PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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

A Thanksgiving Sermon.

As the 29th instant—the day designated by his excellency, Gov. McGILL, for Thanksgivig—is near at hand, the following humorous, but withal sensible production, will be found peculiarly appropriate to be read on that day, just before dinner:

A merry heart doeth good like a medicine, but a broken spirit drieth the bones.—PROVERBS, xvii. 22.

The words of the wise man deserve especial regard, for this is an occasion when it is good to be merry and wise. There are three hundred and odd days in the year besides this, when a man may be melancholy without setting at naught the Governor's proclamation; but once in the year there is reason in feeling comfortable. The wise man is assuredly right in prescribing his medicine for unhappy mortals, sick of sin and sea coal, the pinch in the money market, and the palpitation in the price of breadstuffs. Ho! every one that thirsteth for a relief from the cares that cash is heir to—come ye to Dr. Solomon and take a little of his balm of Gilead, in the shape of a merry heart. It is not to be taken "fasting," nor will it make any person quake with fear, though, when taken, it may be well shaken,—not under the cork stopper of a wry face, but through the liberal tunnel of a broad grin. A merry heart doeth good like a medicine; and who does not wish to do good to himself with such pleasant kind of doctor's stuff? Verily, the faculty in old times were wiser in their generation than many of the modern M. D.'s.

There are three things under the sun, yea, four, which, on a Thanksgiving day, are to be eschewed of men: The small soul of parsimony and the grumbling bowels of covetousness, the broken spirit of thankless repining, and the dry bones of cold uncharitableness. There is none of the right medicine in these drugs, which deserves to be pounded in the same mortar and worked up into a blue pill of more infinitesimal littleness than any quantity yet prepared in a homœopathic formula. But to-day we are bidden to be thankful; and whether we think of the bidding or not, it is to be hoped we can all find cause to offer thanks.

To be thankful this day is a duty enjoined upon us by the Executive authority and urged by our own feelings of what is fit and becoming. Thankfulness implies content—content indicates good humor—good humor is cheerfulness—and whoso has a cheerful heart, has perforce a merry one. It is therefore as clear as preaching, that King Solomon and the Governor are both of one mind as to the proper way of keeping Thanksgiving, and where is the son of man in this Territory who will undertake to controvert their joint authority? If there be any such dry bone of a doubter among us, let him suck the wooden spoon of perversity, gnaw the dry drumstick of his own dogmatism, and sit down in skeptical sackcloth and ashes, till his more sensible and rebellious stomach barks for dinner. Let him dine upon a dish of doubts, and go to bed in the gruel of grumbling and groaning. But we hope there is none such.

So let us all be reasonably thankful, and not unreasonably may we also be of a merry heart. Let those who are in good health be thankful for their good case; and those who are out of health be thankful that they are no worse. Let those who are rich be thankful for their wealth; and those who are poor find cause for thankfulness in having so little to do with the root of all evil. Let old folks be thankful for their wisdom in knowing that young folks are fools, and let young folks be even with them in thankfulness and good opinion, by thinking the compliment back again. Let the lean folks be thankful for their spare ribs, and let fat folks be thankful that they can laugh at the lean ones, and grow fatter and fatter every day. Let him who is in debt be thankful that he is not in limbo for it; and let him who is out of debt do the same, and call at our house and let us know what sort of a feeling it is. Let those who are in office put up all the thanks they can imagine that merit is at last rewarded; and let those who are out of office utter thanks also that the country does not insist upon their eating sour grapes. Let married folks be thankful for blessings both little and great; let old bachelors and old maids be thankful for the privilege of kissing other folks' babies, and much good may it do them.

The words of the wise man are as plums in a pudding; they are to be swallowed with the gravity of discernment, and laid to the heart in the sweet sauce of quiet reflection. Let no man look upon a turkey to-day and say, "This also is vanity!". What is the life of man without creature comforts, and the stomach of the son of man with no aid from the tin kitchen? Despise not the day of small things while there are pullets on the spit, and let every fowl have fair play between the jaws of thy philosophy. Are not puddings made to be sliced, and pie-crust to be broken? Go thy ways, then, according to good sense, good cheer, good appetite, the Governor's proclamation, and every other good thing under the sun; render thanks for all the good things of this life, and good cooking among the rest; eat, drink and be merry; make not a lean laudation of the bounties of Providence, but let a lively gusto follow a long grace. Feast thankfully, and feast hopingly; feast in good will to all mankind, Grahamites included; feast in the full and joyous persuasion that while the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, dinner time, pudding time, and supper time, are not likely to go out of fashion; feast with exulting confidence in the continuance of cooks, kitchens, and orthodox expounders of scripture and the constitution in our new, blessed, and fat-sided Territory—feast, in short, like a good Christian, proving all things, relishing all things, excepting all things, and enjoying all things. Let a good stomach for dinner go hand in hand with a good mind for sound doctrine. This day must thou be thankful; let thy thanks be accompanied by steadfast reliance upon the care of Providence, and let not thy wits run away upon sheep's trotters of doubt and mistrust. Nevertheless be not stuffed with conceit, but let the dressing of thy discourse be sage, and thy tongue be titilated with the sweet majoram of true wisdom.

"All flesh is grass;" whatsoever is sold in the shambles, that eat; but far be it from us to be so green as to judge any man in meat or drink. We leave such matters to every one's own bowels, bearing in mind that every vegetable and animal creature in the market is good, and fit for the dish if it be received with thanksgiving. Once more, therefore, we say, let the smoke of the right sacrifice everwhere ascend from every pewter platter; let every slice be savored with the salt of sincere faith, the pepper of piety, and a liberal outpouring from the mustard pot of mercy and alms-giving; let every morsal be chewed with the tooth of charity, swallowed in the goodly savor of a clear conscience, and washed down with the sweet cider of single-hearted satisfaction. Let both dinner and doctrine go straight to the heart, edifying both the inward and outward man, and may we conclude the feast by picking up the crumbs of calm content.

TRIAL OF THE NEW RIFLE MUSKET FOR THE MARINE CORPS—"RESISTING POWERS" OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES.—Capt. Ward, commanding the United States ship *North Carolina*, on the 29th of September made an experimental trip to the neighborhood of Sandy Hook, for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the new rifle muskets lately adopted in the marine corps, this being one of a series of experimenas tried heretofore. This useful arm of the service was prepared under the direction of the Ordnance Department by E. S. Allen, master armorer, and adopted by the War Department for the Government, Oct. 16, 1857. A portion of the best shots composed in the crew of the *North Carolina* were detailed for the experimental trip. The main object, however, of the experiments to be made, was to ascertain which of three substances had the greatest resisting power—wool, cotton or sand—at various ranges, from one to four hundred yards distance. The first trial was on a bag of sand, at one, two, three and four hundred yards, and it was found that the balls did not penetrate more than seven inches. The second was at wool and cotton—the same distances—closely compressed in a thick canvass bag, about one foot in thickness, and the balls passed directly through, proving that sand had the greater resisting power. The balls of these muskets being conical in shape, the aperture made on their first striking an object was found to be even and in perfect regularity of surface, in fact so much so that one would almost imagine the aperture made was cut with a knife or some other sharp instrument; but after the first resisting substance had been struck, the next object they encountered changed their motion to a rotary one, tearing everything that impeded their progress into pieces until the force of the ball becomes exhausted. The explosive tendency of these balls acts nearly on the same principle of that of a shell, the cause being that at the butt of the ball there is a small aperture, into which the powder passes after being rammed home, expediting its velocity and making its power more destructive. It was practically demonstrated that one of these balls would kill 40 times out of 72, at a range of 400 yards. Capt. Ward, who has made extensive improvements and written some able suggestions on rifled ordnance, seems to view the present invention as an improvement in copying from one or other of the rifled small arms, that is, the size of a cylindrical projectile according to the Minnie pattern with more grooves and additional amount of twist. The ball or projectile which enters the bore at the muzzle of these pieces goes home easily to its seat, and when discharged expands under the force of the explosion, so as to become a tight fit in the bore, filling the rifle grooves, thereby making its destructive qualities more formidable. These interesting experiments will be continued.

THE RAIN UPON THE ROOF.

BY GEORGE CLIFFORD.

When the humid shadows gather
Over all the starry spheres,
And a melancholy darkness
Gently weeps in rainy tears,
'Tis a joy to press the pillow
Of a cottage chamber bed,
And to listen to the patter
Of the soft rain over head.

Every tinkle on the shingles
Has an echo on the heart,
And a thousand lively fancies
Into busy being start;
And a thousand recollections
Weave their bright hues into woof,
As I listen to the patter
Of the soft rain on the roof.

There, in fancy, comes my mother,
As she used to, years agone,
To survey the infant sleepers,
Ere she left them till the dawn.
I can see her bending o'er me,
As I listen to the strain
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

Then my little seraph sister,
With her wings and waving hair,
And her bright-eyed, cherub brother,
A serene, angelic pair,
Glide around my wakeful pillow,
With their praise or mild reproof,
As I listen to the murmur
Of the soft rain on the roof.

There is naught in art's bravuras
That can work with such a spell,
In the spirit's pure, deep fountains,
Whence the holy passions swells,
As that melody of nature,
That subdued, subduing strain,
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation by the Governor of Washington Territory.

Another year is now fast drawing to a close. Before it shall have passed away, let us join in thanks to Almighty God for the manifold blessings bestowed upon us as a nation and as individuals.

Neither war nor pestilence has afflicted us. The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly. In their various business avocations, the labors of the people have been amply rewarded. As a Territory, we have shared in the general prosperity.

Let us not forget Him from whom all these bounties come. He has said, "where two or three are gathered in my name, there am I in the midst of them." Therefore, that we may join with our fellow-citizens throughout the Union in thanks to Almighty God, for the favors bestowed upon us in the past, and that our united prayers may ascend to Him, that He may continue to bless our great republic and vouchsafe to its people union, health, peace and prosperity for all time to come—

I, HENRY M. MCGILL, Acting Governor of the Territory of Washington, do hereby appoint and set apart THURSDAY, the 29th day of November inst., as a day of THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE TO ALMIGHTY GOD, and recommend its appropriate observance by the people of the Territory.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Olympia, this 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1860, and of Independence the eighty-fifth.

{L. S.}

HENRY M. MCGILL,
Acting Governor of Washington Territory.

IDLE STORIES OF GEN. WALKER'S BEHAVIOR AT EXECUTION—GEN. HENNINGSEN ON FILLIBUSTERISM.—The story that General Walker, when led to execution, addressed the spectators, declaring regret for his course, is denied. The pretended address was fabricated by the Hondurian authorities or in Havana. The New Orleans *Delta* insists that he died courageously, without a word that has been attributed to him.

General Henningsen has written a long letter in vindication of Gen. Walker. He concludes:

"So far from fillibusterism being laid in the grave of Wm. Walker, it may safely be predicted that from every drop of blood shed from the death wounds inflicted, as we are informed, 'amidst the cheers of the natives,' to whom he had been delivered up bound by the infamy of Norvell Salmon, will spring another ardent fillibuster. It is well that its now exultant enemies at home and abroad should know, and I am in a position to inform them, that its views are in no wise changed, its spirit in nowise impaired. So far from being depressed by recent events, since the first report of Walker's execution, and especially of its occurrence through British interference, I have been overwhelmed by communications from men impatient for immediate action, and mostly eager to personally, forthwith, at all hazards, depart for the scene of the late tragedy; or from others anxious to countenance and support them. To these all I reply here, to bide their time. When that time comes their cause will not want either followers or leaders."

☞ If you wish to make a fool of a man, first see whether you can flatter him; and if you succeed, your purpose is half gained.

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

BY EXPRESS AND OVERLAND MAIL.

DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO OCT. 28!

Miscellaneous Items.

Important News from Europe.

The steamer *Oregon* arrived at this place on Sunday morning last, 7 days from San Francisco, via Portland and Victoria. We are indebted to T. M. Reed, Esq., for San Francisco papers of the 10th inst.

The following summary of news, received by Pony Express and Overland Mail, we copy from the San Francisco *Herald* and *Mirror*:

ST. JOSEPH, Oct. 28, 1860.

The bids for the new ten million dollar loan were opened at Washington on the 22d. They amount in the aggregate to about ten and a half millions, within the range of par to one and forty-one hundredths per cent. premium. All the bids over par are accepted, and those at par to get a prorata amount of the residue. The majority of the bids are from New York and Washington.

INSULT TO OUR FLAG.—The U. S. steamship *Crusader* had a shot fired across her bows by a Spanish man-of-war steamer, when Capt. Moffitt replied by firing and hoisting his colors, steaming down and demanding what was meant. It was a mistake. The *Crusader* looks somewhat like the *City of Norfolk*, and hence the suspicion.

LOSS OF THE BLACK HAWK.—The report indicates that the ship *Black Hawk*, from Calcutta to Boston, before reported missing, has been lost with all on board. She was last seen in the Bay of Bengal, about the 15th, and afterwards portions of the wreck of an American vessel were discovered.

POLITICAL.—The only feature of political news is the continued agitation of secession in the South. Various movement and speculations are afloat. The Adjutant-General of Virginia recently visited New York, with credit of half a million dollars, and considers the purchase complete for the armament of the State. It is also said that the Governor of Virginia had resolved to call a meeting of the Southern Governors at Richmond, for the purpose of concerting measures defensive in view of Lincoln's election. Another statement is that leading members of Congress from Virginia, recently in Washington, had no idea that the Virginia delegation would take their seats. It is rumored that a meeting of Senators and Representatives of Virginia had been called, to take place several weeks prior to the meeting of Congress. The called session of the Virginia Legislature is believed really for the purpose of considering this question. The secession press of South Carolina and other States continue violent agitation on the subject.

Strong conservative sentiments have been expressed by the Union press South.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent says that rumors are rife of extraordinary overtures from Republicans to the South, if Southern leaders will keep quiet. That Corwin says Lincoln will execute the fugitive slave law, and will not countenance the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of the inhabitants, and also reports combinations which will astonish the country.

An election was recently held in Virginia to fill several vacancies. In the 8th Senatorial District, Cox, Douglasite, ahead so far as heard from. Dickinson, Breckinridge candidate, is elected in Pryor's district. In the House, Crum is elected from Amelia and Notaway—a Whig gain. Nelson and another Breckinridge man, in Patrick and Fluvana counties are elected.

In Georgia a similar election has been held. Ferrill, Union candidate, is elected over Roberts, Breckinridge, by 18 majority, in Spalding county—a Bell gain. Last year the Democratic majority was 70. In Merryweather county, Hall was elected as a Democrat, by 155 majority. He turned against Breckinridge and resigned, in order to test the question. He was opposed by Gaston, Breckinridger, who is elected over Hall by 64 majority.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mr. Dwight, U. S. Commissioner, sent to Havana to take the testimony of Ex-Postmaster Fowler, in the case of the United States against Law and Conover, sureties on Fowler's official bond, returned to New York on the 20th, with the required testimony.

The ship *Parana* brings Buenos Ayres dates to Sept. 4. A great storm occurred at that port Aug. 28th, during which the British barks *Crusader* and *Reciprocate* collided in the harbor. Both vessels sunk and eleven lives were lost. A great amount of damage was done to the city.

The steamer *Fred Trou*, from Memphis to Cincinnati, with a thousand bales of cotton, was lost at Island No. 10, on the 22d.

The Candle factory of D. P. Mercer, on Staten Island, formerly occupied by Garibaldi, was burned on the 23d, together with several adjoining buildings.

The last advices from Pike's Peak gold mines are very encouraging. The amount of gold received at St. Joseph averages about $25,000 weekly.

Santa Fe dates to the 8th, state that there was run off upwards of two hundred mules, eight miles from Santa Fe; also, about one hundred beef cattle from Government herd at Alburquerque. The soldiers are out fighting the Indians, and the Governor and Col. Fauntleroy are at loggerheads about tearing down an old adobe building. Some mules were recovered.

A Washington correspondent says that the Nicaraguan Minister notifies the State Department that a plot exists in the Southern States to invade Central America, for the purpose of extending slavery under auspices of a powerful combination, of which Walker was simply the agent.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says that dispatches received from our Minister at Peru, submitting a new proposition for the settlement of American claims, have been examined by the State Department and rejected, notwithstanding Minister Clay urges their acceptance. He also says that a high official in the Treasury Department has divulged the plan of disunion at the South. The plan, if Lincoln is elected, is to convene a Southern Legislature by proclamation on the 8th of November, declare the Union dissolved, and pronounce in favor of Breckinridge as President of the Southern Union.

A horrible accident occurred Fort Griffith, Pennsylvania, at the Coal Company's works. A car containing 12 miners started for the mine down a slope of 150 feet, when about half way the brake broke, and the car was precipitated to the bottom. Eight men were instantly killed—two are not expected to live—the balance were saved by jumping from the car.

From Washington we learn that the position of the Post Office Department is this—the public demand facilities like those of London and Paris, and the Department is anxious to grant them, but claims that it can only be done by having a monopoly of the business, which it is now endeavoring to secure by the enforcement of the law against private expresses. The opposition with which it meets occasions much embarrassment.

Scores of Postmasters are being decapitated from inability to meet the drafts of the Post Office Department. For the most part the defaulters yield to the temptation of converting the public money to their private use during the long term, when the Department could not legally compensate mail contractors in the usual manner of giving them drafts upon the small Post Offices along the mail routes. The Postmaster General has given them no quarter; if the offender does not meet the draft, off goes his head. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against Mr. Marks, the defaulting Postmaster of New Orleans.

The subscribers to the testimonial to the officers and crew of the *Minnie Shafer*, who rescued the passengers of the steamer *Connaught*, met at New York on the 25th, and distributed the funds as follows: $500 to the mate, $100 to each sailor, and the remainder—about $3500—to Capt Wilson. The City Life Insurance Companies have also settled $150 per annum for life upon Capt. Wilson, to be continued to his wife if she survives him.

A terrible famine prevails among the people of Southern Kansas. Crop failures is the cause. Provisions, etc., are solicited and sent to them.

Official dispatches from China state that Minister Ward was immediately to embark on board the *Hartford* and proceed to the Peiho.

News has been received of the loss of the British schooner *Humming Bird* on the coast of Labrador. Four lives lost.

J. C. Adams, formerly of California, of grizzly bear notoriety, died at Neponset, Massachusetts, on the 26th ult.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent says that the Government is in possession of Spanish designs to obtain a foothold in Mexico and Central South America, with the co-operation of a leading European power, which will render material aid, if necessary.

Gold is selling in St. Louis at one and two per cent. premium. It is reported that capitalists are cutting it down in apprehension of a crisis of some kind.

The result of the Oregon Senatorial election created no surprise in Washington, as a fusion between the Douglas men and Republicans was looked upon as certain.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—Minister McLane had arrived at Vera Cruz. The capture of Guadalajara was confirmed. De Gollan had been detected communicating with the enemy, and was ordered to Vera Cruz for trial. It was reported that the city of Puebla had been abandoned by the garrison, who were called to the city of Mexico.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer *City of Washington*, with dates from Queenstown to October 11th has arrived. The news is important, and gives details of the battle of Volturno. The Neapolitans, estimated at 30,000 strong, attacked Garibaldi, with about half that number, on the 1st, under cover of a thick mist, and carried some positions, and for a time succeeded in driving back the patriots. Garibaldi went forward, revolver in hand, cheering on his men, and after a desperate fight of eight hours' duration, the Neapolitans were broken, retreated and were pursued close under the walls of Capua. A brigade of Germans was cut off from the main body of the Neapolitan army, and driven to the mountains. The Garibaldians took 5000 prisoners, and it was estimated that the Neapolitans had 3,000 killed and wounded. The loss of the Garibaldians was stated at between 1200 and 1400 men. The royalists made a sortie from Capua to rescue the Germans, but were repulsed. The King of Naples and his brother were present in the battle. Garibaldi took 5000 prisoners. The line of Volturno is strongly protected. The Neapolitans were prepared to defend their positions. Some Sardinian troops assisted Garibaldi in the battle.

The Piedmontese troops have entered the Neapolitan territory.

The three Great Powers have protested against the entrance of Garibaldi.

Garibaldi had sent to the King of Sardinia for 40,000 men to be dispatched immediately.

LATER.—The steamship *Canadian*, with dates from Londonderry, Ireland, to the 12th October, has arrived.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that secret manœuvers are going on in the Island of Sardinia for annexation to France, similar to those that took place in the case of Savoy and Nice.

The Sardinian Chambers were debating the annexation of Naples.

Garibaldi was to convoke a College of the Two Sicilies, to vote by universal suffrage.

It was reported that Russia was about to recall her Ambassador from Turin.

Gen. Cialdini had received orders to cross the Neapolitan frontier. Decisive events were expected at any moment.

The Piedmontese forces in Naples amounted to 20,000.

The French were about to re-occupy Viterbo, preceded by the Pontifical *gens d'armes*. The inhabitants will resist the latter—but will yield. Sardinian officers had arrived to re-assure the people, and inform them that Victor Emanuel was at Macrealta.

Latest accounts mention a report that French army at Rome was to be increased to 60,000.

The garrison of Lyons was to be put on a complete war footing.

Since the departure of Fuad Pasha from Syria, the Mussulmans had commenced to massacre and had killed twenty Christians. The remaining Christians were embarking to Lakie. The Mussulmans were furious against the Christians, and had threatened the life of the Russian Consul.

Plantation Life in the South—A Picture of Comfort.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that an Alabama planter, formerly a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, writing from Macon, Marengo county, Miss., thus presents a contrast between the physical condition of the slave people of the South with a considerable portion of white laborers in other sections of the country. The sketch is not overdrawn:

"I contradict all the lies they fabricate in the North against the South. Contrast the condition of the negro with that of the laboring people of Europe. You will find him infinitely better off and more happy. If anything ails him, he is attended to immediately; his master sees that he is not abused. In many cases he has been his playmate when young, and they are attached to each other. His wife and children are under the care of their mistress, who sees that their wants are attended to. He has nothing to trouble his mind, and has no cares at all. It is true he is a slave, but he does not know the difference, having been raised under a certain discipline, as we raise our children. I think that we are all slaves to our wants, to our families, and our habits. He is not overworked; the culture of cotton is very light, and working in the fields is favorable to health. He goes out when it is light enough to work, at eight o'clock takes his breakfast, at twelve his dinner, at two o'clock goes to his work again, and at dark comes home; he cooks his supper and smokes his pipe, and about 9 or 10 o'clock goes to bed.

This is generally his every day life on the plantation. He has a house for himself and family. Some have bee-hives and a small garden about their premises. Now how does he live? He gets seven pounds of meat for himself and wife a week, and every youth who works out has three pounds, and as much meal as they want, and during the summer some molasses.

In the plantation garden thousands of cabbages, greens, okre, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, squashes, pumpkins, peas, &c., are cultivated for their use. Every hand or youth who works in the field, has the privilege of raising chickens; they sell their eggs, or eat them as the please. They also raise corn and sell the same.

The negro has nothing to trouble him; he chews all day and smokes his pipe at night. The planter is the only one who has all the head-work to do; and if he is not successful he is very unhappy, being afraid of seeing his family reduced to want.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT FUND.—San Francisco contributed the sum of $835 56 to the Washington Monument Fund, on the day of election. Sacramento contributes $179 50. The county in the State which donates the largest sum, in proportion to the vote cast by it, will receive a marble statue of Washington, valued at $500.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, NOVMEBER 23, 1860.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Volume Nine.

We commence this week the first number of Vol. 9, of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT. A little more than eight years has elapsed since the establishment of this (the first) press in Washington Territory. We cannot, at this time, enlarge upon the many, and in some cases, wonderful changes that have taken place since our commencement—of the improvements, both social and moral—of the advancement made in settlement and civilization—of the development of the many hidden resources of wealth in this far-off yet important part of the public domain—of the present prosperity and healthy growth of the country, as also, of the growing importance of our Territory abroad, and what we are yet bound to become. All this, and more too, has been and is steadily going on, although we have met with many reverses and "back-sets," perhaps more than we deserved; still we must acknowledge ourselves indebted to an All-Wise Providence for the many favors and blessings we now enjoy. But while we congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the general prosperity that marks the land throughout, we, at the same time, take pride in saying that not many can be found who will deny that we have contributed a goodly share towards these happy results; that while a few may be found who imagine they have seen much in us to condemn, yet all must acknowledge that we have contributed much for the benefit of our adopted home. But while we assume this, we also recognize the fact that we have been pretty liberally patronized and assisted by our friends and the public generally, for which we return our unfeigned thanks. In proof of our gratitude, we hereby renew our determination that so long as our connection with the paper is continued, we intend to make the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT as useful and beneficial to the Territory, and its welfare, as our ability and experience will permit. But whether our connection continues or not, we can assure our friends that whatever change may hereafter take place in the management of the paper, it will still continue to battle in the cause of truth and justice, equal rights and the Constitution, which are the pure principles of democracy. The PIONEER is established upon a firm foundation, and all the howlings and ravings of the opposition cannot faze it; although we may, for a time, suffer defeat, yet we remind our opponents of the words of our motto:

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

In conclusion, we would say a word to those of our patrons who are in arrears, (and they are not a few,) especially to those who have been constant readers of our paper for three, four, five, six, seven, and eight years, and have never paid us a cent for all this luxury—don't you think it is about time for you to pay up? If you don't, *we* do. Come now, it would astonish you, if you knew the amount that was owing to this office for subscription and advertisements, and this amount is continually increasing. We have been very patient and easy with you heretofore, for we dislike dunning, especially when it is against us, but pay-day must come sometime, and the sooner the better. We leave you to your reflections.

WASHINGTON STANDARD.—As announced by us last week the first number of this paper made its appearance on Saturday last. In its address and appearance we are confident it has come up to the most sanguine expectations of its friends, and we hail it as a worthy cotemporary. The mechanical part of the paper exhibits neatness and good taste, being printed upon new type and of good *readable* size, while its editorial columns displays much ability and experience—particularly so for a young man. We acknowledge ourself gratified with its friendly intimations, and its pledge to continue in that happy state of mind; and we certainly at present know of no cause why we shall not remain personally friendly with its editor. That we may and will differ upon the various political topics that agitate the public mind is altogether probable, but let that difference be characterized by justice and moderation. An open manly opponent we admire; but with a hidden hypocritical sycophant we want nothing to do.

VANCOUVER.—From the *Chronicle* we learn that Brevet Major ANDREWS, U. S. A., with a detachment of thirty-five recruits, arrived at that port from San Francisco on the 14th inst. The completion of the United States Arsenal at the post has been resumed. Some "scalawags" have been shooting the quails recently imported and let loose by the army officers in that vicinity.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The last mail from Shoalwater Bay, brings the sad intelligence that on the 8th or 9th inst., the mail boat *Lala*, while making one of her regular trips from Oysterville to Fort Willopa, carrying the U. S. mail and one passenger, capsized in the Willopa river, about half way between Bruceport and Fort Willopa, drowning the passenger and one of the hands engaged in running the boat. Mr. WRIGHT, the captain, escaped by swimming ashore. The name of the passenger is HENRY GIBSY, a highly intelligent and worthy citizen, whose gentlemanly affability and generosity of disposition endeared him to all who knew him. The community has lost one of its best citizens, and his numerous friends have to deplore the premature death of one they highly and sincerely esteemed. The name of the young man, we learn, is SMITH.

The boat and mail have been recovered The bodies of the drowned men had not been found when the mail left.

☞ We learn from the British Colonist that the schooner *D. L. Clinch* was wrecked on the morning of the 10th inst., during a terrific gale, on the coast of Vancouver's Island, near a small harbor known as San Juan. The schooner left Port Townsend on the 8th with a cargo of 110,000 feet of lumber for San Francisco, consigned to Meiggs & Co. The vessel struck on the rocks about 500 yards from the shore just before daylight, the sea making a clean breach over her. She partially filled when she first struck, but shifted her position in a few minutes to within 200 yards of the shore, where she held fast. The captain ordered the mainmast to be cut away, and while doing so, the vessel parted about ten feet abaft the mainmast, and became a total wreck. The crew succeeded in reaching the shore in safety on portions of the wreck.

OREGON ELECTION.—Up to the latest dates, the vote of the State stood as follows: For Breckinridge, 5006; Douglas, 3901; Lincoln, 5270; Bell, 182. Coos and Curry counties are yet to be heard from. This gives Lincoln a majority of 264 over Breckinridge, and 1369 over Douglas.—Lincoln will undoubtedly carry the State.

☞ The seventy-six ladies of Oregon City, who last year petitioned Gov. WHITAKER to appoint a day of thanksgiving, have renewed their request to have a day appointed this year.

☞ The steamer *Elk*, says the *Advertiser*, exploded on the Upper Willamette, on the 19th inst. The pilot, engineer and fireman were very seriously injured, one man having both arms broken.

NATURAL HISTORY.—We have before us a copy of a work by Drs. GEO. SUCKLEY and J. G. COOPER, Naturalists to the late North Pacific Railroad Expedition, entitled "The Natural History of Washington Territory and Oregon." It is a large volume, of 400 pages, with fifty-eight plates, and full catalogues and descriptions of plants and animals collected from 1853 to 1860—a book of great interest to our citizens, comprising all the natural history of our own and much of adjacent territories, and which should be in the hands of every citizen. No intelligent person should be without a full knowledge in every particular of the country he lives in. As it is the first publication of the kind relating to the Territory, it deserves especial attention, and we trust it will meet that commendation which it merits. The articles upon the fisheries, particularly of the salmon, are of great interest to those in that business, and should not be overlooked. We believe the volume is sold by subscription at $10.

☞ Hon. T. J. DRYER, editor of the *Oregonian*, has been lying dangerously ill, since the election campaign, at Portland. He is now recovering.

☞ The citizens of Portland subscribed $530 in cash, besides some articles of clothing, last week, for the relief of the robbed immigrants, some of whom have arrived in that city.

☞ Dr. GLENN, Dentist, of Portland, Oregon, arrived in town yesterday. He comes prepared to perform all necessary operations on the teeth in the most scientific manner, and will remain three or four weeks.

We are indebted to the Dr. for a copy of the Portland *News* of the 20th inst. Full returns had been received at Portland from California, which gives the State to Lincoln by 500 majority over Douglas.

☞ The Legislative Assembly will meet in this city on Monday week, Dec. 3d We notice a number of the members have arrived in town, ready for business.

☞ The Catholic Mission at Fort Benton is said to have been abandoned. The soil in that vicinity is so impregnated with alkali that crops cannot be raised.

☞ The Port Townsend *Register* has been resuscitated. H. L. SUTTON, editor; M. H. FROST and P. M. O'BRIEN, proprietors.

MAIL CONTRACTS.—The following mail contracts have been awarded by the Postmaster General:

No. 12,763.—From Olympia to Oysterville, Harrison Coats, once in two weeks, $2,480.

No. 12,764.—From Port Gamble to Seabeck, D. L. Pierpont, once a week, $468.

No. 12767.—From Steilacoom City to Seattle, Winsor & Leymon, once a week, $624.

From the Portland Christian Advocate, Nov. 15.

The Late Salmon Falls Massacre—Statement of Mr. Joseph Myers, one of the Survivors.

At our request, Mr. Joseph Myers gave us an account of the late shocking Snake river massacre and of the subsequent travels and rescue of the survivors, which we took down as follows:

There were fifty-four persons in the company. Col. Howe sent an escort of twenty-two dragoons with our company from Portneuf river, seven miles this side of Fort Hall. The escort were furnished with only twelve days rations and were to escort us six days and return, which they did. We desired Col. Howe to give us an escort farther, but he said there would be no trouble; that the immigrants were in no danger if they would keep the Indians away from their camp and not allow them to come too near. [This seems to us almost like irony. —ED.] He said there were troops on the roads beyond Salmon Falls. Col. Howe had furnished an escort for the California train; but for what distance I do not know. Col. Howe was generally disliked by the immigrants.

After the escort left the company, two weeks transpired before the attack. The attack was made between nine and ten o'clock A. M., on the 8th of September.—There were about one hundred Indians, most of them on foot. They first came around the train, whooping and yelling, probably to stampede the cattle. We then corralled and defended ourselves. The Indians then desisted and made signs of friendship, signifying that they wished something to eat. As many as came were fed. They made signs to us that we might pass on to the river. In doing this, when we reached an eminence which exposed us and furnished the Indians the covert of sage brush, they commenced a general firing upon us with arrows and rifles. We again corralled as soon as we could. Before we had fully done this and got our oxen secure, three of our men were shot down, viz: Lewis Lawson, William Utley, and —— Kishnal, a German. We defended ourselves as well as we could; the fighting continuing through the day. During the day we saw several of the Indians fall. It was believed that twenty or more of them were killed the first day. The Indians kept shooting at the train through the night, mostly with arrows; occasionally with rifles. Their random shots did not do much harm, except to wound and irritate the cattle and horses, which were without grass and water all the day and night. The fight was renewed in the morning and continued nearly through the entire day, as on the previous; one of our men, Judson Cressey, being killed.—About an hour before sundown, the train agreed to leave four wagons and contents as booty for the Indians and start on, hoping this would satisfy them, and that while they were ravaging these the company might escape with the remainder. This plan was attempted without success. The Indians paid no attention to the deserted prey, but swarmed about the train like bees, attacking it with renewed activity, The company drove on as fast as they could. but the cattle were so ravenous after sage brush that they could not be got along, and in the meantime, the firing of arrows and rifle balls by the Indians was actively continued. Before we started the last time from the corral, four young men were detailed, mounted and armed, to go in the van of the train and open the way for the wagons. They were discharged soldiers from the post at Portneuf. They were well armed with rifles and revolvers, which, with the horses, belonged to the train. Instead of assisting the immigrants, they immediately fled. Their names were Snyder, Murdoch, Chambourg and Chaffey. Snyder, it is said, reported two as killed by the Indians. He and Chaffey are living. With these horsemen two left on foot, viz: Jacob and Joseph Reith. These were the two men who brought word into the settlements of the condition of the immigrants, and Jacob Reith returned with Captain Dent's command for their relief.

At about dusk we left our cattle and wagons, as we found that we could do nothing with the Indians. After driving out of the corral, my brother was shot down by my side. The Indian who shot him was not more than ten rods off, in the sage brush. I saw him as he was drawing upon us and shot him, but not until he had fatally wounded my brother. I saw the Indian roll over dead. When we were finally leaving the wagons, I helped Miss Utter out of the wagon and was setting her down, when a rifle ball passed through my coat and two shirts, grazed my body and killed her. She spoke some after being shot: said that she had got her death blow; that she was killed, &c.

Mr Utter made signs of surrendering to the Indians: proposing a treaty, and while doing so he was killed. Mrs. Utter refused to leave her husband, and three of her children remained with her. One of them, a boy of five years, was immediately seen to fall, shot, upon the dead body of his father, and then Mrs. Utter and the two girls were seen to fall. Mr. Vannorman and his family, Mr. Chase and his family, and myself and mine left the wagons and cattle and hastened on on foot. After we had left our wagons the Indians fell back and we traveled on all night until about daylight. All the provisions saved from the wagons was a loaf of bread, secured by Mr. Chase. At morning we camped under the bank of the river and stayed there all day. Some of us had some fishhooks in our pockets and the ladies made lines with spool-thread they had. We caught some fish. The Indians had dogged our path and were howling about our camp. We supposed they saw us. We traveled at night and lay by by days until we had traveled some sixty or seventy miles, when we became too weak to carry the children further, and were obliged to build wigwams, which we did as well as we could, with willows. Here we lay by entirely. This was on the Owyhee river, about three miles from Fort Boise, then deserted. Before reaching our final camp, we killed and ate two dogs which followed us, and about six miles before reaching that camp a very poor emigrant cow met us, which we killed and ate. By mixing the beef with rosebuds and pusley we made it last us two weeks. We made two wigwams. Mr. Vannorman and family and a young man, two of Mrs. Utter's children, Miss Trimble and her brother, and two sons of Mr. Utter and an infant child of Mrs. Utter were in one wigwam; Mrs. Chase's family and mine were in the other. A few days after we camped we saw Indians camped on Snake river some three miles from us. They were fishing. They brought us salmon, for which we exchanged some of our clothing and ammunition.—This was the only way we could obtain it. At first they would come thus and exchange us salmon every three or four days. They called themselves Shoshones. We found herbs, frogs and muscles along the river which we gathered or caught and ate.—About two or three weeks after we camped, Mr Chase died, probably, as we supposed, from over-eating salmon. Ten days after this Elizabeth Trimble died from starvation; four or five days afterwards, Susan Trimble, her sister, died; the next day Daniel Chase died, and two days after him his brother, Albert, all from the same cause. The living were compelled to eat the dead to preserve their own lives. It was a subject of much and anxious consultation and even of prayer before the eating of the dead was finally determined upon. This determination was unanimous. The flesh of the dead was carefully husbanded and sparingly eaten to make it go as far as possible. Thus the bodies of four children were disposed of. The body of Mr. Chase was exhumed and the first meal from it cooked and about to be eaten when relief came.

The Indians had come and carried away our guns; two from Mr. Vannorman; one from Mr. Chase, and one from me They also took Mr. Vannorman's blanket from him, and they did it somewhat roughly.—At this time we had already traded off some of our clothing for salmon. After the Indians left, Mr. Vannorman said he was going to take his family and leave; "For," said he, "if we do not, the Indians will come to-morrow and strip and kill us." He and his family left our camp that day about noon. They traveled on to Burnt river, as it afterwards appeared. When the command reached there they found six of the bodies killed by the Indians. Four of the children were not found. It is supposed they are now captives among the Indians. The six bodies found were those of Alexis Vannorman and wife,—the latter was scalped,—their son Mark, Sam'l Gleason, and Charles and Henry Utter. The last was about twelve years old, the others were adults. Besides Mr. Myers' family, consisting of himself, wife and five children —the oldest ten years and the youngest one year old—Mrs. Chase and daughter and Miss Trimble were rescued; also, between the camps, in a very emaciated condition, Chaffey and Munson—twelve in all.

About six miles before reaching our final camp, Mr. Munson and Christopher Trimble, the latter a boy of eleven years, were sent forward as an express to the settlements. They went on to Burnt river where they saw Jacob and Joseph Reith, who had taken a wrong road, and were now getting back to the right one. The Reith boys and Chaffey and Munson went on and sent back Christopher Trimble to inform us of their having gone forward for relief. Chaffey and Munson gave out and were afterwards rescued. After getting back, Trimble volunteered and went with the Indians to their camp on Snake river, to stay. After being with them some days he came with them to our camp, when we traded with them for salmon. While he was with us, I inquired of him how far it was to their camp. He said about three miles. I asked him how far it was after crossing the river before their trail was struck. He said but a short distance, and the trail was plain. He inquired why I asked him? I told him if the soldiers came to our relief we would want to come for him. The word *soldier*, which the Indians seemed to understand, excited their curiosity and they soon left our camp and never returned.—After waiting in vain nearly two weeks, without seeing them, Miss Trimble went to the river and called loudly for her brother, without getting any response or seeing him. The next day Mrs. Chase and Mr. Myers went to the river to find the Indians and trade for more salmon. They could not find them. The next day Mr. Myers went again, alone, and fired several shots across the river towards their camp and hallooed loudly, but could not obtain any answer.—He concluded they had gone. On returning to camp, he discovered a track where the wolves had dragged a body. Supposing it might be that of a deer and that he could thus get food, he followed the track a short distance and found two locks of human hair, which resembled Christopher Trimble's. He took it to camp and Miss Trimble recognized it as her brother's.—When the soldiers came they were shown this track, and pursuing it, they found the body of Trimble.

From the first attack until relief came was forty-four or forty five days The saved were not, as has been represented, entirely without clothes, but they were but scantily dressed. Mr. Myers' loss is over $2000.—He is of course entirely destitute. Mrs. Chase and child and Miss Trimble are at Walla-walla.

THE TOPAZ.—The sailors on board British men-of-war appear not to be fervantly enamored with navy discipline, as a general rule. Whenever an opportunity presents itself to them they contrive to bid farewell to their profession, at least under the direction of a British uniform. There must be "something rotten in Denmark."

The *Brother Jonathan*, Capt. Staples, arrived in this port on Friday last, and whilst on her way from Victoria it was discovered that there were four sailors belonging to the *Topaz* on board. The Captain, acting under the belief that his vessel was liable in a heavy fine to the British authorities, at Vancouver Island, if he did not provide for their rendition to the *Topaz*, placed the men in irons. J. J. H. Van Bokkelen, Esq., U. S Commissioner, was informed of the illegal detention of the men on board an American vessel in an American port, and had them immediately brought before him, together with the Captain, under a writ of *habeas corpus*. The result of the investigation was the liberation of the sailors, who, when it was announced to them that they were as free on American soil as Gen. Tilton's negro, who was enjoying the *otium cum dignitate* of nigger freedom under British protection, in Victoria, made rapid tracks for the interior. By late accounts it is rumored they struck a rich lead in the mountains.

From the Register.

Foreign Exports from the Puget Sound District, Washington Territory,

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1860—COMPILED FROM THE BOOKS OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE AT PORT TOWNSEND:

To Victoria.

	Value.
Rough Lumber, 1,025,272 feet,	$10,296 50
Dressed Lumber, 371,554 feet,	6,035 46
Rough Spruce, 9,150 feet,	915 00
Dressed Spruce, 6,192 feet,	1,336 22
Rough Cedar, 738 feet,	14 76
Dressed Cedar, 14,059 feet,	3,168 20
Spars, 100,	3,800 00
Ship-knees, 73,	1,177 00
Shingles, 569,250,	2,458 50
Laths, 177,900	725 10
Pickets, 170,000,	104 00
Doors, 132,	436 00
Windows, 150,	420 00
Cattle, 319,	12,810 00
Horses, 13,	1,900 00
Hogs, 25,	223 00
Sheep, 40,	340 00
Calves, 12,	120 00
Mules, 5,	700 00
Chickens, 24,	12 00
Hides, 28	70 00
Building stone, 180 tons,	360 00
Ox-bows, 2 bundles,	20 00
Saddles, 2,	60 00
Leather, 2 rolls,	20 00
Harness, 1 set,	40 00
Furniture, 1 lot,	200 00
Old Copper, 100 lbs.,	15 00
Salmon, 20 barrels,	200 00
Dry Cod-fish, 2,800 pounds,	280 00
Dried apples, 2 kegs,	20 00
Shark oil, 300 gallons,	650 00
Hard-bread, 314 boxes,	1,490 86
Flour, 340 barrels,	1,840 00
Shorts, 20 barrels,	60 00
Butter, 5 kegs,	150 00
Eggs, 3 boxes,	9 25
Hay, 10 tons,	280 00
Oats, 200 bushels,	150 00
Potatoes, 5,505 bushels,	4,201 25
Turnips, 85 bushels,	57 00
Vegetables, 18 boxes,	70 00
Total,	$57,335 10

To New Westminster.

Rough Lumber, 50,598 feet,	$605 98
Potatoes, 460 bushels,	200 00
Hogs, 30,	380 00
Cattle, 39,	1000 00
Butter, 3 kegs,	60 00
Wool, 28 bales,	2000 00
Furs, 5 packages,	800 00
Total,	$4,945 98

To Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

Rough Lumber, 534,199,	5,420 03
Dressed Lumber, 144,617,	2,169 24
Pickets, 10,935,	100 35
Shingles, 140,000,	901 00
Laths, 35,000,	105 00
Casks, 1 lot,	29 17
Total,	$8,730 79

To Valparaiso.

Rough Lumber, 778,186,	$8,263 70

To Shanghae, China.

Lumber, 150,000 feet,	1,800 00
Spars, 51,	750 00
Total,	$2,550 00

To Hongkong.

Rough Lumber, 835,724 feet,	9,431 68
Dressed Lumber, 29,552 feet,	664 92
Deck Plank, 40,961 feet,	655 37
Mast Fishes, 32,	1,391 67
Timber, 40,520 feet,	487 44
Small spars,	268 00
Total,	$12,899 08

To Guymas.

Rough Lumber, 150,000 feet,	$1,150 00

Hampton Roads.

Rough Lumber, 11,000 feet,	110 00
Spars, 150,	6,390 00
Total,	$6,500 00

Barclay Sound.

Rough Lumber, 30,000 feet,	300 00
Total value of all foreign exports for the quarter,	$102,694 55

COASTWISE EXPORTS SO FAR AS HAVE BEEN REPORTED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

To San Francisco.

Rough Lumber, 2,724,153 feet,	$27,241 53
Dressed Lumber, 189,517 feet,	3,518 86
Laths, 373,300,	1,032 50
Cedar staving, 46 cords,	368 00
Ship-knees, 122,	416 00
Timber, 10,000 feet,	100 00
Spars, 60,	1,000 00
Coal, 615 tons,	3,675 00
Bell, 1,	100 00
Boat, 1,	200 00
Merchandise, 1 box,	160 60
Old copper, 200 pounds,	30 00
Oil, 80 gallons,	40 00
Cranberries, 42 barrels,	302 50
Castings, 3,	30 00
Total,	$38,254 00

Astoria, Oregon.

Oil, 365 gallons,	$182 50
Total amount of coastwise exports so far as reported,	$38,439 81

Recapitulation:

Foreign exports for the quarter,	$102,694 55
Domestic " " " "	38,436 89
Add to this for Domestic or Coastwise exports not reported at the Custom House, and estimated as equal to the amount of all that has been reported,	38,436 89
Total value of all exports for the quarter,	$179,568 33

☞ The mourners who followed the remains of Hon. Delazon Smith, yesterday morning, to the boat, to be taken to his late residence in Linn county, was a large and solemn procession, composed in part of the Masonic fraternity, members of the bar, and members of the press. The boat was thronged with citizens of this city—among them the family of Mr. Hull, at whose house the death took place—who accomdanied the remains from the city. At Oregon City, they were conveyed to the "Oregon Hotel," and there, for a period, laid in state. The business houses of the town were all closed, in the meantime, and every thing that would give solemnity to the occasion was observed.—*Portland News, Tuesday, Nov. 20th.*

☞ A man down East has invented yellow spetacles for making lard look like butter. They are a great saving of expense if worn while eating.

BY EXPRESS AND OVERLAND MAIL.

DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO NOV. 7!

State Election Returns!

Lincoln Elected President!

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Items.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail yesterday morning, we received the Portland Daily *Advertiser* of the 19th inst., from which we clip the following news:

YREKA, Nov. 15, 1860.

The following dispatch was received in Sacramento this morning:

FORT CHURCHILL, Nov. 14, 1860.

The Pony Express with dates from St. Louis to Nov. 7th, has arrived.

NEW YORK.—Lincoln is elected President. New York City has given the fusion ticket 28,00 majority. The State has given about 50,000 majority for Lincoln. All six Union Congressmen are elected in the City.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Massachusetts, outside of Boston, has, as far as heard from, given Lincoln 45,000 majority.

Lincoln has also carried the following States by large majorities: Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In Pennsylvania, Lincoln's plurality is from fifty to seventy thousand over all.

OHIO.—Ohio gives Lincoln 30,000 majority.

NEW JERSEY.—In New Jersey, Pennington has been re-elected in the Third District. Mount, republican is also elected again.

ILLINOIS.—Illinois, scattering returns, Lincoln 5000 ahead.

DELAWARE.—Delaware has gone for Breckinridge by 1500 plurality. Republican Congressman ahead in one district.

MARYMAND.—In Maryland the indications are favorable for Breckinridge. In Baltimore, Breckinridge has 2000 over Bell, and 15,000 over Douglas.

VIRGINIA.—In Virginia, Bell has very large gains.

NORTH CAROLINA.—North Carolina is conceded to Breckinridge.

MISSOURI.—As far as heard from, Missouri Douglas 15,000; Lincoln 11,000; Bell 11,000, and Breckinridge 3,600.

KENTUCKY.—Kentucky is claimed for Bell by 1000. Louisvill, Bell 3,800; Douglas 2,600, and Breckinridge 800.

TENNESSEE.—Probably for Bell. Memphis, Bell 100; Douglas 1700, and Breckinridge 443. Nashville, Bell and Breckinridge 2000 each; Douglas 250.

LOUISIANA.—Louisiana is reported to have gone for Breckinridge. New Orleans, Bell 7,200; Douglass 2,900, and Breckinridge 2600. A private dispatch from New Orleans states that all the States south of Tennessee have gone for Breckinridge.

ALABAMA.—In Mobile, Douglas over Bell 219; over Breckinridge 322.

LINCOLN'S MAJORITY.

The following is the latest by special dispatch:

Massachusetts 70,000; Maine 25,000; New Hampshire 10,000; Indiana 25,000; Pennsylvania 50,000; Rhode Island 50,000; Vermont 40,000; Wisconsin 10,000.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Republicans claim California for Lincoln. As far as heard from he is 999 ahead. Several southern counties not yet heard from, which may alter the vote very materially, and eventually give the State to Douglas.

The last piece of the machinery of the steamer *Granada* has been taken out. It is thought that her boilers will yet be saved.

Espionoza, one of the ringleaders of the fillibusters who went into Lower California from Los Angeles county, recently, has been killed in a fight. The band is committing robberies and murders by wholesale.

The citizens of San Diego have sent relief to the Governor of Lower California.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.—The following, without being strictly accurate, says the Sacramento Union, is perhaps an approximate statement of the result of the late election in regard to the political complexion of the California Legislature. It is founded upon the popular vote and actual returns from most of the counties:

SENATE.—Douglas 9; Lincoln 4; Breckinridge 4.

ASSEMBLY.—Douglass 39; Breckinridge 21; Lincoln 20.

MISCELLANENUS NEWS.

The Pony Express made the last trip across the continent in six days.

The President has made a decision in the case of Gen. Harney. It is not yet promulgated, though it is yet believed he violated the orders of Gen. Scott.

Commander John L. Sanders and Lieut. John T. Barnard, of the Navy, are dead.

Marshal Rynders has been arrested for assaulting Lewis Tappan and his grandson, Silas Holmes, in New York.

Josiah Lee & Co. and Appleton & Co., of Baltimore, suspended to-day.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.—The N. Y. *Herald* of Oct. 11th, says: We understands that the world renowned Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, are about to pay a visit to California, in company with two of their children, for a few weeks. They will sail from New York about the 12th of Nov., with their suite, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer *Fulton*, with dates to Oct. 17, has arrived.

Victor Emanuel entered Naples, Oct. 17. Mazzini has refused to leave Naples. The vote on the annexation to Piedmont was to be taken in Sicily, Oct. 21, in accordance with the vote in the Sardinian Chambers. It is asserted that there was great consternation in the Cabinet of Turin, in consequence of the formal protests of the Russian and Prussian ambassadors against Sardinian invasion of the Kingdom of Naples. The Russian ambassador will demand his passports if no regard is paid to his protest.

Several new forts have been erected on the coast by Austria. Cannonading at Capua was commenced Oct. 9, by the Garibaldians, who had gained fresh positions. The war was suspended twenty-four hours in order to bury the dead. It was recommenced Oct. 10th, and was continued till Oct. 12, when the royalistst retired, as is supposed, to Gaeta, which is a more formidable fortress.

Garibaldi's ministry and pre-dictator at Naples had resigned on his departure.

The sending of additional French troops to Rome had been postponed. French fortifications were being strengthened. A French mail steamer was seized at Naples.

DEATH OF HON. DELAZON SMITH.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of Hon. DELAZON SMITH, who died in this city yesterday morning, at six o'clock and to whose memory we desire to add that tribute which all men deserve, who act well that part on the world's stage, which nature and nature's God assigned them. Hon. DELAZON SMITH was a native of the State of New York, where he was born in 1816, being at the time of his death but forty-four years of age.—The deceased at an early age sought a field for his talents in the Western States, where he occupied many positions of trust and honor at the hands of the Democratic party, of whose principles he was an able and zealous advocate. In 1852, the deceased immigrated from Iowa to this State, where he has since resided in Linn county, which he represented for several years in the Territorial Legislature, and also in the Constitutional Convention. His last public position being as Senator from this State during the first session of Congress, 1859.

In public life, Hon. DELAZON SMITH was an unswerving partizan, one, too, who never yielded a single political point without a gallant defence, and in the many campaigns through which his party has passed in this State, and in the many triumphs it has achieved, much of the glory which has accrued from the victories thus gained may be attributed to him whose voice is now hushed in the silence of the tomb—and whose eyes are closed in that sleep which knows no waking. Peace be to his ashes! He has passed into that misty region where no human eye can penetrate, and as the sombre curtain of death has fallen upon his life, so let each of us cast into oblivion all thoughts of past differences, and forgetful of his follies, let us cherish the memory of his many virtues, and extend that sympathy and consolation to his afflicted widow and family, that the position, the merits, and the many good deeds of the deceased deserved.—*Portland Daily Advertiser, Nov. 19th,*

☞ The niggers who kicked up the row in the Victoria Theater on the night of the 3d inst., have been tried and acquitted. Judge Cameron said the verdict was a just one.

☞ Services on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 29, at St. John's Chapel, at 11 A. M.

D. ELLIS WILLES, Minister.

MARRIED,

In Olympia, on the evening of Nov. 20th, at the Washington Hotel, by Rev. D. ELLIS WILLES, Mr. MYRICK FOLSOM, of Sawamish county, and Miss ANNA B. HUTCHINSON, of San Francisco.

In Steilacoom, on the 14th inst., by Rev. Geo. W. Sloan, Mr. A. W. WEBB and Miss JOANNA O'TOOLE.

Nov. 5th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. B. Royal, Mr. THOS. CORNELL and Miss N. ADELAIDE MILLER, of Whidby's Island, W. T.

DIED,

In Seabeck, Nov. 11th, WALTER J. WILLIAMS, late master of British bark Sea Nymph.

Episcopal Service.

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.

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

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

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

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

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

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.

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,
3m1 Olympia, W. T.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Washington Territory Bible Society will hold its semi-annual meeting at the M. E. Church, in Olympia, on the second Sabbath of December, prox., (9th) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All persons interested in the universal distribution of the Bible, are earnestly solicited to be present.

N. DOANE,
Mem. of Ex. Committee.

Olympia, Nov. 22, 1860.

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.

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

I. O. O. F.

The members of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend a special meeting of the Lodge to be held at the Lodge Room in Olympia on Saturday, Dec. 1st, 1860, at 7 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance is expected, as business of vital importance to the interests of the order will come before the Lodge.

B. CALLAGHAN,
R. Secretary.

NOTICE!

Selling off at Cost!!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL THOSE indebted to me either by note or book account, to call and settle up, on or before the

First Day of January, next.

All accounts not settled after said date, will be placed in proper hands for collection according to law.

N. B. Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., will be sold at cost.

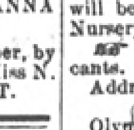
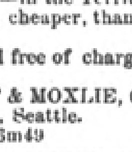
Call early and get bargains.

M. BETTMAN.

Olympia, November 1, 1860. 50td

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

Gangloff, Moxlie & Co., *Proprietors.*


HAVE THE LARGEST amount of the best
TREES


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

☞ Catalogues furnished free of charge to applicants.

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

Olympia, Oct. 26, 1860. 6m49

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sign of the Big Collar.

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

REMOVED

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

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

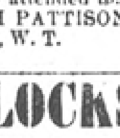
and all other articles in his line of business.

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

J. H. KELLETT.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1860. 6m32

Washington Nursery.



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

HUGH PATTISON.

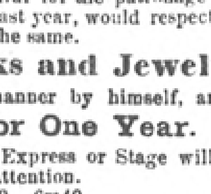
Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.
Oct. 19, 1860. 6m48

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

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,
60y SAN FRANCISCO.

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.

LIVER INVIGORATOR

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

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

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

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

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

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

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

CATHARTIC PILLS.

PRICE THREE DIMES.

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

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

Sold by the Druggists everywhere, and by

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

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND 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 RAST TEN YEARS,

sufficiently tests its reputation.

The Cases are branded

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY

NONE OTHER IS GUNUINE.

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

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

UREKA WHISKEY.

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

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

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

None Other is Genuine.

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

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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1859. 9tf

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

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

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & GERMAN Hardware, Iron, Steel, NAILS, Paints, Oils,

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

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELFANDHEAVYHARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS!

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

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

D. PHILLIPS & SON

OFFER FOR SALE

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

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

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

PACIFIC RESTAURANT!

(FORMERLY PACIFIC HOUSE.)

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

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

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

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

The house will be kept on the restaurant principle,

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT!

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

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

REBECCA HOWARD.

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

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR has recently 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.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL

April 22, 1854. 33ly

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

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

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

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Dec. 5, 1859.

Laws of the United States.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER CXXXIV.

An Act to change the location of the Custom House for the District of Brazos de Santiago, from Point Isabel to Brownsville, in the State of Texas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the the custom house of said district be, and the same is hereby, changed from Point Isabel to Brownsville; that the port of entry heretofore existing at Point Isabel aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby abolished, and that Brownsville aforesaid be, and the same is hereby, created a port of entry for said district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of said district shall henceforth keep his office at Brownsville aforesaid, and the same shall be removed, under such instructions as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a deputy collector of customs shall reside and keep his office at Brazos de Santiago aforesaid, who shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter and clear vessels

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, merchandise of whatever description, transported in bond to the port of entry hereby created, from any other port or place in the United States, via Brazos Harbor, may, on their arrival in said harbor, be transhipped, under such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe in other vessels for transportation via the Rio Grande to Brownsville aforesaid; and any goods, wares or merchandise, of any description whatever, imported into said district via said harbor, from any foreign country, may in like manner be transhipped to said port of entry as herein provided, for goods, wares, and merchandise transhipped in bond.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no bond, obligation, power of attorney, or other instrument having legal force, and given or taken with reference to the custom house of said district, before the passage of this act, shall by this reason be in any manner impaired, but the same shall nevertheless remain valid.

Approved, June 16, 1860.

CHAPTER CXXXV.

An Act to amend an Act regulating the Diplomatic and Consular System of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth of June next the kingdom of Sardinia be ranked in schedule A of the consular and diplomatic bill approved Aug. eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty six, with Russia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, and China.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a representative to the kingdom of Sardinia, of the grade of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, who shall receive for his services an annual compensation of twelve thousand dollars; and a secretary of legation, who shall receive for his services an annual compensation of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts fixing the rank and the compensation of the representative of the United States and the secretary of legation at Sardinia be, and the same are hereby repealed, so far as the same are inconsistent with this act.

Approved, June 16, 1860.

CHAPTER CXXXVI.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act in addition to the acts Prohibiting the Slave Trade."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to enter into contract with any person or persons, society or societies, or body corporate, for a term not exceeding five years, to receive from the United States through their duly constituted agent or agents, upon the coast of Africa, all negroes, mulattos, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade, by commanders of the United States armed vessels, and to provide the said negroes, mulattos, and persons of color with comfortable clothing, shelter, and provisions for a period not exceeding one year from the date of their being landed on the coast of Africa, at a price in no case to exceed one hundred dollars for each person so clothed, sheltered, and provided with food: *Provided*, That any contract so made as aforesaid may be renewed by the President from time to time as found necessary for periods not to exceed five years on each renewal.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue instructions to the commanders of the armed vessels of the United States, directing them whenever it shall be practicable, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to proceed directly to the coast of Africa, and there deliver to the agent or agents of the United States all negroes, mulattos, and persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade, afterwards bringing the captured vessels and persons engaged in prosecuting the slave trade to the United States for trial and adjudication.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby, authorized to take immediate measures in his discretion in accordance with existing laws, and with the provisions of the first section of this act, for removing to the coast of Africa, and there providing with food, shelter, and clothing for a term not exceeding one year from the date of landing in Africa the captured Africans recently landed in the southern district of Florida, and that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

Approved, June 16, 1860.

CHAPTER CXXXVII.

An Act to facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by Electric Telegraph.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for sealed proposals, to be received for sixty days after the passage of this act, (and the fulfilment of which shall be guaranteed by responsible parties, as in the case of bids for mail contracts,) for the use by the government of a line or lines of magnetic telegraph, to be constructed within two years from the thirty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty, from some point or points on the west line of the State of Missouri, by any route or routes which the said contractors may select, (connecting at such point or points by telegraph with the cities of Washington, New Orleans, New York, Charleston, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities in the Atlantic, Southern and Western States) to the city of San Francisco, in the State of California, for a period of ten years, and shall award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, provided such proffer does not require a larger amount per year from the United States than forty thousand dollars: and permission is hereby granted to the said parties to whom said contract may be awarded, or a majority of them, and their aseigns, to use until the end of the said term, such unoccupied public lands of the United States as may be necessary for the right of way and for the purpose of establishing stations for repairs along said line, not exceeding at any station one quarter-section of land, such stations not to exceed one in fifteen miles on an average of the whole distance, unless said lands shall be required by the government of the United States for railroad or other purposes, and provided that no right to pre-empt any of said lands under the laws of the United States shall inure to said company, their agents or servants, or to any other person or persons: *Provided*, That no such contract shall be made until the said line shall be in actual operation, and payments thereunder shall cease whenever the contractors fail to comply with their contract; that the government shall at all times be entitled to priority in the use of the line or lines, and shall have the privilege, when authorized by law, of connecting said line or lines by telegraph with any military posts of the United States, and to use the same for government purposes: *And provided also*, That said line or lines, except such as may be constructed by the government to connect said line or lines with the military posts of the United States during the term of said contract, on payment of the regular charges for transmission of dispatches; *And provided also*, That such charges shall not exceed three dollars for a single dispatch of ten words, with the usual proportionate deductions upon dispatches of greater length, provided that nothing herein contained shall confer upon the said parties any exclusive right to construct a telegraph to the Pacific, or debar the government of the United States from granting, from time to time, similar franchises and privileges to other parties.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said contractors, or their assigns, shall have the right to construct and maintain, through any of the territories of the United States, a branch line, so as to connect their said line or lines with Oregon; and that they shall have the permanent right of way for said line or lines, under, or over, any unappropriated public lands and waters in the said territories, by any route or routes which the said contractors may select, with the free use during the said term of such lands as may be necessary for the purpose of establishing stations for repairs along said line or lines, not exceeding, at any station, one quarter-section of land, such stations not to exceed one in fifteen miles on an average of the whole distance; but should any of said quarter sections be deemed essential by the government, or any company acting under its authority, for railroad purposes the said contractors shall relinquish the occupancy of so much as may be necessary for the railroad, receiving an equal amount of land for like use in its stead.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if, in any year during the continuance of the said contract, the business done for the government, as hereinbefore mentioned, by such contractors or their assigns, shall at the ordinary rate of charges for private message exceed the price contracted to be paid as aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon said accounts being duly authenticated, certify the amount of such excess to Congress: *Provided*, That the use of the line be given, at any time, of cost, to the coast survey, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Observatory, for scientific purposes: *And provided further*, That messages received from any individual, company, or corporation, or from any telegraph lines connecting with this line at either of its termini, shall be impartially transmitted in the order of their reception, excepting that the dispatches of the government shall have priority: And provided further, That Congress shall at any time have the right to alter or amend this act.

Approved, June 16, 1860.

CHAPTER CXXXVIII.

An Act making appropriation for the payment of the expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as has not been heretofore paid, appropriated by the act of March third, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for the payment of the expenses of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Minnesota, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the State of Minnesota.

Approved, June 16, 1860.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

An Act to relinquish the Title of the United States to certain lands occupied by the City of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all right, title, interest or claim of the United States in and to the land occupied by the city of Baton Rouge, in the State of Louisiana, lying between Florida street on the north and South Boulevard on the south, as shown by an original map of said city, on file in the office of the clerk of the sixth judicial district court of Louisiana, at East Baton Rouge, on the fourteenth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty, be, and the same is hereby, relinquished to the mayor and council of the city of Baton Rouge, in trust for the several use and benefit of the owners of lots therein, according to their respective interests: Provided, This act shall only be construed as quit-claim on the part of the United States, and shall not affect the interests of third parties, nor preclude a judicial investigation in relation to the title to all or any portion of the lands hereby relinquished.

Approved, June 16, 1860.

CHAPTER CXL.

An Act to change the name of the ship "Rockall" to "Massachusetts."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of the American built ship Rockall of Boston, purchased by the State of Massachusetts for service as a school ship be, and the same is hereby, changed to Massachusetts, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue the necessary papers in accordance with this act.

Approved, June 16, 1860.

CHAPTER CXLI.

An Act recognizing the survey of the Grand Cheniere Island, State of Louisiana, as approved by the Surveyor-General, and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the anomalous survey of the Grand Cheniere Island, in the southwestern district of Louisiana, as approved by R. W. Boyd, surveyor-general, on the twenty-eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, be, and the same is hereby confirmed, and persons residing thereon at the date of this act who, according to the pre-emption laws now in force, would be entitled to a pre-emption, shall be allowed such right on the lands referred to in this bill; but such preference right shall be confined to the single subdivision of land upon which the party may reside, and shall exceed, in no case, one hundred and sixty acres.

Approved, June 16, 1860.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS method of luforming 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.

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.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

3m51

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE ISSUED by the clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, and to me directed, I have levied upon and will proceed to sell according to law, at the residence of W. N. Horton in the town of Olympia, in said district, on Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1860, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described premises:

Lots six and seven in block eleven, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, in Swan's addition to the town of Olympia, seized and taken into execution as the property of W. N. Horton, and sufficient thereof to be sold to satisfy the judgment of foreclosure of the said District Court at its September term, 1860, in favor of Wm. G. Dunlap, plaintiff, against W. N. Horton, defendant, amounting to five hundred and one dollars and thirty-eight cents, with interest from May 20, 1858, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per month, with costs.

WM. BILLINGS,
Sheriff of Thurston County, W. T.

Olympia, Nov. 9, 1860. 4w51

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.

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.
20 cases bleached and brown SHEETINGS.
60 cases bleached SHIRTINGS, all widths.
75 cases Favorite Brands PRINTS.
20 cases DENINS. 50 cases Tickings.
20 cases 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, Jaconetts, French Muslins, Cambric 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 AMELICAN 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.,
3m50 San Francisco.

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLER'S ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

C. 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 Manillas.
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 an 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 and very extensive sales in California, has been pronounced by the public to be superior, not only as a beverage of general use, to any other article competing against it, but is

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

Is prepared expressly to meet such exigencies, and to act as we know it will act, as an antidote, we confidently prescribe it as the very best article in the country. The name of "Aromatic 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 article of Gin, and to call it by its right name. The success attending its introduction and extensive sale in California is a sufficient guarantee of the high appreciation of the article by consumers.

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

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

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

WM. H. DALY,
Sole Importer,
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,.....$10 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

DISSOLUTION.

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

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

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

BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, AND PORK

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

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

Olympia, July 27, 1860. 36y

NEW BOOKS!

G. K. WILLARD & SON

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM

NEW YORK,

A large assortment of CHOICE

BOOKS,

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

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

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

Olympia, Nov. 4, 1859. 50tf

NEW STORE

AND

NEW FIRM.

AT

TUM WATER!

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

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

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

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

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

S. BETTMAN. L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

FORWARDING,

Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

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

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

J. 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.

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

MOUND PRAIRIE ACADEMY.

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

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

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

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

Board can be had at very reasonable rates.

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

Mound Prairie, W. T., Oct. 1, 1860. 46:3

New Goods!

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

100 Cast and Steel Plows of various sizes.

50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking STOVES,

25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;

A general assortment of Tin-ware;

Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;

AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;

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

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

—Also—

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

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,

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

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

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

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—In the Land Office. no.7y.

J. B. PAINTER,

(LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER,)

DEALER IN

Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards,

And Printer's Stock generally,

132 *Clay Street, near Sansome,*

11y *SAN FRANCISCO.*

L. B. HASTINGS,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

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

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 5tf

Andrew J. Moses,

AUCTIONEER,

Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

C. CROSBY & CO.

TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

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

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

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

FOWLER & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

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

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1859. 9tf