# PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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From the San Francisco Herald, Oct. 16th.

## The Prophets Rampant.

From a file of the *Deseret News*—for which we are indebted to the Noisy Carrier's Company, Commercial street, below Montgomery—we extract the following choice morceax from the sermons of the Prophets, from which it will be seen that treason and resistance to the United States authorities is openly counseled:

THE TIME FOR A SEPARATION AT HAND.

It would be hard for the people to explain away the idea that the Government of the United States is shutting down the gate upon us, for it is too visible; and this is what hastens the work of the Lord, which you are praying for every day. I do not believe that there is a man or woman here, who prays at all, but what prays every day for the Lord so hasten his work. Now take care, for if he does, may be you will not be prepared to meet it. The time must come when there will be a separation between this kingdom and the kingdoms of this world, even in every point of view. The time must come when this kingdom must be free and independent from all other kingdoms. Are you prepared to have the thread cut to-day?—*Brigham Young.*

THE ENTERING OF THE ARMY A CASUS BELLI.

Now let me tell you one thing—I shall take it as a witness that God designs to cut the thread between us and the world, when an army undertakes to make their appearance in this Territory to chastise me or to destroy my life from the earth. I lay it down that right is or at least should be might with Heaven, with its servants, and with all its people on the earth. As for the rest, we will wait a little while to see; but I shall take a hostile movement by our enemies as an evidence that it is time for the thread to be cut. I think that we will find three hundred who will lap water, and we can whip out the Midianites. Br. Heber said that he would turn out his women and they would whip them. I ask no odds of the wicked, the best way they can fix it.—*Brigham Young.*

A WARM RECEITION PROMISED.

The day will be, and it will not be many years neither; it will be about the time the United States want to send a sufficient force here; about the time they will get into the hottest times will be about that time. They will persecute us all the time the same as Joseph's brethren did Joseph in Egypt—they whipped him and threw him into a pit, and they thought of killing him, but Judah prevailed and saved him, and they took him and sold him as a slave, and he obtained favor in the eyes of the king, and finally held dominion over that whole kingdom, and reared the kingdom and raised grain previous to the famine, and saved and redeemed his whole father's house and millions of others, and everything had to bow down to the power of Joseph. As true as that thing is true, so true it will be that our enemies will have to bow down to us, and we may do the best we can to store up stores, and it is all we can do before they will come bending unto us. And the President of the United States will bow to us, and come to consult the authorities of this church to know what he had best do for his people.—*Heber C. Kimball.*

DIVISION OF THE EXPECTED BOOTY.

Will we have manna? Yes. The United States have 700 wagons loaded with about two tons to each wagon with all kinds of things, and then 7000 head of cattle, and there is said to be 2500 troops, with this and that and the other, that is all right. Suppose the troops don't get here, but all these goods and cattle come; well, that would be a mighty help to us, that would clothe up the boys and girls and make them comfortable, and then remember, there is fifteen months provisions besides. I am only talking about this. Suppose it extends on for four or five years and they send 100,000 troops and provisions and goods in proportion and everything else got here and they did not?—*Heber C. Kimball.*

NO GOVERNOR BUT BRIGHAM FOR THE MORMONS.

You call us fools, but the day will be, gentlemen and ladies, whether you belong to this church or not, when you will prize Br. Joseph Smith as the Prophet of the living God and look upon him as a God, and also upon Brigham Young, our Governor in the Territory of Deseret.

Well, I will say there is no other man except it is his successor in the priesthood that will ever rule over me as a Governor. [Voices, all over the congregation, 'Amen.] A man not holding the priesthood may come here in the capacity of a Governor, if he pleases and will act properly in the line of his office; but if he does not magnify wholesome laws we will teach him his duty.

Sending a man here with 2,500 troops!—they have no design in God Almighty's world only to raise a rookery with this people and bring us into difficulty with the United States, and when they come here, the first dab will be to take Br. Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball and others, and they will slay us, that is their design; and if we will not yield to their meanness, they will say we have mutinized against the President of the United States, and then they will put us under martial law, and massacre this people. That has been the design of the men that have been here.—[Voice in the stand, 'They can't come it.] No they c-a-n't come it.—*Heber C. Kimball.*

THE FIRST SEAL TO BE OPENED.

They would crucify Jesus Christ, if he were here, as quick as the scribes and pharasees did in his day, and the priests would help them.

President Young says they shall not come here and destroy us, and I say amen. [The congregation shouted "Amen."

I have not quoted a great deal of scripture to-day, but I will quote some. It says, there was the opening of the first seal; so will we open this seal upon them. We will declare their orders, a thing they have not manhood to do; they are too sneaking and underhanded, and have not manliness enough to declare their mind to a handful of people—the poor, pusillanimous curses.

We dare do it, and I thank God that I live among a people that dare—for I do despise this sneaking, miserable, cowardly tribe that are obliged to act underhanded in all their ways. Why? For fear of something to come. We dare declare our intentions, and risk the consequences.—*John Taylor.*

THE MORMONS RALLYING AROUND THE CONSTITUTION.

As American citizens and patriots, and as sons of those venerable sires, can we, without disgracing ourselves, our fathers and our nation, submit to these insults and tamely bow to such tyranny? We cannot do it, and we will not do it. We will rally around the Constitution and declare our rights as American citizens, and we will sustain them in the face of high Heaven and the world.—*John Taylor.*

A NEW INTERPRETATION OF VOX POPULI, ETC.

When we talk about the Constitution of the United States, we are sometimes apt to quote, "VOX POPULI, VOX DIE," that is, the voice of the people is the voice of God; but in some places they ought to say VOX POPULI, VOX DIABOLI; that is, the voice of the people is the voice of the devil.

We are moved by a higher law. They talk sometimes about a higher law in the States. Greely is a great man to talk about a higher law, which means, with him, stealing niggers.—*John Taylor.*

THE WOMEN TO LEND A HAND.

Let me say to all of you—learn to be true and faithful, and instead of laying out your means for fine bonnets and fine shoes, and for coffee and tea, my advice to you is, if you can get five or ten dollars go and buy a good blanket, a gun or a sword.—And we want you, ladies, to provide yourselves with weapons and with all that is necessary, and be ready to defend yourselves, for you won't always have your husband's to defend you.—*Heber C. Kimball.*

AN EASY VICTOY PREDICTED.

The day is to come when one shall chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight. When that day comes, the Lord will make the enemies of his people flee as if there were thousands after them, when there is only one, and that is the way that God will deal with our enemies. The day of God Almighty is at hand, when he will show forth his power, and when he will deliver his people from all their enemies.—*Heber C. Kimball.*

THE TIME HAS ARRIVED.

Now, when will the Lord's time come to vex the nations, etc.? It is not for me to say; yet it would be a time very opportune when the nation shall begin to dictate to an organized State or Territory, in matters of their own internal policy, and municipal regulations. When we were in distress and trouble, the nation had no power to help us; but when we attempt to help ourselves and to rid our community of lying and corrupt men, then the nation can send her armies against us. Well, be it so. It is all right, and will hasten the downfall of the mighty image of Nebuchadnezzar, and the power that falls upon "this stone" will be broken, and the stone rejected by the builders will become the head of the corner.—*Orson Hyde.*

HOW THE SOLDIERS WERE TREATED.

They (the soldiers) came here and began to insult the people, and then tried to cover up their wickedness by the dignity of Uncle Samdon. The officers of the company were told that if they did not take their troops out of the city that the Mormons would cut all their damned throats, and that was the last we had of them here.—*George A. Smith.*

SMITH'S OPINION OF THE UTAH EPPEDITION.

They will send men here who are ignorant of the circumstances that surround us, men who are totally ignorant of the irrigation of the land by mountain streams, they will permit them to interfere with the rights of the people of this Territory, with fifteen hundred or two thousand bayonets to back them up. Under these circumstances, as big a coward as I am, I would say what I pleased, and for one thing I would say that every man that had anything to do with such a filthy, unconstitutional affair was a damned scoundrel. There is not a man from the President of the United States, to the editors of their sanctorums, clear down to the low bred letter writers in this Territory but would rob the coppers from a dead nigger's eyes if they had a good opportunity. If I had the command of thunder and lightning I would never let one of the damned scoundrels get here alive.

JUST GO AHEAD AND BURST YOUR BOILER.

There have been men and women and children enough, who have died through the oppression and tyranny of our enemies, to damn any nation under heaven, and now a nation of 25,000,000 of people must exercise its wealth in violation of its own principles, and the rights guaranteed by the blood of their fathers—blood that is more sacred than their own heart springs—and this they are doing to crush down a little handful who dwell in the midst of these mountains, and who dare to worship God as they plese, and who dare sing, pray, preach, think and act as they please. All I have to say is, just go ahead and burst your boiler. [Voice: "They will."] This is the way the thing shapes itself in my mind; and, if I were not afraid to die, I would fight as long as there was a finger left; yes, if I were not afraid to die, I would fight till there was not as much left of me as there was of the Killkenny cats. Just look at him; view his conduct towards this people; besides his being my uncle, he has acted most shamefully mean. When I told my uncle I was afraid, he only laughed at me; but I now tell you that, if I were not such a well known coward, I would die like a man of war. The very idea that a man has been awed down by the bayonet is something that I cannot stand. It will do very well for the Emperor of France, and it may do for the Autocrat of Russia, but it don't do for freeborn men; and, if asked which we will prefer—slavery or death—we should be very apt to answer in the language of a Roman Senator, If we had any voice in this matter, who, when this question was once put in the days of Julius Cæsar and Pompey, promptly answered, we prefer death to slavery.—*George A. Smith.*

CUTTING OFF THE SUPPLIES.

We must die like the Irishman, and then we shall do well enough. An old parson was riding along one day, and met with an Irishman, and said: "Sir, have you made your peace with God?" Pat replied: "Faith an' I've never had a fallin' out!" The parson seemed very much surprised at the answer, and piously said: "You are lost, you are lost!" The Irishman quaintly answered: "Faith, an' how can I be lost right in the middle of a great big turnpike?" The moral which I wish to deduce from this is, that, if we have not had a falling out with our God, we are in the middle of the great turnpike.

They may cut off our supplies of tobacco and tea. [Voice: "What a pity!"] Why, bless you, there are young men in Isreal who would suffer far more, if deprived of their tobacco, than the ladies would if their ribbons had to be stripped off right in the public meeting; and therefore I advise them to go to work and plant tobacco—for, if they were deprived of it, it would take away their peace and happiness, and they could not nasty and besmear everything within a mile of them, and when they wanted to come and get counsel, they would not be able to let out of their mouths a stench that would drive away a skunk. I consider it a disgrace to any young man under thirty-five years of age to use tobacco.—[Voice: "Forty is the age."] That is my age; I was thinking I was thirty-five.—*George A. Smith.*

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT COURTING DESTRUCTION.

Instead of wishing injuries to come on them, my heart is pained for them when I behold their situation. They are drunk, not with strong drink, but with their own anger and rage and the spirit of the enemy which they have received. They are as wild as California horses. When a lasso is thrown on them they will run madly against a fence or a stone wall, or over a person or anything; they are frantic, and would break their own necks. It is just so with the inhabitants of the earth, and especially so with our Government; and they are hastening with all speed, with the lariot around their necks, to jump the precipice and destroy themselves.—*Brigham Young.*

BRIGHAM WILL HOLD THE GOVERNORSHIP AS LONG AS HE LIKES.

Do you wonder that they are angry?—Five years ago I told them that I should be Governor as long as the Lord wanted me to be, and that all hell could not remove me. They have tried during those five years to remove me, and I have had to appoint a Secretary for this Territory three times in that period, for the ones appointed by the President abscanded from the Territory. And the prospect now is that I shall still have to be the Governor, that I shall again have to preside over the Legislature, and that Capt. Hooper, whom I appointed Secretary, will have to continue in that office.—*Brigham Young.*

HEBER LOSES ALL SELF RESTRAINT.

To gratify some who cry, "O don't say anything, Br. Heber, don't say anything, Br. Brigham to bring down the United States upon us,' we have at times omitted printing some of the remarks that might offend the weak stomached world, and we have made butt rmilk and catnip tea to accommodate the tastes of our enemies, but the poor devils are not pleased after all.—Would they come any quicker if we told them that they were poor, miserable, priest-ridden curses, who want a President in the chair that dare not speak for fear those hell-hounds would be on him?—*Heber C. Kimball.*

HEBER FAIRLY YELLS WITH RAGE.

God knew that Zachary Taylor would strike against us and he sent him to hell.—President Fillmore was the next man who came on the platform, and he did us good, God bless him. Then came President Pierce, and he did not strive to injure us. We hoped that the next after him would do us justice, but he has issued orders to send troops to kill Brother Brigham and me, and to take the young women to the States.

The woman will be damned that will go; she shall dry up in the fountain of life and be as though she never was. But there aint any agoing. [Voices: "there are none that want to go,"] unless they are w*****. If the soldiers come here, those creatures will have the privilege of showing themselves and of becoming debauched. I tell you there is not a purer set of women on God's earth than there is here, and they shall live and bear the souls of men, and bear tabernacles for those righteous spirits that are kept back for the last time, for the winding up scenery.—*Heber C. Kimball.*

HISTORICAL EVIDENCES OF THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE BIBLE RECORD.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce thus alludes to the discoveries made by Sir Henry Rawlinson, in Assyria, confirmatory of the truth of the Bible record:

Among the recent public lectures in London, you may be struck with that of Sir Henry Rawlinson, on late Oriental discoveries in relation to the Bible. It occupied nearly an hour and a half. Sir Henry expatiated on some of the most important results of his discoveries in Assyria, constituting a verification of scripture; he illustrated his topic by numerous drawings and models taken from the sculptures now in the British Museum. He could educe, by abundant coincidence, the authenticity of the Holy Writ. The earliest period to which the inscriptions he had found referred, was about two thousand years before Christ. The whole country of Assyria had been excavated in the course of his researches; a multitude of inscriptions had been deciphered, and in many instances, they confirmed, in the minutest details, the pages of scripture, and explained passages which had hitherto been obscure. The instances which he cited teem with instruction and force; the interpretation or derivation of names in particular. The earliest connection of the Chaldees and Indians and Babylonian mythology, the ethnology and geography of the Assyrians, the historical records, all are illustrated; in every case, there is an entire agreement with the Bible. The lecturer inferred from his studies that the Book of Job belonged to a time about seven hundred years before Christ. In the inscriptions there is a period of nearly a thousand years, without mention of Judea, but during that period there was no inducement for intercourse between the Assyrians and the Jews. The visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon was verified. So, the wars between Sennacherib and Hezekiah. There were four distinct captivities of the Jews. Some inscriptions referred to the time of Nebuchadnezzar; others threw light on the existence and actions of Belshazzar, who was joint King with his father Minus, and who shut himself up in Nineveh.

WOMAN'S RIGHT.—When woman succeeds, says the *Pennsylvanian*, according to the fanatical cant of the day, that is, when they succeed in unsexing themselves, the small expect to darn stockings, and make night-caps; cook the food, rock the children, while some of the strong-minded make a speech at a political caucus, or engage in a row at elections. Advertisements will appear in this wise:

"WANTED.—An able bodied man to do plain sewing in a small family. One who understands house-work generally, would be preferred."

"WANTED TO HIRE.—The subscriber, living in the country, wishes to hire eight or ten young ladies to do out-door-work for the ensuing year. None need apply who are not well acquainted with hedging and ditching, and who have had experience in planting corn, mowing, digging, laying wall, sharpening rails and drawing logs.—One or two will be required to be skilled in blacksmithing—particularly in horse-shoeing."

☞ Krautsalaat's wife has a great fancy for country life, and insists on keeping a hen in the back yard, as Hood says, "to furnish milk, butter and eggs" for the family. The other day she came to Krautsalaat in great trepidation. "My dear," said she, "the hen has commenced to set. I took the eggs away from her, and she is setting now in one corner of the coal bin, on an old axe-head!" "Well, my dear," responded Krautsalaat, in his subdued, bilious way, "if the hen is setting upon an old axe-head, it seems quite likely that she may hatch-it!"

## The Jews.

Vast as is the period, and singular as are the changes of European history since the Christian era, Judea still continues to be the most interesting portion of the world. Among other purposes, it may be for the purpose of fixing the general eye upon this extraordinary land that it has been periodically visited by a more striking succession of great public calamities than perhaps any other region. With less to attract an invader than any other conspicuous land of the East, it has been constantly exposed to invasion. Its ruin by the Romans in the first century did not prevent its being assailed by almost every barbarian, who, in turn, assumed the precarious sovereignty of the neighboring Asia. After ages of obscure misery, a new terror came in the Saracen invasion, which under Amrou, on the conquest of Damascus, rolled on to Palestine. A siege of four months, which we may well conceive to have abounded in horrors, gave Jerusalem into the hands of the Kaliph Omar. On the death of Omar, who died by the usual fate of Eastern princes, the dagger, the country was left to the still heavier misgovernment of the Moslem viceroys—a race of men essentially barbarian, and commuting for their crimes by their zeal in proselytism. The people, of course, wore doubly tormented.

A new scourge fell upon them in the invasion of the Crusaders, at the beginning of the twelfth century, followed by a long succession of bitter hostilities and public weakness. After almost a century of this wretchedness, another invasion from the Desert put Jerusalem into the hands of its old oppressor, the Saracen; and to 1187, the famous Saladin, expelling the last of Palestine. After another century of tumult and severe suffering, occasioned by the disputes of the Saracen princes, it was visited by a still more formidable an evil in the shape of the Turks, then wholly uncivilized—a nation in all the rudeness and violence of mountaineer life, and spreading blood and fire through Western Asia.—From this date, (1317,) it remained under the dominion of the Ottoman until its conquest, a few years ago, by that most extraordinary of all Mussulmans, the Pacha of Egypt—a dreary period of five hundred years, under the most desolating government in the world. It is equally impossible to read the Scriptural references to the future condition of Palestine without discovering a crowd of the plainest and most powerful indications that it shall yet exhibit a totally different aspect, from that of its present state. Enthusiasm, or even the natural interest which we feel in this memorable nation, may color the future to us too brightly; but unless language of the most solemn occasions, and by men divinely commissioned for its utterance, is wholly unmeaning, we must yet look to some powerful, unquestionable, and splendid display of Providence in favor of the people of Isreal.

The remarkable determinations of European politics reward Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt within these few years; the not less unexpected change of manners and customs, which seemed to defy all change; and the new life infused into the stagnant governments of Asia, even by their being flung into the whirl of European interest, look not unlike signs of the times. It may be no dream to imagine in these phenomena the proofs of some memorable change in the interior of things—some preparation for that great Providential restoration of which Jerusalem will yet be the scene, if not the center, and the Isrealite himself the especial agent of those high transactions which shall make Christianity the religion of all lands, restore the dismantled beauty of all earth, and make man what he was created to be, only "a little lower than the angels."

The statistics of the Jewish population are among the most singular circumstances of this most singular of all people. Under all their calamities and dispersions they seem to have remained at nearly the same amount as in the days of David and Solomon; never much more in prosperity, never much less after ages of suffering. Nothing like this has occured in the history of any other race; Europe in general having doubled its population within the last hundred years, and England nearly trebled hers within the last half century; the proportion of America being still more rapid, and the world crowding in a constantly increasing ratio. Yet the Jews seem to stand still in this vast and general movement.—The population of Judea, in its most palmy days, probably did not exceed, if it reached four millions. The numbers who entered Palestine from the wilderness were evidently not much more than three millions, and their census, according to the German statistics, who were generally considered to be exact, is now nearly the same as that of the people under Moses—about three millions. They are thus distributed:

In Europe, 1,916,000, of which about 658,000 are in Poland and Russia, and 453,000 are in Austria.

In Asia, 738,000, of which 300,000 are in Asiatic Turkey.

In Africa, 504,000, of which 300,000 are in Morocco.

In America North and South, 57,000.

If we add to these about 15,000 Samaritans, the calculation in round numbers will be about 3,180,000.

This was the report in 1825; the numbers probably remain the same. This extraordinary fixedness in the midst of almost universal increase is doubtless not without a reason, if we are even to look for it among the mysterious operations which have preserved Isreal a separate race through eighteen hundred years.—*Blackwood.*

PRIVATE FORTUNES OF GREAT PERSONAGES.—Cræsus possessed, in landed property, a fortune equal to £1,700,000, besides a large amount of money, slaves, and furniture, which amounted to an equal sum. He used to say that a citizen who had not a sufficient sum to support an army, or a legion, did not deserve the title of a rich man The philosopher Seneca had a fortune of £3,500,000, Tiberius, at his death, left £23,624,000, which Caligula spent in less than twelve months. Vespasian, on ascending the throne, estimated all the currant expenses of the State at nearly £35,000,000. The debts of Milo amounted to £600,000. Cæsar, before he entered upon any office, owed £2,995,000. He had purchased the friendship of Curio for £500, and that of Lucius Paulus for £300,000. At the time of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, Antony was in debt to the amount of £3,000,000; he owed this sum on the ides of March, and it was paid by the kalends of April; he squandered £147,000,000. Appius squandered in debauchery £500,000, and finding on examination of the state of his affairs, that he only had £80,000, poisoned himself, because he considered that sum insufficient for his maintenance. Julius Cæsar gave Setulla, the mother of Brutus, a pearl of the value of £10,000. Cleopatra, at an entertainment she gave to Antony, dissolved in vinegar a pearl worth £80,000, and he swallowed it. Clodius, the son of Esepus, the comedian, swallowed one worth £8,000. One single dish cost Esopus £80,000. Caligula spent for one supper £80,000, and Heliogabalus £20,000. The usual cost for a repast for Lucullus was £20,000; the fish from his fish-ponds were sold for £35,000.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—*Paris, July 24, 1815.*—I went to the Duke's hotel. * * We found the Duke with a large party seated at dinner. He called out in his usual manner directly I entered, "Ah, Malcolm, I am delighted to see you." I went and shook hands, introduced Lord John Campbell, and then sat down. I mention this trifle because it showed me at once that his astonishing elevation had not produced the slightest change. The tone, the manner, everything was the same. After dinner he left a party he was with when I entered, and, shaking me by the hand, retired to one end of the room, where he shortly stated what had occurred within the eventful month. "People ask me for an account of the action," he said. "I tell them it was hard pounding on both sides, and we pounded the hardest. There was no manœuvering," he said; "Bonaparte kept his attacks, and I was glad to let it be decided by the troops. There are no men in Europe that can fight like my Spanish infantry; none have been so tried. Besides," he added with enthusiasm, "my army and I know one another exactly. We have a mutual confidence, and are never disappointed." "You had, however," I observed, "more than one-half of your troops of other nations." "That did not signify," he said, "for I had discovered the secret of mixing them up together. Had I employed them in separate corps, I should have lost the battle. The Hanoverians," he added, "are good troops, but the new Duch levies are bad. They, however, served to fill gaps, and I knew where to place them." * * * Alan and myself expressed our gratification at seeing the state of the hospitals at Brussels, and told him how delighted we were to find that, through the discipline he had established, and the good conduct of the troops, the English character stood so high that the name was a passport to the houses of those they had conquered.

# Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1857.

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


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

## Reminiscences of Travel—Continued.

"Here we left you, and here we find you," is an expression which we borrow for the purpose of connecting the subject of which the above heading furnishes the key, of our last, with the present issue of our paper. We left our readers last week at Port Townsend—the magnificent bay upon which it is located, providing the *grand* key of egress and ingress with the country bordering upon Puget Sound—located 125 miles northward of the extreme southern confines of our magnificent inland sea.

We are here permitted to go on shore but for a few moments, but ample time to discover that great changes and improvements had taken place there within the last three years. *Then* there were but about half a dozen houses on the town site, *now* they may be counted by "tens," if not by "scores." Those engaged in mercantile pursuits, with whom we are acquainted, are Capt. FOWLER, Mr. HANNAH, the Postmaster at that place, Messrs. HASTINGS & PEDIGROVE, and others. Several large and excellent buildings have been erected in Port Townsend—amongst the number is one of brick, 40 by 25 feet, two stories high—the property of the present faithful Collector of Customs for the district of Puget Sound—M. H. Frost, Esq. As we proceed through the the Straits into the bay alluded to, the town of Port Townsend becomes blended with the military station, about three miles distant, which looms up in the vicinity of an admirably secure harbor. The grounds around the station contain some six substantial buildings, connected with a suttlers store, etc. This station is under command of Maj. HALLER, of the 4th Infantry; and it is the design that the barracks and the officers quarters will be lathed and plastered. There is a glorious future for the harbor of Port Townsend, at some time and *somewhere* upon the bay. Its position is commanding, and its citizens certainly deserve to live to see brighter days. Block houses have been erected, not only at the garrison, but at other places on the bay, for the defence and protection of the inhabitants. Should the P. M. S. S. Co. continue its intercourse between San Francisco and Puget Sound, (per contract,) the presumption is that the harbor of Port Townsend will be the depot of its shipping and re-shipping for some time to come.

At Ports Gamble, Ludlow, Madison, etc., we regret to say that we were prevented from going on shore, as the *Constitution* visited those places during the night. We were equally unfortunate at Coveland, although we are promised by gentlemen residing at all these places that they will, within a few weeks, furnish us with truthful statistics concerning them. In several former numbers of this paper, we have referred somewhat exultingly to the immense quantity of lumber manufactured by Messrs. KELLER & Co., MEIGS & Co., RENTON & HOWARD, SAYWARD & THORNDIKE; as also to the mammoth spars and other timber, sent to foreign countries by Messrs. GRENNAN & CRENNY, of McDonald's Island.

As an evidence that our territory is becoming known and appreciated abroad we will here insert (with a few corrections,) a paragraph which appeared in the *Boston Journal*, some months since. The article is headed, "*Washington Territory*," and reads as follows:

"Previous to 1814, the Hudson's Bay Company had possession of nearly the entire territory of Washington, and all of the farming and grazing lands were under their control. In that year settlements were made at Olympia and other points. In 1849 and the two succeeding years, the emigration that crossed the plains began to settle in this portion of the then Oregon Territory, and since then numerous settlements have been made. Had no Indian outbreaks occurred, it is believed that the population would have doubled. Enthusiastic accounts are given of the natural resources of the territory. The forests abound in magnificent cedars, firs and pines, which grow to an immense size, furnishing unsurpassed lumber. The soil consists of a rich dark loam, running to the depth, in many places, of six feet. Puget Sound is said to be one of the most magnificent inland seas in the world. It is formed by an inlet from the ocean, which runs up more than two hundred miles, and branches out in three directions. It varies in width from forty to sixty miles. Islands of all sizes and shapes dot its surface, some being covered with vegetation, others with rocks. The waters of the Sound abound in salmon, codfish and halibut, besides oysters, clams, and other shell-fish.

Among the principal settlements of the territory are Olympia, Steilacoom, Seattle, Ports Orchard, Gamble and Ludlow. Some of these places have a population of over three hundred souls, and at most of them a large lumber trade is carried on. Near Seattle are extensive coal veins. At Bellingham Bay there is quite a settlement and a military post. Great quantities of lumber are shipped from this place, and a vein of bituminous coal is extensively worked.—Large quantities of the coal are shipped to San Francisco. The mine is said to be inexhaustible."

As a further evidence that this territory is attracting the attention, not only strictly speaking, of the *business* portion of the citizens of the United States, but that the *agents of the government*, for the first time, are reporting in complimentary terms as to its ultimate future, the following extracts taken from the report of the "Coast Survey," under the superintendency of Maj. BACHE, will fully illustrate. On this subject the *Alta Californian* of a late date says:

"Section XI. includes the coast of Oregon and Washington territories. Those who had never examined a large map of the latter territory would be surprised at the extent and importance of the waters of Puget Sound, Admiralty Inlet, Possession Sound, Archipelago de Haro, Gulf of Georgia, and Strait of Juan de Fuca. We know not where to point to such an area of inland navigation, save in the British possessions to the north of them. For depth of water, boldness of approaches, freedom from hidden dangers, and the unmeasurable sea of gigantic timber coming down to their very shores, these waters are unsurpassed. Long before the time shall have gone by that has elapsed since New England was settled, Washington territory will have developed her resources, and be a State more densely populated than any upon the Atlantic. She has a climate exceeded only by that of California, and when the aborigine has fallen fully under our subjection, and the baneful curse, the white seller of whiskey to the red man, has been swept from her borders, her forests will fall before the echoing ring of the woodman's ax, and her broad fields bring gladness to the husbandman.

"In this section we find the work making good progress in every department. Astronomical observations for longitude have been continued; a base has been measured at the entrance to Admiralty Inlet as the groundwork of the triangulation; the triangulation has been continued in Admiralty Inlet, opened into Hood's Canal, Possession Sound, and into the Strait of Juan de Fuca, for continuing the work through this Strait to the Pacific, and connecting with work already executed in the Rosario Strait and Canal de Haro.

"About a month since, we noted the departure of the Northwest Boundary Commission for that territory, to establish the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, and the boundary between Vancouver's Island and the continent. The work in the channels in dispute has already been finished by coast survey parties, and we understand that according to act of Congress, that work will be accepted by our Commissioner as finished, and connected with the initial point by the coast survey parties.

"The topography of Port Townsend and approaches; of Port Gamble and part of the entrance to Hood's Canal; with preliminary surveys of Apple Cove and Murden's Cove, have been executed by the party doing the astronomical and triangulation work. The only hydrography executed in this section last year, was during the winter when the steamer was under the order of the Navy Department. Port Blakely and approaches were surveyed, more especially to show the point of rock upon which one of our sloops of war struck.

"Mount Baker, lying almost under the parallel of forty-nine, is stated to be an active volcano, and has an elevation of 10,495 feet; it is covered with perpetual snow, as far down as visible, and with Mt. Rainer. Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens and Mt. McLaughlin, all snow clad peaks of the Cascade Range, forms a sight that few may ever see excelled in stupendous magnificence and sublimity. Mt. Constance, the eastern sharp peak of the Olympus range, has a height of 7,777 feet.

"Magnetic observations were also made at Port Townsend, whilst the party was observing for asimuth, &c.

"The general reader will find much of interest in this report, and the scientific investigator will be amply rewarded by an intimate examination. To Professor A. D. Bache, the Superintendent, be all credit and reward for the noble manner in which he has redeemed the survey from the dying state in which he found it, to nervous, vigorous health. When the former Superintendent was appointed, he was a quarter of a century in advance of the science of the country, but he unfortunately stood still whilst the nation progressed at a rate that makes the heart thrill to recall; now we can point with proud gratification to him, who, standing prominent in the front rank of science at home and abroad, conducts it with an unequalled combination of the practical and intellectual. He has won for himself a name imperishable; he has elevated this truly national work into proud rivalry with the great surveys of the enlightened nations of Europe. Nor should we overlook the Assistants on our coast, who have so strenuously and successfully aided in carrying forward the good work; separated for years from their families, subjected to great expense whilst receiving but the salaries they would receive at the east, and thrown upon their own resources and judgment on almost every emergency, they have struggled energetically to leave their mark upon the geography of the Pacific coast."

We will now close this article as we pass Seattle, the county seat of King County. We here find four flourishing mercantile and lumbering establishments. The first one is that of Mr. H. L. YESLER, who has also a steam saw mill, running night and day, and manufacturing during the year, a vast amount of lumber for foreign and domestics ports. He has employed daily, in the aggregate, throughout the year from 20 to 25 hands. The other business houses are those of Messrs. C. C. TERRY, Dr. WILLIAMSON, (who has a drug store connected with articles of general merchandise,) PLUMMER & CHASE, and HORTON & Co.—There are two taverns or boarding houses kept in the town—one by Mr. SIMONS, and the other by Mrs. CONKLIN. There are some five mechanic shops in the place—carpenters, joiners, etc. Mr. FRANK MATHIAS and Mr. ADAMS, as carpenters, have contributed much towards the building up of the place, which now contains, in both additions, some 50 houses. A tannery is also in operation at Seattle, carried on by Mr. WOODEN, who has recently shipped to California, besides several hundred tanned "buck-skins," a large quantity of boot, shoe and harness leather.

As we have often before observed, King county has suffered more severely in the late Indian war, than any other, bordering upon the Sound. At the date of the outbreak, L. M. COLLINS, (who has been a settler for years, about three miles to the eastward of Seattle on the Duwamish river)—after the White river massacre—was the *last* man to abandon his claim, and the *first* man to return to it again after an apparent cessation of hostilities. Mr. COLLINS volunteered in defence of the county to which he belonged, and in behalf of the territory, in general excursions, and the *result* is evidenced by several tufts of "Siwash" hair, taken in defence of his person and property. Characters of this kind, although not properly appreciated by the generation in which they live, become "SIMON KENTONS," and "DANIEL BOONS," in after history.

☞ The P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamer failed to connect with the *Constitution*, at Port Townsend, last week, and as a consequence we are deprived of the advantages of a state's mail the present week. The *Constitution*, we learn, was detained some time at Port Townsend, in order to perfect the connection—hence the lateness of the hour at which she made her appearance in our harbor.

NEW ELECTION.—Mr. STILLMAN, of Bisfort Plains, Lewis county, has been elected to a seat in the next house of representatives, to supply the vacancy consequent upon the resignation of Mr. JOHNSON. The election took place on Saturday last, the 14th inst.

## Your County Paper.

The following from Fowler and Wells *Life Illustrated*, is so good and to the point, that we recommend it to our friends with but few comments:

"We occasionally receive letters in which the writers express their determination to stop their county or village paper, and take our publications instead.—We always regret to receive such intimations. We think a man ought to support his own paper first, and then if he can afford to take a paper from a distance, let him do so, and we shall be happy to furnish him *Life Illustrated*. The county press is, in our opinion, the most important in its effects on the enlightenment of the nation. It conveys in ten thousand rills, intelligence to nearly every home in the country. The country press ought to receive a cordial support. Every place should try to have its paper of such a character that people could be justly proud of it. To this end let them pay promply, advertise liberally, recommend warmly, and in every way stand by the editor as long as they can conscientiously."

Much has been said of the newspaper, and much still remains to be said in its favor. It is the source through which the world is made acquainted with all that is transpiring at home and abroad. It is the source from which many great men collect facts to string out long speeches. In fact, the newspaper does more for the locality where printed and circulated than all other things combined. Without newspapers what would be known of this village and vicinity in foreign lands? The paper is made to trumpet the rise and progress of our town and country, regardless of all political and personal feelings. It tells of the merchants—"the hotels, the drugs and medicines, the lawyers—the doctors and all other classes." It tells of the improvements, and, in fact, as the printer's *devil* once said to the man who wanted to know what kind of machine the printing press was?

"Why, the world is brimful of live, bright, industrious thoughts, which would have been dead, if it hadn't been far boys like me, who have run the ink rollers. Immortality, indeed! Why, people's minds," he continued, with his imagination climbing into the profanely sublime—"people's minds would'nt be immortal, if it 'twasn't for the printer—at any rate, in this planetary burying ground."

This is the fact; men without the printing press would grow up like a plant—flourish and expand for a few short years and then die down and pass away, and never again be heard of. Yet, with all the acknowledged benefits of the press, we can find in our own enterprising village men of wealth who do not take the paper. What are such men to be valued at by the community? Valued because some unforseen circumstances over which they had no control, have enriched them. Nothing else could have given them place and fame—nothing else would do it. The press has assisted greatly in building up men, and yet the newspaper is not even a secondary necessary with many of those who have grown great through its influence. The press is the source upon which railroad companies rely for much of their success, and the press has been the means of establishing and building many roads, and those roads, through the rise of property, have enriched many persons who now sit down and fold their arms, and appear to think that it reflects credit upon them, to declare that they do not take any paper. Subscribe for your own papers first, and then take as many more as you can afford to send for.

A TREAT.—Mr. C. KEMBALL MASON, professor and teacher of Elocution, and for many years a member of the Theatre Royal, Convent Garden, London, has been entertaining, for a few evenings, during the past week, an appreciative audience of ladies and gentlemen, at the Capitol Hall of Representatives, as also at the Hall of the "Washington Hotel," with lectures upon the characters, and giving readings from the writings of ROBERT BURNS, THOMAS MOORE, LORD BYRON, SHAKSPEARE, CAMPBELL, RAMSAY, and other distinguished English and American poets. His reading of "Tam O'Shanter," "Hamlet," "The Cotter's Saturday Night," "Young Lochinvar," "Daughter of Erin," "The Isles of Greece," etc., we este m to be excellent. At the solicitation of many gentlemen of this place, we are informed that Mr. MASON, to-night, will give "an evening" with Shakespeare, in the reading of "Othello" and other recitations. His entertainments are decidedly intellectual feasts; and as we learn it is his intention, within a few days, to visit Portland, Oregon, and other places in that Territory, our friends there can be assured that all lovers of the legitimate drama, and all who appreciate the reading of poetry in its purity, accompanied by chaste, sound, and matter-of-fact lectures concerning the authors of the recitations, will be most agreeably entertained by spending "*an evening*" with him, in the enjoyment of a lecture and recitations from their immortal works.

A NEW STAR.—We are informed by Mr. BRIGGS, of the bay of Port Townsend, (who returned to this place on yesterday from a visit to Oregon,) that as far as "*vox populi*" is concerned, the "crown of Uncle Sam" is about to be enriched by the accession of a new "gem." Mr. Briggs informs us that from all that he could learn, the constitution for a state government in Oregon, (recently promulgated,) has been adopted by about 5000 majority. *Slavery* has been decided *against* by about a like majority, and *free negroes*, by a like vote, *are not permitted to reside in the State*, or be allowed the immunities of citizens of the United States. This is the most signal triumph—the most successful vindication of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by the people of the territories, that has as yet been called forth. It is significant of the fact, without further argument, that the "All-wise Ruler" of the Universe, has fixed the bounds of slavery, which it cannot pass, north and south—the constitution, at the same time; containing an endorsement of the binding force and penal obligations contained in the "fugitive slave act." Let Oregon be welcomed into the Union by "*thirty-one*" *united* cheers.

☞ It is computed that there are about 20,000 Indians on Vancouver's Island—claiming the Island as their home.

## The Truth of History.

To those who are acquainted with the causes and circumstances connected with the Indian war, which commenced over two years ago, allied together as they were, in a formidible combination, the fact is well known that the cause of the outbreak was of aboriginal origin—a war of races—and as a natural result of the settlement of citizens of our country upon soil which the Congress of the United States declared to be free for settlement and occupancy, by virtue of the donation act, and subsequent pre-emption law.

Whilst misrepresentations, and a spirit of strife is manifested, not only amongst officers of the regular service, but also those who claim to be citizens by birth and adoption, it is a matter to be regretted that some of our population, bear ear-marks of hostility against the permanent settlement of this teritory. On this subject, connected with Indian difficulties, we would respectfully refer the reader to a synopsis of what is supposed to be the official report, to the Treasury Department, of Mr. J. Ross BROWNE, special agent, published some three weeks since in this paper.

Ever since the commencement of Indian hostilities with our citizens, we have been eager and anxious to ferret out, and fully ascertain the primary cause of aggression of the Indians upon our settlements. We have had the satisfaction of a conversation with a gentleman, within the last week, who, from his position, possesses an intimate knowledge as to the causes that produced the late rupture between the Indian race and the whites. The friends of Gen. WOOL will hereby take notice that *responsibility* is attached to whatever declarations may follow. Our source of information, we claim, is authentic and reliable.

The late Indian war had been in contemplation for over three years. During the summer of 1855, some of the leaders of the hostile forces on the eastern side of the Cascades, under the command of Pe-pu-mox-mox, and his coadjutors, (Kamiakin and others,) made a proposition to the Nisqually Indians, and others on the Sound, providing for mutual assistance in exterminating the white race in the occupancy of the Territory. A bribe of this kind was inaugurated into the stipulations: that all should receive an equal share of the booty. According to the testimony of all well informed men, the treaties with these Indians were not the *cause* of the late outbreak, but were only used by those who had determined on the war, as ground of argument to create general disaffection.

During the summer of the year referred to, LESCHI, who has had the credit of being a ruling spirit in hostile Indian demonstrations, visited the country east of the Cascades, both in this and Oregon Territory; whilst on this mission, councils were held by the Clickitats, Yakimas, Walla-wallas and other tribes, in which he urged upon them resistance to the terms of the treaties, and advising them into the adoption of hostile measures; during the course of these councils, he continually urged a system of *general* hostility, with the mutual assurance of a common reward, in the event of success.

It is understood that this proposition was openly made by LESCHI to the different tribes between Snake river and the Rogue river valley: "If you will insure us one hundred head of cattle and one hundred and fifty head of horses, myself and my brother Quiemuth, will succeed in inciting the Nisqually to open acts of hostility against the settlements, and we will conquer them."

On his return to the Sound country, he told his people that the extermination of the whites in this Territory had been agreed upon by the Indians east of the Cascade mountains, and urged upon them by every threat and persuasion in his power, to join the general combination. It is said, in his harangues, he discoursed with them somewhat in this wise: "Brothers! you will all receive an equal share of the moveable property now belonging to the whites; *we* will possess all the buildings and other improvements made upon the soil, and enjoy the advantages of all the farms they have opened." He represented to them that the Indians east of the mountains were very powerful, and told them that it was their design, not only to exterminate the whites, but to kill, or make slaves of all the Indians on the Sound who had not submitted to the terms of the combination. This threat, in connection with others, was not without its influence in inciting them to revolt. It was Leschi who first concocted the famous story of "Poolakly Elihe," (or Land of Darkness,) a story most admirably adapted to work upon the fears and credulity of an ignorant people. This story spread amongst all the Indians with the rapidity of wild-fire—well calculated to arouse their savage hatred towards all whites, particularly the Bostons.

The principal chiefs did not calculate that the small settlement of the Bostons in this country would be likely to receive any assistance from the home government.—About the time of the outbreak, it was understood that *Johny Bull* and *Brother Jonathan* were about to lock horns on the subject of the Foreign Enlistment question. How singular it would seem to be, that the untutored savage could have had a knowledge as to what was passing between two of the most powerful governments of the world in their diplomatic relations!

"Truth is sometimes stranger than fiction."

Another inducement, as we have learned, urged by the chiefs, why all the tribes should join in hostilities, were the arguments advanced from a source that the reader must guess of, but which is very apparent and palpable to all intelligent minds. They were given to understand, prior to the outbreak of the war, that a conflict between the United States and Great Britain, was unavoidable; and that if they, (the Indians,) could succeed in wiping out the settlements north of the Columbia river, they would not only receive the benefits of the plunder, but that the Americans would never again attempt to settle the country; and that the English government would be more generous in remunerating them for their lands than the United States. Assurances of this kind, we are informed, were accompanied by liberal presents of ammunition, and promises of future assistance in case of need. (We are only speaking now of the reciprocity between the eastern and western slopes of the Cascade mountains, as between the Indian tribes.)

During the summer of 1855, we have evidence to believe, a train was despatched from Fort Steilacoom to Fort Colville, and the conclusion is irresistible, that the gentlemen in charge of the train, whilst *en route*, made large presents of ammunition to these Indians, openly encouraging them to take up arms against the Bostons, and promising to assist them in their meditated design against our territorial settlements and authorities.

Should any doubt remain as to the Indians' belief that a perfect and general combination had been entered into, the murder of our citizens in cold blood, *en route* to Fort Colville, should dissipate all such illusion. At the time of the treaty at Walla-walla, the head chiefs of all those nations gave in their adhesion to its terms, knowing, as many of them did, that they were bnt giving "the word of promise to the ear, to break it to the hopes." It was a primary object with Pe-pu-mox-mox, Kamiakan, & Co., to make their first grand onslaught upon the forts at Steilacoom, and the Dalles. Thus holding these posts, they could, with a great deal of security, control the entrances and exits from and into the mouth of the Columbia river and Puget Sound. As a result, the whole country would have been held subservient to their wishes. The plan for a general warfare and combination of the several tribes, had been adroitly managed by the ruling spirits of the war party. Commissioners were despatched with instructions from the eastern to the western slope of the mountains, proposing terms. The bearers of these dispatches were the native hostile chiefs Te-i-as, young Owhi, and another, whose name we do not now recollect—deputised to concert with Kanascut, Leschi, Nelson, and Kitsap; a permanent arrangement was made, and means adopted for successfully carrying into effect the object of the conference. How well the hostiles west of the mountains fulfilled their part of the contract, is evidenced by the fact—not alone in turning a large portion of the people of our Territory into the occupancy of block houses, &c., but also in the fact that Leschi, after performing all that he had agreed to do, was actually *whipped* out of the Clickatat camp on his arrival there to receive a bonus in horses and cattle, which had been promised the Nesqually tribe in making up the terms of hostility.

In this general combination may very properly be included the Upper Nisqually—Upper Puyallup, a portion of the Lower Puyallup Indians, on this side, in connection with the White and Green river Indians, being about half Clickitat (some of the Duwamish,) and nearly all the powerful tribes on the other side of the mountains. Many of these Indians were induced into hostile measures, being afraid, from libelous reports they had received, of the white man on one hand, and equally in terror of the threats of the Indians on the other side of the mountains. Many hesitated, and for some time stood on a balance, as it were, for peace or war; in the meanwhile, those who had entered into the general combination, in furtherance of the plans of the hostiles, continued to gain strength, and stood firm. Preliminary to the general outbreak, messengers or runners were dispatched in every direction, with exaggerated stories concerning the power and successful operations of the confederated tribes east of the Cascades, and of the wrongs committed against the Indians by the whites. Influential chiefs travelled constantly amongst the Sound tribes, exhorting them to take up arms and make common war. How well instructions of this kind were obeyed, the memory of the White and Green river massacre, as also that of the Puyallup, will sufficiently freshen the recollection of all.

We presume that no person acquainted with the history of our Territory, since the date of our treaty with Great Britain, of 1846, or since the enactment of the donation law, or pre-emption act by Congress, liquidating the Indian title to all lands contained therein, will deny but that some Indians have suffered real grievances in a limited degree, at the hands of the whites.—In some instances, bad white men, we are told, have obtained the labor of Indians and afterwards have failed to pay them the wages stipulated. Their ancient burial places and fishing grounds have been interfered with, and old camping spots and potatoe patches have been wrested from them and plowed up; and yet they are more than compensated in this respect, as a *general rule*, by their intercourse with honest citizens of our territory, with whom they carry on their traffic, and for whom they perform labor.

If we are correctly informed, the late hostile Indians west of the Cascade mountains do not assign as a primary cause for their outbreak, the passing of the lands which they claim from the savage to the civilized. All the *real* causes operating upon the minds of these Indians in determining them to take up arms against the settlements, may be sumed up, we believe, briefly as follows:

1st. The Yakimas, Clickitats and Walla-wallas being known to be powerful tribes, and dreaded as such, had determined upon the war, and had threatened, should they be successful, to kill or make slaves of all who failed to make common cause with them. Thus, the tribes inhabiting the country upon the Sound, Chehalis, Cowlitz and the Columbia river west of the mountains, were fearful that these threats would be literally carried into execution.

2nd. The prospect of the spoils.

3rd. The encouragement they received from *a foreign source—the Mormons, etc.*

4th. Believing that unless checked in time, the Americans would eventually overrun the country, and the Indians would be wiped out; consequently, they regarded the opportunity presented as timely and favorable for the consummation of their object.

The strength of the hostiles west of the Cascades may be estimated as follows:

Of the Nisqually's and Puyallups under Leschi and Quiemuth, 65 warriers. Of the Green and White River Indians, together with the disaffected of the Upper Duwamish, under Nelson and Kitsap, 35 warriers. Of the Clickitats and their relatives west of the mountains, living near the head of White and Green rivers, under Kanascut, 55 warriers; and of the upper Puyallup, under O'Quiltin, 20 warriers. Total number in the field, 165 warriers, who commenced hostilities on the White river settlement in October, 1855.

In February following, they were reinforced by forty Clickitats from the east side of the mountains, under Young Owhi.

It is now ascertained to a certainty, that the above were not the only Indians west of the Cascades, who entered into the combination. It is apparent that all the tribes on the Sound and the Straits sympathised with their movements, and a great majority of them actually pledged themselves in council to act in concert. Had not the members of these tribes been compelled from unlookedfor events to violate their faith, the number of warriors in the field, west of the mountains, would doubtless have been increased from some two, to twelve hundred.

Circumstances which prevented the formation, to perfection, of the Indian alliance on the Sound, will be apparent, in part, from what follows:

*The massacre on White River took place too soon.* Nelson and Kitsap committed a fatal error by striking a blow until the combination was perfectly matured, and before the plans were fully agreed upon; although it was undoubtedly a missake, yet, the steps taken at that particular time, displayed a degree of shrewdness which our citizens had not attached to the Indian character. The *first* master-stroke of policy in the conduct of the war on this side, was the *result* of Capt. HAYS of the Volunteer service, and Capt. MALONEY of the Regulars, from a meditated excursion to the other side, whither they were *en route*, for the punishment of the murderers of our citizens going to and returning from Ft. Colville. It was very apparent to the Indians that the departure of a large number of troops, citizens and regulars, left our territory in rather a defenceless condition. The volunteers of our territory, resident citizens, promptly responded to the call of our territorial authorities, and after a campaign of over nine months, quiet was measurably restored.—As a sister in adversity, we do not know that we could employ a line more justly deserving, in this place, than by according the highest praise to Oregon for the relief afforded, and for the prompt response of its people, defending a common cause and interest.

Justice, in a comparative sense, has already been extended to Gov. STEVENS by our citizens, in his triumphant election as our delegate to Congress, who, throughout all our Indian difficulties, and times of peril and adversity, discharged his duty so well and faithfully. Assigned, by virtue of his office, to the arduous and complicated duties of Governor, Commander-in-chief of the volunteer forces, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, he performed an amount of labor, and was constantly subjected to perplexities, such as but few men would have been capable of withstanding, or endowed with the endurance and nerve to perform. Fortunately, however, he was ably sustained and seconded in the Superintendency, by Indian Agents, Messrs. JOHN CAIN and M. T. SIMMONS—in connection, as a general rule, by all the special agents in the territory. Equally fortunate in the volunteer military operations against the Indians, Gov. STEVENS had the sagacity, in most instances, to appoint to the most responsible positions, the very men, *of all others*, the best adapted to meet any emergency. The excellent manner and the promptness in which the affairs of the Quarter Master and Commissary General's appartment were conducted, receives an universal applause, which is cordially extended by our citizens to most of the officers, troops in the field, and all branches of our late volunteer organization.

OUR NEIGHBORS.—Mr. ANDREW J. MILLER, who occupies the point of land known as the "Priest's Point," (three miles north of Olympia,) and proprietor of the steam saw mill thereon located, we are informed is getting out, on an average per day, eight thousand feet of assorted lumber—three thousand feet planed—one thousand pickets. Attached to the saw mill is the door, cornice and sash establishment of "CHIPS & ETHRIDGE," which is always in full blast, and doing a thriving business. A wharf 350 feet in length, by 34 in breadth, has been constructed from the point in the direction of deep water.

### Judge Douglass Cornered at Last.

In 1850 Judge Douglas said that he was the author of the bills for the admission of California into the Union, and organization of the territorial governments of Utah and New Mexico; that he prepared those bills with his own hands, and therefore held himself responsible for them; if they were wrong, charge the wrong to him.

In 1857, in his Springfield speech, he says, repeal the act of organization of the Utah territory under certain circumstances. Thus the negro worshippers have made out a clear case of inconsistency against Judge Douglas, among those who have never read the organic law of that territory, and are making quite a blow over it. But upon reading that law, the constant failure of the "all intelligence" party is a prominent part of the result. It turns out that the organic law of Utah is repealable in its terms, and by a distinct provision engrafted in the bill by Senator Douglas. The organic law of that territory is not like that of any other, and was framed purposely to meet a necessity for its repeal, should that ever occur. As a general thing organic territorial laws cannot, with seeming propriety, be repealed, but in the case of Utah, that provision was made in her organic act.

Undoubtedly Judge Douglas deserves the gratitude of the nation for his foresight in this matter, in preparing, in 1850, for a measure that he at present so ably advocates, and thus saving much trouble and an extremely awkward position from befalling our government in the adjustment of this ugly Utah question.—*Eastern Illinoisian.*

### The Coming "Poet."

When from my room I chance to stray,
to spend an hour at close of day, I ever find the place most dear, where some friend treats to lager beer.—*Sac. Age.*

Ah! yes, my friend of city life, sure such a treat cures much of strife, but better than such dose by far, are pleasures of a fine cigar.—*Placer Herald.*

Such pleasures may suit baser minds, but with the good no favor finds; we think the purest joy of life, is making love to one's own wife.—*Volcano Ledger.*

With such joys we no fault do find, but it appears clear to our mind, the greatest pleasures of the day, is when a *debtor* comes in "to pay."

IN BEHALF OF EGGS, 1.—Be gentle to the new laid egg, for eggs are brittle things; they cannot fly until they're hatch'd and have a pair of wings. If once you break the tender shell, the wrong you can't redress; the yolk and white will all run out and make a dreadful "mess!"

[*To be continued.*]

AMERICAN PRIVATEERS.—The number of public and private armed vessels (privateers) fitted out by the authority of the United States during the Revolutionary war—from 1776 to 1783—was 1,559, carrying in the aggregate 14,592 guns, and these were manned by 58,549 men. In our last war with Great Britain, we had 517 privateers afloat, manned by 25,576 men, and carrying against the enemy, 2,815 guns.

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—The late commemorative celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which preceded that of the United Colonies by more than a year, and which many think Mr. Jefferson made in some measure the model of his memorable and immortal State paper, (an allegation which he repelled, however, in the most pointed and unqualified manner,) may render our readers anxious to see the elder document. Here it is, as it emanated from the pen of Dr. Epraim Brevard, and was adopted by the bold Mecklenburghers:

### The Original Declaration of Independence.

It is not known to many of our people of the present generation that more than a year previous to the Declaration of Independence, which will this day be read to so many enthusiastic millions of freemen, the citizens of Mecklenburg, N. C., had issued a declaration, embodying substantially, and with more terseness, the ideas and principles set forth by Mr. Jefferson in the more celebrated instrument. This was before the battle at Bunker Hill, and followed the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord, which were no doubt the stimulant to this movement. The reproduction of this manifesto is due to history. It will serve to illustrate the catholic and fraternal patriotism which pervaded the population of these colonies, then separate sovereignties, but so cordially bound to one another by common ties and sympathies that the North Carolinians, who had not been practically invaded in any of their rights, no sooner heard of the wrongs done to their brethren of Massachusetts than they proclaimed the independence of the people of these colonies of British rule. And here is the document in which this sentiment was avowed:

"*Declaration of Independence by the citizens of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, May, 20, 1775.*

"In conformity to an order issued by the Colonel of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, a Convention, invested with unlimited powers, met at Charlotte, in said county, on the 19th day of May, 1775, when Abraham Alexander was chosen Chairman and John McKnitt Alexander, Secretary. After a free and full discussion of the objects of the Convention, it was unanimously resolved—

"1. That whosoever, directly or indirectly, abetted, or in any way, form or manner, countenanced the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

"2. *Resolved*, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us to the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, and abjure all political connection, contract or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American Patriots at Lexington.

"3. *Resolved*, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; are, and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no other power than that of our God and the general government of Congress; to the maintainance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our most sacred honor.

ABRAHAM ALEXANDER, *Chairman.*

J. M. ALEXANDDR, *Secretary.*

### Changes in the English Language.

Few scholars, even, are aware of the great changes through which the English language has passed, in successive centuries. We give from the British *Banner* specimens of the Lord's Prayer, as used at various periods in English history:

A. D. 1158.—Fader ur in heune, haleweide beith thy neune, cumin thi kuneriche, thi wille beoth idon in heune, and in erthe. The eueryeu dawe, bried, gif ous thilke dawe. And vorzif ure dettes, as vi yorzifen ure dettoures. And lede us nought into temtation, bot delyvor eus of uvel.—Amen.

A. D. 1300.—Fadir ure in heavene, Halewyd be thi name, thi kingdom come, thi wille be don as in hevene and in erthe—Our urche dayes bred gives us to daye.—And foregive us oure dettes as we foregive our dettoures. And lead us nor in temptation, bote delyverr us of yvil. Amen.

A. D. 1370.—Our fadir that art in heunes, hallowid be thi name, thi kingdom come to, be thi wille done in erthe as in heune, geve to us this day oure breed *oure other substaunce* forgene to us oure dettis as we forgauen to oure dettouriss, lede us not into temptation; but delyuer us yvel.—Amen.

A. D. 1524.—O oure father which arte in hevon, hallowed be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy wyoll be fulfilled as well in earth as well as it is in heven. Give us this day oure dayly brede. And forgeve us oure treaspaces even as we forgeve oure trespacers. And lede us not into temptacioun, but delyver us from evell. For thyne is the kingdome and the power and the glerye for ever. Amen.

A. D. 1581.—O our father which art in heaun, sanctified be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heauen, in earth also. Give us to-day our superstantial bread. And forgive us our dettes as we forgive our detters. And lede us not into temptation. But delivere us from evil. Amen.

A. D. 1611.—Our father which art in heaun, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our dayly bread. And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. And lede us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thyne is the kingdome, and the power, and the glory forever. Amen.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF LAND AND NEGROES.—The estate of Alexander Moore, of Halifax county, Va., was appraised immediately after his death, in 1850, at between $21,000 and $22,000. The executor, Woodson Hughes, Esq., kept the estate together until October, 1856, when he made sale of the whole property at public auction for cash, or for bonds well secured, bearing interest from date. The estate, at the time of the sale, consisted of 1,000 acres of land and forty-five slaves.—Five of these slaves were old and decrepid, and were an incumbrance. From the year 1850 to 1856 several likely slaves had died, so that altogether there had been no increase. And yet this property, appraised in 1850 at $22,000, was sold at public auction for cash or its equivalent, for the immense sum of $70,000. It will be thus seen that the property had more than tripled in value in the brief space of five years.—*Tobacco Plant.*

WHERE WILL THEY GET HUSBANDS?—It appears by the last census, that the excess of females over males in the State of Massachusetts is 33,056. This excess is partly accounted for by the tendency among the sons of the Bay State to emigrate to other parts of the country, and by the resort of native and foreign females to the factories. In Lowell alone, the excess of females over males is 8088. One thing (says the New York Sun) is certain: Massachusetts cannot furnish husbands for its marriagable female population, and Lowell, especially, we should think, would be an excellent place for bachelors who wish to get mated. In fourteen cities of Massachusetts the proportion of females to every 100 males was, in 1855, as follows: In Boston, 108; Lowell, 153; Worcester, 104; Charlestown, 102; Salem, 120; Cambridge, 110; New Bedford, 110; Roxbury, 111; Lawrence, 117; Lynn, 111; Springfield, 112; Newburyport, 123; Fall River, 116; Chelsea, 110.

☞ The St. Louis *Leader* tells of two old fellows in that city who lived easily and spent most of their time in playing euchre. R. was the best player, but S. would, when he could, much to the disgust of his opponent, renege, and so take a trick. Some time since R. was taken sick, but before throwing off the "mortal coil," wrote to S as follows.

"Dear S.—I shall this day die and go to the devil. *Follow suit—no reneging.*
"Yours, R."

## MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, on 21st October, at Port Townsend, R. S. ROBINSON to Miss SARAH J. BRIGGS, all of this place.

## DIED,

At Bruceport, Shoalwater Bay, W. T., on the 23d ult., Capt. WM. LIKE, formerly of Staten Island, N. York. ☞Staten *Islander* please copy.

## OLYMPIA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.
OLYMPIA, W. T., Nov. 20, 1857.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Provisions— | | Turpentine, " " | 3,50 |
| Beef, fresh, ₱ lb.. | 8@15 | Groceries— | |
| Mutton, " ₱ " .. | 15@18 | Sugar, bro. ₱ lb.. | 15 |
| Pork, fresh meat ... | 8 | Sugar, white crush. per lb......... | @25 |
| " retail, | 18@15 | Coffee, ₱ lb....... | 20@25 |
| Mess Pork, ₱bbl. ... | $30 | Tea, " " ....... | 75@$1 |
| Clear Pork, " ... | $35 | Rice, Caro., ₱ lb.. | @12 |
| Bacon, clear, ₱ lb.. | 20@25 | Dried Apples, ₱ lb | @18 |
| Hams, ₱ lb......... | @25 | Dried Peaches " " | none |
| Shoulders, ₱ lb.... | @16 | Chili Peaches, " " | none |
| Salmon, ₱ lb...... | @10 | Soap, ₱ lb......... | 10@12½ |
| Codfish, ₱ lb...... | @8 | Starch, ₱ lb...... | 37½ |
| Mackerel, ₱ hf bbl. | none. | Candles, ml'd, ₱ lb | 37½ |
| Butter, ₱ lb...... | 50 | do Adm. " " | 62½ |
| Lard, " " ...... | 25 | do Sperm, " " | 75 |
| Cheese, " " ...... | 50 | Tobacco, ₱ lb..... | 50@75 |
| Flour, ₱ 200 lbs... | @$7 50 | Saleratus, " " .... | 25 |
| Corn Meal, ₱ lb.... | 7 | Pepper, grain, ₱ lb | 37½ |
| Salt, fine, " " .... | @5 | Syrup, " " ... | $1.25@1.50 |
| Salt, coarse, ₱ ₱.. | @3 | Vinegar, cider, ₱ gallon,......... | 75 |
| Potatoes, ₱ bush.... | 1.00 | Lamp oil, ₱ gal.. | @$2.25 |
| Onions, " " | 2.50 | Liquors— | |
| Wheat " " | 1.50 | Brandy, ₱ gal.. | $1.25@1.50 |
| Turnips, " " | 1.50 | Whiskey, " .... | 1.25@1.50 |
| Oats, per bushel, | 65@75 | Gin, ₱ gal....... | @$2.50 |
| Beans, Chili, ₱ lb.... | 7@9 | Port Wine, ₱ gal. | 1.50@$2 |
| Beans, white, ₱ lb... | none | Cherry Brandy, ₱ gallon......... | $1.50@$2 |
| Eggs, ₱ doz...... | 50 | Nails, &c.— | |
| Dry Goods— | | Nails, ₱ keg... | @$10 |
| Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard........ | 15 | Window glass, ₱. box............ | $6@$8 |
| Shirtings, bro. 15 by piece per yard........ | none | Sash, ₱ light.... | @25 |
| Shirtings, blea. 4-4 | 16¾ | Axes............ | $1.50@$2 |
| Drillings, bro. ₱ yd | 16¾ | Buckets, 3 hoop,... | 50@75 |
| Prints, ₱ yard.... | 12½@20 | Brooms,........ | 50 |
| Blankets, ₱ pr... | $7@$8 | Lumber— | |
| Hosiery, wool hlf, per doz....... | $3@$6 | Sawed fir, ₱ M.... | $10@12 |
| do cotton, ₱ doz.. | 2.50 | " cedar, " .... | $15@20 |
| Paints, &c.— | | Shingles, ₱ M... | $3@$5 |
| Lead, white, ₱ lb. | 20@25 | Square timber, ₱ foot.............. | 8@10 |
| do colors, " " | 25@37½ | Piles, ₱ foot..... | 4@5 |
| Linseed oil, ₱ gal | $3.50 | | |

### "Love, Purity, and Fidelity."

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

W. R. CUNNINGHAM, W. P.
R. WILLARD, R. S.
Nov. 20, 1857. n52.

### Religious Notices.

The Rev. G. F. WHITWORTH, (Presbyterian,) will preach at the new district school house, on every other Sabbath, commencing December 7th, 1856, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

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

### OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

### I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, is held every Wednesday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. A. M. POE, Sec'y.

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857.

## New Advertisements.

### AUCTION! AUCTION!!

I WILL expose for sale at Public Auction in the town of Olympia, on Saturday, November 21st, 1857,

**Extra Lot of Fine Horses.**

That is to say, 23 good riding and work horses.

☞ TERMS CASH. ☜

ANDREW J. MOSES, Auctioneer.

# NOTICE.

## To Purchasers of Goods!

PERSONS Desiring to purchase goods in Olympia, are respectfully invited to call and examine the large and well selected stock of merchandise, just received per brig consort, and now offered for sale at

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO'S. NEW STORE,

West side of Main Street, between Barnes & Ayre's Hardware Store, and the Bakery.

Our stock consists of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ladie's Dress Goods, Men's Heavy and Fine Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Furniture and a superior lot of FRESH and PURE Family Groceries, all of which having been purchased with great care, and on the most reasonable terms, we are enabled *to give* and *will give* as good an article for as little money as any other store in the Territory.

For proof of the above, we wish all to call, C, and examine for yourselves.

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.

Our system is Cash in hand, or Country Produce.
Nov. 13—n51.] P. H. & CO.

### THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

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

The Board of Teachers will consist of
Rev. ISAAC DILLON, A. M., Principal.
Mr. J. ARMSTRONG CAREY, Assistant.
Miss EVELINE BABB, Preceptress.

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

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

A commodious Boarding House, in the immediate vicinity of the school has been fitted up by Mr. Milas Gallaher, for the exclusive accommodation of students from a distance.

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

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary Department, | $6 00 |
| Scientific, do | 8 00 |
| Classical, do | 10 00 |
| Music on Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, each, | 15 00 |
| Incidental expenses added. | |

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1857.-tf.

## Army Notice.

SEALED proposals for furnishing and delivering 300 barrels of good fresh flour at Fort Steilacoom, or at Steilacoom wharf, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 28th of November next.

This flour must be delivered in strong, substantial barrels or sacks, of the standard weight, and may be delivered from time to time until the 31st December next, at which period all the flour must have been delivered.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the written guaranty of two responsible persons, to become the sureties for the faithful execution of any contract based on such proposal.

Each proposal must be endorsed: "Proposals for Flour," and be addressed to the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should he think the interests of the service requires it.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Lieut. 4th Infantry and A. A. C. S.
Fort Steilacoom, W. T., Nov. 4, 1857.-n50-3w.

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

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

## NURSERY NOTICE.

THE undersigned, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, would respectfully inform his friends and former patrons that he has greatly increased his Nursery and is prepared to supply trees to order from one to four years growth, and from one to ten feet high.

Shrubery in variety.

N. B. Catalogues of fruit trees can be had by applying by post paid letters to

HUGH PATTISON,
Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.
Oct. 9th, 1857.-n46-3m.

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

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

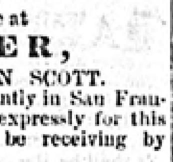
CREAM TARTAR—A pure article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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

## OLYMPIA MARKET!

### O'SHAUGHNESSY & COCK,

**Proprietors.**



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

WM. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
HENRY D. COCK.
Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857. n49-ly.

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

## WILSON & DUNLAP.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

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

We have also opened our old store at

**TUM WATER,**

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

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

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

March 13, 1857. 16tf

### New Year's Call.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to M Louisson & Co. are requested to make us a New Year's call, and surprise us and our pockets by promptly paying up. Such as have owed us for the last three years, and are unable to pay, are requested to call in and inform us of this fact, when further time will be given and credit entered on our books for the call. We shall deem it as an evidence of the honest intents of such as may comply with the request of this notice, and lay the delay to their inability to pay. The contrary will be our opinion of such as do not, and who may seem disposed to shrink and "shy" the faces of old creditors and honest friends.

M. LOUISSON & CO.
Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856. 4tf

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

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

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

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

### NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the undersigned has obtained Letters of Administration from the Probate Court of Island county, W. T., upon the estate of Isaac N. Ebey, dec'd., late of said county, bearing date October 5th, 1857. All persons who are indebted to said estate, are therefore requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the estate, are required to present them for adjustment to the undersigned at his residence in Island county, W. T., with the necessary vouchers within one year from the date hereof.

W. S. EBEY, Adm'r.
October, 16, 1857. n47-4t.

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

### FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY

**CLOTHING,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

All orders must be accompanied by the Cash.

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

## NEW STORE!!

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

**GROCERY STORE;**

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

**"Large Sales and Small Profits,"**

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

S. D. WILLIAMS & Co.
Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857.-n49.

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

### Faugh au Ballagh.

**THE UNDERSIGNED** have made an arrangement with the North Olympia Mill for a constant supply of assorted Lumber, which we will be happy to sell in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders filled with despatch, and delivered at any place desired.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

MITCHELL & STUART.
Olympia, May 8, 1857. [n24-tf.

### TAKE NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day sold out his entire stock of goods, therefore, all those whose notes or accounts are unpaid, will please come forward and pay up before the first day of November.

JOHN N. LOWE.
Olympia, Oct. 20th, 1857.-3t.

### Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION On the estate of Augustus Hograve, late of King county, W. T., were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of King county, on the 23d September. All persons indebted to said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present the same within one year from date.

HILLORY BUTLER, Adm'r.
Seattle, Oct. 17, 1857.—4w.

### Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION On the estate of Henry Williams, late of King county, Washington Territory, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of King county, on the 23d September. All persons indebted to the said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them for settlement within one year from date.

HILLORY BUTLER, Adm'r.
Seattle, Oct. 17th, 1857.—4w.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION To me issued upon a judgment rendered in the United States District Court, in and for the 2d judicial district of Washington Territory, at the April Term, A. D. 1855, in favor of Charles Plummer and John A Chase, doing business under the firm and style of Plummer and Chase, and against Obadiah M. Eaton, Henry H. Tobin and Joseph Fanjoy, I have levied upon, taken and will offer at public sale to the highest and best bidder at the Court House door, in Seattle, King county, Washington Territory, on Saturday the 21st day of November, A. D., 1857, between the hours of nine o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., the lands and tenements of said Eaton, Tobin and Fanjoy, situated and lying in said King county, on the waters of black river, and more particularly described as follows, to wit: One land claim, lying on the south side of Black or Dewamish river, beginning at a point about 40 chains below the Dewamish Mill, on the south bank of the Dewamish river, thence following the meanderings of said river, to the mouth of Cedar Creek, up the west bank of said creek, far enough, so that a line running due south will intersect a line running due west from point of beginning, so as to include three hundred and twenty acres. Also, another land claim of 160 acres, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a large fir tree, 18 feet in circumference 3 1-2 feet from ground, running thence west 36 50. chains to a stake, thence north 38/50. chains; thence east 36 chains to the channel of the Lake fork of Dewamish river; thence in a southerly direction, along the channel of said river, to the north-east corner of O. M. Eaton's claim; thence due west to the place of beginning. Also, another claim bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the west bank of the Lake fork of Dewamish river, 350 chains south of a fir tree measuring eighteen feet and — inches at 3 1-2 feet from the ground; thence north 11.50. chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 26.80. chains to the bank of the above-named stream; thence easterly with the meanderings of said stream to the place of beginning, containing 320 acres.

Terms of sale—Cash in hand. Judgment entered, and costs for which said execution has issued, $3,256,-77.

HILLORY BUTLER,
Sheriff King county.
Seattle, King county, W. T., Oct. 20th, 1857.—4w.

### NOTICE.

**To Teachers, School Directors, and District Clerks.**

I WILL be at Olympia, on the third Friday in November, to wit: the 20th of said month, for the purpose of examining those persons who desire to teach a District School in the county of Thurston. Those teachers who have been examined heretofore will bear in mind that the certificate of the county Superintendent is only good for one year.

On Saturday, the 21st of November, I will, at the same place, attend to the districting of the county, or making any alterations that may be desired in the districts already formed, of which the directors of School Districts will take notice. They will also confer a favor, and at the same time aid in promoting the interests of common schools, by giving, in writing, such information as they may possess in reference to those portions of sections 16, and 36, in their respective townships, that may have been taken by private claimants; and where eligible lands equivalent thereto may be advantageously located.

District Clerks will bear in mind that their District Reports must be filed on or before the 31st of the present month. Any district, not supplied with a copy of the School Law can obtain the same by application to me.

G. F. WHITWORTH,
County Superintendent.
Olympia, Oct. 12, 1857.

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

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

### UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER,

## "CONSTITUTION,"

**JAMES M. HUNT,**
**Commander.**

WILL Leave Olympia every Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M., with the U. S. Mails, touching at Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend, Penn's Cove, New Dungeness and Bellingham Bay.

Semi-monthly, to Victoria and Semi-a-moo Bay, the station of the U. S. Boundary Commission.

The "Constitution" has elegant accommodations for passengers, and the price of passage has been placed at very moderate rates.

For further information, enquire of the Captain, on board, or of M. LOUISSON & CO.
Sept. 18, 1856. [n43-tf.

## REMOVED.

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

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

## CAUTION. .

WHEREAS, I, WILLIAM C. DOBBINS, executed a promissory note, payable to Benjamin Close, dated September the fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, for the amount of three hundred dollars;—And whereas, said note has been lost, I hereby caution the public against buying said note, as it has been paid in full, as I can show by a receipt in my possession.

WM. C. DOBBINS.
Olympia, Sept. 8, 1857. no.41-6w.

## REMOVED.

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

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

### PENITENTIARY

OF

### Washington Territory.

THE undersigned commissioners for the Penitentiary in the Territory of Washington, in accordance with the provisions of a law of said Territory, passed Jan. 24th 1857, do hereby offer a premium of ($250) two hundred and fifty dollars for the best plan and specification for building said Penitentiary of sufficient capacity to receive, secure, and employ one hundred convicts, to be confined in separate cells at night. All such plans and specifications to be transmitted to the undersigned at Vancouver, Washington Territory, sealed and backed "Plan of Washington Penitentiary," within five months from this date.

JOEL KNIGHT,
WM. H. DILLON,
Locating Commissioners.
September 25th, 1857.-n44-10w.

### ARMY NOTICE!

**Mechanics Wanted!!**

THREE good plasterers and masons wanted immediately, to work on the public buildings on the military reserve near Port Townsend, W. T.

Good wages will be given.
September 25th, 1857.-n44

# FRANK BAKER,

**110 and 112 Clay Street,**
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

# CARPETS,
## OIL CLOTHS,
## UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
## PAPER HANGINGS,
&c., &c.
## WHOLESALE
AND
## RETAIL.

August 28, 1857. no.40-6m.

## Pioneer Book Store,

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

*G. K. WILLARD & CO.*

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

**Books & Stationery,**

suited to the wants of the community.

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

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

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

**BOOKS FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDRN,**

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

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

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

Call, see, and examine.
Olympia, June 4, 1857. no.23-tf.

## THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet.
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco.
Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

### Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.
Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

### WASHINGTON HOTEL.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
*OLYMPIA, W. T.*

THE Undersigned having purchased and become sole owner of the above named Hotel, and completely renovated and remodeled the same, hereby wishes to return his sincere thanks for past patronage, and requests a continuance of like favors. Having 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.

n23-tf.] SILAS GALLIHER.

## The Negroes in Africa.

We are permitted (says the Boston *Post*) to make the subjoined extract from a letter written by an officer of the United States navy to a friend in this city. The writer is a son of a late distinguished senator from one of the New England States. The letter is written from on board the United States ship St. Louis, and dated October 15, 1856, at "Little Fish Bay, west coast of Africa:"

* * * * * "There is very little variety upon this coast. 'Niggers!' slaves! 'niggers!' is the cry. This town is like most other places upon the coast, made up of a few people *called* white, and a crowd, a mass of miserable, filthy, worthless, indolent (niggers) natives. If Charles Sumner, Jack Hale, or any other sensible man, who wishes or is willing to be permanently cured of his mock philanthropy and sickly sentimentality in regard to the universal negro race, he has only to take a six-months cruise upon the coast of Africa. If that will not cure him, and convince him that his sympathy for the three and a half millions of the happiest negroes on the face of the earth is misplaced, then I have only to say he is past hope and past cure.

"As I live, I do not believe there is one negro in one thousand upon the coast of Africa, who is as well off, morally, physically, or socially, as the worst abused slave in the United States. Slavery here is slavery indeed, and the most horrible kind. Cruelty practiced here by *black* slave owners is heart rending to witness. Some chiefs (black) own thousands—they sell, torture, or kill them, at pleasure. Ninety-nine of every hundred negroes, slaves or free, even in towns, would gladly exchange their condition with the meanest, most ill-treated slave in the Union. It is impossible to picture the miserable condition of the native African upon his own soil. Civilzation, or even partial culture, with the mass of natives, is so perfectly absurd that it does not admit of a thought. With the combined efforts of a million competent, honest, industrious, persevering philanthropists, with millions of money yearly expended to the best possible advantage for a million of years, would not develop one hundred native Africans who would be of any account to the world at large. So much for 'niggers.' Having seen our negroes at home in our southern States, and having seen them here, I regard the 'institution' as it exists there, as a benign, nay, heavenly institution, and our southern brethren deserve the thanks of the whole Christian world, for having ameliorated, in such striking contrast with their brethren here, three and a half millions of negroes. * * You may imagine that, although never a democrat, I pray for the election of Mr. Buchanan, and mainly because upon this negro question the democratic party is right."

A MYSTERIOUS PERSONAGE.—Into a certain well known restaurant in Park Row, every day punctually at half past 2 P. M., walks an elderly gentleman, who proceeds straight to private box No. 7, which at this time of day is always reserved for him. There he draws down the curtain, and busies himself reading one of the morning papers until his dinner—which is invariably composed of the same dishes—is prepared for him. His gold-headed cane, with black silk cord and tassel, his ruffled shirt, his que, and his white neck-cloth, and more than all, his precise and lofty polite demeanor, declare him a gentleman of the old school.

When his dinner is ready, it is set before him, and two small bottles of claret wine are uncorked, and with it two wine glasses are placed on the table. The old gentleman systematically then proceeds to finish both his dinner and his wine, and his manner of disposing of the latter is what causes him to be regarded with unusual curiosity by the frequenters of the house. He fills two glass, drinks the contents of one himself and throws the other on the floor, and thus continues until both bottles are emptied.

What invisible friend he imagines to be present with himself to enjoy the feast—what unknown deity he propitiates by this profuse libation no one can tell. Certain it is that for more than three years has he persisted in this singular custom, and during that time has not spoken to any one connected with the establishment one single word. His first order was written on a slip of paper, with instructions to duplicate it every day until the order was countermanded. Who the individual is who perseveres in these strange whims, the proprietor of that restaurant does not know, and he has too much good sense and too much respect for his pocket to interfere with the peculiarities of his mysterious customer.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ A gentleman from Alabama received from the patent office some spring wheat from the "Farm of Abraham," at the foot of Mount Carmel, in the Holy Land, which he sowed during the past spring. It came to maturity in seven weeks, producing a large full head, with a berry in every respect equal to the original. This wheat is reputed to ripen in Syria in sixty days from sowing. It will thus be seen that our climate hastened its period of maturity eleven days.

IMMENSE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.—Col. Greene, of the Boston Post, in a speech at the recent Democratic festival, at the City of Notions, delivered to his audience the following:

The talking wires now are long enough to circle the globe four times, or more; and when the magnetic hand of Newfoundland shakes the iron fingers of the Irish coast, we shall know the gender of Victoria's next heir to the throne before one-half of the citizens of London have heard of the birth.


### To Whom it may Concern.

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

## PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE,

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

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

**G. K. WILLARD & SON,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors,

(For Medicinal purposes only.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

## H. S. WASHBURN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CLOTHING,

**Boots & Shoes,**

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, CROCKERY, WOOD AND TIN WARE &c.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

IT Is the intention of the undersigned to keep constantly on hand such a stock of the above and other articles as will enable him to supply Masters of Vessels, Hotel Keepers, Trader's, Mechanics, Farmers and Families, with every thing needed, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

H. S. WASHBURN.

Port Townsend, Sept. 10th, 1857. [n42-tf.

### For Sale or Rent.

THE LARGE and commodious two story dwelling, located on Main street, eligibly situate, and well adapted for use either as a retail store, family residence, or boarding house, can be had, for sale or rent, by applying soon.

For further particulars, terms of sale, &c., apply to the undersigned, or to Geo. Gallagher, Olympia.

THOMAS JOHNSTON.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

## J. B. COLE, M. D.,

LATE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Offers his services as

**Physician and Surgeon**

To the people of

*PORTLAND AND VICINITY.*

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

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

—OFFICE—

NO. 23 "METROPOLIS" HOTEL.

Office Hours from 8 A. M., till 10 o'clock, P. M.

Portland, September 27, 1856. [23-y.

### RURAL ANNUAL & HORTICULTURAL DIRECTORY For 1857.

PRICE--------25 CTS.

IT CONTAINS a valuable article on Rural Architecture, accompanied by beautiful designs of Farm Houses, Cottages, Suburban Residences, &c., also, practical treatises on the management of Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Gardens, cultivation of Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., plan for laying out a Fruit Garden, and ornamental grounds with the best location for Fruit Trees, Vegetables, &c., together with useful articles on the rearing and mamagement of Poultry, and various other subjects of interest to every lover of Rural Life. It contains, also, a very full and correct List of Nurserymen in the United States and Canada. List of Agricultural Implements, Makers, &c., together with a list of the Fruits recommended by the American Pomological Society as corrected at its last meeting held at Rochester, Sept. 1856. It is a work of 144 pages, illustrated with 80 engravings and is alike attractive and useful, containing as much matter and more information than many dollar books.

JOSEPH HARRIS,

Rochester, N. Y.

Publisher of Genesee Farmer, and Rural Annual.

## ELISHA KENT KANE,

**BIOGRAPHY.**

**BY WILLIAM ELDER.**

IN announcing the life of DR. KANE, we are but anticipating the wishes of thousands and tens of thousands of the admirers of the great man.

Having been a personal friend of the deceased, and enjoying a large share of his confidence, Dr. Elder is well qualified to do justice to the subject.

This work will be issued in one handsome octavo volume, and will equal in every respect the superb volumes of "Arctic Explorations," recently published. It will contain a new full face portrait, executed on steel, as well as engravings of his residence, tomb, medals, &c.

In order to give this work a large circulation it will

MORE THAN 300,000 SOLD WITHIN 9 MONTHS.

**DR. KANE'S GREAT WORK,**

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS,

Is now being read by more than two hundred thousand persons, old and young, learned and unlearned. It is just the book which should be owned and read by every American.

**500 Newspapers**

have each pronounced it the most remarkable and marvelous work ever published.

*THE FOREIGN JOURNALS*

and the most distinguished *savans* of Europe are extravagant in its praise.

It is more interesting than

**ROBINSON CRUSOE,**

being a faithful account of privations and hardships, the narrative of which cannot be read without a shudder.

OUR MOST EMINENT MEN

have vied with each other in extolling its merits. Two vols., octavo, Superbly Illustrated.

**Three Hundred Engravings.**

**Price $5.**

### DR. KANE'S FIRST NARRATITE.

*The United States Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, During the years* 1850—51.

A Personal Narrative, by Elisha Kent Kane, M. D. U. S. N. One volume, 8vo., upwards of 550 pages, containing 200 Steel Plates and Wood Engravings, including a fine steel Portrait of Sir John Franklin, being the only one ever engraved in America, also, a Biography of Franklin, by S. Austin Allibone, Esq. $3.00.

This work is totally distinct from the second Arctic Expedition, and embraces much valuable and interesting matter never before published. It should be owned by all who have purchased the last Expedition, as it makes Dr. Kane's works complete.

*A PHOTOGRAPH OF DR. KANE,*

TAKEN FROM LIFE BY BRADY OF NEW YORK.

Price $5 00.

## Notice to Farmers.

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

WM. RUTLEDGE.

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

## FORWARDING, Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

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

## LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give us a call.

WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.

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

FRENCH & WILSON, No. 115 Sacramento street, San Francisco, California. | WM. G. DUNLAP, No. —, Main Street, cor. second, Olympia, W. T.

## FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

**OLYMPIA, W. T.**

Also, forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 64 Front St., cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.

N. B. Liberal Cash advances made on consignments. Particular attention paid to the purchase of Goods and Puget Sound Lumber.

Aug. 28, 1857. no.40.

## GRAND MOUND NURSERY:

**Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.**

IN addition to my former extensive variety of FRUIT, SHADE, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

I have lately obtained, from one of the most extensive nurseries in California, a choice lot of

*SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,*

Among which may be found the following:—

6 varieties English Strawberries;
6 " " Raspberries;
15 " budded Peaches;
50 " Roses, from the California Premium Nursery;

Also, a fine lot of ornamental trees, such as English walnut, American elm, horse chest-nut, butter-nut, weeping willow, &c.

Also, many other varieties of Shrubs and Flowers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, can be found at the Grand Mound Branch Nursery, in front of E. Sylvester's new residence.

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Olympia, Feb. 20, 1857. no.13-ly.

### Eight Horse Power.

**Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.**

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

Terms:—Wheat per bushel, 11 cents; Oats, 8 cents.

The machine will be kept in operation untill all the wheat in the country is threshed.

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.–n47.

## IMPORTANT!

TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORIES, & MEXICO.

MERCHANTS from either of the above countries will find it to their interest to call, examine, and purchase from the immense and well assorted stock of

## Hughes & Wallace,

105 & 107 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Hughes & Wallace, White Goods, Linens, &c.
Hughes & Wallace, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery.
Hughes & Wallace, Shirts, Drawers.
Hughes & Wallace, Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons.
Hughes & Wallace, Yankee Notions, Perfumery.
Hughes & Wallace, Combs, Brushes, Buttons.
Hughes & Wallace, Cravats, Scarfs, Collars, &c.

Agents for J. J. Clark's Spool Cotton and Marshal's Linen Threads. 105 & 107 Sacramento Sts.

N. B.—Orders solicited and carefully executed.

July 3, 1857. no.32-3m.

*SCRIP NOTICE.*

AS divers pieces of "scrip" are now remaining in my office, belonging to persons whose post office address I do not know, all such persons are notified that by addressing a note to the undersigned, giving their place of residence or post office address, will have their scrip forwarded to them immediately.

WM. W. MILLE,
Q. M. & Com. Gen.

Olympia, July 17, 1857. no.34-tf.

*ACCOMMODATION,*

AT

**Victoria, Vancouver's Island.**

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

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

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

CHARLES BAILEY.

Victoria, V. I., July 25, 1857. no.36-ly.

NONPAREIL Billiard Saloon —AND— BOWLING ALLEY.

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

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

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

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

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

## BUSINESS CARDS.

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

**PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,**

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

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

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

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

## W. H. WOOD,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

*FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC*

WINES & LIQUORS,

*MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.*

July 10, 1857. no.33-ly.

THOS. LAMBERT. CHAS. POTTER.

**THOS. LAMBERT & Co.,**

General Commission Merchants and Importers

OF

*WINES, LIQUORS, &C.*

Prompt attention paid to the execution of orders for all descriptions of Merchandise,

SAN FRANCISCO,

*Cor. Cal. & Front sts.*

September 25th, 1857.–n44-4w.

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

**BARNES & AYERS,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**Hardware,**

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

**Agricultural Implements, &c., &c.**

*Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office*

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

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

**G. COLLIER ROBBINS.**

PORTLAND, OREGON:

TAKES pleasure in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage. Watches and Jewelry left with Williams' express will be sent over, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders for goods per Williams' Express, will meet prompt attention; and all watches repaired at this establishment are warranted to keep time. On hand and for sale,

**Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.**

☞ Remember—"G. COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKER," PORTLAND. apl 3-n19.

## WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

**Olympia, Washington Territory.**

August 17th 1855–n49-ly.

## PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

*Corner of Main and Third Streets,*

*OLYMPIA, W. T.*

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

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

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

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

**WARD & HAYS,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c.

TUMWATER, W. T.

AT the warehouse of WARD & HAYS, two miles south of Olympia, at the falls of Shutes river, the public will at all times find in store, and for sale, any quantity of the above enumerated articles, at prices conformable with the times. Everything they have to sell, they will warrant to be fully equal to what they may represent it. Small vessels can reach the vicinity of their warehouse on the flood. load, and leave on the ebb tide.

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

## D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

**King County, W. T.,**

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE —AND— SURGERY,

Can at all times be consulted, (unless absent on professional business,) to which he will hold himself constantly in readiness to bestow personal and prompt attention.

☞ Connected with his office, DR. MAYNARD, has, and purposes keeping constantly on hand, a full and complete stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Embracing everything requisite for practice in Medicine Surgery, &c., &c.

N. B. In addition to the above extensive stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., he has likewise received a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CLOTHING, &c.,

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

D. S. MAYNARD.

Seattle, W. T., August 22d, 1856. n41-tf.

## 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. LICHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

## Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

**M. P. BURNS,**

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & OCULIST.

—OFFICE:—

NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,

*Main Street, Olympia, W. T.*

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

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

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

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

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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

### CAUTION.

I CAUTION All persons against trespassing on my Land Claim in the county of Lewis, whilst I am temporarily absent. Said claim is on lands claimed by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

CHRISTIAN OCHSNER.

Lewis county, Oct. 6th, 1857.—6m.

### NOTICE.

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

MOSES HURD.

Olympia, July 3, 1857. no.32-ly.

### NOTICE.

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Olympia, Sept. 15, 1857. tf.

## PAY YOUR DEBTS!

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

## MEDICAL.

**G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,**

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

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

G. K. WILLARD.

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

## ALTA HOUSE,

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

### Hair Cutting, Champooing, &c.

NOW OPENED in Olympia, one door south of the Nonpareil Saloon, a *magnum bonum.* "A No. 1" BARBER SHOP, in which the various functions of such an establishment will be satisfactorily performed, or no charge made.

A supply of fancy soaps, oils, cologne water, perfumes, &c., constantly on hand and for sale.

Call and be *shaved.*

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf.

### United States District Court.

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

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Vancouver, 2d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.

—Associate Justice O. B. MCFADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Olympia, 2d Monday in March, and 1st Monday in September.

—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Coveland, 2d Monday in February, and 1st Monday in August.

—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

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

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

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

## L. P. FISHER'S Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

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

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

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

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

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

BOUNTY LANDS, PNSIONS AND PTNTS.

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

Established D 1853.

## WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS COMPANY.

Treasure, Packages, Parcels, Letters and Freight forwarded from all parts of Washington Territory by every steamer to all parts of California and the Atlantic States, leaving the office at Olympia about the 5th and 20th of every month.

Drafts procured on California and all the Eastern cities, and particular attention paid to the collection of notes, accounts, &c., in all parts of the United States.

All orders for the purchase of merchandise, books, &c., attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

S. WILLIAMS, Agent.

At the store of J. & C. E. Williams.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856

### SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. tf.

## The British Periodical Republications,

—AND THE—

**"FARMER'S GUIDE."**

**Price Reduced to Five Dollars!**

NOW ready, complete in two volumes royal 8vo., THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, *alias* the new and only correct edition of "STEVENS' BOOK OF THE FARM;" by Henry Stevens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh. With an American Appendix, by J. P. Norton, Prof. of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. "This work embraces every subject of importance connected with Agriculture in all its various branches, both theoretican and practical. Its clear and copious details, the fullness and accuracy of its information, the completeness of every illustration, have in an agricultural work on practice, never been equalled." It is arranged under four separate heads, represented by the four seasons of the year—Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn—and the notes of Prof. Norton are appended in the same order, adding greatly to the value of the work by adapting it to the soil, climate, growth, &c., of this country. The united labors of two such distinguished writers constitute this the most complete and valuable agricultural work ever issued from the press. It comprises two large royal 8vo. volumes, and contains 1600 pages, besides 14 splendid steel engravings, and about 600 engravings on wood. The latter illustrates almost every implement of husbandry now in use; the various methods of plowing, planting, &c., &c.; and the former the domestic animals, the farm-steading, &c. The work is elegantly printed on thick white paper, from the English stereotype plates, and neatly bound in emblematic guilt muslin; price $5. The work will be sent by mail, free of postage. To any post-office not more than 3,000 miles distrant from New York, for $1 additional, over 3,000 miles, from New York, for $2 additional. Good canvassing agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

Publishers, No. 54, Gold st., cor. Fulton and New York street.

**Letter from Mr. Stevens.**

"REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH, September 30, 1851.

"MESSRS. Leonard Scott & Co.—Gentlemen—I beg to say that your 'Farmer's Guide' is the only genuine edition published in the United States of America of my work the 'Book of the Farm.' The edition circulating at present in the States under the title of the 'Book of the Farm,' is taken from the first editieh of my work, written ten years ago, which, in my recent edition, I entirely re-modelled, and in great part re-wrote; adopting all the more recent improvements in the practice of agriculture suggested by scientific experiment, and making it, in effect, quite a new book.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"HENRY STEPHENS."

**Notices of the Press.**

FARMER'S GUIDE.—The concluding No. of this work is upon our table, and we but repeat the unanimous verdict of the Agricultural press, in saying that it is among the most complete and reliable contributions to scientific and practical agriculture. The arrangement of the work is convenient for reference, the illustrations beautiful, the language plain, clear, intelligible, and truthful. The work comprises two royal 8vo. vols. of 1600 pages, including 600 wood cuts and 14 steel engravings.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

We have received this highly interesting and useful, but above all, practical work. We know of no other agricultural work ever published in this country which might compare with the one just named in practical usefulness and intrinsic merit in general.—*Buffalo Wool Grower.*

THE FARMER'S GUIDE.—This work is a rich mine of agricultural knowledge, presented in a simple and familiar style, giving copious details of the best practice on English farms, and adapted to general use in this country by the judicious notes of the American editor. The intelligent farmer will find it very attractive reading. In the comparison between English and American husbandry, for which it furnishes ample materials, he may obtain many valuable hints for increasing the product of his own acres. The mental stimulus given by the perusal of such writing is quite as important as their more immediate purposes; and even if they should not refund the expense of their purchase in dollars and cents at the end of the year, they will more than make the outlay good in the intellectual benefits which they impart.—*New York Tribune.*

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The great and important events—Religious, Political, and Military—now agitating the nations of the Old World, give to these Publications an interest and value they never before possessed. They occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the newspaper, and the ponderous tome of the historian, written long after the living interest in the facts he records shall have passed away. The progress of the war in the East occupies a large space in their pages. Every movement is closely criticised, whether of friend or of foe, and all short-comings fearlessly pointed out. The letters from the Crimea and from the Baltic in Blackwood's Magazine, from two of its most popular contributors, give a more intellibible and reliable account of the movements of the great belligerents than can elsewhere be found.

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Sept. 12, 1856. tf