PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

JAMES LODGE,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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Agricultural.

MULCHING.—"What does he mean by that! What is mulching? There are many of our readers, doubtless, who "know all about it," but there are not a few farmers that would have to look in their dictionary to find out what it means. It is supposed, by many, to be some scientific application in husbandry that does not concern them, and never will, even if it is not completely beyond and above their comprehension. When we tell a farmer a tree ought to be mulched, and he asks "how?" as honestly and innocently as if he never saw it done, or did not practice it himself unconsciously, are we bound to laugh at his ignorance, or chide him for his stupidity? Would it not be betraying our own want of sense? Of course it would. And it is with the belief that there are very many farmers that would be grateful for the information, that we have set about telling what mulching is.

Spread straw thick on the ground about the tree, and you mulch it. Cover a meadow with coarse straw, and you mulch it. Cover the ground about your shrubbery with tan bark or chip manure, and you are mulching. Nature does her own mulching in the forest. The covering of leaves that fall and decay each successive season is a mulch. What is the use of mulching? It prevents evaporation of water from the soil; it protects the soil from the loss of ammonia; keeps it light and moist during a drouth; prevents baking; kills weeds. We have seen whole orchards mulched with stone—particularly peach orchards. Snow is a mulch; it prevents freezing. You know how bright and green the earth is when a deep snow disappears after having been on late. It is generally regarded as of little disadvantage to vegetation. It retains the heat in the earth, confining as well as feeding ammonia. If you find it necessary to seed your orchard to grass, you must mulch. It will pay both in the growth of your trees and their productiveness. We have seen a good crop of potatoes grown on unplowed meadow land, simply by being covered on the surface with a heavy straw mulch. Both heat and moisture were supplied: they had no other cultivation.—*Farmer.*

SALT FOR FENCE POSTS.—A correspondent of the *N. H. Journal of Agriculture* set some white oak posts, about twelve inches square, thirty years ago, and on examining them recently, he found them all sound. After setting, he bored into each post, about three inches above the ground, with a two-inch augur, at an angle of about 45°, and filled the hole with salt and plugged it up. It took about half a pint of salt to each post. The plugs are yet in, and the posts look as sound as when set.

THE TEA PLANT.—The New England *Farmer* says the progress of acclimatizing the tea plant, so far as heard from, is favorable, and there is reason to believe that it can be grown in the open air south of the northern line of North Carolina and Tennessee. Eighteen thousand plants have been sent into the Southern region, and eight thousand more have lately been distributed to persons in the Northern States owning green-houses, as objects of curiosity.

LOOK TO THE CHESTS OF YOUR ANIMALS.—A late writer says that a wide, deep chest in all animals, is an indication of robust constitution, and is no doubt the point of shape to which breeders should look when selecting either males or females. It is not enough that a bull or cow should show a wide, full breast in front, but the width should extend back along the brisket, and show itself just under and between the elbows. Fullness through the region of the heart is indispensable in either sex.

NAILS IN FRUIT TREES.—A singular fact, worthy of being recorded, was mentioned to us, a few days since, by Mr. Alexander Duke, of Albermarle. He stated that while on a visit to a neighbor, his attention was called to a large peach orchard, every tree of which was totally destroyed by the ravages of the worm, with the exception of three, and these were the most thrifty and flourishing peach trees that he ever saw. The only cause of their superiority known to his host was an experiment made in consequence of observing that those parts of worm-eaten timber into which the nails had been driven were generally sound. When his trees were about a year old, he drove a tenpenny nail through the body as near the ground as possible.—Whilst the balance of his orchard had gradually failed, and finally yielded entirely to the ravages of the worms, three of these trees, selected at random, treated precisely in the same manner, with the exception of nailing, had always been healthy, furnishing him at the very period with the greatest profusion of the most luscious fruit. It is supposed that the salt of iron afforded by the nails is offensive to the worm, while it is harmless, perhaps even beneficial, to the tree. A chemical writer on the subject says: The oxydation or rusting of the iron by the sap, evolves ammonia, which, as the sap rises, will of course impregnate every particle of the foliage, and prove too severe a dose for the delicate palate of intruding insects.

The writer recommends driving half a dozen nails into the trunk. Several experiments of the kind resulted successfully.—*Charleston Mercury.*

WISDOM.—The first and noblest office of wisdom, is to examine ourselves.

BY EXPRESS AND OVERLAND MAIL.

DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO DEC. 3d!

Highly Important News.

Proceedings in Congress.

Miscellaneous Items.

From the Portland Daily Advertiser, Dec. 20.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27th.

The disunion movement has assumed no new aspect.

The financial panic is about the same—no worse.

The Kansas troubles are probably much exaggerated.

On Sunday last a detachment of volunteers under Gen. Frost left St. Louis for the western border. At Jefferson City and other places they were joined by other troops. On their arrival yesterday at Syracuse, Mo., they numbered upwards of six hundred men, mostly infantry; they are now *en route* for Fort Scott, where, according to last reports, Montgomery and his band are entrenched. The telegraphic dispatches are very contradictory, and some of them have already proved false.

The outlaws who were reported to have invaded Missouri turn out to be U. S. troops encamped, on their march from Fort Leavenworth to Texas. Other telegraphic statements were equally false or exaggerated.

The latest advices state that Secretary Beebe, of Kansas, had had an interview with Montgomery, who, with 43 men, was engaged in trying a man charged with kidnapping a free negro. According to one account, this man was hanged in Beebe's presence; but according to another account he was released at his (Beebe's) request. On being expostulated with, Montgomery was said to have defied the power of the tribunal and federal government.

Fort Scott has not been burned, nor Parish sacked, as previous accounts had them.

The reports about Judge Williams are probably greatly exaggerated throughout.

It was said that Montgomery's object was to murder the officers and break up the courts; but that when he found the courts not in session, he was satisfied and did not molest them. He was said to have large comfortable tents and plenty of provisions outside of Fort Scott, and was ready to meet the troops sent against him.

Gen. Harney and Gov. Medary arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 26th of November, and were to leave this morning, with one hundred men and two pieces of artillery. Troops had also started from Fort Riley. Two divisions will rendezvous at Mount City, sixteen miles from the Missouri line.

Many prominent Republicans at Leavenworth on Saturday night sent resolutions deprecating both the lawless violence of Montgomery and the recent expulsion of the settlers of the Cherokee country by the federal government, but declaring that the latter was no excuse for the former, and giving their cordial co-operation to the movement that put down Montgomery. Another meeting had been organized and resolutions passed declaring that until reliable information was received, it would be premature to take any action.

Another dispatch received by way of Leavenworth says that Montgomery's only object was to drive off obnoxious settlers, and that his band was largely reinforced by recently expelled settlers from the Indian lands.

Another dispatch says that his object was to prevent the United States land sales.

The Kansas troubles are said to give the President much perplexity.

In the south it was calculated that there was still further animosity. The papers were filled with rumors about the President's Message. All agree that he will take strong grounds against secession as a matter of right, or propriety.

The rumors about a blow-up in the Cabinet prove to be all a humbug.

A SECESSION MEETING.—A secession meeting irrespective of parties was held at New Orleans on the night of the 22d of November, when a Southern Right Association was formed for Louisiana, designed to promote concert of action among the Southern States, and to organize minutemen and volunteer companies throughout the State.

MEETING OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of South Carolina met to-day.

A bill was introduced to raise four hundred thousand dollars to aid in arming the State.

Tenders of aid from other States continually pour in.

The Governor's Message will be delivered to-morrow. It is said that it will recommend the encouragement of direct trade with Europe, and the establishment of a line of steamers to Liverpool.

In the event of treason, after the State shall assert its sovereiguty, advices come that the legislation intended, shall be more particularly to the effect of defining treason and settling the punishment of the traitor; perhaps death to any person who shall circulate incendiary sentiments, or who shall arm himself as an Abolitionist, and attempt to incite slaves to insurrection.

There was rumor in Charleston that troops were coming to Fort Moultrie, but this is doubtful.

More returned passengers arrived yesterday at New York, from Charleston.

DOINGS IN GEORGIA.—A dispatch yesterday, from Augusta, Ga., says that A. H. Stevens and Dr. Perding, were unanimously chosen delegates to the convention in Talliafiero, Ga. Stevens made a conservative speech.

The Georgia Senate had passed a bill which will probably be returned and passed over the Governor's veto.

KENTUCKY.—A citizens meeting of all parties was held last night at Louisville, at which they passed resolutions insisting upon the execution of the fugitive slave law, and to stay in the Union.

MARYLAND.—The Palmetto flag was raised yesterday at Baltimore by an association called the South V. R. The colors were greeted with groans and hisses by the crowd, and with cheers by the volunteers.

The bark *Isabel* also raised the Palmetto flag, when the other vessels present raised the stars and stripes.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.—A rumor is afloat, that Judge Yancey has resigned, but it lacks confirmation.

Minister Clay having demanded his passport, the Peruvian Minister was promptly furnished yesterday with his passport. Diplomatic intercourse between the United Srates and Peru is now at an end.

It is said that the Treasury Department will favor the abolition of the warehouse system, as it is detrimental to the peace and prosperity of the nation.

Mayor Wood will nominate his brother for Street Commissioner of New York city, and he will be confirmed.

A number of vessels were blown ashore on Lake Erie, among them the propeller *Dacotah*, which had a double crew, all on board perished. The schooner *Mary Maxwell* was also driven ashore, and all hands perished but one man. The schooner *Tornado* was ashore, crew all lost. Some small vessels arrived safely.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert had arrived in England.

Garibaldi, in a farewell proclamation, tells his companions that an army of one million of men would be wanted to follow him in a fresh conflict on the break out in Italy, by March next.

LATER STILL.—*St. Louis via. Fort Kerney*, Nov. 29th.—Financial matters are much easier, though most of the Missouri, Tennessee, South Carolina, and some other banks had suspended, in order to afford relief to the community.

Disunion was alarmingly on the increase. The secession of South Carolina was considered certain.

Many Northern Republican journals urge the greatest concessions in order to allay the storm.

The Message of the Governor of South Carolina treats secession as a fixed fact, and makes his recommendations accordingly. He suggests that Adams' Express should be temporarily substituted for mails until some arrangement can be made with the Federal Government. He advised the proposition of the introduction of slaves from border States not members of the Southern Confederacy, and opposed any delay on the part of South Carolina, let other States come in when they please.—He treats concession after secession as a thing absurd, and says that if the Federal Government should refuse to surrender the harbor defenses, or interfere with imports or exports; Carolina must accept the issue and accept it like men, and freemen.

Secretary Cobb will resign and return to Georgia to advocate the extreme course.

The Governor of Maryland refuses to call an extra session, as the proposed Legislature calculated to favor treasonable designs.

ST. LOUIS, December 2, 1860.

The South Carolina Legislature has appointed a Committee on Postal Affairs.—It has also passed resolutions directing the Military Committee to consider the method of fortifying the coast of the State.

A petition was presented for the suspension of the laws for the collection of debts.

J. Meminger, at a meeting at Chareston, recommended the taking of Fort Moultrie by force, if it were not surrendered by the Federal Government.

The Charleston *Mercury* urges all the South Carolinians in the U. S. Navy and Army to resign and return home.

The Charleston banks have discounted moderately, with much relief to the public.

The secession feeling is great in Florida. Secession flags are flying.

An excited meeting at Memphis had passed secession resolutions, on the night of the 30th, in favor of a call of the Legislative Convention to stand by the South.

The South Carolina Legislature, on the 30th, postponed the election of a U. S. Senate.

The Savannah banks have suspended payment. The First Judge Nesbit, one of the most conservative men in Georgia, now advocates immediate secession.

In a letter from Houston it is stated that the feeling among conservative men in Alabama is rapidly leading towards secession; he is for the Union.

Intelligence from Columbia, Ky., dated the 1st inst, states that fifteen negroes, and one white man, their leader, were hung by citizens at Burkesville, for attempting insurrection. No particulars have been received.

ST. LOUIS, December 3d.

Senator Douglas was received at Washington, on the 1st, by two thousand friends. He made a speech endorsing every sentiment of Stephen's speech, in which he hoped the country would be saved. He was ready to ready to adopt the Georgia platform in all its features. He expressed strong Union conservative sentiments.

It is rumored that Trescott, Assistant Secretary of State, will resign, in consequence of the political position of his State.

The session of the South Carolina Legislature is progressing.

Gov. Houston, of Texas, refuses to call an extra session of the Texas Legislature, but will do so if a majority of the people petition him to that effect.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3d—3 P. M.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.—Congress met to-day. In the House great good humor prevails. The Speaker taking the Chair called the House to order at noon.

Prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Stockton for quieting sectional discord.

A message from the Senate was received.

The Joint Committee wait the President's appointments.

Mr. Grow called up motion to reconsider the vote on the Homestead bill. Passed over.

Members proceeded to draw for seats.

The *Times* correspondent says that Seward will address the Senate, urging the extension of the Missouri Compromise line, and declaring State Rights. The Republican members are much divided on the subject. Some will not yield the right to take slavery into the Territories.

The members from North Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana and Kentucky represent those States as strong for Union.

The Pacific Railroad Committee will report in favor of the Central and Southern routes.

The Union members favor a reference of the parts of the President's Message relative to secession, to committees composed of one from each State, and their decision to be final.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—Judge Elmore has been appointed Commissioner from Alabama to South Carolina.

The Florida Legislature unanimously passed a Convention bill—meets 3d January.

The Georgia banks will suspend to-day.

Colonel Snyder, messenger from the Governor of Missouri, has returned from the borders, and reports all quiet—Montgomery committing no further outrages. The accounts are much exaggerated.

The Governor of South Carolina has received a letter from Major Lee, commanding the Baltimore National Volunteers, 1,300 strong, unanimously tendering their services against coercion.

INTEREST OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON IN EXPORTING BREADSTUFFS.—The *Mercantile Gazette* of to-day's date remarks:

"So long as the neighboring State of Oregon holds her present surplus of breadstuffs in store, we need not apprehend that our own exports will be so overdone as to bring about the rule of extravagant prices. It is the interest of both States to find a market abroad for the production of both—of California by the export of her own to make a market within her limits for the surplus possessed by Oregon. For the present, the surplus product of the latter can only find a market for consumption here. If we keep as much of our own as we need for that purpose, our neighbors will lose the advantage of being relieved of a three years' plethora during a season of demand that presents more than the ordinary facilities to that end. We want, while a partial famine in England exists, to sweep the granaries of the Pacific clean, and to go into next years's harvest with no old stocks on hand. It is our mutual interest this season, while we have the opportunity, to realize for all our productions, looking to derive the consequent advantage of the circulation of money flowing thereform. California and Oregon will both be benefited if they touch the harvest of 1861 without a bushel of wheat or barrel of flour in their granaries. We should look upon the continuance of the export movement to that extent as a great advantage, and upon anything that falls short of it as so much abuse of opportunity.

HOW TO MEET SLANDER.—A blacksmith having been slandered, was advised to apply to the courts for redress. He replied with true wisdom: "I shall never sue anybody for slander; I can go into my shop and work out a better character in six months than I could get in a court house in one year.

THE NEW YEAR.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Ring out wild bells to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light:—
The year is dying in the night:
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow:
The year is going, let him go:
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

EDITOR OF THE PIONEER—Allow me to say a few words in reference to the contested elections in our Legislature. In the matter of Henness and Berry, at Monnd Prairie precinct where one difficulty arose, there were three counts on three different days—no two agreed, and yet they were all sworn or certified to. On first count officially on the day of election, Berry had 33 votes and Henness 28; on second count, four days after election, Henness 26 and Berry 36 votes. This count was made by Messrs. C. B. Baker and Berry, Thomas Brown and Geo. W. Biles acting as clerks. The third count was made afterwards by two of the Judges, Messrs. C. B. Baker and Chas. Byles and the contestant, James Baker acting as Clerk. The result was, Henness 28 votes, Berry 36 votes. At the count when Brown and Biles acted as clerks, Brown swore that Aiken, the Democratic candidate for sheriff, had 41 votes at Grand Mound. Biles swore that he had 42 votes at Grand Mound.

At Olympia precinct, on the day of election, according to the count had on that day, Henness had 122 votes, and Berry had 97 as carried out. On second count next day, Henness had 120 votes, and Berry 106—cutting Henness down two, and raising Berry's vote 9. The clerks explained the raising of Berry's vote by saying that they had made a mistake the day previous by counting for him only two straight marks instead of two tallies, making a difference of nine in favor of Berry. The cutting down of two on Henness' vote was not explained. But allowing Berry the nine votes, although not according to law, and cutting Henness down two, if the *official* returns had been taken, Henness would have been elected by one vote. But, confining Henness to official returns, and allowing Berry the second count in Olympia, and third at Grand Mound, or making a raise of nine votes at the former place, and three at the latter, elects Berry by two votes.

This is a correct statement, as can be proved by the proceedings before the official committee, notwithstanding, Mr. Berry was allowed the seat. To show the consistency of the thing, I will review the proceedings relative to the contest between Stearns and Winston of Lewis county. Stearns had 54 votes, Winston 57, leaving Winston a majority of 3; there was one half breed Indian swore that he voted for Winston and Anderson, leaving Winston with a majority of two, but both of these gentlemen being in favor of Olympia for the Capital, and Winston being a democrat, the seat must be declared vacant.

Before an election could take place, and the member take his seat, the capital vote could be had. The Republican vote in the House to a man, voted to declare the seat vacant, hoping to elect Stearns.

Yours, &c. INO.

☞ In a divorce case which the late Rufus Choate was once arguing against the probability of guilt, he said "the parties were playful, gentlemen of the jury, not guilty. After the morning toil, they sat down upon the hay-mow for *refreshment*, not crime There may have been a little youthful fondling—playful, not amorous. They only wished to *soften the asperities of haymaking.*

☞ The South Carolina fuss-makers already begin to talk about not being coerced to stay in the Union. The "fear" probably grows out of desire. This anxiety to be coerced is of the same kind as the strict propriety of the single Kentucky female, who had a single beau. After sitting up a long time, at a respectful distance, she suddenly squeaked out, "Quit squeezin' me!"

The startled Kentuckian exclaimed, "I hain't touched you!"

"Well," said she, "you're goin' to, ain't you?"

PERILS OF DISUNION.—In any attempt to sunder the Union on account of slavery, I fear a deep agitation among ourselves. I fear that when the disunionists, under the plea of protecting slavery, shall demand of the people to calculate the value of the Union, not a few of them, in the agony of their feeling, in the prospect of misery and the increase of their burdens, will be induced, in the excitement of the times, to retort, and demand in turn the value of slavery. Even with a perfect union of the Southern States, after severance, the Republic would require at least twenty-five millions for an economical Government, in time of profound peace. The portion of North Carolina in this burthen could not be less than two millions, and would be raised almost exclusively by direct taxation. This large sum, added to our present levy, would gather an annual tax of nearly three millions. For how many years in succession do you think the State could bear such an exhausting drain. The result would be an emigration to some less burdened land, or a repudiation of every bond of the State. Our sister States immediately around us would be no better off.

Before we assume such extraordinary burthens, which division will make necessary, if we mean to preserve our faith and protect our domestic safety against our neighbors of the border, let us be sure that they are necessary to escape, and, moreover, that they will enable us to escape a worse fate.

The apparent and probable calamities of disunion are not half told in the certain annual imposition on our people of three millions, with a certain increase for all time to come; while the products of our industry shall be carried from us, and our wants from abroad shall be brought to us in British bottoms, allowed to monopolize all the commerce of the New Republic as the price of her favor and proposed protection. Among all the injuries complained of by the South to justify disunion, not one of them will be redressed or mitigated by the event. * * * * *

He that would so delude the people by cheating them into an irretrievable position of unseen peril, would drive them with the sword whenever such means might be placed in his hands. I have asked those who favored disunion for their *dividing line* and their *scheme* of government. I have seldom received any other answer, than—"Oh! we can take care of ourselves." On one occasion only have I heard the outline of a scheme of peace and safety—this was from one, who has long been in public life, and by his party is regarded as an able statesman. It is very simple, and would be very efficient if practicable. *It is to have on the dividing border a Territory of one hundred miles width, peopled by Pro-Slavery men, without a slave in it!!* An Abolition element of vast power and activity introduced into a Slave State to secure Slavery!

Let not the absurdity of the device provoke a smile, but rather encourage our hopes for an everlasting Union. The scheme, if practicable, may, perhaps, be an equivalent for the present constitutional provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves.—*North Carolinian.*

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—The son of Mr. Bradbury, of the eminent firm of Bradbury & Evans, of London, printers, and proprietors of *Punch* and other well-known newspapers, has recently committed suicide in a remarkable manner. He went to Cremorne Gardens and spent the evening in the amusements of that celebrated place. Toward the close of the entertainment he procured silver for a ten pound note, and going to the front of the dancing platform, scattered it among the crowd. He then called for a glass of grog, and having emptied it into a phial of prussic acid, made a speech, proposed the health of the company, drank off his glass, and alas! fell dead in the midst of that scene of wild riot and confusion. He was a young man of great ability and promise, and very recently was presented with a gold watch by the Emperor of the French, in acknowledgment of the value of an improvement he had made in printing. It is lamentable to see a valuable life thus recklessly cast away.

AN INCONSISTENT SECT.—The publication of a circular calling a meeting of the American Missionary Association, formed on the principle of excluding slaveholders from the church, at Syracuse, New York, assists us in accounting for the phrensied conduct of sectionalists of all shades North and South, and the subsequent high-handed, mad-brained proceedings of the comparatively small number of rabid politicians who have lately brought upon themselves the execration of the country by their fanatical endeavors to promote a civil war. Strange christianity, that goes upon the plan of closing its doors upon those very classes of society which, if its own doctrines are correct, have the greatest need of its ministrations!

NO PLACE LIKE HOME.—Sir Charles Napier, who has had nine sovereigns surrender their swords to his hand, and had honors enough heaped upon him for his late triumphs in India to satisfy the most ardent seeker for human glory, sighs for his home, and wishes his government would let him go back to his wife and girls, saying that no honor or riches repay him for absence from them.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1860.

JAMES LODGE, EDITOR.

Senator Trumbull's Speech.

Senator Trumbull recently delivered a speech at Springfield, which is understood by many to represent the views of Mr. Lincoln, who was present on the occasion. The effort, aside from this fact, is worthy of no especial notice. It bears no impress of a master mind, like a production of Mr. Seward's, but deals in vague generalities. It shows either an extreme carelessness in defining Mr. Lincoln's position, or an extreme care in avoiding that definition. He alludes to the protection of "constitutional rights," and the "reserved rights" of the States, but does not tell us what these are, although the nation is holding its breath in suspense to hear from the new administration upon these subjects.

The President will maintain and carry forward the principles upon which he was elected. What principles? the same that are published in his speeches? that the country cannot endure half slave and half free? if he does, then are the days of the republic are numbered.

He claims that they are not the advocates of negro equality and amalgamation. The majority of the Republicans have not been charged with this, although the balance of power of the party held by Giddings and others have. This balance nominated and elected Mr. Lincoln.

In speaking of the allegation on the part of South Carolina that the Fugitive Slave law has not been executed, he uses the language—"this, *if* true," when he *knows* it to be true, for cases of that kind are constantly occurring in his own State. The party is congratulated on the probable success of all their measures. A judicious tariff is mentioned. We hardly know what such strong free traders as Chase and Hamlin would call a "judicious tariff."

Strong ground is taken against secession. We regret that this should go forth as an official exposition of Mr. Lincoln's policy for its tendency will be to increase the agitation. The patriot will look in vain for that conservation that he hoped for. We would rather view it as a campaign speech, made in the heat and haste of a great election excitement, when the smoke had hardly cleared from the battlefield, than as a calm production.

In that light we consider it as ill-timed—for the question is too great for a hasty treatment, and the weight of authority that it bears, too grave to be bestowed upon so indefinite a manifesto.

☞On Christmas Eve there was a happy time among the Sunday School children. The St. John's Episcopal Church was handsomely decorated and illuminated for the festival. The pillars were entwined with circling wreaths of evergreen, and the festoons drooped gracefully between. The effect of the green contrasted with the simple white of the walls, mellowed by the handsome light was chastely pure in taste. Behind the altar, wrought upon the wall, were the letters "I. H. S." above the words "Emanuel—God with us." The living green that formed the material of the words was peculiarly appropriate, as a symbol of pure truths that never die. The sweet fresh voices of the scholars singing "Gloria in Excelsis," rose on high like the smoke of incense from an altar. There were other songs commemorative of the advent of a gracious Savior, whose mission of peace and good will on earth towards all men, was thus fitly celebrated by the pure innocence of childhood. In the middle of the aisle stood a large Christmas tree, gracefully proportioned, and brilliantly lit with wax tapers. It bore a plentiful crop of toys and bon-bons, towards which in the earlier part of the evening, the little ones bent their anxious eyes with eager wishes that the harvest time would soon draw nigh.

Every child received a present of a book, toy, or some other suitable article.

To the left of the altar was a class of Indian boys, five in number, who seemed especially delighted with any and everything that took place, which inward satisfaction they would take occasion to express every now and then by smiling from ear to ear. Charlie, Jim, Coates, General Taylor, and Bell-and-Everett were the names of the respective parties. They were dressed very cleanly, although several of them appeared to have been somewhat unfortunate in the selection of their tailor. One of the boys appeared in his shirt sleeves, wearing a vest that fitted him rather too much in the back.

The Indian boys are quick and intelligent at their books; their progress is very encouraging. After the distribution of the Christmas presents, refreshments were handed around among the audience. The house was filled. The assembly broke up at an early hour, well pleased with their quiet enjoyment of the evening.

General Lane's Letter.

General Lane in a recent letter from Washington City, favors the right of secession "when any State finds it necessary, or shall desire to part." This doctrine is not the reflex of public opinion on this Coast, but will be heartily condemned.

The announcement of it from this source is received with grave displeasure, even by his friends, for it was rightfully expected of him to stand up manfully for the Union; to endeavor to soothe the angry passions of the extreme South; to point out constitutional redress; to suggest and encourage at all times and everywhere a peaceful solution of our deep trouble.

That the States have equal rights is true,—but that an act of any branch of the Federal Government impairing the equality of the States is virtually a dissolution of the Union, is a vicious and false principle, for owing to different executions or constructions of law, and defective or obsolete legislation, it not unfrequently happens that one section is benefited at the expense of another. And to prevent this very thing, contemplating it as a result of our human imperfections, the Government is divided by an admirable system of checks and balances into the Legislative, Executive and the Judicial. Depending upon this constitutional distribution of the governing power, the democratic party ought to unite together to redress the wrongs of the plaintiffs in the cause now pending before the people. Although the republicans have the executive, the opposition have the judiciary and legislative, and the sentiments of General Lane, under these hopeful circumstances, seemed more like an appeal to the cartridge box than to the ballot-box.

Such most certainly would be the legitimate consequences of this teaching. We hasten to protest in name of our people, that this declaration is not authoritative, but merely an individual opinion that finds no echo in our principles or actions.

Arrivals and Departures of some of our Mails.—The daily stage for Monticello leaves every morning, except Sunday, at 7 o'clock; arrives every evening, except on Mondays, at 7 o'clock. The mail for the River closes at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

Mail to Victoria and down the Sound, by the *Eliza Anderson*, closes on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. The mail for Steilacoom leaves Mondays and Thursdays at about ten in the morning; mail closed by 8. Arrives from Steilacoom Tuesdays and Fridays about 1 o'clock.

Mail for Shoalwater Bay leaves Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The mail for Skookum Bay arrives Thursday and leaves Friday morning.

Coate's semi-monthly mail to Oysterville, by Gray's Harbor, leaves on the 10th and 24th of every month; leaving Olympia every other Monday at 8 A. M., and arrives at Oysterville on Wednesday at 3 P. M.; leaves Oysterville every other Thursday at 7 A. M., and arrives at Olympia on Saturday at 2 P. M.

From Victoria.—The steamer *Eliza Anderson* arrived this morning at 5 o'clock from Victoria and all the way ports.

Capt. Fleming, with his usual promptness, furnished us with Victoria and Port Townsend papers.

From the British *Colonist* of the 25th inst., we learn that the British bark *Nannettee*, Capt. Main, was wrecked at Race Rocks, a few miles to the southward of Victoria harbor, on the morning of the 23d inst. A few hours after the vessel struck, she went down, and nothing was visible but her masts. The crew were all saved. The *Nannette* left London on the 30th day of June, and was, consequently, 175 days in making Race Rocks. She was 385 tons burthen, and was consigned to Messrs. Stamp & Co. of Victoria, and was laden with a full and very valuable cargo. Many merchants of Victoria will suffer severely by her loss. The heaviest losers are Stamp & Co. and the Hudson Bay Co. Capt. Main is completely prostrated by over-exertion and distress of mind.

☞"A Teacher," in a communication, suggests a "Teacher's Association," to promote the efficiency of our schools by consultation, the interchange of views, and a concert of action;—they need to digest rules and regulations—use a uniform system of text books—do away with the present "rigid castigation," says our correspondent.

☞The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that a settler on Government lands is protected in his rights after entering thereon, from the time that he performs any act in process of pre-emption. This decision was needed in the absence of a fee simple from the government, to preserve the interests of claimants while the title was in abeyance.

☞Through the kindness of J. W. Sullivan, we are in receipt of late papers by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

Reciprocity.

The Victorians are desirous of obtaining a reciprocity treaty from the United States. We would have everything to lose and nothing to gain by such a measure. That immense monopoly, the Hudson Bay Company, with their great accumulation of capital, aided by the concentrated legislative power that they hold, would soon control the lumber, coal, and fish trade of our waters. Victoria is now a free port, it is true, but then it is only a depot, a mere storehouse for commerce, while in transitu to British Columbia, and before anything from our side can enter Fraser River, it must pay a heavy duty; so that our products, before consumption, have to pay as great a duty as they would were Victoria not a free port. We derive no great benefit from Victoria being a free port. If it were not so, we would have the commercial terminus of Fraser river on the American side of the Gulf.

We have not the capital nor strength to compete with our neighbors, under a reciprocity treaty: being the weaker party, we would suffer its disadvantages.

Ladies' Fair.—The following statement has been furnished for insertion by the treasurer of the St. John's Sewing Society, at Olympia, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Society from its organization to the present time:

Amount received by donation,	$39 00
" " from sales before the Fair,	165 37
" " at the Fair,	824 50
Total,	$1028 87
Amount expended in purchase of materials,	$274 76
Expenses of the Fair,	67 24
Total expenditures,	$342 00
Amount cleared,	$686 87

The ladies of Olympia, through our columns, desire to acknowledge the kindness and liberality of those who visited their Fair. Their thanks are especially due to the members of the Legislature, to the band, the doorkeeper, and others who kindly volunteered their services for the occasion.

All debts of the St. John's Church have been paid off, and there remains on hand about $280—the greater portion of which has been reserved as a fund for the payment of the current expenses.

The ladies of Baltimore and San Francisco contributed in articles for the Fair about two hundred and fifty dollars. Their assistance is gratefully appreciated.

Christmas.—A mild and pleasant day was given us for the enjoyment of our Christmas. The sun beamed down kindly, and the air was mellow and soft. Friendly greetings upon the streets were exchanged rather more warmly that at other times, for at the last of the old and the first of the new year people hold closer social communion. We noticed some of our friends enjoying their eggnogg; not too much, but enough perhaps to prevent their spelling or pronouncing the word correctly. At one time, we observed several "Orators of the Day" "taking the floor" in the middle of the street, who, somewhat like a eight day clock, were not likely to stop until they had run down. Others "toted the weary load" heavily, their legs occasionally getting mixed up into an "irrepressible conflict," on account of their trying to walk on both sides of the sidewalk at the same time. Young Olympia turned out with music and flag, paying due honor to "the day we celebrate" in their own way, and, although their movements were not marked by any great military precision, they seemed to enjoy themselves none the less for that. In the afternoon, the band entertained our citizens from the balcony of Galliher's Hotel with sweet music. The swelling notes floated on the wind in artistic harmony, awakening pleasure in the bosoms of the hearers. The most important event that can possibly happen to turkeys—their death—was hastened in the early morning of that day. Good cheer abounded everywhere.

☞The steamer *Oregon* brought no mails from the States or California. The Postmaster at San Francisco would not give them to her. She took the mails from here, and will, we learn, continue to make her regular trips until August next, at which time the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will expire.

☞The editor of the Oregon *Sentinel* has been shown some segars that were made from tobacco raised in Jackson county. The climate and the soil on the Touchet river in the Walla-walla country is well adapted to producing tobacco, and its permanent culture by our settlers there would remunerate them better than anything else that they could raise. The demand is steady, and the amount of land adapted to its cultivation is so small in extent on this coast as to always insure high prices.

☞There is a great deal of discussion in England about the truth of spiritualism. We don't believe in any medium except the "circulating medium," and it has become so scarce that our belief in that is shaking. Subscribers who haven't come forward yet must not take this as a hint.

Driftwood.

—Some of the members of the Legislature say that they were only joking in voting for the removal of the seat of Government. It was a Capitol joke, only they carried it too far—one hundred and fifty miles.

—Dr. O'Brien, of the Port Townsend *Register*, called on us last week.

—The steamer *Oregon* arrived here from California last Saturdry evening, and left for San Francisco same night. Mr. B. F. Kendall, and Mr. Edward Furste, late editor of the *Pioneer*, left on her for the States. We wish these gentlemen a pleasant voyage.

—There will be a grand ball at Steilacoom on New Year's Eve, given by the Independent order of Knighthood. We have received a complimentary ticket, and are much obliged to these gentlemen for their kind remembrance. Our duties will not permit us to avail ourselves of the pleasant invitation. We hope our people will go down.

—Major Alvord will deliver a lecture in Portland, Jan. 22d, on the "Cause of Learning on the Pacific Coast."

—The steamer *California*, which sailed from Portland on the 20th inst., took down 5,435 boxes of apples, and 2000 barrels of flour.

—There were three enormous Christmas beeves killed in Portland, weighing 2,462, 2,504 and 2,340 pounds. The first two were 7 years old—the last, 5 years.

—The gas in Portland is made from Nanaimo coal, which costs, at the gas works, $18 per ton, mixed with English and Scotch Cannel coal.

—Some of the the telegraphic dispatches are great nonsense. The St. Louis correspondent of the *Alta California*, under date of 28th Nov, says: "Secession died away." Next day it is—"Disunion alarmingly on the increase."

—The Portland *Daily Times* has made its appearance. It is a very neat sheet.

—There was a grand and imposing mass performed in San Francisco, recently, for the repose of the souls of the soldiers who have fallen in Italy defending the pope.

—South Carolina has 70,000 voters, of whom 15,000 can neither read nor write. The slave population is 450,000.

—The complete census of Indiana returns a population of 1,347,120.

—Garibaldi had in his army a couple of American baloonists to take observations of the enemy for him.

—The mother of Hon. Howell Cobb received, at a late Fair in Georgia, the premium of a silver goblet for five handsomely embroidered shirts, worked by herself.

—A great difficulty lies in the way of building railroads in Africa. The ostriches eat up the iron track.

—A grizzly bear weighing 1800 pounds was killed recently in Shasta county, Cal.

—The bees have failed to swarm in Missouri during the past summer.

—A new paper called the *Republican Era*, it is rumored, was to have been started in Washington City on the 3d inst.

—The Republicans on this coast want a Cabinet officer appointed from California. Eugene Sullivan is spoken of very highly in connection with the Postmaster Generalship.

—Miss Lander, the sculptress—sister of Judge Lander—is visiting New York. She receives marked attention from lovers of art.

—The richest lady in England is Miss Burdett Coutts, to whom Dickens dedicated Martin Chuzzlewit. She is most benevolent.

—Between 1850 and 1860 the slave population of Delaware decreased from 2,290 to 1805.

—Hawthorne is on his broad acres near Concord, said to be engaged on a romance of English life.

—Silver ore has been discovered at Pike's Peak.

—Garibaldi is a total abstinence man.

—They imprison for debt on Vancouver's Island.

—The steamship *Great Eastern* is a failure.

—The *Oregonian* wants a mail agent for Oregon and Washington. A good idea.

—There is some discussion as to who is the greatest poet of the present day. Most of the English critics very justly say Tennyson is.

—Bayard Taylor defends the Pope's government as mild and benificent.

—Copper ore is arriving in San Francisco from Calivaras county.

—The Californians talk of extending the telegraph from Yreka to Portland. We believe that it will pay, and hope to see it in operation soon.

—The *Pacific* left Portland direct for California last Saturday.

—Mr. James H. Harmans is building a steam ferry boat to run between the Dalles and Rockland.

—A newspaper is soon to be started at Astoria. Get the poor house ready for some of us.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Ainsworth returns thanks on behalf of the ladies of the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, to the citizens and editors for their kind assistance at the fair. Receipts, $704 00.

—The *Oregon Journal of the Profession* will be issued Feb. 1st at Portland.

—Philip Herbert is spoken of for the vacant judgeship in New Mexico.

The bark *Sam. Merritt* is loading with lumber at Oak Point.

—The Oregon papers make mention of the irregularities and mistakes of the Overland Mail. They don't get their exchanges. The *Sentinel*, *Democrat* and *Times* complain.

—The *Oregonian* says that not half as much wheat is sown in Oregon this year as there was last year.

—Remember the ball at Tum-water on New Year's Eve.

☞There is not very much said just now about changing the seat of government. The people in Olympia have "cussed" and discussed the measure very fully.

Census Items.—The population of Wisconsin is put down at 780,000, a gain of 50 per cent. in five years. Raleigh, N. C., has only about 300 more inhabitants than it had 10 years ago, Vermont has receded 5000 in population. This would seem to justify Senator Douglas' remarks of this his native State—"that it was an excellent State to emigrate from."

☞The ball that was to have taken place at Galliher's Hall on New Year's Eve will not come off untill the 8th January.

This change has been made because the folks at Steilacoom are to have a ball on the 31st inst. This was not known when the dance here was proposed for the New Year's Eve.

☞Mr. Edward Giddings, jr., will please receive our thanks for newspaper favors. Mr. G. is to take command of one of the daily steamers between Monticello and Portland. Success to him in his new enterprise.

☞The attention of donation and preemption claimants is directed to the letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in our advertising columns.

Mount Baker.—This volcano is now in active operation, throwing off clouds of smoke and steam. To-day the atmosphere being clear, our citizens had a magnificent view of the snow clad giant from whose summit ascended a column of smoke which, by aid of a telescope, presents the appearance of a steamboat blowing off her surplus steam. The vapor rose perpendicularly, high above the loftiest peak, and was more distinctly visible than we ever have seen it before.—*Port Townsend Register, Dec.* 26.

The Puget Sound Herald versus "Our Executive."—We take pride to ourselves in belonging to a school of Journalists who do not divest themselves in the editorial chamber of that character which, as a general rule distinguish their orders in private life. We cannot therefore, even tacitly approbate any departure from those conventional rules which are recognized as obligatory in the conduct of a newspaper, and hence when a journal editorially undertakes the task of reproof we maintain that there are certain received principles of guidance, amongst which stands prominent a becoming decorum towards the object of censure. We must, therefore, put on record our dissent from the course of the Puget Sound *Herald*, when, in its last issue, it assailed so fiercely the Chief Executive of this Territory, Acting Governor McGill.—*Register.*

Christmas.—The annals of history present to the contemplation of the devout christian no event of greater interest and importance than the advent of our divine Redeemer. The sacred Scriptures give us no sure indications of the precise year, much less of the precise day, on which this memorable event occurred. Ecclesiastical history presents to us no account of its observance, even by the Apostles or their immediate successors. It was not until after the famous council of Nice, A. D., 325, that we find *Christmas*, or the day of Christ's nativity among the institutions of the church, and in general observance. In fact, previously to this the attention of christians was so entirely engrossed with the effect of Christ's advent, and the tragic scenes of his death and resurrection, that all traces of the precise day of the nativity were lost; and conjecture had fixed it in all the months of the year. About the middle of the 4th century, the Roman Pontiff, Julian I, as is supposed, established it on the 25th day of December, for the following reasons:

1st. He believed it to be the correct day. 2d. It was the day on which the Romans celebrated the return of the sun northward from the winter solstice, and therefore an appropriate emblem of the approach to mortals of the glorious Sun of Righteousness. 3d. He hoped it would be the means of supplanting the annual, corrupting festivals of the Pagans, held at that time of year, in honor of their deities.—*P. C. Advocate.*

Romance in High Life.

The Land Officers get some queer letters sometimes. The following is one of them:

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 1, 1860.
Mr. Isaac W. Smith,
Register and Receiver,
Olympia, W. T.:

Dear Sir—Having saved a little money, the proceeds of a course of lectures on the rights of women just completed, I am desirous of seeking a new field for my labors, and will esteem it as a distinguished favor if you will have the goodness to reply to a few interrogatories, to enable me to make up my mind whether I could be benefitted by emigrating to your country or not.

Does the donation law of 1841, allow a married woman (she being the head of a family,) 640 acres in her own right and cultivation? Are there many unmarried young men in want of wives among your acquaintances, whom you could *recommend?*

Does the donation law exclude all but women of cultivation? Are the married women of your acquaintance allowed the privilege of visiting whom and when they please; or are they compelled by their *brutes of husbands* to stay at home one-fourth of the time? Is an unmarried woman entitled to 320 acres of land on three sides of any navigable water course, bay, or inlet, provided she can prove that remaining unmarried is not her fault? Do the young men of your acquaintance read "Helper's Impending Crisis" regularly every Sunday? Do you have any sewing societies in that country? If you do, how do they succeed? Is a young woman considered *old* when she is only thirty-five, and knows how to teach school? Are you a married man? If not, *why not?* Have you ever been crossed in love? If so, what is your age, height, and political complexion? If you and I were engaged, would you rather have me come to you now, and travel in the steerage, or wait six months to earn money to pay a cabin passage? Would you be willing to go barefoot in summer to save socks? Please answer early. Yours affectionately,

Alvira Slimmins.

Olympia, W. T.,
Dec. 24th, 1860.

Miss Alvira Slimmins,
Lowell, Mass.:

Dear Madam—Through the kindness of our mutual friend, "Uncle Sam" I am in the receipt of your letter. Having a general power of attorney from Mr. Smith for the transaction of his business, I am moved to answer your communication myself.

There is many a broad wild acre lying out of doors here, and there is many a strong heart yearning for its affinity: all we need is woman to McAdamize the path of life. Come, then, by pony express, and if perfectly convenient, bring another lady behind you. We sympathise here with your oppressed sex, and do not brlieve that "it is woman and not her wrongs that ought to be re-dressed."

The general impressions of our people by the citizens of the Atlantic States are slightly at variance with Mr. Gradgrind's broad platform—the facts. Although we live beneath a mild northern sky, the Georgia costume is not in vogue, nor do we wear revolvers for jewelry, nor do our little children play with Indian scalps for toys; you would find Olympia as well churched and schooled as any village in the East.

The subject of marriage is one that has interested me deeply for a number of years. We have found it an excellent substitute for emigration.

I regret to say that the marriage tie here is not always a Gordian knot, but sometimes only a double bow knot, that falls to pieces when the ends are slightly touched by the Legislature, and when the minister says "will you take this woman to be your wedded wife," it means only: until the next Legislature meets.

There is a great dearth of mails and females in this country.

I am rather glad that I was "the man at the wheel" when your letter came, for Mr. Smith's kind heart and susceptible nature might have betrayed him into "entangling alliances." His professional employment upon the Maine and Cherokee boundaries, upon the Pacific rail road, building light-houses, &c., has not given him much experience in the world of women: sweeping the heavens with telescopes does not qualify a person for love-making, although there is a strong affinity between stars, moonlight and love. We cannot be too careful. I am told that it is a common thing for young men to be ruined through these matrimonial "advertisements," and I saw in the *Pioneer* not more than six months ago that some heartless woman had gained the affections of a clergyman, and deserted him after a few months, leaving him with a pair of twins only three weeks old, alone upon the cold charities of the world. Mr. Smith deserves a better fate. He is poor in this world's goods, goods, and has little but his good name. I can hardly believe that any woman would be so heartless as to win his virgin affections and then, when she had accomplished her purpose, forsake him. Please furnish references as a basis of negotiation.

You asked me if the Register was ever crossed in love. I have never heard of his being "kicked" by any young lady. Mr. Smith's early history is not familiar to me, and I do not know whether his parents were "poor but honest," or rich but unreliable. Although an extremely handsome man, and with rather a spiritual expression, he remembers vividly a frequent remark made in his early childhood about him—that he was "big-boned, splay footed, and that there was something terrifying about him."

Mr. Smith has a beautiful farm in Sawamish county on the murmuring waters of Ten-as Skookum. His homestead comprises one hundred and sixty acres of land, of which all, except one hundred and fifty-

pine, are under cultivation. The rest is well stocked with fir trees which will be very valuable some day when the timber everywhere else is gone.

I am at present unable on behalf of my friend, for the delicate reason above alluded to, to "whisper either yea or nay."

Let the ink flow freely this way.

Yours always,
T. BRIERLY,
Deputy.

From the Oregon Times.

The Wenatchee Mines---Rich Diggings.

BOTHWELL'S BAR, OMA PISHESTON CREEK, December 3, 1860.

DEAR JIM:—Having an opportunity to send to the valley, I enclose you a few items. We are all well and in the best of spirits. The weather has been very fine. The mountains all around us are covered with snow, but in our valley we have had but, little, and have not been impeded in our work. We have only thirteen men at work on the Creek at the present time, and they will be likely to remain through the winter. The snow onthe pass of the mountains is reported to be about four feet deep. We send this to Fort Simcoe by an Indian, and it will perhaps be last opportunity we shall have before the snow melts in the spring. Barney M——— and McLoughlin are well, and at work making lumber for spring. As for myself, I am doing well. Bank diggings pay well; but the bed of the creek pays better.

We worked two days in the bed of the creek. On the first day we took out forty-five dollars; on the second sixty dollars.—But we can proceed here only a short time on account of the cold. We shall be obliged to burrow through the winter, and renew our chances when spring opens. If you can ever send us any news, we would be glad to receive the favor. It is dull here when we cannot work.

Yours. J. P. K.

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE---EIGHTH SESSION.

COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1860.

Mr. Woodard, chairman of committee on Roads and Highways, reported back C. B. No. 15, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Denny introduced C. B. No. 20—an act in relation to theatrical exhibitions, concerts, &c. Referred to committee on Ways and Means after second reading.

C. B. No. 13—Referred to committee on Education, after second reading.

C. B. No. 19—Referred to committee on Judiciary, after second reading.

H. B. No. 7—Passed—Ayes. Biles, Caples, Clark, Simms and Mr. President—5.

Noes—Burbank, Denny and Woodard—3.

Mr. Simms reported back C. B. No. 12, without recommendation.

H. B. No. 10—An act to divorce Wm. Young and Jenny Young, read first time and laid on table.

H. B. No. 11—An act to incorporate the Spokane Bridge Company, after second reading referred to committee on Corporations.

H. B. No. 29—An act to authorize Daniel Ladoux to establish a ferry across the Columbia River at the mouth of Kettle river, referred to committee on Corporations after second reading.

H. B. No. 20—An act relating to the incorporation of Olympia, referred to committee en Corporations, after second reading.

H. B. No. 19—An act relating to the incorporation of Vancouver, referred to special committee, after second reading.

H. B. No. 12—Act to authorize Sandford Owen and George W. Anderson to establish a ferry across Snake river at Fort Boise, referred to committee on Corporations, after second reading.

Mr. Clark moved to re consider H. B. No. 30—Ayes—Biles, Burbank, Clark, Denny and Mr. President—5.

Noes—Caples, Simms and Woodard—3. Referred to select committee of 3, consisting of Clark, Caples and Biles.

Mr. Biles moved to re consider H. B. No. 7—ayes, Biles, Burbank, Denny, Miller and Woodard—5.

Noes—Caples, Clark, Simms and Mr. President—4. Lost.

H. M. No. 5—Relative to a military road from Olympia, connecting with the military road to Salem, in Oregon. Referred to committee on Federal Relations, after second reading.

H. M. No. 12—Praying for an appropriation to complete a wagon road from Rockland to Fort Colville by way of White Bluffs—referred to committee on Federal Relations, after second reading.

H. M. No. 9—Relative to defence of Puget Sound, referred to committee on Federal Relations, after second reading.

Mr. Miller introduced C. M. No. 8—Relative to an Indian Agency near Fort Colville. Ordered printed.

C. B. No. 12—Made special order for 10th January, 1861.

Mr. Burbank introduced C. J. R. No. 3—Relative to corresponding with the lessees of the Oregon Penitentiary. Ordered printed. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1860.

Mr. Denny introduced C. J. R. No. 4—Relative to adjournment over the holidays. Passed.

Mr. Biles moved to reconsider the vote by which H. B. No. 7 was lost on yesterday. Carried.

Mr. Clark moved to consider the bill now. Bill passed. Ayes—Caples, Clark, Miller, Simms and Mr. President—5. Noes—Biles, Burbank, Denny and Woodard—4.

Mr. Clark, from committee on judiciary, reported back H. B. No. 15 as a case of merit, and recommend further consideration. Report laid on the table.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21, 1860.

H. B. No. 27—An act to pay Edward Furste for certain services—passed.

H. B. No. 26—An act to legalize the official acts of S. W. Babcox and ——— Walters as county commissioners of Walla Walla county—referred to committee on judiciary, after second reading.

C. J. R. No. 3 amended, by adding after line five, "including the opinion of the chief justice as to the legality of such transfer. Passed. Ayes—Burbank, Caples, Denny, Simms and Woodard—5. Noes—Biles, Clark, Miller and Mr. President—4.

Mr. Simms introduced C. M. No. 9—Relative to the rights of American citizens passing through British Columbia. Passed.

Mr. Burbank in the chair.

Mr. Miller, chairman committee on federal relations, to whom was referred H. Ms. Nos. 6 and 7, reported them back and recommended their adoption.

Council concurred in House amendment to H. B. No. 7. Ayes—Clark, Caples, Denny, Miller and Simms—5. Noes—Biles, Burbank and Woodard—3.

Council granted leave to Messrs. Biles and Caples for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Clark, C. B. No. 6 was taken from the table. Passed.

H. B. No. 1 passed.

H. B. No. 5 passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1860.

House pursuant to adjournment.

H. Bs. Nos. 21, 32, 33, 4, 35, came up on their second reading, and were referred to the appropriate committees.

H. B. No. 27 read a third time and passed.

C. B. No. 11 read a third time and lost on its final passage.

A motion was made by Mr. Foster to indefinitely postpone the consideration of H. B. No. 31, which motion was lost. On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the bill was laid upon table, subject to the order of the House.

H. B. No. 26 passed and title agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Pingree, H. B. No. 31 read a third time and passed.

On motion, House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1860.

House met persuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Pingree, the rules were suspended, and the vote by which C. B. No. 11 was lost reconsidered; and on motion of Mr. Ferguson, was referred to select committee.

On motion, House adjourned.

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

San Francisco Trade Report.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.

FLOUR—250 qr sks Commercial extra at $6; 300 do Golden Age do at $6, and 200 do Alviso at $6 ℔ 200 lbs.

WHEAT—160 sks at $1 47½; 190 do at $1 50; 250 do at $1 55; 500 do at $1 60; 81 do at $1 75, and 212 do at $1 42½ ℔ 100 lbs.

BARLEY—300 sks at $1 17½; 230 do at $1 14, and 250 do at $1 17½ ℔ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—900 sks, in lots, at 50@55c ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—100 sks Rio at 14½c ℔ lb.

LARD—At auction, 25 cs at 15c ℔ lb.

CANDLES—100 bxs Seccomb's at 25c, and at auction, 155 do Macy's at 24½c, and 20 do French, in cartons, at 29½c ℔ lb.

RICE—At auction, 67½ bbls best at $4 70 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGAR—At auction, 140 mat: China, 8½c; 50 do at 8¼ ℔ lb, and 25 do at $8 35 ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—At auction, 100 bxs English Marine, 20 lbs, at $1 70 ℔ bx.

CASE GOODS—At auction, 50 cs Batty's English Pie Fruits at $4 25; 50 do American do at $3 25; 20 do English Pickes, qts, at $3 62½; 70 do American do assorted, at $1 61½; 60 do oysters at $4 62½, and 30 do do at $4 87½ ℔ doz.

OIL—At auction, 50 cs China Nut at $1 07½ ℔ gall.

WINE—At auction, 32 cs Ange Colin Champagne at $6 75, and 36 do Sparkling Heck at $9 ℔ doz.—*Alta California.*

MARRIED,

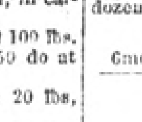
At the residence of Mr. G. Ford, in Steilacoom, on the 24th inst., by A. B. Rabbeson, Esq., J. P., Mr. R. B. HOLBROOK, of Whidby's Island, and Miss HARRIET P. LOW, of Maine.

Church Notices.

Services in St. John's Chapel, Olympia, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock. Also Bible Class every Wednesday at 7 o'clock.

☞ Divine service will be held in the M. E. Church of this city every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 6½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

I. O. of O. F.



☞ THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, I. O. of O. F., are held every Saturday evening of each week, at 6 o'clock, in Barne's New Hall, next door to the office of the Washington Standard.

All members in good standing in the order are invited to attend. S. W. PERCIVAL, N. G.

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

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

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

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

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

Mrs. Winslow,

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

New Advertisements.

Attention!

To all Persons Indebted to the Pioneer and Democrat.

DURING MY ABSENCE IN THE ATLANTIC States, I have given power of attorney to T. F. McELROY to receive and receipt for all moneys due me for subscription, advertising and job work.

I call upon all to make immediate payment. Mr. McElroy can always be found at the office of the Pioneer and Democrat. Those at a distance can remit to him by mail.

EDWARD FURSTE,
Late Editor and Proprietor of Pioneer and Democrat.
Olympia, Dec. 22, 1860. 6tf

NEW RESTAURANT,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

Wm. Mitchell, Proprietor.

MR. MITCHELL WOLD INFORM THE PUBLIC that he has opened a new

RESTAURANT

at the stand occupied by Mitchell & Stewart, where he will be most happy to see his friends.

No pains ner expense will be spared to accommodate his customers. Meals at all hours, day and night, served in the best style. Terms low.

Olympia, Dec. 21, 1860. 5y

H. A. JUDSON. T. M. REED.

H. A. Judson & Co.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, etc., etc.

TERMS CASH. Country produce at all times taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market rates allowed.

Olympia, Dec. 21, 1860. 6m5.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned are requested to make immediate settlement by cash, note or wheat. The market price for the latter will be paid.

G. K. WILLARD & SON.
Olympia, Dec. 14, 1860. 5w4

1861!

NEW YEAR'S EVE BALL.

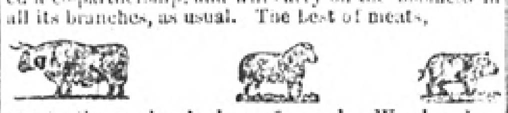
A BALL WILL BE GIVEN AT CARROLL'S Hall, in the town of Tum-Water, on Monday evening, December, 31st. All are resepctfully invited to attend. Having adopted this plan of advertising in place of sending out tiskets, I hope none will consider themselves slighted in the least.

N. B. Tickets, $3.

JOHN C. CARROLL.
Tum-water, Dec. 14, 1860. 3:4

OLYMPIA MEAT MARKET.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the above named stand of W. H. Simpson, have formed a co-partnership, and will carry on the business in all its branches, as usual. The best of meats,



constantly on hand, cheap for cash. We also do a wholesale butchering business, and will fill orders for packing beef, or for beef by the bullock or quarter, cheaper than can be done elsewhere on the Sound.

Vessels supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A share of patronage is solicited.

J. BORST,
T. LINKLATER,
M. OFFUTT.
Olympia, Dec. 7, 1860. 3m3

ADVERTISEMENT.

ASTHMA.

For the INSTANT RELIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint use

FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,

Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 438 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Price, $1 50 per box, sent free by post; $13 00 per dozen boxes, free per Express.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

6mo4

BALL.

There will be a Ball on the 8th January at Galliber's new Hall. This will be all the notice given. Everybody is invited to attend.

Musicians—Messrs. Jones, Huson, Kellett and Walraven.

Price of admission, including refreshments, $3.

Olympia, Dec. 21, 1860. 2w5

☞ We are constantly receiving NEW BOOKS, which we will sell at the lowest prices.
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T., December, 13, 1860.

We have received from the Commissioner of the General Land Office the subjoined letter, which we publish for the information of the parties concerned.

To enable us to make the required report, all donation and pre-emption claimants who have made payments for land, in this office, and whose names are not embraced in the annexed list, will send in their names and the date required by the Commissioner.

The list embraces all persons whose payments been taken up on the books of this office.

This notice is not intended for those who have located with warrants.

ISAAC W. SMITH, Register,
J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE, Receiver.

Warren Gove, Wm. Taylor, Henry Mattice, Andrew W. Moore, William P. Wells, R. M. Walker, Jacob L. Myers, Alfred Dunlap, David M. Hunt, John F. Devore, Michael Buchanan, Thomas J. Mounts, Nathaniel H. Orr, Robert Thompson, Humphrey P. O'Bryant, Samuel Buchanan, Thomas B. Hicks, William Basey, Alexander Gray, Joseph Bunton, John M. Welch, Thompson Mclain, Adam Fisher, Conrad G. Saylor, Williston G. Osborn, Alfred Haggerty, Louis Leclaire, Charles Cauby, David C. Forbes, Enoch H. Wilson, Francis Lindner, James Longmire, Wm. Giles, Collin A. Wallace, E. C. Manning, Geo. W. Corliss, James Ford, John M. Hawk, Thomas J. Carter, Glenn Peterson, Charles Monroe Carter, Henry S. Giles, E. H. Loomis, Gilbert Stevens, Charles Crockett, James T. Phillips, Samuel N. Woodruff, John B. Dickerson, Osborn Hall, Enoch H. Wilson.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, September 27, 1860.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of August 3d last, in reference to an examination of certain papers, and the claims of parties to lands in your District, together with a partial statement of certain money transactions of the former Register and Receiver, has been received.

To enable this office to act understandingly in these matters, you are requested to make a report, showing all facts in each case, viz: The tracts for which payment was made by each person—the date of payment—the amount—to whom paid—and if possible, the reason why, in your opinion, the proper returns were not made to this office by the former officers.

To this end, it will be necessary to call on the parties, which you are requested to do, and the Receiver and yourself will take their evidence; and you will carefully compare the same with the data in your office, so that you may fully report the result, for such action on our part as may be deemed necessary.

A careful examination of the returns to this office, since the opening of your office, has been made in reference to these cases, and nothing has been found to show that the former Register and Receiver has accounted to the Treasury for the moneys alleged to have beee received by them, as stated in your letter.

Justice to the claimants of the lands in question demands an early investigation of their cases, and you are requested to report to this office as soon as possible.

Your facilities for obtaining the only full and correct statement of the facts in these cases are such, that this office must depend, mainly, upon your judgment, in acting and deciding upon the evidence which may be submitted to you.

It is particularly required that the dates, and names of the parties interested in these money transactions, be fully given in your report, which will embrace any others which may be found, in addition to those given in your letter of August 3d last, which are as follows:

Mrs. Mary Hasted	$50 00
Andrew Proebestel,	$200 00
C. C. Terry,	$260 00
Jacob Proebestel and Wm. Proebestel,	$258 00

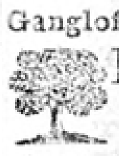
Very Respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
JOS. WILSON, Commissioner.

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE AND RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS, Olympia, W. T.

☞ Vancouver "Chronicle" and Port Townsend "Register" copy one week.

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

Gangloff, Moxlie & Co., *Proprietors.*



HAVE THE LARGEST amount of the best

TREES

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

☞ Catalogues furnished free of charge to applicants.

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

Olympia, Oct. 26, 1860. 6m19

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS indebted to us,

BY NOTE OR ACCOUNT,

to call and settle. We will take WHEAT, OATS, BUTTER or EGGS, in payment of accounts at current rates. All accounts not paid before the first day of January, 1861, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. We have adopted the cash system, and shall hereafter decline to credit. We have a full assortment of

Groceries, Hard-ware, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.,

which we shall sell for cash or produce at greatly reduced prices.

C. CROSBY & CO.
Tum Water, Oct. 31, 1860. 50tf

EX RECENT ARRIVALS,

50 BALES ASSORTED DUCK, 6-0 @ 10.
15 bales light and heavy Bear Duck.
10 bales FLANNELS, assorted.
12 cases CANTON FLANNELS, Brown & bleach'd
10 cases KENTUCKY JEANS.
15 cases COTTONADES.
12 cases 2x2, 4x4, 4x2 APRON CHECKS.
29 cases bleached and brown SHEETINGS.
60 cases bleached SHIRTINGS, all widths.
75 cases Favorite Brands PRINTS.
20 cases DENINS. 50 cases Tickings.
20 bales Blue, Red and Gray Blankets.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

COMPRISING

Linen Table Damasks, Bleached and Brown.
Super Cloth Table Covers.
Pillow-case Linens. Linen Sheetings.
Quilts—10-4, 11-4, 12-4—Assorted Qualities.
Towelings. Napkins. Diaper. Doylies.
White Family Blankets.
Embossed Velvet Table and Piano Covers.
Bleached Sheetings—Extra Fine.

ALSO, VIA ISTHMUS:

A Full Line Hosiery, Gloves, Delains, Organdies Lawns, Robes, Jacnetts, French Muslins, Cambries, Irish Linens, &c.

And a General Assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUITED TO THE SPRING TRADE.

—ALSO—

EX RECENT ARRIVALS,

VELVET MEDALION CARPETS,
BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS.
INGRAINS, HEMPS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DRUGGETS,
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
GREEN BAIZES.
Window Shades and Hollands, Brocatell & Damasks.
Paper Hangings and Borders.

AGENCY OF

Jewett's Celebrated Oil Cloths, 8-4 @ 24-4.

Invoices very Low Priced

Floor Oil Cloths.

Now landing and for sale, at lowest rates, by
FRANK BAKER,
110 and 112 Clay Street—135 and 137 Merchant St., San Francisco.
3m50

STEAMER RANGER.

THE STEAMER RANGER BEING NOW IN good running order, is well prepared to do all kinds of freighting and towing on the most faverable terms.

All parties baving claims against her must present them before the 15th December next, else they will not be allowed.

Address Milas Galliber, at Steilacoom, or the Captain on board.

November 30, 1860. 2tf

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK

MANUFACTORY,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sign of the Big Collar.

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

REMOVED

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

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

and all other articles in his line of business.

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

J. H. KELLETT.
Olympia, Oct. 19, 1860. 6m32

QUINCY HALL CLOTHING STORE,

147, 149 and 151 Washington Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE LARGE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE at this establishment is sufficient guarantee that they can well afford to

SELL GOODS
—AT—
LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY HOUSE IN CALIFORNIA.

3m5is

GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Delers in

PAINTS, OILS, AND WINDOW GLASS,

VARNISHES,
BRUSHES, COLORS, GLUES,
ETC., ETC.,

HAVE REMOVED FROM
105 Clay Street,
To 106 Battery Street, Corner Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO.
1m3

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES,

ARE UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE

ONLY SEWING MACHINE

FULLY ADAPTED TO

EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY WORK.

The Stitch

BEING ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IT CANNOT

BE RIPPED OR RAVELED.

A PATENT HEMMER

IS ATTACHED TO EACH MACHINE, BY WHICH

A FELL

OR HEM, OF ANY DESIRED WIDTH, IS TURNED

IN THE VERY NEATEST MANNER.

GATHERING

IS ALSO DONE BY THE MACHINE, IN THE BEST MANNER.

EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY WORK, FROM THE COARSEST TO

THE FINEST, IS DONE ON THIS MACHINE

WITH EQUAL FACILITY. IT HAVING

LESS MOVABLE PARTS,

IS NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER, AND

IS EASIER LEARNED THAN

Any Other Machine,

WHILE ITS SPEED, QUIETNESS AND EASE OF

OPERATION ARE UNRIVALED!

WHEELER & WILSON TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE FOLLOWING FAIRS:

State Fair, Marysville,............1858

Mechanics' Fair, San Francisco,.....1858

State Fair, Sacramento,...........1859

AND AT EVERY FAIR IN CALIFORNIA, OVER

SINGER, GROVER & BAKER

AND ALL OTHER

SEWING MACHINES

WHERE THEY HAVE EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION FOR A PREMIUM.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

Corner Montgomery & Sacramento Streets,

San Francisco

☞ Don't buy a *Chain Stitch* Machine when you can get one that makes a *Perfect Stitch'* or the same money. Those buying Sewing Machines for the country would do well to buy the WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE, which is less liable to get out of order than any other, and do a greater variety of Sewing. No charge made for instruction and adjusting.

☞ Buy the Very Best Machine or None!

A personal examination of their operation will convince all which is the best.

H. C. HAYDEN, *Agent,*
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
50y

LEATHER! LEATHER!

BILES & CARTER

HAVE NOW THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE Tannery in successful operation at

TUMWATER,

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

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

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

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S

FAMILY

CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

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

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

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

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

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

PRICE THREE DIMES.

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

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

Sold by the Druggists everywhere, and by

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

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PARK & WHITE, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,
132 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN T. DALY'S

OLD "Q" BRANDY.

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

PURE ARTICLE OF FRENCH BRANDY,

and is unsurpassed in quality.

The Extensive Sale

of this Brandy in California,

FOR THE PAST TEN YE RS,

sufficiently tests its reputation.

The Cases are branded

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY

NONE OTHER IS GUNUINE.

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

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

UREKA WHISKEY.

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

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

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

None Other is Genuine.

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

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

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1858. 9tf

Laws of the United States.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER CLVIII.

An Act at authorize Divorces in the District of Columbia, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit court for the District of Columbia shall have jarisdiction of all applications for divorces, to be made by petition, upon which the same proceedings shall be had as are had in eather cases, except so far as is otherwise hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the petition for a divorce shall specify the cause therefor with certainty; and upon the same being filed, the clerk shall issue summons for the defendant to appear and answer. If it shall appear by the affidavit of a disinterested witness that the defendant is a non resident of this District, or has been absent therefrom for the space of six months, the circuit court, after the return of one summons not found, may authorize notice of the pendency of the petition, to be given by publication, in such manner as it shall direct. The court shall proceed to proceed to heur and determine such cause, whenever such summons shall have served twenty days, or such publication made forty days before the commencement of the term. No judgment for a divorce shall be rendered on default without proof; nor shall any admissions contained in the answer of the defendant be taken as proof of the facts charged as the ground of the application, but the same shall in all cases be proved by other evidence.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the bond of marriage, may be granted in any of the following cases, to-wit:

First. Where such marriage was contracted whil-either of the parties thereto had a former wife or husband living, unless the former marriage shall have been imposed on the party contracting such second marriage.

Second. Where such marriage was contracted during the lunacy of either party, or where either party was matrimonially incapaciated at the time of the marriage.

Third. Where either party has committed abultery during the marriage.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That a divorce a *mensa et thoro* from bed and board may be granted for either of the following causes, to-wit: cruelty of treatment, endergering the life or health of one of the parties; reasonable apprehension, to the satisfaction of the court, of bodily harm; the wilsful de-ertion and abandonoment by the party complained against of the party complaining for the full unterrupted space of three years.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no divorce shall be granted for any cause which shall have occurred out of this District, unless the patry applying for the same shall have resided within the district for two years next preceding the application.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the cissolution of a marriage on account of either of the parties having a former wife or husband living, if it shall appear that the second marriage was contracted in good faith by the party whose second marriage has been thus dissolved, and with the full belief on his or her part that the former wife or husband was dead, that fact shall be stated in the judgment or sentence of divorce; and the issue of such second marriage, born or begotten before the commencement of the suit, shall be deemed to be the legitimate issue of the parent who, at the time of the marriage, was capable of contracting.

Sec. 7. *And be it further nacted*, That upon the dissolution of a marriage on account of the lunacy of either party at the time of such marriage, the issue of the marriage shall be deemed to be legitimate.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That a divorce for causes not hereinbefore specially provided for, shall not affect the legitimacy of such issue of the marriage; but the legitimacy of such issue, if questioned, shall be tried and determined, according to the course of the common law.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where a divorce is granted, the court allowing the same shall have power, if it see fit, to award alimony to the wife, and to retain he right of dower, and to award to the wife such property, or the value thereof, as she had when she was married, or such port, or, the value thereof, as the court may deem reasonable, having a regard to the circumstances of the husband at the time of the civorce. The court may also, in granting divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, restore to the wife her maiden or other previous name.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the court shall also have power to order and direct, in every case of divorce, who shall have the guardianship and custody of the children of the marriage so divorcey, and who shall be charged with their maintenance.

Sec. 11. *And be it further exacted*, That the court may also award alimony to the wife for her sustenance duning the pendency of a petition for a divorce filed for any of the causes aforesaid.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That, case of adultery by the wife, committed after judgment or sentence of divorce *a mensa et thoro*, the court may, on the petition of the husband setting forth and accompanied by legal proof of such adultery, deprive the wife of alimony from the date of her said criminal act, and rescind her right of dower, as well as dispossess her, if the court judge fit, custody, and guardianship of any child or children, which, under the original judgment of the court in granting the divorce, may have been assigned to her.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That a wife deserted by her husband may, at any time after such desertion, apply to the court in session, or to either one of the judges thereof, when the court is not in session, for an order to protect any money or other property, real or personal, of which she may have become possessed after such desertion, against her husband or his caeditors or any one claiming through or under him; and the court or judge thereof, as the case may be, if the fact of such desertion be proved by evidence other than that of the wife herself, and that the same was without reasonable cause, and that the wife is maintaining herself by her own industry or property, may make and give to the wife an order protecting her earnings, money, and property aforesaid, real or personal, acquired since the commencement of such desertion, from her husband and all creditors and persons claiming through or under him, and such earnings, money or properth aforesaid shall belong to the wife as if she were a *feme sole: Provided, always*, That every such order shall, within ten days after the making and giving thereof, be entered by the clerk of the court on the records of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia; and that it shall be lawful for the husband and any creditor claiming through or under him, to apply to the court in session for the discharge thereof, and he may obtain it if, in the judgment of the court, good cause shall be shown why such order, by reason of fraud or of repugnance to the objects of this section should not have been first made and given: *Provided, also*, That if the husband, or any creditor of or person claiming through or under him, shall seize or continue to hold any property of the wife after notice and record of any such order, then the husband or such person shall be liable at the of the wife (which she is hereby empowered to bring) to restore to her the specific property, and also for a sum equal to double the value of the property so seized or held after such notice aforesaid; and if ans such order of protection be made, the wife shall, during such desertion of her, in the like position in all respects with regard to property and contracts and suing and being sued as she would be if a *feme sole*.

Approved, June 19, 1860.

CHAPTER CLXII.

An Act making Appropriations for Light-Houses, Beacons, Buoys, and so forth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following appropriations be, and the same are hereby, made, and directed to be paid, out of any money in the treasnry not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the treasury to carry the provisions of this act into effect: *Provided, however*, That if a good title to any land, which it may necessary to use, cannot be obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land cannot be acquired by cession, when the interest of the United States demands it, before the appropriation would by law fall into the surplus fund, in any and all such cases the appropriations shall be applicable to the objects for which they are made, at any time within two years after the first meeting of the legislature of any State wherein such land may be situated, subsequent to the passage of this act, to-wit:

Massachusetts.—For a light-house at Duxbury, in Plymouth harbor, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a suitble lot of land, and the erection thereon of a building for the use of the Light-house Board, at Wood's Hole, Great Harbor, in the town of Falmouth, five thousand dollars.

For a light-ship or light-house, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Light-house Board, on, or near, the "Hen and Chickens," at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For a survey to determine the proper site for a light house at, or near, the "Snow and Pigs," at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay, one thousand dollars.

Rhode Island.—For the establishment of beacons on Connimmicut Point and Bullock's Point, in Providence River, three thousand dollars.

For a survey of and for buoying out Seekonk River, between Seekonk and Providence, five hundred dollars.

Connecticut.—For the re-establishment and alteration of the beacon light on Long Wharf, at New Haven, two thousand dollars.

For a fog bell to be rung by machinery at the Stratford light-house, twelve hundred dollars.

For enabling the Light house Board, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to experiment with Daboll's and other signals, and to purchase the signal erected by Daboll, and now in operation at New London, six thousand dollars.

New York.—For the erection of a stone beacon on Mill Reef, five thousand dollars.

For the beacon lights upon the Hudson River, between Albany and Troy, two thousand dollars.

For a beacon light at Oak Orchard, Lake Ontario, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Michigan.—For rebuilding the towerr at White Fish Point, Detour, and Manitou Island, all on the coast of Lake Superior, forty-five thousand dollars.

For a light-house at Betraw Bay, six thousand dollars.

For a light-house at, or near, Tawas City, six thousand dollars.

For a light-house at the mouth of Manistee River, five thousand dollars.

For one or two beacon lights, at the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the entrance to Grand Island Bay and harbor, Lake Superior, six thousand dollars.

For a fog bell at Grand Haven light-house, fifteen hundred dollars.

For a range of lights at Copper Harbor, Lake Superior, with a fog bell, or such other ear signal as the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Light-house Board, thirty-five hundred dollars.

For a light-house at Old Fort Mackinaw, six thousand dollars.

Wisconsin.—For the construction of a light-house at Milwaukie, in lieu of the Fourth Cut beacon light at that place, fifty thousand dollars.

For a fog bell at Port du Mort light-house, fifteen hundred dollars.

For a light-house at Kewaune, six thousand dollars.

For the construction of a ssitable beacon light at the port of Racine, thirty thousand one hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Peter Chapman one hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty-eight cents.

New Jersey.—For rebuilding the two light-house towerk at Nave Sink, and fitting the same with proper apparatus, seventy-two thousand nine hundred and forty-one dollars.

North Carolina.—For re-establishing the Beacon Island light-house and constructing in connection therewith a beacon light to form a range for running the Ockracoke Inlet, five thousand dollars.

For a beacon light at a suitable point at, or near, Cape Hatteras Inlet, five thousand dollars.

For a new light-house at the mouth of Cape Fear River, in lieu of the present structure, forty thousand dollars.

For buoying Beaufort Harbor and Bogue Sound, one thousand dollars.

For the erection of a ligh-house at the mouth of North River (Albemarle Sound), ten thousand dollars.

Louisiana.—For a light-house at the month of Calcasieu River, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Virginia.—For the construction of a first-class light-house at Assateague, in lieu of the present light-house, fifty thousand dollars.

For buoying the approaches to the canal connecting the waters of the Chesepeake Bay with Albemarle Sound, five hundred dollars.

For the completion of the tower and keeper's dwelling at Cape Charles, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

Mississippi.—For a new light-house at Pass Christian, in lieu of the old light now at that place, one thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the old light-house and site now at that point be sold by the Light-house Board under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the proceeds of said sale applied in aid of the sum hereby appropriated for the construction of the said light-house.

California.—For a first-class light-house at Cape Mendocino, being the extreme western point of land on the Pacific coast, eighty thousand dollars.

For a light-house at Trinidad Bay, twenty thousand dollars.

For a light-house on Point del Reys, about twenty-eight miles north of the Golden Gate, forty thousand dollars, and for fog or ear signals, to be erected in connection therewith, upon the recommendation of the Light-house Board, under the direction of the Secretary, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For buoying out the channel and the bar at the entrance of Humboldt Bay, and for three movable beacons to be provided with lens lanterns, to be kept in range with the ceannel, ten thousand dollars.

Washington Territory.—For a light-house at Gray's Harbor, and for buoying out the channel and bar at said harbor, twenty thousand dollars.

For buoying out the channel at the Columbia River, from the mouth of the Willamette River to the cascade of the Columbia Rivers, five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no portion of the money herein appropriated for the erection of and light-house or beacon light shall be expended until plans shall be furnished, and contracts made, for the entire completion of the said light-house or beacon light for the sum herein appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated and directed to be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the establishment at the points herein named of such ear signals as may prove to be satisfactory under the experiments hereintefore authorized to be made, that is to say: At West Quoddy Head and Boone Island, in Maine; at Boston, in Massachusetts; at Sandy Hook, in New York; at Charleston, in South Carolina; at Savannah, Georgia; at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River, and at Galveston.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if preliminary surveys are required to ascertain the necessity for any light-house or other aid provided in this bill, or to determine the proper site for the same, or to ascertain more fully what the public exigency requires, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the necessary examinations and surveys on the sea-board to be made, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and those on the lakes to be made under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers; and in all cases in which adverse reports are made, they shall be submitted to Congress at its next session; and in all cases in which the objects authorized are favorably reported upon, the works may be commenced immediately, after valid titles and State jurisdiction shall have been obtained to the sites.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Light-house Board, be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to re-establish, from time to time, such lights as may have been, or may hereafter be, discontinued as useless, under the authority conferred by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "An act making appropriations for light-houses," and so forth, whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Light-house Board, such re-establishment is required by the public convenience or the necessities of commerce.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, as authorizes the erection of range beacons, for crossing the bar and entering Galveston Bay, be repealed; and the light vessel at that place, be and the same is hereby repealed; and the light vessel is hereby directed to be restored.

Approved, June 20, 1860.

HINT TO TRAVELERS.—"Do you see this stick, sir?" said a very stupid acquaintance to Sidney Smith; "this stick has been all round the world, sir." "Indeed," said the remorseless Sidney, "and yet it is only a stick!" The story is venerable, but pertinant.

NOTICE

TO DONATION CLAIMANTS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

MORE THAN FOURTEEN HUNDRED DONATION papers (Notifications and Final Proofs) are now lying in the pigeon holes of the Register's office, upon which certificates can be issued as soon as *full and complete copies are made*. To do the whole of that work would require the constant labor of the Register from TWO TO THREE YEARS, provided he had no other duties to perform. But when it is known that two-thirds of his time is occupied with conflicting donation and pre-emption cases, persons having donation papers in the office may well look to the FUTURE for their certificates and patents. Believing that many would prefer having their donations completed now, rather than wait for the indefinite "course of human events," and being well acquainted with the business, I am prepared to write out papers and procure certificates for claimants in all parts of the Territory. I will also attend to the preparation and filing of declaratory statements and final proofs for pre emptions, and drawing maps of claims and townships, from the original surveys, for those desiring them. For preparing the papers and procuring a certificate for a donation claim, WHERE THERE IS NO CONFLICT, my charge is five dollars. For preparing and filing "declaratory statements," and paying the government fee, three dollars. For township maps, five dollars, and claim maps one dollar each.

IN ALL CASES THE FEE MUST COME IN ADVANCE.

Persons having bought land acquired under the donation law, cannot be too careful to see that the certificates are issued. Address

A. M. POE,
Olympia, W. T.

3m1

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.

JULIEN GUYOT,

(Successor to L. A. Blanc,)

Olympia, W. T.,

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

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

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

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

Repaired in the best manner by himself, and

Warranted for One Year.

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

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 6m40

A. B. Gove

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

He has now on hand a complete assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

A. B. GOVE.

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 40tf

Washington Nursery.

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

HUGH PATTISON.

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

GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C.,

HAVE REMOVED

From No. 105 Clay Street,

—TO—

No. 106, Battery Street, Corner of Merchant,

3m1 SAN FRANCISCO.

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

WINSOR & LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

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

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

HENRY WINSOR,
J. D. LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

132 *Sansome Street*,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

AGENTS FOR

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

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING MATERIALS.

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

San Francisco, May 2, 1860. 25y

PACIFIC RESTAURANT!

(FORMERLY PACIFIC HOUSE.)

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

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

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

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

The house will be kept on the restaurant principle,

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT!

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

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

REBECCA HOWARD.

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

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR has recently erected, in connection with, and as a part of the "Washington Hotel" a large two story building—20 by 60 feet—by which he is enabled to provide the traveling public with a larger number of capacious, comfortable and excellently ventilated apartments than can be afforded by any other public house in Washington Territory. An idea of his ability to accommodate the public may be judged from the fact that the Hotel contains twenty-five private rooms—(exclusive of family apartments)—six of which are large drawing rooms, or parlors.

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

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

Board by the day and week.

A good stable is attached to this establishment, which will be amply supplied with forage for the accommodation of animals of the travelling public.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Olympia, Dec. 4, 1857.

Tobacco and Cigars.

G. SUTRO & CO.,

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

100,000

Fine Havana Cigars.

75,000 Hamburg and Bremen Cigars, Havana filler—a superior article—imported direct from Hamburg.

125,000 New York made Cigars—a good article,

150 cases sweet Tobacco, such as Peach, Fruit, Mary's Own, Our Own, Gipsy Queen, &c.

250 boxes Natural leaf Tobacco, such as Forest Rose, Cream of Virginia, Harris', Dubloon, Magnolia, Gold Leaf imported direct from Virginia.

150,000 Manilla Cigars and Cheroots—imported direct Manilla.

300 dozen Sutro's best scented Corn-cob smoking Tobacco, Clay pipes, Powhattan pipes, Meerschaum pipes and Cherry stems, Lorillard Snuff, etc.

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

Twenty per cent. cheaper than San Francisco Houses!

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

FRUIT TREES!!

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

My Nursery contains upwards of

Thirty Thousand Trees,

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

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

JOHN M. SWAN.

Olympia, Sept. 28, 1860. 5m45

LONDON

CLUB HOUSE GIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

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

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

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

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT

NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

Olympia, Washington Territory

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

JOB AND FANCY TYPE,

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

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

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

Orders respectfully solicited.

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

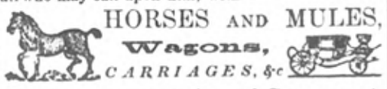
THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

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



HORSES AND MULES,

Wagons,

CARRIAGES, &c

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

WM. G. DUNLAP

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

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

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

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

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

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

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

H. WINSOR.

Olympia, Aug. 31, 1860. 41tf

HENRY M. McGILL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

AND

Commissioner of the court of Claims of U. S.

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

TO HOTEL AND SALOON KEEPERS.

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

HAVANA CIGARS,

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

Orders promptly attended to.

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

NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
County of Thurston.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District.

TO. W. H. COOPER: You are hereby notified that H. A. Judson has filed a complaint against you in said court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the court which shall commence more than three months after the NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover the sum of four hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty four cents, being the amount advanced and paid to divers parties by said plaintiff for you and at your special instance and request.

November 3, 1860.

B. P. ANDERSON,
3m51 Attorney for Plaintiff.

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c., &c.

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL
April 22, 1854. 3ly

D. PHILLIPS & SON

OFFER FOR SALE

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

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

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

NEW STORE AND NEW FIRM AT TUM WATER!

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

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

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

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

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

S. BETTMAN. L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

G. K. Willard & Son,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses,

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,

Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,

Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

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

Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

New Goods!

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

100 Cast and Steel

Plows of various sizes.

50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking

STOVES,

25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;

A general assortment of Tin-ware;

Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;

AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;

200 kegs Seth Adams' E. B. Syrup, in 5, 8 and 15 gallon packages.

250 boxes Hill's Pale Soap;
30 tons Liverpool Salt;
5 tons New Orleans Sugars;
50 bags Rio Coffee;
35 bales Sheetings, Shirtings & Drills;

—Also—

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

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,

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

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

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

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

J. B. PAINTER,

(LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER,)

DEALER IN

Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards,

And Printer's Stock generally,

132 *Clay Street, near Sansome,*

11y *SAN FRANCISCO.*

L. B. HASTINGS,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

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

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 51tf

Andrew J. Moses,

AUCTIONEER,

Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

C. CROSBY & CO.

TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

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

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

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

J. W. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory

March 25, 1859. 18y