernatorial candidates, and support any candidate in the approaching State elections that would be most likely to defeat Lincoln.

H. V. Johnson, in his speech at Cincinnati, was asked, "if the election of Lincoln would cause a dissolution of the Union?" He answered, No!

Seward passed directly through St. Louis and spoke to an immense crowd last night.

Douglas addressed an immense audience at Louisville, Ky., on Sunday night.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales attended a ball at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, on Saturday night. *It was not crowded.* He led off with Miss Pike in a dance, and danced with four other young ladies. On Saturday he went to church twice.

The Prince of Wales was received at Washington to-day (Oct. 3d) by Mr. Cass, in behalf of President Buchanan.

The Prince arrived at Pittsburg on Monday night.

November 24th, is the appointed day for Thanksgiving in New York State.

In Michigan an election for legislative and local officers of the Upper Peninsula was held on the 25th ult. It resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket in Mackinaw, Chippewa, Houghton and Marquetta counties. Joseph Coulter was elected Senator, which is a Democratic gain.

The Mozart Hall Congressional Convention at New York, (2,) nominated Benjamin Wood, in the Eighth District, James Kerrigan in the Fourth District, Elijah Ward in the Seventh District, and B. Bradford in the Eighth District.

A petition is to be presented to the Governor of Louisianna, requesting him to convene the Legislature to provide for the suffering which is anticipated. With a short cotton crop, the corn crop almost ruined, and the grass dried and withered, the people in some parts of the State are very solicitous about the future.

Another decided movement towards making Japan better known, is the publication of a Japanese grammar and dictionary in Paris. As the commerce of this nation will be principally with the United States, the above works will have especial value with us.

Andrew Lester has been removed from the Stockton Collectorship, and H. C. Baine has been appointed in his place. The *Argus* claims that the removal was in consequence of Mr. Lester's Douglasism—the new Collector is for Breckinridge.

The Sacramento *Evening Post* has disappeared from the newspaper world, after eleven months' existence.

Mr. J. R. Pico, of San Jose, has wagered $2,500 that, on the 1st of November he will ride on horseback 150 miles in six hours and a half, or twenty-three miles an hour.

John Slidell made a speech to the young men of New Orleans, on the 7th ult., in which he admitted that Breckinridge would carry neither Kentucky nor Missouri.

The town elections in Connecticut took place on the 2d. Twenty-four out of the twenty-eight towns heard from have elected Republican officers.

The Sacramento *Union* announces that Judge Baldwin, of the Supreme Court, contemplates resigning his position.

Twelve hundred and twenty-one dollars were subscribed in Newport in aid of Garibaldi and his friends.

A banquet to inaugurate the first street railway in Europe, at Birkenhead, was recently given by Mr. G. F. Train, the patentee.

The *Nazione*, of Florence, announces that Joseph Mazzini is in Tuscany at present.

M. Kossuth is now with his family at Gatz, in the Canton of St. Gall, in Switzerland, for the benefit of his health.

At New York on the 2d inst., the Tammany Congressional Convention nominated John W. Chandler, in the Fifth District, and Adolph Wolfe in the Seventh District.

The great fusion movement in New York of all parties opposed to Lincoln, seems to meet with approbation from the Breckinridge, Bell and Douglas men.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer *Persia* arrived with dates to the 10th.

The French Embassador at Turin has been recalled, as an expression of the disapprobation of Napoleon as to the course of Sardinia.

The Sardinian troops have landed at Naples by request of Garibaldi, who transferred the Neapolitan fleet to Sardinia. He was soon to proclaim the annexation of Naples to Piedmont.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2d.

The steamer *Glasgow*, with dates from Liverpool to Sept. 20th, and the *North America*, with dates to Sept. 21st, have arrived.

General Lamourcierre has been defeated by General Cialdino, in a battle which lasted six hours. Lamourcierre retired to Amena.

The greater portion of the Pontifical army has capitulated.

Previous to the defeat of Lamourcierre, the Sardinians had taken Peragia after a hot fight. 1500 persons, including Gen. Schmidt, were taken.

The Citadel of Spalido capitulated with 600 prisoners, and numerous other places were occupied by the Sardinians.

The London *Times* says: "The papal power no longer exists."

The 40,000 men beseiged at Ancona may be reckoned prisoners.

There were many indications to warrant the belief that a collision would occur between the French troops at Rome and the legions of Garibaldi.

It is expected that the Pope will leave Rome. The Sacred College are trying to get him to seek an asylum in Spain.

If the Pope leaves Rome the soldiers will follow his example.

The late Neapolitan fleet had arrived to assist Cialdino in his attack upon Ancona.

Garibaldi was exclusively engaged in organizing his army and navy.

It is reported that Napoleon was fired upon by an insane man at Toulon.

PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL OF DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON.—The St. Louis correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, under date of Sept. 26, says:

For several days now the probability of the early withdrawal of Douglas and Johnson has been a subject of daily discussion, and it may be added that the Douglas politicians here express their belief that it may occur at any moment. They are expected to withdraw, of course, in favor of Bell and Everett. These gentlemen (Douglas and Johnson) are now traveling together, and have opportunities for counseling together on the subject. Mr. Douglas, in his Jones' Wood speech rather foreshadowed such an event, and he has done so since in two or three later speeches. An officer of the army now in the city has received a letter written by a political friend in New York, who states that he writes the letter in Mr. Douglas' room, and directly after the subject had been broached and discussed, and he believes, from what was stated on the occasion, that Mr. Douglas will withdraw before the Presidential election, in Bell's favor. A strong pressure to that end, he says, was brought to bear upon Mr. Douglas during his last visit to Baltimore, and it has continued to increase since. The writer's final opinion was that he would succumb at Indianapolis, where he and Johnson have appointments to speak on the 28th of this month, and where they would be beset by a strong delegation from Kentucky and Tennessee. My own opinion is that Douglas will wait, before making up his mind, until after the coming State elections, which occur in Florida, Georgian and Mississippi on the first Monday of October, and in Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and Pennsylvania, on the second Tuesday of the same month.

NEW POSTAGE STAMP.—A ninety-cent postage-stamp, expressly intended for the accommodation of merchants, has been prepared. The centre of the stamp has a representation of Washington, from a portrait taken at the time when he resigned the command of the army, and differs materially from all other likenesses of him. The color of the ground is blue. The stamps now in use are of the following denominations: One, three, five, ten, twelve, twenty-four, thirty and ninety cents. The amount generally paid on foreign letters, not covered by the above, are fifteen, twenty-seven and fifty-four cents, for which a combination of the stamps now supplied will suffice.

☞Considerable excitement was caused in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, recently, by the sudden death of the heads of a family. An Englishman named Young, had some difficulty with his wife. His daughter saw him put something in the soup on the dinner table. She tasted the soup, but not liking it, left the table, and after drinking some water became sick and vomited. Her mother ate of the soup, was taken sick and died on the second day. Her father took something which made him sleep, and he lay in a state of stupification for two days. He finally roused up, and on being accused by one of his sons of having poisoned his mother, Young turned over upon his couch, and with a groan, immediately expired.

A BAD SPLIT.—It is said that Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, differ in politics. Both are veteran democrats, but Chang is now for Breckinridge, and Eng is for Douglas.

Laws of the United States.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER LXI.

An Act to settle the titles to certain Lands set apart for the use of certain Half-Breed Kansas Indians, in Kansas Territory.

Whereas by the sixth article of a treaty made and concluded at the City of St. Louis in the State of Missouri, on the third day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, between the United States of America and the Kansas nation of Indians, there was reserved from the lands ceded by said treaty to the United States by said Kansas nation of Indians, one mile square of land for each of the half-breeds of the Kansas nation named in the said sixth article, which land has been surveyed and allotted to each of the said half-breeds in the order in which they are named in, and in accordance with, the provisions of the said sixth article of said treaty: therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the title, interest and estate of the United States is hereby vested in the said reserves who are now living, to the land reserved, set apart and allotted to them respectively by the said sixth article of said treaty; and in case any of the said reserves named in the said sixth article are deceased and leaving heirs, then all the title, interest or estate of the United States to the land allotted to such deceased reserves, is hereby vested and confirmed in such persons as shall by the Secretary of the Interior be decided to be the heirs of such deceased reserves: but, nothing herein contained shall be construed to give any force, efficacy or binding effect to any contract, in writing or otherwise, for the sale or disposition of any lands named in this act, heretofore made by any of said reserves or their heirs.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of any of the reserves now living, or the heirs of any deceased reserves, shall not desire to reside upon, or occupy the lands to which such reserves or such heirs are entitled by the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Interior, when requested by them or either of them so to do, is hereby authorized to sell such lands belonging to those so requesting him, for the benefit of such reserves, or such heirs; and the Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to sell, with the assent of the Kansas nation of Indians the lands allotted to the reservees who are deceased leaving no heirs for the benefit of the living reservees, their heirs, and the heirs of those deceased, equally; said lands to be sold in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and approved by [the] Secretary of the Interior; and patents in the usual form shall be issued to the purchasers of said lands, in accordance with the provisions of said act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of the land, the sale of which is provided for by this act, shall be paid to the parties entitled thereto, or applied by the Secretary of the Interior for their benefit, in such manner as he may think most advantageous to their interest.

Approved, May 26, 1860.

CHAPTER LXII.

An Act to authorize the President of the United States in conjunction with the State of California, to run and mark the boundary lines between the Territories of the United States and State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to appoint a suitable person or persons, who, in conjunction with such person or persons as may be appointed on behalf of the State of California for the same purpose, shall run and mark the boundary lines between the Territories of the United States and the State of California; commencing at the point of intersection of the forty-second degree of north latitude with the one hundred and twentieth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, and running south on the line of said one hundred and twentieth degree of west longitude until it intersects the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude; thence running in a straight line in a southeasterly direction to the river Colorado at a point where it intersects the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such landmarks shall be established at the said point of beginning, and at the other corners and on the several lines of said boundary as may be agreed on by the President of the United States, or those acting under his authority, and the said State of California or those acting under its authority: *Provided*, That the person or persons appointed are employed on the part and behalf of the State of California are to be paid by the said State: *Provided, further*, that no person except a superintendent or commissioner shall be appointed or employed in this service by the United States, but such as are required to make the necessary observations and surveys, to ascertain line and erect suitable monuments thereon, and make return of the same.

Approved, May 26, 1860.

CHAPTER LXIV.

An Act authorizing the "Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" to enter a certain Tract of Land in the State of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of United States of America in Congress assembled, That the "Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," be, and is hereby, authorized to enter, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, a certain tract of land known as the "Mission Farm," and numbered as lot number eighteen, on the east bank of Fox river, near Green Bay, State of Wisconsin, having a front on Fox river of six chains, and running eastwardly back from the river, between parallel lines, one hundred and fifty-four and sixty-nine hundredths chains, and containing ninety-two and eighty-one hundredths superficial acres.

Approved, June 1, 1860.

CHAPTER LXV.

An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, one hundred and sixteen thousand and ninety-six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, four thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, sixty dollars.

For current and ordinary expenses, as follows: repairs and improvements, fuel, and apparatus, forage, postage, stationary, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments of instruction, thirty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For gradual increase and expense of library, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the board of visiters, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For forage of artillery and cavalry horses, eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For supplying horses for artillery and cavalry practice, one thousand dollars.

For repairs of officers' quarters, five hundred dollars.

For models for the department of cavalry, one hundred dollars.

For extension of water pipes and increase of reservoir, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For targets and batteries for artillery exercise, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For furniture for hospital for cadets, one hundred dollars.

For annual repairs of gas pipes and retorts, five hundred dollars.

For warming apparatus for academic building, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For materials for quarters for subaltern officers, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Approved, June 1, 1860.

CHAPTER LXVI.

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to organize an Institution for the Insane of the Army and Navy, and of the District of Columbia in the said District.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That section four of the act of March the third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, entitled an "act to organize an institution for the insane of the army and navy, and of the district of Columbia in the said district" be, and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 4. That the order of the Secretary of War and that of the Secretary of the Navy, and that of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall authorize the Superintendent to receive insane persons belonging to the army and navy and revenue cutter service respectively, and keep them in custody until they are cured, or removed by the same authority which ordered their reception.

Approved, June 1, 1860.

CHAPTER LXVII.

An Act directing the Conveyance of a lot of Ground for the Use of the Public Schools of the City of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings be directed to convey to the corporation of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that certain piece or parcel of land marked and designated upon the map of said city as lot numbered fourteen, in square numbered two hundred and fifty-three, for the use of the public schools thereof, and no other purpose: *Provided*, That said lot shall not be sold, assigned, or conveyed or diverted, by the said corporation, for any other purpose than the one contemplated by this act.

Approved, June 5, 1860.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

An Act for the relief of certain Settlers in the State of Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United Staaes of America in Congress assembled, That the east half of section eight, section seventeen, and the east half of section eighteen, and section thirty-three, section thirty-four, the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven and the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, in township ninety-six north of range nine west, in the State of Iowa, formerly reserved for Fort Atkinson and an Indian agency, and since released and abandoned, as being no longer needed for public uses, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, subject to the ordinary disposition of the public lands, in the same manner and on the same conditions as are provided by law, and that such persons may have settled thereon prior to the passage of this act, and who would have been entitled to the right of pre-emption under the act of September four, eighteen hundred and forty-one, had the reservation not been made, shall be entitled to pre-empt their claims in accordance with the provisions of said act, by making proof, payment, and entry at the proper district office, within twelve mouts after its approval: *Provided*, That if two or more persons were actually residing upon the same quarter *quarter* section, or any smaller legal subdivision, at the date of the abandonment of said reservation, the same may be entered by them jointly: *Provided, further*, That no declaratory statement shall be required of said settlers.

Approved, June 7, 1860.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all assignments of pre-emption bounty land-warrant locations at any of the land offices in the United States, made in good faith since the nineteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and prior to the twenty-first of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the former date, be, and the same are hereby, declared valid; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause patents to be issued in the nume of the assignees on all such locations as now remain suspended and have not been patented.

Approved, June 7, 1860.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

An Act to Pay to the State of Missouri the Amount expended by said State in repelling the Invasion fo the Osage Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, directed to pay to the State of Missouri, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of nineteen thousand and eighty-four dollars and eight cents, being the amount of money expended by said State in repelling the invasion of the Osage Indians in eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

Approved, June 9, 1860.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

An Act to change the Times for holding the Terms of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That hereafter the terms of the district court of the United States for the northern district of Alabama shall commence on the third Mondays of May and November, respectively, in every year, instead of the times now provided by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every process, bond, recognizance or obligation which has been or may be made returnable to the said court on the second Monday of November next, shall be returnable on the third Monday of November next, and shall have the same force and effect as if it had been made returnable on the third Monday of November next.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said court in the term time, or the judge of said court in vacation, may order a special term of said court to be held at such time as the court or judge may appoint. Notice of the time of holding such special term shall be given by the clerk of the court, by advertisement in some newspaper published in the city of Huntsville, at least once a week for four weeks next preceding the time appointed for holding such special term.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 9, 1860.

CHAPTER CXIV.

An Act to liquidate the Unadjusted Contracts of the Tennessee River Improvement.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all contracts made by the duly authorized officers of the Government, appointed under the act of thirty-second Congress, making an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the improvement of the Tennessee River, shall be audited by the accounting officers of the treasury, and paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, June 12, 1860.

MARRIED,

At the residence of John Moore, Esq., in Lewis County, W. T., by Chief Justice O. B. McFadden, Mr. SIDNEY S. FORD, Jun., and Miss MARY ELIZABETH MOORE.

Mrs. Winslow,

An experienced nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.—Se advertisement in another column. 25y

Health, Strength and Happiness are obtained by cleansing the Blood of its impurities. Blood, we are told, on the highest authority, is the "Life," or at least, the medium of Life to the Body; and it is, we know, the great feeder of every part of the frame. Thus the blood is the great channel of disease; consequently a good or bad state of the system, or constitution, is no more or less than a good or bad state of the blood. We have made the composition of the blood our study, and are satisfied that two two-thirds of all diseases are caused by its impurities.

Believing the above facts, we made ourselves acquainted with the BLOOD CHEMICALLY with a view to a reliable medical agent, that would correct all the impurities of the blood, and at the same time effectually cure all diseases arising therefrom. We have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations, as thousands can testify who have tried the virtues of the preparation known by all professional men as HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

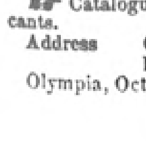
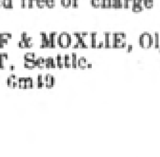
Beware of ignorant imitators. The genuine is sold everywhere by respectable dealers, in preference to all others.

R. HALL & CO.,
Sole Proprietors.
6m38 143 and 145 Clay street.

New Advertisements.

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

Gangloff, Moxlie & Co., *Proprietors,*


HAVE THE LARGEST amount of the best


TREES

—from one to four years old—in the Territory, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Nursery in the country.

☞ Catalogues furnished free of charge to applicants.

Address GANGLOFF & MOXLIE, Olympia, F. McNATT, Seattle.

Olympia, Oct. 26, 1860. 6m49

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sign of the Big Collar.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public generally, that he has

REMOVED

into the shop lately occupied by Wm. Wright, on Main street, at the sign of the Big Collar, where he will always be prepared to fill all orders for

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, VALICES,

and all other articles in his line of business.

Prices to suit the times. Hides and produce taken in exchange, and cash never refused.

J. H. KELLETT.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1860. 6m32

Washington Nursery.

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

HUGH PATTISON.

Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T. Oct. 19, 1860. 6m48

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLER'S ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

In Township 9 North of Range 1 West, Approved April 5, 1859;
In Township 25 North of Range 1 West, Approved May 5, 1860;
In Township 26 North of Range 1 West, Approved May 5, 1860;
In Township 27 North of Range 1 West, Approved May 5, 1860;
In Township 30 North of Range 1 West, Approved February 21, 1859;
In Township 39 North of Range 1 West, Approved February 21, 1860;
In Township 40 North of Range 1 West, Approved February 21, 1860;
In Township 10 North of Range 2 West, Approved November 5, 1859;
In Township 25 North of Range 2 West, Approved May 5, 1860;
In Township 30 North of Range 2 West, Approved February 21, 1859;
In Township 40 North of Range 3 West, Approved February 21, 1860;
In Township 17 North of Range 7 West, Approved September 10, 1860;
In Township 18 North of Range 7 West, Approved May 24, 1860;
In Township 17 North of Range 8 West, Approved September 10, 1860;
In Township 17 North of Range 9 West, Approved July 22, 1860;
In Township 17 North of Range 10 West, Approved July 22, 1860;
In township 18 North of Range 10 West, Approved January 5, 1860;
In Township 10 North of Range 11 West, Approved March 7, 1854;
In Township 17 North of Range 11 West, Approved July 22, 1860;
In Township 19 North of Range 11 West, Approved January 4, 1860;
In Township 20 North of Range 11 West, Approved January 4, 1860;
In Township 17 North of Range 12 West, Approved January 5, 1860;
In Township 18 North of Range 12 West, Approved January 5, 1860;
In Township 26 North of Range 1 East, Approved May 5, 1860;
In Township 27 North of Range 1 East, Approved May 5, 1860;
In Township 28 North of Range 1 East, Approved May 5, 1860;
In Township 37 North of Range 1 East, Approved February 21, 1860;
In Township 38 North of Range 1 East, Approved February 21, 1860;
In Township 39 North of Range 1 East, Approved February 21, 1860;
In Township 26 North of Range 2 East, Approved May 5, 1860;
In township 27 North of Range 2 East, Approved May 5, 1860;
In Township 28 North of Range 2 East, Approved May 5, 1860;
In Township 30 North of Range 2 East, Approved December 12, 1859;
Camano Island 31 and 32, 2 East, Approved December 12, 1859;
In Township 37 North of Range 2 East, Approved February 21, 1860;
In Township 38 North of Range 2 East, Approved February 21, 1860;
In Township 26 North of Range 3 East, Approved December 12, 1859;
In Township 27 North of Range 3 East, Approved June 18, 1860;
In Township 28 North of Range 3 East, Approved August 30, 1859;
In township 30 North of Range 3 East, Approved December 12, 1859;
In Township 31 North of Range 3 East, Approved December 12, 1859;
In Township 32 North of Range 3 East, Approved December 12, 1859;
In Township 38 North of Range 3 East, Approved February 21, 1860;
In Township 26 North of Range 4 East, Approved December 12, 1859;
In Township 27 North of Range 4 East, Approved February 21, 1860;
In Township 28 North of Range 4 East, Approved June 8, 1860;
In Township 29 North of Range 4 East, Approved August 30, 1859;
In Township 30 North of Range 4 East, Approved August 30, 1859.

The aforesaid Townships having been surveyed, and the plats thereof approved at the dates specified, all settlers, before the date of such approval, claiming under the pre-emption law, are requested to file their declaratory statements in the Register's office at Olympia within six months from the date of the approval.

Claimants settling after the date of the approval, will file their declaratory statements within three months after settlement.

All claimants in said Townships holding under the Donation law, and where claims have not been surveyed by authority of the Surveyor General, are hereby required to file in the Register's office at Olympia, before the 4th day of March, 1861, a particular description of their claims, showing the precise tracts of land and the number of acres included, with a connection with the Government surveys.

Parties whose claims shall be surveyed by a U. S. Deputy Surveyor prior to the time specified, need not send in the description hereby required, as the plats of their claims will be furnished by the Surveyor General.

Those who may wish to claim by legal subdivision —to avoid the expense of a survey—will be required to file a description of the lands so claimed—to include their residences and improvements.

All conflicts of boundary should be presented to the Register and Receiver for adjudication at an early day.

The descriptions and declaratory statements may be sent by mail; and it is not necessary that parties should go to the expense of visiting Olympia.

All persons in the above named Townships who do not comply with the terms of this notice, will forfeit their claims, according to the provisions of the act of July 17, 1854.

From those who have already complied with the requirements of this notice, nothing further is, of course, required.

Given under our hands this 17th day of October, 1860, in Olympia, Washington Territory.

ISAAC W. SMITH, *Register*,
6:48 J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE, *Receiver*.

Vancouver *Chronicle* and *North-West* copy six weeks.

Lost,

ON SUNDAY LAST, SOMEWHERE BETWEEN Olympia and the residence of John N. Low, on Chambers' Prairie, a POCKET MOMORANDUM BOOK, containing the following notes: A joint note for $150, against Jos. Deaves and Dr. Rowland, payable to the undersigned; one against Levi H. Offutt, and another against H. D. Morgan, in favor of Levi H. Offutt, or order. The book also contains receipts and other papers valuable to none but the owner.

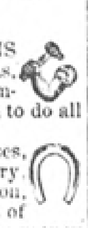
The public are cautioned against negotiating for the above notes, as their payment has been protested.

By returning the book and contents to the owner, the finder will confer a favor upon the undersigned, and be liberally rewarded.

CHARLES GRANGER.

Olympia, Oct. 12, 1860. 3:47

BLACKSMITHING.



THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS method of informing the public that he has, in connection with his Livery Stable in Olympia, a Blacksmith Shop, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in iron.

Particular attention paid to shoeing horses, &c. I have the best workman in the country, and all work is warranted to give satisfaction, and to be done at reduced prices. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work, and even money will not be refused.

All those wanting wagons, either old or new, can be accommodated either for money, produce or stock, Cayuse horses, &c.

H. WINSOR.

Olympia, Aug. 31, 1860. 41tf

HENRY M. McGILL,

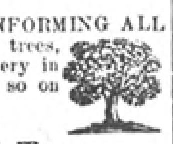
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

AND

Commissioner of the court of Claims of U. S.

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

FRUIT TREES!!



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

My Nursery contains upwards of

Thirty Thousand Trees,

consisting of Pear, Plumb, Cherry and Apple, one to three years from the graft, comprising all the choice and leading varieties, all of which, with very few exceptions, I guarantee to be true to name, as I have most of the varieties now in fruit-bearing in my orchard, and as I wish to dispose of all my present stock of grafted trees, persons intending to provide themselves with trees would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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

JOHN M. SWAN.

Olympia, Sept. 28, 1860. 5m45

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.

JULIEN GUYOT,

(Successor to L. A. Blanc,)

Olympia, W. T.,

OFFERS FOR SALE A fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Thimbles, Pencil Cases, Ear and Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Lockets, Gold Chains, Keys, Seals, and fine cutlery, together with all articles usually kept for sale by Watch Makers and Jewelers,

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

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

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

Repaired in the best manner by himself, and

Warranted for One Year.

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

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 6m40

A. B. Gove

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

He has now on hand a complete assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

of the best quality; also Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, &c., all of which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

A. B. GOVE.

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 40tf

TO HOTEL AND SALOON KEEPERS.

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

HAVANA CIGARS,

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

☞ Orders promptly attended to. ☜

SUTRO & CO.,
Yates Street, between Wharf and Government,
6m45 Victoria, V. I.

Tobacco and Cigars.

G. SUTRO & CO.,

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

100,000

Fine Havana Cigars,

75,000 Hamburg and Bremen Cigars, Havana filler—a superior article—imported direct from Hamburg.
125,000 New York made Cigars—a good article,
150 cases sweet Tobacco, such as Peach, Fruit, Mary's Own, Our Own, Gipsy Queen, &c.
250 boxes Natural leaf Tobacco, such as Forest Rose, Cream of Virginia, Harris', Dubloon, Magnolia, Gold Leaf imported direct from Virginia.
150,000 Manilla Cigars and Cheroots—imported direct Manilla.
300 dozen Sutro's best scented Corn-cob smoking Tobacco, Clay pipes, Powhattan pipes, Meerschaum pipes and Cherry stems, Lorillard Snuff, etc.

Every arrival will bring us addition to our stock, and our goods being imported direct, we can sell them

Twenty per cent. cheaper than San Francisco Houses!

6m44 G. SUTRO & CO.,
Yates street, between Wharf and Government.

MOUND PRAIRIE ACADEMY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD GIVE NOTICE that the Mound Prairie School will commence on Monday the 15th inst.

They have employed Mr. Hunt, a graduate of one of the New England Colleges, to take charge of the school. He is an experienced teacher. He has taught in the New England States, also in the Western and Southern States, and some upon this coast.

Branches will consist of the common Branches of of English, Higher Branches of English, Latin and Greek.

Tuition will range from six to eight dollars according to the branches.

Board can be had at very reasonable rates.

J. AXTELL,
C. B. BAKER,
Directors.

Mound Prairie, W. T., Oct. 1, 1860. 46:8

LIVERY STABLE.

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

We will keep the best of everything in our line, and our aim will be to please and be pleased.

Horses left at our stables to be kept will receive the best of care, &c.

Give us a call and get the worth of your money.

WINSOR & LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

LEATHER! LEATHER!

BILES & CARTER

HAVE NOW THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE Tannery in successful operation at

TUMWATER,

and are now prepared to offer to the public a general assortment of Leather, such as Harness, Bridle, Rein, Skirting, Collar Aprons, Belting, Upper, Calf, Kip, Buck and Sole Leather, in fact all kinds to suit the wants of the people.

Leather given in exchange, or cash paid for good hides.

Tumwater, W. T., April 27, 1860. 23y

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the **LIVER INVIGORATOR**, and it will cure **Liver Complaints, Billous Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses**, and may be used successfully as an **Ordinary Family Medicine.** It will cure **SICK HEADACHE**, (as thousands can testify,) in **twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken** at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The **Family Cathartic PILL** is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the **PILLS** and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The **FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL** has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as **Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body**, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, **Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism**, a great **Purifier of the Blood** and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. **Dose, 1 to 3.**

CATHARTIC PILLS.

PRICE THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Broadway, New York.

Sold by the Druggists everywhere and by

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, **132 Washington Street, San Francisco.**

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we never have been able to say of any other medicine,—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PARK & WHITE, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,

132 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal

JOHN T. DALY'S

OLD "Q" BRANDY.

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY is put up in cases of one dozen Bottles each. It is a

PURE ARTICLE OF FRENCH BRANDY,

and is unsurpassed in quality.

The Extensive Sale

of this Brandy in California,

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS,

sufficiently tests its reputation.

The Cases are branded

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY

NONE OTHER IS GUNUINE.

Each Bottle has an additional label with the fac simile signature of "WM. H. DALY."

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
3m47is San Francisco, Sole Agents.

UREKA WHISKEY.

DEALERS IN THE INTERIOR ARE CAUTIONed against purchasing Eureka Whiskey, unless the packages have the name of

"WM. NEWELL & CO., S. F."

burnt into each Barrel and Half Barrel, in a CIRCULAR BRAND AROUND THE BUNG.

None Other is Genuine.

Purchasers should be particular to buy of such Houses as keep ONLY THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
3m47is San Francisco, Sole Agents.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

HAVING received large additions to their stock of Hardware, etc., are now offering to their customers and the public generally, the largest, best, and most extensive assortment of

AMERICAN, **AGRICULTURAL**

ENGLISH & GERMAN **IMPLEMENTS,**

Hardware, **STOVES,**

Iron, Steel, Mechanic's Tools

NAILS, TINWARE,

Paints, Oils, **FAMILY GROCERIES**

&c., &c.,

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS!

DOORS, SASH, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

Also an Assortment of Carpenters', Masons', Cabinet and Wagon Makers' Tools, and a choice selection of English and American

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

Such as Cistern and Chain Pumps, Well-wheels, Well and Water Buckets, Cordage, Raw, Boiled, Polar and China Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Mops, Brooms, Wash-boards, Tubs, and in fact nearly every thing pertaining to the Hardware business.

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

Of patterns that cannot fail to please and supply the wants of all.

Stove Trimmings, Tin, Copper, Zinc, Sheet Iron, Japanned and Brittannia Ware.

N. B. *ALL JOB WORK* will be done in the best manner, at reasonable prices.

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Among which may be found Tea, Coffee, Soap, Candles, Dried Apples, Chili Peaches, Saleratus, Syrup, Beans, Rice, Tobacco, Salt, Vinegar, Starch, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Mustard, Ginger, Cinnamon, Table Sauces, Herbs, Flavoring Extracts, Sal and Carb. Soda, Flour, Corn-meal, Yeast Powders, Vermicilla, Maccaroni, Tapioca, Farina, Sago, Arrow-root, Corn Starch, Cream Tartar, Matches, Catsup, Pep. Sauce, Indigo, Nutmeg, Cocoa Chocolate, Currants, Figs, Raisins, etc., etc.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

D. PHILLIPS & SON

OFFER FOR SALE

A New Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery, and Glassware, &c., &c., &c.

☞ We have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, and are offering our Goods at reduced rates.

Olympia, W. T., Oct. 20, 1859. 29tf

PACIFIC RESTAURANT!

(FORMERLY PACIFIC HOUSE.)

OLYMPIA, - - - - - - - - W. T.

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

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

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

The house will be kept on the restaurant principle,

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT!

A limited number can be accommodated with lodgings, good, clean beds, and well ventilated rooms.

Give her a call and assure yourselves of the truth of the above,

REBECCA HOWARD.

Olympia, May 16th, 1860. 26-m6.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR has recently crected, in con nection 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. 4, 1857.

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. 33ly

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

Attached to the establishment is a Machine Shop where all kinds of iron turning and finishing will be done on the shortest notice, and at less than San Francisco prices. All orders promptly executed.

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RUN A LINE OF Stages between the above places, carrying the U. S. Mail, Express packages, and Passengers.

The Stages will leave Olympia on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; returning, leave Steilacoom on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays, punctually at 8 o'clock, A. M., each day, connecting with H. Winsor's through line to the Columbia river.

HENRY WINSOR,
J. D. LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

132 *Sansome Street*,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

AGENTS FOR

JAS. CONNER & SON'S U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING MATERIALS.

Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing.

San Francisco, May 2, 1860. 25y

TAKE WARNING.

HAVING closed the business in which I have been engaged, all knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned must come forward and settle the same, by payment of cash or notes of hand, before the first day of next month.

On all accounts left unsettled at that date, two per cent. interest per month will be charged, and the accounts placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Feb. 24, 1860. 14:6m

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.

OFFICE OPPOSITE THE NEW STAGE OFFICE, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

DR. BURNS RETURNS THANKS TO THE CITIzens of Washington Territory for the liberal share of public patronage he has received for the last seven years, while practicing Medicine and Surgery in all their various departments.

Dr. B.'s Surgery is furnished with a complete assortment of Surgical Instruments, many of them new and patented improvements of eminent Surgeons in Europe.

Dr. BURNS respectfully informs his numerous friends that he has lowered his rate of charges to suit the times. *Calls punctually attended to night or day.*

Olympia, Dec. 5, 1853.

Laws of the United States.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER XXXIX.

An Act authorizing the Corporation of Washington City to make a loan and issue Stock for two hundred thousand Dollars, for building a Market-house.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the ground lying between Seventh and Ninth streets, and fronting on Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues, now and hitherto used and occupied for the Centre Market, be and the same is hereby ceded to the Corporation of Washington, on condition that said corporation, within two years after this act takes effect, erect thereon a market-house. The said house to be so constructed as to admit foot passengers through only one entrance to the market on the north side; market-wagons and other vehicles on the south side only, with means of exit for the same on Seventh and Ninth streets, and to exclude marketing from Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues and the sidewalks and pavements thereon. And for the purpose of erecting such market-house it shall be lawful for said Corporation to create a debt, in such form as may be found expedient, not exceeding the sum of two hundred dollars, at a rate of interest not six per cent. per annum, any restriction in the charter of said city or existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding. *Provided, however*, That the Government of the United States shall, in no event whatever, be, either directly or indirectly, liable for the principal or interest upon any loan which may be obtained under the provisions of this act, on the entire revenue of said building shall, after paying contingent expenses and interest on the stock, be appropriated to the payment of the stock issued in accordance with the provisions of this act, *and Provided*, That the powers herein granted shall not be exercised by said Corporation until after the second Monday in June next; and that this act shall, immediately upon its passage, be published by said Corporation in at least two newspapers published in the city of Washington and be continued until after the Corporation election in said city in June next.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no more than two hundred and twenty thousand dollars shall be expended in building said market-house, nor shall any contracts be entered into which involves a larger expended for the completion of the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in case this act shall take effect as hereinbefore provided, it shall be so construed as to vest the title to said lots in said Corporation, so long as the market-house and apartments shall be continued thereon, and used for the purpose aforesaid, and no longer.

Approved, May 9, 1860.

CHAPTER XI.

An Act to provide payment for the depredations committed by the Whites upon the Shawnee Indians in Kansas Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of paying claims of certain members of the Shawnee tribe of Indians, presented to Congress, at its present session, for depredations committed upon their property by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, there be, and is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty-six thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the whole or such part of said claims as shall be proved to his satisfaction shall be adjusted and paid, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under the rules and regulations prescribed in the "Act to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and thirty-four: *Provided*, That it shall not be incumbent upon the parties claimant, from the peculiar condition of affairs in the Territory of Kansas at the time the spoliation were committed to show that the offenders were apprehended and brought to trial.

Approved, May 9, 1860.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

An Act to carry into effect a Convention between the United States and the Republic of Paraguay.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner, whose duty it shall be, conjointly with a commissioner appointed by the government of Paraguay, to investigate, adjust, and determine the amount of the "United States and Paraguay Navigation Company" against the government of Paraguay.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a secretary to said commissioner, in behalf of the United States, versed in the English and Spanish languages.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioner on the part of the United States, in conjunction with the commissioner on the part of Paraguay, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for conducting the business of their said commission; such rules and regulations not contravening the Constitution of the United States, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of the said Convention.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the respective officers, for whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall be as follows: To the commissioner in full for his services, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars; to the secretary and interpreter, in full for his services, the sum of one thousand dollars; and the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such provisions for the contingent expenses of the said commission on the part of the United States as shall to him appear reasonable and proper; and the said compensations and expenses, and likewise all that part of the compensation and expenses of the umpire under said convention, which is required thereby to be defrayed by the United States, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretory of State is hereby authorized and required to transmit to the said commission such papers or records, relating to the business before the said commission, as he may deem proper, or as may be called for by the commissioners; and at the termination of the commission, all the records, documents, and all other papers, which have been before the commissioners, or in possession of its secretary, shall be deposited in the Department of State: *Provided*, That this section shall not be so construed as to prevent the commissioner on the part of Paraguay from depositing in the said Department certified copies or duplicates or papers, filed on behalf of his government, instead of originals.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount paid out of the treasury, pursuant to the prosisions of this act for carrying the said convention into effect, shall be retained by the United States out of the money that may, pursuant to the terms of said convention, be received from Paraguay, and the same be returned to the treasury of the United States.

Approved, May 16, 1860.

CHAPTER LX.

An Act making Appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and for other purpose.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, namely:

For salaries of envoys extraordinary, ministers, and commissioners of the United States at Great Britian, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, China, Chili, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine Confederation, and Japan, two hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation, forty thousand dollars.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to China, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the interpreter to the mission to Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, twenty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, forty thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, three thousand dollars.

For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions, viz: interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, and Beirut, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of bland books, stationery, arms of the United States, seals, presses, flags, and for payment of postages and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For office rent for those consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, who are not allowed to trade, including loss by exchange thereon, twenty-seven thousand three hundred and seventy dollars.

For salaries of consuls general at Quebec, Calcutta, Alexandria, Havana, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main; consuls at Liverpool, London, Melbourne, Hong Kong, Glasgow, Mauritius, Singapore, Belfast, Cork, Dundee, Demarara, Halifax, Kingston, (Jamaica), Leeds, Manchester, Nassau, (New Providence), Southampton, Turk's Island, Prince Edward's Island, Havre, Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Lyons, Moscow, Odessa, Revel, St. Petersburg, Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, Santiago, San Juan, (Porto Rico, Cadiz, Mataga, Ponce, (Porto Rico,) Trieste, Vienna, Aix-la-Chapelle, Canton, Shangahai, Fouchon, Amoy, Ningpo, Beirut, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Funchal, Oporto, Saint Thomas, Elsineur, Genoa, Basle, Geneva, Messina, Naples, Palermo, Leipsic, Munich, Leghorn, Stuttgradt, Hamburg, Tangiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, Callao, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, San Juan del Sur, Aspinwall, Panama, Laguayra, Honolulu, Lahaina, Cape Town, Falkland Islands, Venice, Stettin, Candia, Cyprus, Batavia, Fayal, Santiago, (Cape de Verdes), St. Croix, Spezzia, Athens, Zanzibar, Bahia, Maranham Island, Rio Grande, Matamoras, Mexico, (city), Tampico, Paso del Norte, Tabasco, Paita, Tumbez, Talcahuano, Carthagena, Sabanillo, Omoa, Guayaquil, Cobija, Montevideo, Tinita, Bay of Naples, Apia, Lanthala; commercial agents at San Juan del Norte, Port au Prince, San Domingo, (city), St. Paul de Loando, (Angola), Monrovia, Gaboon, Cape Haytien, Aux Cayes, and Amoor river, two hunnred and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interpreters for the consulates in China, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the commissioner, secretary, chief astronomer and surveyor, assistant astronomer and surveyor, clerk, and for provisions, transportation, and contingencies of the commission to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions bounding on Washington Territory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the act of Congress of third March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and any subsequent acts now in force for the suppression of the slave trade, forty thousand dollars.

For expenses incurred under instructions from the Secretary of State, in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, and expenses incident thereto, ten thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to defary the cost of a prison ship at Canton, in China, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and for compensation of the marshal of the consular court at Canton from January one, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to fifteenth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, four thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary.

For compensation of commissioner to China and the consuls at the five ports in China, viz: Nwangchow, Amoy, Fu-chow, Ningpo, and Shanghae, from the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, nine thousand dollars.

Approved, May 26, 1860.

CHAPTER L.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when in the opinion of the President it may be expedient, all the public lands in the Territory of Washington to which the Indian title shall have been extinguished or may hereafter be extinguished, lying east and south of the following boundaries, shall constitute a new land district to be called the "Columbia River District," viz: Beginning on the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions and on the summit of the Cascade Mountains at the nearest range-line to the east line of range twelve, thence South on the nearest range lines on the summit of said mountains to the line dividing townships ten and eleven North, thence West to the line dividing ranges six and seven west, thence north on said line to the third standard parallel, thence west to "Shoal Water Bay," thence with the Shoal Water Bay, including any island therein, to the Pacific—the western boundary of said district above the line dividing ranges ten and eleven and on the summit of the Cascade Mountains, to be adjusted by the Department of the Interior as near the points before given as is consistent with the lines of the public surveys—and the President shall be authorized hereafter from time to time, as circumstances may require, to adjust the boundaries of the land district in said Territory and remove the offices when the same shall be expedient.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate or during the recess thereof, and until the end of the next session after such appointment, a register and receiver for said district who shall be required to reside at the site of the land office, be subject to the same laws, and entitled to the same compensation as is or may hereafter be prescribed by law in relation to the existing land office and officers in said Territory.

Approved, May 16, 1860.

CHAPTER LI.

An Act to amend the "Act to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the Civil Departments of the Government of the United States in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the charter of the Provident Association of Clerks be, and the same is hereby, so amended that any member of the Association may, on giving one month's notice to the president and board of officers, withdraw from the Association, and receive out of the funds and assets of the Association such sum as the president and board of officers of the said Association may consider just and equitable; but in no case to exceed the amount he may have contributed, with interest at the rate of six per centum, nor his distributive share of the entire assets, if distributed pro rata to family interest at the time of such withdrawal.

Approved, May 22, 1860.

CHAPTER LVI.

An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriation for the Service of the fiscal Year ending the thirtietg of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated:

For the compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz:

For the Chaplain of the Senate, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives, miscellaneous items, viz:

For expenses of select committees, nine thousand dollars; and for the payment of expenses of the several investigating committees of the House of Representatives, forty-eight thousand dollars; and also for the payment of the expenses of witnesses summoned or to be summoned before the committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives during the present session, twelve thousand dollars; and that the said sums shall be added to the miscellaneous item of the contingent fund of the House.

For expenses of the heating and ventilating apparatus, including pay of engineers, fireman, laborers, fuel, oil, tools, three thousand four hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of the House of Representatives.—For furniture repairs, and boxes for members, ten thousand dollars.

For horses, carriages, and saddle-horses, four thousand dollars.

For stationery, six thousand dollars.

For laborers, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For folding documents, ten thousand dollars.

For the compensation of the draughtsmen and clerks employed on the land maps, clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the House of Representatives, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That from and after the thirtieth of June next, all employment of draughtsmen and clerks upon land maps shall cease.

For additional pages authorized by the House of Representatives, three thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars.

For miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

For new carpet on the hall of the House of Representatives, four thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars and six cents.

For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, thirty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For binding twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, thirteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty cents.

For reporting debates of the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, twenty-three thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House and Senate for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceeding of the House and Senate for the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriations for printing, dry-pressing, insertion maps and plates, and binding documents ordered during the Thirty-third, *Thirty-third*, Thirty fourth, and Thirty-fifth Congresses, nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety eight cents.

To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for paper required for the printing of the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, fifty thousand dollars.

To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for printing required for the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, forty thousand dollars.

To provide for the blanks and other printing, and the paper for the same, required preliminary to taking the eighth census, twenty-nine thousand dollars.

For payment of the unpaid expenses incurred in altering the arrangements of the hall of the House of Representatives, under the order of the House, three thousand seven hundred dollars; and the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby directed to settle the accounts of Captain Meigs, late superintendent of the Capitol extension, for his expenditures in altering the arrangements and seats of the hall of the House of Representatives according to the order of the House, and paid by him, according to his vouchers, for such expenditures, not to exceed the sum of fourteen thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars and ninety-seven cents.

Department of State.—For compensation to the interpreter to the mission of Japan, from the first January to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, seventy-five thousand dollars.

To defray the expenses of such delegates as may be appointed by the President of the United States, on the part of this government, to attend a meeting of the International Statistical Congress, which is to meet in London in July, eighteen hundred and sixty, five thousand dollars.

War Department.—For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, in the office of the Surgeon General, two hundred dollars.

Navy Department.—For the charter of the Toeywan, used in the transportation of the minister to China, to ascend the Peiho River, forty-five thousand dollars.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, five thousand dollars.

For Survey of the Public Lands.—For surveying liabilities incurred by the late Surveyor General of Oregon during the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying liabilities incurred by the late surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska during the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying liabilities incurred by the late surveyor general of California prior to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, fifty-eight thousand dollars.

To pay George G. Durham for twenty-two months' service as a clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the sum of twenty-five hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty-two cents.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriations for payment of the late Indian agents in Utah, (Hurt, Armstrong, Rose, and Bedell,) upon settlement of their accounts, fifty-three thousand and seven dollars and thirty-five cents.

Approved, May 24, 1860.

CHAPTER LVII.

An Act making appropriations for the Construction of certain Military Roads in the Territory of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sums to be expended, under the direction of the War Department, in the construction of the following named military roads in the Territory of Washington, to-wit:

From Fort Benton to Walla Walla, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.)

From Steilacoom to Fort Vancouver, the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000) to be expended exclusively on that portion between Cowlitz River and Monticello.

Approved, May 25, 1860.

ANECDOTE OF OLD IRONSIDES.—The following is well calculated to make the rising generation proud of the noble spirits who shed so much lustre on their country's name during the memorable war of 1812, with the then proud mistress of the seas.

The most brilliant naval action of the last war was undoubtedly that of the old American frigate *Constitution*, commanded by Commodore Stewart, when she captured the two British corvetts *Cyane* and *Levant*, of a greatly superior force, each of them being equal to the old fashioned 33 gun frigates. The handling of the American frigate was throughout scientific and unexceptionable.

By no manœvering could either of the British vessels obtain a position to rake the *Constitution;* shift their ground as they would, Old Ironsides was between them, blazing away upon both vessels at the same time. During the whole action, Stewart, instead of mounting the horse block, sat in a more exposed situation astride the hammock nettings, the better to observe the manœuvering of his antagonists. The *Cyane* was the first to strike to Brother Jonathan—not an unusual thing with British vessels during that war. The first Lieutenant came in haste to the Commodore to announce the fact.

"The starboard ship has struck, sir," said the officer.

"I know it, sir," replied the Commodore. "The battle is just half won."

"Shall I order the band to strike up Yankee Doodle, sir," inquired the Lieutenant.

Here the Commodore took a huge pinch of snuff, and then answered quickly—

"Had we not better whip the other first, sir?"

"Ay, ay, sir," replied the Lieutenant, taking the hint, and went to his quarters.

In short time afterwards, the *Levant* lowered the cross of England to the stars and stripes, and the battle was ended. The Lieutenant being somewhat rebuked at his premature exultation upon the surrender of the first vessel, was rather shy of approaching his commander again; but Stewart, beckoning to him, said with a smile:

"Don't you think the band had better strike up Yankee Doodle now, sir?"

In an instant that spirit-stirring strain was floating on the breeze, played as no other than a Yankee band can play it, and the gallant crew shouted forth their cheers of victory as no other than a Yankee crew can shout.

☞ The news from Tennessee, says the N. Y. *Herald*, clearly shows gains for Breckinridge and Lane. The letter of Col. Sneed, of the Knoxville district, an old Clay and Webster doctrinaire, announcing the Breckinringe ticket to be the National and Union one, is a sign. Mr. Bell had no abler or more reputable supporter. Were the *National Intelligencer* to come out for Breckinridge it would not be a stronger blow to Bell. Those old Clay guns, Gentry and Ready, are on the side of Breckinridge.

ROMANCE IN THE STATE PRISON.—The Auburn (Indiana) *Advertiser* tells a curious story regarding a convict who is now confined in the State Prison for having been guilty of bigamy. He had married, successively, ladies in Niles, Michigan, Jefferson City, Missouri, and in Schuyler Co., Indiana. This ended his matrimonial adventures, as his history became known, and he was sentenced to State Prison for a term of years. The Schuyler county victim determined to "heap coals of fire" on the head of her betrayer, and accordingly arranged the meeting which took place recently. The three ladies entered the office of the prison, separate and unattended, and requested an interview with the convict, Charles Haynes. Charles was sent for, and to his great surprise was confronted by his three wives—each of them bringing a token of endearment. One brought him apples; another took from a basket some nice peaches, while the third forced upon him some sponge and fruit cake—the product of Niles wheat, mixed by her own fair hands. After a prolonged interview, Charles was again sent to his hard work, and the trio of widows took up their mournful march for their several homes.

☞ The new Pennsylvania fusion movement is denounced by the Breckinridge men as utterly impossible, though the Douglas men are inclined to favor it. Nothing will be done until after the October election in that State, at which both parties will support Foster, the Democratic nominee for Governor, who was put up before the split in the party occurred.

LONDON
CLUB HOUSE GIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

"Old London Club House Gin---Wm. H. D."

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

WM. H. DALY,
Sole Importer,
12-tf is NEW YORK.

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT
NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
Olympia, Washington Territory

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

JOB AND FANCY TYPE,

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

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

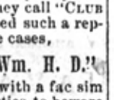
Blank Deeds, (Warrantee and Quit Claim), Mortgages, Powers of Attorney for the transfer and sale of scrip, &c., constantly on hand.

Orders respectfully solicited.

UNITED STATES
MAIL LINE!
—CONNECTING—
THE COLUMBIA RIVER
—WITH—
PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

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

HORSES AND MULES,
Wagons,

CARRIAGES, &c

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL
CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

WM. G. DUNLAP

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

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of
CLOTHING
of superior quality, and is prepared to receive by every steamer CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING and Gents furnishing goods of the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

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

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned in the firm of JUDSON, CORLISS & CO., is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of parties.

Mr. — SIMPSON, who will hereafter continue the business at the old stand of the "Olympia Market," is authorized to collect all moneys due the firm.

He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the former firm. It will be his constant endeavor to keek on hand the best of

BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, AND PORK

that can be procured from the farmers of Thurston and adjoining counties. His prices will be fixed to suit the times, but *no credit need be asked*, as it will not be given.

Farmers are requested to give him a call before disposing of their butter and eggs elsewhere. The highest prices will at all times be paid.

Olympia, July 27, 1860. 36y

NEW BOOKS!

G. K. WILLARD & SON

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM
NEW YORK,
A large assortment of CHOICE
BOOKS,

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

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

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

Olympia, Nov. 4, 1859. 50tf

NEW STORE
AND
NEW FIRM:
AT
TUM WATER!

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

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

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

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

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

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

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 merchandise, stock, and grain as may be entrusted to them, to any point on the Sound or Straits, Vancouver's Island, or elsewhere, as may be desired, at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms.

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

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

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

G. K. Willard & Son,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

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

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

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best nality.

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

New Goods!

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

100 Cast and Steel
Plows of various sizes.
50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking
STOVES,
25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;
A general assortment of Tin-ware;
Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;
AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;
200 kegs Seth Adams' E. B. Syrup,
in 5, 8 and 15 gallon packages.
250 boxes Hill's Pale Soap;
30 tons Liverpool Salt;
5 tons New Orleans Sugars;
50 bags Rio Coffee;
35 bales Sheetings, Shirtings & Drills;

--Also--

Doe Skins, Cassimeres, Satinets, Checks, Cambrics, Linens, Selecia, Amr'cn Stripe, Blue Denims, Allen's Long Cloth, Towlen Cloth, Bleach'd Cottons and Drills, Turkey Red, Fancy Hdkfs, &c., &c.

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,

Gents Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' thick and light Shoes;
Ladies' Gaiters.

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Alpaccas, Muslins, Delains, Ginghams, Prints, Cotton and Wool Plaids, Mohair Cloth, Wool and Cotton Flannels, Bonnets and Ladies' Hats, &c., &c.

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &c., &c.,

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE
NURSERIES,

Gangloff & Moxlie, *Proprietors,*

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

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

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

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

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

J. B. PAINTER,

(LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER,)
DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards,
And Printer's Stock generally,
132 *Clay Street, near Sansome,*
11y *SAN FRANCISCO.*

L. B. HASTINGS,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

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

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

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

Andrew J. Moses,
AUCTIONEER,
Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

C. CROSBY & CO.
TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

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

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

Tum Water, W. T., May 12, 1859. 26tf

J. W. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory.

March 25, 1859. 18y

FOWLER & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants

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

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf