PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

JAMES LODGE,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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Agricultural.

From the Oregon Farmer.

Cost of Producing Pork and Wheat.

NEEDY, Oregon, Dec. 20, 1860.

ED. OGN. FARMER—In the *Farmer* of Dec. 5th you ask the question, How much is a bushel of wheat worth, if fed to hogs, at the present price of pork—3c. per pound? Having just finished reading the last number of the *Farmer*, and seeing no answer to your question, I will answer it:—80 cents per bushel, if ground and fed to hogs of middling quality.

My way of feeding is to take the chopped wheat and make thin swill for stock hogs, but thick for fattening,—always a little sour. Some of my neighbors say, for fattening they prefer feeding the dry chop, giving water to drink. For your information, and the many readers of the *Farmer*, I will state that I have kept a strict account of the quantity of grain necessarily consumed by common hogs, to make 100 pounds of good pork, for eight consecutive years, and find that 500 pounds of chopped wheat will make 100 of pork. Add toll for grinding, and we have nearly the quantity of ten bushels to the 100 pounds of pork. This statement will enable you at any given price for pork to arrive at the value of a bushel of wheat by simply dividing the price of 100 pounds of pork by 10.

Now, Mr. Editor, having answered your question, I will volunteer my services and tell you how much a bushel of wheat, corn, barley, potatoes and apples, will cost, respectively, taking as a basis two dollars per day, including a span of horses, use of a waggon, plow, harness and board for man and team. First let me say that my calculation will be made giving the net cost of production, and will add cost of seed, use of land and cost of hauling to market, separately, so that by comparison of localities and difference in soils, any man may know about what he can do at farming.

I am 20 miles from Oregon City; I farm land that has yielded 33 bushels of wheat per acre, on an average for the last three years, and other grain in proportion. Now for the cost:

Plowing sowing and harrowing, per acre(including two plowings for wheat).....	$4 50
Reaping, binding and shocking.....	2 50
Hauling and threashing.....	4 12½
One and a-half bushels of seed at 50c per bush.	75
Total, per acre.....	$11 87½

Divided by 33 gives 35-32-33c per bushel.—Use of land $5 per acre, 15c. and hauling 20c. per bushel.

Use of land and hauling.....	35c
Add cost of production.....	35 32-33
Whole cost in market.....	70 32-33

Barley may be raised for 50 cents per bushel; oats, 40c; potatoes, 15c; apples, 30c; corn, $1 20. All these varieties of farm produce can be raised and hauled 20 miles at the above rates, provided you are willing to work hard yourself, and work your team hard for $2 per day and get nothing for the use of the capital invested in horses, wagons, harness, plows and harrows, and can raise 33 bushels per acre of wheat, 40 of barley, 45 of oats, 20 of corn—ripe and sound, fit for market—200 of potatoes, and sell all your apples—good, bad and indifferent—and don't have to pay ferriage or toll, and are content to lay on mother earth with your blanket for your only cover, eat a cold snack yourself and take feed for your team with you when engaged in hauling off your crop, making sure to have your teaming done before the rainy season fairly sets in.

J. D. GARRETT.

Wheat and Pork.

SOUTH TUALATIN, Jan. 16, 1861.

EDITOR OREGON FARMER—I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper from its first appearance up to the present time. In it I have found much that was instructing, interesting, and at times amusing. We have had a variety of subjects discussed, *pro* and *con*, and we have gathered much information therefrom. There is much to be gained by a free expression of opinions and experience in matters of interest to the farming community. I have been expecting, for some time, to see an answer to your question, viz: "How much is wheat worth when used to fatten pork at 8c. per pound?" but as yet I have seen none. I will now give my experience on that subject, hoping thus to call out others, that we may be enabled to ascertain something near what our pork costs us.

I put up six small hogs, and fed them about five weeks. During that length of time I fed them 28 bushels of wheat and 20 bushels of potatoes, making 48 bushels altogether. When I killed them I had 1200 lbs. of pork. This at 8 cents per lb. would be $96; being $2 per bushel for the wheat and potatoes fed to them. This is my experience in fattening hogs.

There was but very little wheat sown in this part of the country last fall. Produce being so low, the farmers appear, Micawber-like, to be waiting for something to "turn up" in their favor. So far as my knowledge extends, I do not think there is enough wheat now in the ground to supply home demands, were it not for the surplus on hand of the old crop. I think this is wrong. I consider it our duty to raise a surplus every year, that we may in this way establish a firm market for our produce. I consider this to be the true remedy for hard times, so far as the farmers are concerned.

A word in regard to our wants. We want a steady market for our surplus produce. We want better roads to enable us to get our grain to some shipping point. And we want an emigration of young marriageable ladies. Not the coquettes of fashionable society, nor the parlor dolls who spend their time smattering bad French, or worse Italian; but we want the true domestic ladies. Those whose education and disposition would render them suitable companions for the men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

A YOUNG BACHELOR.

The President's Message on the National Crisis.

In the House of Representatives, January 9, the Speaker presented a message from the President. He says at the opening of the session he called attention to the dangers of the Union, and recommended such measures of relief as he believed would have the effect to tranquilize the country, and save it from the perils in which it is needlessly and unfortunately placed. It is not necessary to repeat this opinion and recommendation. His opinions then expressed remain unchanged. He regrets to say that matters, instead of becoming better, are still worse, and hope is diminished. Alluding to the condition of South Carolina, he says there is no other alternative but to collect the revenue and protect the public property, as far as practicable, under existing laws. His duty is to execute and not to make the laws. The right and duty to use military and naval force against those who illegally resist the Federal Government are clear and indisputable, but the present state of things was beyond executive control.

We are in the midst of a great revolution, and he recommends to Congress to act in the present emergency. To Congress is reserved the power to declare war and remove the grievances that might lead to war and restore peace to the country—on them rests the responsibility.

After eulogizing the blessings conferred by Union, he says: Should it persist, the calamity will be as severe in Southern as in Northern States. The secession movement is chiefly made on an apprehension as to the sentiments of a majority of several of the Northern States. Let the question be transferred from the political assembly to the ballot-box. The people will redress their grievance. In Heaven's name, let the trial be made before we plunge into the assumptiotion that there is no other alternative. Let us have reflection. Would that South Carolina had reflected. He appeals to Congress to say, in their might, the Union shall and must be preserved by all Constitutional means. He recommends Congress to devote themselves to prompt action, with a view to peace. A division on the line of 36° 30' is suggested, as calculated to produce an adjustment. It was an imputation on members to say they will hesitate a moment. The danger is on us. In several of the States, forts and arsenals have been seized by aggressive acts. Congress should endeavor to give the difficulties a peaceful solution.

He states reasons why he had refrained from sending troops to Charleston harbor, believing this would have furnished the pretext, if not the provocation, on the part of South Carolina, for aggression. Referring to Major Anderson, he says that officer could not, before he left Fort Moultrie, have held that fort forty-eight or sixty hours. He had warned his countrymen of its danger; he felt that the duty was faithfully but imperfectly performed.

CRITTENDEN'S COMPROMISE SCHEME.—Mr. Crittenden has submitted his proposition for compromise in the shape of a joint resolution providing for its reference to the people at the ballot-box for settlement. It embodies amendments to the Constitution, re-establishing the Missouri Compromise Line only that it distinctly establishes slavery South of 36° 30'; promises protection of Slavery South of that line; restricts Congress from abolishing slavery in forts, dock yards, etc., within the limits of the Slave States; or District of Columbia while it exists in Maryland or Virginia; or from prohibiting the inter-slave trade; that Congress shall pay the value of all fugitives escaping from United States officers, and reclaim the cost from the county wherin the rescue occurs; that the Constitution shall never be amendable in any of the clauses recognizing slavery in any form. Mr. Crittenden's proposition maintains the Fugitive Slave Law as it is, declares all personal liberty bills unconstitutional and void, and then advocates an amendment of the existing Fugitive Slave Law, as a matter of policy.—As this is presented now as the *ultimatum* of the South, I enclose it in full. [It is given in another column] At the same time let me say that I have no idea that it will receive the sanction of Congress, for the simple reason, if there were no other, that it never can be ratified by two-thirds of the States.— *Corrrespondence of the Bulletin.*

☞ A celebrated writer says: No woman can be a lady who can wound or mortify the feelings of another. No matter how beautiful, how refined, how cultivated she may be, she is really coarse, and the innate vulgarity of her nature manifests itself here. Uniformly kind, courteous and polite treatment of all persons is one mark of a true woman.

☞ The best Purifyer of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodine of Potass. 6m18

NAPLES—1860.

INSCRIBED TO ROBERT C. WATERSTON, OF BOSTON.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

In the introduction of this beautiful poem to our readers, we take the liberty of mentioning, without the author's permission, that a lovely girl of seventeen, Helen Waterston, daughter of Rev. Mr. Waterston, of Boston, and grand daughter of the venerable Josiah Quincy, lies buried in the Protestant Cemetery at Naples. A verse of our poet's is on her tombstone:—

Fold her, O Father, in thine arms,
And let her henceforth be
A messenger of love between
Our human hearts and thee.
—*Eds. Independent.*

I give thee joy!—I know to thee
The dearest spot on earth must be
Where sleeps thy loved one by the summer sea.

Where, near her sweetest poet's tomb
The land of Virgil gave thee room
To lay thy flower with her perpetual bloom.

I know that when the sky shut down
Behind thee on the gleaming town,
On Baiæ's baths and Posillippo's crown;

And through thy tears, the mocking day
Burned Ischia's mountain lines away;
And Capri melted in its sunny bay.

Through thy great farewell sorrow shot
The sharp pang of a bitter thought
That slaves must tread around that holy spot.

Thou knewest not the land was blest
In giving thy beloved rest,
Holding the fond hope closer to her breast.

That every sweet and saintly grave
Was freedom's prophecy, and gave
The pledge of heaven to sanctify and save.

That pledge is answered. To thy ear
The unchained city sends its cheer,
And, turned to joy, the muffled bells of fear

Ring Victor in. The land sits free
And happy by the summer sea,
And Bourbon Naples now is Italy!

She smiles above her broken chain
The languid smile that follows pain,
Stretching her cramp'd limbs to the sun again.

Oh, joy for all, who hear her call
From Camaldoli's convent wall
And Elmo's towers, to freedom's carnival!

A new life breathes among her vines
And olives, like the breath of pines
Blown downward from the breezy Apennines.

Lean, oh my friend, to meet that breath,
Rejoice as one who witnesseth
Beauty from ashes rise and life from death!

Thy sorrow shall no more be pain,
Its tears shall fall in sunlit rain
Writing the grave with flowers: "Arisen again!"

Toll on, toll on—
A son of man is passing to his rest,
A wayward child hath sought its parent's breast;
Toll on, Toll on.

Bear on the dead!
On the dark bier the home-come wanderer lies,
Dimm'd is the lustre of those rayless eyes,
Their light is fled.

On, slowly on:
The varying dreams of love, of pride, of power;
The aspiring hopes of many a lofty hour,
With him are gone.

FASHIONABLE WOMEN.—Fashion kills more women than care and sorrow. Obedience to fashion is a greater transgression of the laws of woman's nature, a greater injury to her mental and physical constitution, than the hardships of poverty and neglect. The slave woman at her task will live and grow old, and see two or three generations of her mistresses fade and pass away. The washerwoman, with scarce a ray of hope to cheer her toils, will live to see her fasionable sisters all die around her. The kitchen maid is hearty and strong, when her lady has to be nursed like a sick baby. It is a sad truth that fashion-pampered women are almost worthless for all the great purposes of human life. They have but little force of character, they have still less power of moral will, and quite as little physcical energy. They live for no great purpose in life; they accomplish no worthy ends. They are only doll-forms in the hands of milliners and servants to be dressed and fed to order. They dress nobody, they feed nobody, they instruct nobody, they bless nobody, and they save nobody. They write no books, they set no rich examples of womanly virtue and life. If they rear children, servants and nurses do all, save to conceive and give them birth. And when reared what are they? What do they ever amount to, but weaker scions of the old stock? Who ever heard of a fashionable woman's child exhibiting any virtue or power of mind for which it became eminent? Read the biographies of eminent men and women. Not one of them had a fashionable mother. They nearly all sprung from women of excellent common sense, who had about as little to do with fashion, as with the changing clouds.

SPAIN.—A new census taken in Spain, gives the population of that country at 15,361,000. The area of Spain being 194,782 square miles, gives a density of seventy-nine to the square mile, or about one-third that of Great Britain. Madrid, with 261,170 inhabitants, is the only city of 200,000.

THE GREAT NORTH WEST.—The census returns are now so nearly completed that we can approximate closely to the population of the north west. It will stand about as follows:—Ohio, 2,500,000; Indiana, 1,400,000; Illinois, 1,600,000; Wisconsin, 900,000; Michigan, 750,000; Iowa, 760,000; Minnesota, 180,000. Total 8,030,000.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 30th.

The Ultimatum of the South.

CRITTENDEN'S COMPROMISE PLAN.

In our Washington correspondence, some comments are made upon the Joint Resolutions submitted to the United States Senate, by Senator Crittenden of Kentucky. They are as follows:

WHEREAS, the Union is in danger, and it is difficult, if not impossible for Congress to concur by the requisite majority, so as to enable it to take such measures, to recommend the States such amendments to the Constitution as are necessary to avert the danger.

WHEREAS, in so great an emergency the opinion and judgment of the people ought to be heard: Therefore,

Resolved, That provision be made by law without delay for taking the sense of the people, and submitting to them the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring: That the following articles be, and they are hereby, proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, when ratified by conventions of three-fourths of the several States:

Art. 1. In all the territory of the United States now held or hereafter acquired, situate north of latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited, while such territory shall remain under territorial government. In all the territory south of said line of latitude slavery of the African race is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress; but shall be protected as property by all the departments of the territorial government during its continuance; and when any territory north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without slavery, as the constitution of such new State may provide.

Art. 2. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction, and situate within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves.

Art. 3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, so long as it exists in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland, or either, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, nor without just compensation first made to such owners of slaves as do not consent to such abolishment. Nor shall Congress at any time prohibit officers of the Federal Government or members of Congress, whose duties require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their slaves and holding them, as such, during the time their duties may require them to remain there, and afterwards taking them from the District.

Art. 4. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to a territory in which slaves are by law permitted to be held, whether that transportation be by land, navigable rivers, or by the sea.

Art. 5. That, in addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide, that the United States shall pay to the owner who shall apply for it, the full value of his fugitive slave, in all cases, when the Marshal, or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest, said fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave, under the said clause of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. And in all such cases, when the United States shall pay for such fugitive, they shall have the right, in their own name, to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation or rescue was committed, and to recover from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the said county, after it has paid said amount to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong doers, or rescuers, by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave, in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

Art. 6. No future amendment of the Constitution shall affect the five preceding articles, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of said Constitution, and no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress any power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any of the States by whose laws it is or may be allowed or permitted.

AND WHEREAS, also, besides those causes of dissension embraced in the foregoing amendments proposed to the Constitution of the United States, there are others which come within the jurisdiction of Congress, and may be remedied by its legislative power; and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of Congress, as far as its power will extend, to remove all just cause for the popular discontent and agitation which now disturbs the peace of the country and threatens the stability of its institutions; therefore

1. *Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress assembled: That the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves are in strict pursuance of the plain and mandatory provisions of the Constitution, and have been sanctioned as valid and Constitutional by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States; that the slaveholding States are entitled to the faithful observance and execution of those laws, and that they ought not to be repealed or so modified or changed as to impair their efficiency; and that laws ought to be made for the punishment of those who attempt, by rescue of the slave or other illegal means, to hinder or defeat the due execution of said laws.

2. That all State laws which conflict with the Fugitive Slave acts, or any other constitutional acts of Congress, or which in their operation impede, hinder, or delay the free course and due execution of any of said acts, are null and void by the plain provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Yet those State laws, void as they are, have given color to practices and led to consequences which have obstructed the due administration and execution of acts of Congress, and especially the acts for the delivery of fugitive Slaves, and have thereby contributed much to the discord and commotion now prevailing. Congress, therefore, in the present perilous juncture, do not deem it improper respectfully and earnestly to recommend the repeal of those laws to the several States which have enacted them, or such legislative corrections or explanations of them as may prevent their being used or perverted to such mischievous purposes.

3. That the act of the eighteenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the Fugitive Slave law, ought to be so amended as to make the fee of the commissioner, mentioned in the eighth section of the Act, equal to amounts, in the cases decided by him, whether his decision be in favor or against the claimant. And to avoid misconstruction, the last clause of the fifth section of said Act, which authorizes the person holding a warrant for the arrest or detention of a fugitive slave to summon to his aid the *posse comitatus*, and which declares it to be the duty of all good citizens to assist him in its execution, ought to be so amended as to expressly limit the authority and duty in cases in which there shall be resistance, or danger of resistance or rescue.

SEC. 4. That the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade, and especially those prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States, ought to be made effectual, and ought to be thoroughly executed, and all further enactments necessary to those ends ought to be promptly made.

Extracts from the Report of Secretary of War.

We clip the following extracts from the Report of Hon. John B. Floyd, relative to Washington Territory, December 3, 1860:

MARCH FROM ST. LOUIS TO OREGON RIVER.

It was, in my judgment, a matter of the first importance, in a military point of view, to ascertain the practicability of moving bodies of men from the thickly populated parts of the Mississippi valley to the Pacific coast within such a space of time as to make them available for service there. I took active measures to have a road constructed, with the appropriations for that purpose, from Walla Walla, on the Oregon river, across the mountain ranges, to Fort Benton, on the head of the Missouri river. At an early period last season the detachment of recruits amounting to three hundred men embarked at St. Louis on the 3d day of May; on two steamboats of light draught, and with all the necessary appliances for such a march, set out on the journey. The season was the least propitious of any for some years, as the water was very low from failure of rains in the spring and of the usual quantity of snow during the winter amongst the Rocky Mountain renge. But, notwithstanding this disadvantage, the expedition made good progress, reached Fort Benton by the 2d day of July without any material hinderance, and took up their line of march for the Pacific. Transportation had been provided for them, and although there was some little delay in its reaching the command, it caused no material detention and resulted in no inconvenience. After a prosperous march of less than sixty days from Fort Benton, the command arrived in safety and good condition at Fort Walla Walla. This march, covering a distance of three thousand miles by water and six hundred by land, has been made in the space of five months, (during one of which the troops were halted,) through an unknown and wilderness country, with no great additional expense beyond that of an ordinary march, and without any serious accident.

Although the movement was an experiment alone, it has demonstrated the important fact that this line of intercommunication can be made available for moving large bodies of men from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and will constitute the means by which we can defend our possessions in that remote territory against any force that can be brought against it. Indeed, we can concentrate by this line, in the course of three or at most four months, on the Pacific, a stronger force than could be put there by any other power in the space of a year or probably a much longer time.

This route, for military purposes, deserves the fostering care of Congress, and with comparatively a small sum of money spent upon the removal of obstacles from the Missouri river, and some additional expenditure on the road, this line would constitute a most valuable improvement, second only, and hardly second for military purposes, to any of the projected lines of railroads to the Pacific. It may be fairly doubted whether any means of transportation whatever would be capable of conveying a very large army, with its baggage, artillery, horses, and munitions of war, to the Pacific in so short a space of time and at so small a cost as it might be done on this.

A considerable portion of this Missouri route, from the headwaters of that river to the Oregon, passes through a country capable of sustaining a large population. It is mountainous, but the climate is salubrious and the soil is well adapted to grazing.—There are good grounds to believe that the mountains abound in rich veins of precious metals.

The march of troops through this region keeps in subordination the Indian tribes upon the route; and this is a matter of great importance to the northern settlements of Washington Territory, now rapidly increasing, and where the Indians are numerous, warlike, and powerful.

STEAMER FOR PUGET'S SOUND.

The settlements on Puget's Sound and the adjacent waters are exposed to the incursions of warlike Indians from the British and Russian provinces. These Indians come down in large canoes which carry from fifty to one hundred warriors, and move with great speed. There can be no warning of their approach, and pursuit with ordinary means is of course out of the question. It is very necessary, therefore, to have a steamer for that purpose. The Massachusetts, a ship with an auxiliary steam power belonging to the Quartermaster's department, has been, and is now, used for this purpose; but it is not at all suitable, and is expensive. It is proposed to sell her and substitute a suitable steamer. She should be a good strong sea boat, of light draught—about six feet—not large, and of considerable speed. She would be very useful as a transport as well as for the purpose mentioned, and ought to be constructed specially for the service.

MANUFACTURES ON THE PACIFIC.—We trust that the success which has hitherto attended the manufacture of woolen blankets on the Pacific Coast, has by this time convinced the doubters, that there is ample field for all such enterprises here.—Nothing but the exorbitant rates of interest commanded by money prevents the immediate establishment of a hundred factories in the different branches of industry, and in no channel could there be found safer investment than in the manufacture of goods to supply the demands of our rather extravagant population. Even Oregon, the last admitted of all our States, has a woolen manufactory, the samples of which exibited at the late fair, were said to be equal to anything of foreign workmanship.—*San Francisco Mirror.*

KISSING.—The New Haven News and the Hartford Post seem to be very nearly out of other business, and have lately gone into a discussion of the science of kissing. As the editors seem to be differently situated as to domestic affairs, probably they are like George the Fourth's two opposing lawyers—both right. The News has the first paragraph, with the short and sweet heading, "Kissing."

Babies kiss—children kiss—mothers and fathers kiss, and young people—they kiss too—and in fact we all kiss, and it's pretty good fun when you're kissing the proper lips, and in our case they are those of the lady who keeps house for us.

To which the Post rejoins:

Oh! pweep! Is that so—all you say—brother "local." It's better than orange peel, isn't it? If your statements are true, there can't be any harm in kissing. All right; but would you advise us to kiss "the lady who keeps house for us," as you do? Perhaps your example isn't a safe one to follow. We don't know how you are situated, but we board with a "widder;" we don't feel like it—*shan't do it.*

To which, again, the News makes replication:

Why didn't Jack eat his supper? is a question which has been asked from the earliest days of the oldest inhabitant. The commonly accepted answer may perhaps be applicable in this case; who knows?—Pshaw, man! Get a housekeeper of your own, and our word for it, that if you behave yourself, and go home before morning, she won't decline any overtures you may feel inclined to make. If there is anything a woman detests it is the habit some men have of staying away over night.

The News might have added that they have not much more liking for the habit some men have of staying out late *into* the night, and that expecting a very sleepy woman to kiss or be kissed with any great vivacity, is contrary to nature.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1861.

JAMES LODGE, EDITOR.

DISUNION.

Not long since the Hon. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, addressed Horace Greeley of the *Tribune*, in relation to the Union. The letter was extremely kind in sentiment and urged upon Mr. Greely the necessity of making some concession of his extreme doctrines, in order to assist in preserving the country from ruin.

The cordial communication of the warm-hearted and patriotic Kentuckian met with a repulse almost bitter in its coldness.

Far from reciprocating that christian spirit of charity and forbearance,—far from offering up any sacrifice on his country's altar,—far from endorsing any effort to quiet the revolution, the Editor not only reaffirms his ancient intolerable doctrines, but defiantly preaches the strongest disunion, ignoring, repudiating, nullifying the plain, simple clauses of the Constitution. In reference to the rendition of fugitives, Mr. Greely uses this treasonable language:—"*But let the laws of every Free State hold every man free who does not choose to be a slave.*"

The following is the clause in the Constitution, against which the above sentence is treason:—

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Now how is Mr. Greely to carry out his insane ideas except by disunion? The fact is, that he has always been, as he is now, a disunionist, and has managed to circulate a great deal of this poison among the farmers, under an agricultural envelope.

CONCILIATION.—The question of union or disunion has, in a great measure, snapped apart party ties, and drawn closely together, from all creeds and sections, the conservatives and patriots. In the State conventions at Washington, we observe that the members disregard party.

The true doctrine is now to reconcile existing differences, and to allay the terrible revolution through which our country is passing; any measure of that kind, no matter from where it comes, whether from Bell, Breckenridge, Douglas or Seward, should be carefully and patriotically considered.—The question should not be, "who presented this?" but "what is it?"

We publish, in full, Crittenden's compromise, and would ask for it a careful perusal. We think it both fair and just. The measure appears to have acquired an importance given to none other since the compromise of 1850. In 1850 the Legislatures of fourteen Free States insisted, as an *ultimatum*, on the Wilmot proviso, which is substantially the Republican principles of to-day. We hope they will do better now.

☞The *Oregon Statesman* has considerable to say about the politics of Washington Territory.

The Oregonians, judging others by themselves, may imagine that we desire their assistance in arranging our local politics. Such is not the case. We would not have them infer, however, from this article that we are unwilling to furnish them party leaders, when Oregon believes that she has no sons worthy to represent her. California and Washington Territory have acted liberally in the matter of Delegates, Representatives and Senators furnished the young State of Oregon, and are not, even now, disposed to be hard on her, when she finds herself politically helpless, and cries out for us "to come over into Macedonia and help them." We suspect that it is a heart overflowing with gratitude for past favors, that prompts Oregon to offer assistance in our family affairs, but we must kindly decline their proffer, although appreciating their generosity, especially as it is yet very uncertain whether they want some more help from California or ourselves.

☞The South Carolina Convention have passed an ordinance, appointing all the United States revenue officers, State officers, requiring them to pay all revenues into the State Treasury. The conflicting United States and South Carolina laws present the naked question of revolution.

☞There are a great many good people who have great faith in the words and prophecies of Mr. Greely. Mr. Greely predicted that immediately upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, a political millenneum would ensue, and the voice of the turtle-dove be heard throughout the land. We don't see the one or hear the other. Mr. Greely's idea, in common with many other Republican presses, was that the South could not be kicked out of the Union, and upon that belief their actions towards that section have been based. See the result!

RIFLES.

As a matter of justice to the late Legislative Assembly, in correcting an impression that has gone abroad, that the members of the Legislature in voting themselves a rifle apiece out of the Territorial armory, had not the least right to do, we will state that there is a precedent, and when strictly construed the law perhaps authorizes it.

So far as the good taste or propriety of such a thing is concerned, any one who reads this article can form his own judgment; we have no comments to make upon the subject, except that all the members did not vote for this measure, and some refused to take guns.

These guns are given by the United States to our Territory, for the use of the militia. We do not think that they ought to remain uselessly in the block-house, but should all be in the hands of the people, with the exception of a proper proportion to be left in the armories for use in a sudden invasion or riot. If we put arms in the settlers hands it makes citizen soldiers; they acquire the use of the weapons, and the individual becomes much more effective as a volunteer when war comes. We believe, however, that the arms should only be given out on a proper requisition, and when given to a citizen, let him give a receipt and bond, and be bound to return the gun at certain times for inspection.

ANARCHY.—It has generally been thought that at the worst, in event of disunion, we would have two strong governments—an entire North and united South. The present appearances indicate, however, that the government would, in the language of Henry Winter Davis, "fly into a thousand pieces."

New York City is agitating the subject of an independent free constitution, while an influential Republican paper in New York advocates a separate and independent government for the State. Indiana, reviving her ancient affection for her elder sister Kentucky, asks that their lots may be cast together for weal or wo, and has tendered troops to her natural ally to preserve peace in Kentucky. Indiana, we hope, will never forget the gallant dead of Kentucky who slumber in her bosom beneath the turf of Tippecanoe and her other battle fields.

In the extreme South we hear but little of co-operation, separate State action is paramount doctrine.

SEWARD'S SPEECH.—On the 12th of last month, Senator Seward delivered a speech before the New England Society at the Astor House, New York City. The tone of this production is mild and conciliating; its sentiments are generally not objectionable, proceeding indeed more from the patriot than the partisan. Senator Wade and his endorsers are deservedly rebuked by the subject matter of this speech. "We are not in the wrong—no compromise—submission or war," says Senator Wade. "Kindness, conciliation, and compromise," says Senator Seward. It may be interesting to those members of the Republican party who have claimed so earnestly for coercion, and abused Mr. Buchanan as a traitor, to know that the greatest intellect of their party substantially supports the President. When a democrat advises conciliation, he is a traitor; when a republican does the same thing he may be applauded.

Mr. Seward's views favoring moderation, do him at this time, infinite credit, although by doing so, he breaks up his party. This speech of Mr. Seward's may be viewed favorably also, as another sign of the times, carrying out the prediction that every sensible democrat made: that there is an irrepressible conflict within the republican party. Mr. Seward's and Mr. Greely's doctrines are essentially antagonistic. Shoulder to shoulder, a little longer, democrats,—ignore family feuds,—advocate a return to the Constitution, North and South, and an overwhelming victory will be ours.

"THE FORCE OF HABIT."—This was the text from which Mr. G. F. Boynton of this place, delivered a pertinent and practical lecture before the Alphean Society, in the Methodist Church, on last Friday evening. He gave the tobacco chewers and smokers "fits," and presented many startling statistical facts, showing the immense amount of money annually "squandered" for this worse than useless habit. We have not heard, however, that any of his hearers have abandoned the use of it since his speech, or that the ladies have concluded to adopt his suggestions, but one thing we will venture on, at least, that the floor of the Church, on that occasion, was not besmeared *quite* as much as usual.

☞We have been busily engaged on the Laws ever since we received them, and have made excellent progress. They will be done as soon as possible. There will be no delay.

☞Messrs. Gangloff & Moxlie shipped eleven hundred apple, pear, and plum trees down the Sound, on the *Eliza Anderson's* last trip. They have a large and excellent assortment on hand.

☞There is a negligence somewhere, between here and Portland in transporting our mails, that bears very heavily upon our Sound population, since we have no other mail route to the States. So much so is this the case, that our merchants use, to a great extent, Wells, Fargo & Co's. express. Sometimes we do not get our exchanges from Portland in less than five days, and then frequently our State and other papers arrive wet, torn, with the wrappers loose and almost off, rendering them in many places illegible.

We are informed on reliable authority that the steamers Multnomah and Cowlitz arrive at Monticello at from 2 to 7 o'clock, P. M., while the schedule requires them to arrive at 1 o'clock. This makes a difference of a day against us. The distance from Monticello to Portland is only 60 miles; and say the steamers get the mail at 6 o'clock, the schedule could be filled.

Mr. Winsor makes his time—arrives at 11, A. M., and departs at 1, P. M. Mr. Winsor has ordered the stage to wait a quarter or half an hour, for the steamer. The time between here and Monticello appears to be made with great regularity and dispatch, although much the worst route, while on the Columbia, where it would seem there should be no difficulty whatever, the mail is always a day behind, both coming and going. We hope also, that a water-proof covering will be used hereafter, as the newspapers and magazines frequently arrive in a condition unfit for binding.

PROVING UP PRE-EMPTIONS.—As there is a great deal of difficulty experienced, especially in the recently surveyed portions of our Territory, as to the form and manner of proving up pre-emption claims, we publish below, in full, the form for making proofs. The parts enclosed in brackets, thus [ ], occupy the portions of the certificate of proof which are left blank, and illustrate the manner of filling up said blanks. This proof of the two witnesses can be taken before any officer having a seal and authorized to administer oaths; so that it is not necessary for *witnesses* to attend the land office; but it is required of the *claimant* to be sworn *in person*, either by the Register or Receiver. We would recommend claimants at a distance, to engage the services of A. M. Poe, Esq., Land Agent of this place, if they need assistance in such cases:

We, [John Doe and Richard Roe, of Thurston county, Washington Territory,] do solemnly swear, that [we have been acquainted with John Smith, the applicant, for one year; that he is a citizen of the United States, (or if a foreigner by birth, has filed his declaration of intentions, &c., &c.,) is the head of a family consisting of his wife and five children,] and is an inhabitant of the [South-West] quarter of Section No. [10], of Township No. [25], North of Range No. [7 West, Willamette Meridian,] and that no other person resided upon the said land, entitled to the right of pre-emption. That the said John Smith entered upon and made a settlement in person on the said land, since the [4th] day of [September 1841,] to-wit: on the [1st] day of [January, 1861]; [That he has erected a dwelling house on said land and moved into it with his family, household goods and and furniture, consisting of beds, bedding, chairs, tables, &c.,] (here give a minute description of his effects,) and has lived in the said house, and made it his exclusive home, from the [1st] day of January,] 18[61], till the present time. That he did not remove from his own land, within the [Territory of Washington] to make the settlement above referred to; and that he has since said settlement ploughed, fenced, and cultivated about [10] acres of said land. [The dwelling house is a frame building, two stories high, with shingle roof, four doors, six glass windows and six rooms; he has also a barn, corn crib, stables, and other out buildings, of the value of one thousand dollars.] (Here insert a full and minute description of the improvements.)

☞The late advices from Japan are very unfavorable to the American and European interests in that country. The Japanese authorities dumped our magnificent presents into a swamp. It would seem that they are determined to preserve their seclusion. The English consul at Kanagawa, in a proclamation, speaks very sharply to the foreigners who have violated the laws of the country, and advises them to be careful and preserve the letter and spirit of the treaty. We are not, for the present, likely to reap the great commercial harvest, the seed for which we sowed most carefully in the United States.

☞A heavy snow covers the ground to the depth of six inches. It commenced snowing Wednesday morning and continued until Thursday morning. The weather is mild and clear, and the snow melting rapidly.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.—L. P. Fisher, 171½ Washington Street, San Francisco; J. T. Reese, Walla-walla; A. R. Burbank, Monticello; Thos. J. Carter, Gray's Harbor; L. B. Hastings, Port Townsend; Henry Miles, Cowlitz; J. G. Hyatt, Whatcom; Albert Pingree, Port Gamble.

Driftwood.

—The ball to be given to-night at Steilcoom by the Masons there, will be a handsome affair. The people of Pierce will cordially welcome all their friends. The steamer *Eliza Anderson* started this morning at 9 o'clock. Passage free.

—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," says that the speeches of the Republicans during the late campaign, were nearer christianity than the sermons from our pulpits. So we go.

—A private letter from Washington City informs us that the feeling and excitement there are intense. The public think and talk of nothing except secession. It is difficult to get members of Congress to attend the meetings of the regular committees. The usual appropriation bills are passing, and there will be great efforts made to get through some big lobby schemes.

—The young French Prince will be five years old 16th March next.

—The Medical Department of the University of the Pacific seems to be in a flourishing condition. The San Francisco editors have taken strong grounds against establishing a dissecting room, unreasonably, as we think. It is an imperative necessity—one that cannot be dispensed with, and we regard the prejudice as unreasonable. Surely none of us would permit a surgeon who had studied his profession only in books, and not from nature, to perform a dangerous operation for us.

—We notice that Father Rossi, who was on the Sound some months ago, was at Crescent City on the 3d inst.

—It is believed by many in the States that the Hon. Delazon Smith is not dead. The Louisville *Journal* says the report of his death originated from a political opponent having spoken of Mr. Smith as politically dead.

—We understand that the house of Abernethy, Clark & Co., that failed lately, will resume business.

—The *Oregonian* says that the Breckinridge men have called a convention and have ruled out the Douglas men in Washington Territory. Why will that journal make such misrepresentations? The Central Committee ignore those issues in their call for a convention. We, as all other good democrats do, endorse this sentiment. We do not even know what views this committee have held on this question, nor do we care to know. On the contrary, we recognize no such differences in our party, and only ask for a good man.

—David Wilmot has visited Mr. Lincoln by invitation.

—The President has thrown off that incubus on his administration—the Washington *Constitution*. It would have been better if he had done so long ago. The paper was always violent and silly.

—Honorable John Sherman uses the right language, when he says, that the personal liberty bills, if unconstitutional, should be repealed.

—It seems that the two millions of dollars that were reported by the opposition to have gone South, went from New York to the Philadelphia Mint.

—Thurlow Weed disclaims all political aspirations, and says his only desire is to save the Union before conciliation will be too late on account of the effusion of blood. A number of the States, North and South, have drawn the sword and are impatiently watching each other, and hesitating whether or not to throw away the scabbard and leap across the border.

—The beds that better answer purposes of eating than sleeping—oyster beds.

—Stealing a young lady's clothes while she in inside of them, is now defined as pretty larceny.

—The authorities have made several arrests lately, of white men, for dealing liquor to the Indians. Our laws ought to be effectively executed against these lawless desperadoes. We understand that the United States do not consider this as an Indian country, and are unwilling to allow the Indian agents their expenses for services of this kind.

—Reverend Bishop Scott has taken up his residence in Oregon City.

—A Democratic State Convention was to have met in Illinois on the 17th ult., to consult about the Union. Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, called an extra session of the Legislature for the same day and purpose.

The following dispatch has been received by E. B. Lamar, President of the Bank of the Republic:

"CHARLESTON, Jan. 14th.

Sir:—Please have it authoritatively published that no flag and no vessel will be disturbed or prevented from entering this harbor, unless carrying hostile troops or munitions of War for Fort Sumpter. Trade is desired, and vessels in commerce will be gladly received. F. W. PICKENS."

Missouri Senators will make a formal protest against the occupation of public buildings at St. Louis by Federal troops.

SENATOR BENJAMIN'S SPEECH.—We deeply regret that Senator Benjamin has made a strong secession speech. This gentleman stands in the front rank of the legal profession. Not long since, while engaged in San Francisco upon the New Almaden Mine contest, he delivered himself of Union sentiments. The threats of Wade and others, have changed many conservatives of the South into ultra secessionists. The Senator says a State has an absolute right to secede, and "that you must acknowledge the independence of the seceding State, or reduce her by war." He considers that nullification in the North justifies secession in the South; that when the compact is broken by one party, it is not binding upon the other; that the day of adjustment is past; that if a compromise is given, it will be too late. He asks the North to let them go in peace; if they attempt coercion, the South will fight to the death. We have not the shadow of a doubt but that at least eight States have seceded, long ere this.

"Mr. Garfielde has been delivered of his old speech here to a small gathering. Judge Strong followed and freely ventillated himself. He said that a bull-ragging sheet over in Oregon had said he was a secessionist. He repelled the foul aspersion, and then subsided."

We clip the above from a letter dated Olympia, January 26, 1861, published in the *Oregonian* of Feb. 2d.

So far as Judge Strong is concerned, it is due to him to state, that the above is entirely incorrect. Judge Strong made no speech, and did not profess to make a speech.

After Mr. Garfielde had closed his three hours' oration, the Judge, in response to a loud call, arose in the back part of the house where he had been sitting, and declined speaking. He said that, although he differed in many respects from the positions assumed by the speaker, yet as there was not now before the people any election in which there were important or living issues, he considered them mere abstractions, the discussion of which, at the present time, could only tend to widening the breach in the Democratic party. He therefore would not discuss them. He had no occasion to make speeches for grandeur, but when the proper time came, he was always ready to avow and maintain his principles. Alluding to Mr. Garfield's attempt to defend his character against some charges of official misconduct, he said that he could also say with the gentleman that as he had no press, and no control over a press, he would embrace the present opportunity to defend himself against some charges which had been made against him by an Oregon press (he did not use the word bully-ragging or any offensive epithet unless the word *Oregon* may so be considered.) He had been charged with being Chief Justice of Washington Territory, and being in favor of secession, both of which charges he utterly repudiated. The remarks in regard to charges were made by the Judge in a playful manner, evidently intended as a joke, and so received by the audience. We trust this matter is now sufficiently ventilated.

The Popular Vote for President—Official.

POPULAR VOTE OF THE NORTHERN STATES.

State.	*Lincoln.*	*Breck.*	*Douglas.*	*Bell.*	*Fusion.*
California,	38,702	34,041	38,060	8,794	....
Connecticut,	42,486	16,558	17,364	3,337	....
Illinois,	172,595	2,399	160,823	4,951	....
Indiana,	139,013	12,295	115,160	5,339	....
Iowa,	70,234	1,033	55,043	1,756	....
Maine,	62,370	6,388	29,476	2,003	....
Massachu'tts,	106,533	5,039	34,370	22,331	....
Michigan,	85,978	4,853	61,234	1,846	....
Minnesota,	22,253	743	11,878	44	....
New Hamp'sr	37,519	2,112	25,881	411	....
N. Jersey,	58,345	with fusion	with fusion	with fusion	62,801
New York,	253,804	do	do	do	305,101
Ohio,	231,610	11,405	187,230	12,197	....
Oregon,	5,062	4,866	3,850	148	....
Pennsylvania	268,030	with fus.	16,677	12,809	178,817
Rhodelsland,	12,244	....	....	.....	7,707
Vermont,	33,888	1,859	8,748	217	....
Wisconsin,	86,110	888	55,021	161	....
Total,	1,826,776	105,572	830,815	76,344	549,480

FOULAR VOTE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

States.	*Lincoln.*	*Breck.*	*Douglas.*	*Bell.*	*Fusion.*
Alabama,	....	48,831	13,646	28,866	....
Arkansas,	....	28,732	5,227	20,094	....
Delaware,	3,815	7,337	1,023	3,864	....
Florida,	....	8,155	221	4,731	....
Georgia,	....	52,131	11,613	43,050	....
Kentucky,	1,466	53,141	25,341	65,710	....
Louisiana,	....	22,681	7,625	20,204	....
Maryland,	2,895	42,511	5,953	41,785	....
Mississippi,	....	40,797	2,283	25,040	....
Missouri,	17,028	31,317	58,801	58,372	....
N. Carolina,	....	48,539	2,700	44,590	....
S. Carolina,	....	65,000	....	....	....
Tennessee,	....	64,709	11,350	69,274	....
Texas,	....	47,547	....	....	15,438
Virginia,	1,927	74,180	16,250	74,304	....
Total,	27,131	635,033	160,033	499,134	15,438

Lincoln over Douglas in the North*.....723,279
Lincoln over all in the North.....259,953
Breckinridge over Bell in the South.....123,474
* Including Douglas' share of the fusion.

ANALYSIS OF THE FUSION VOTE.

States.	*Breckinridge.*	*Douglas.*	*Bell.*
New York,	100,000	187,510	25,000
New Jersey,	35,000	17,801	10,000
Pennsylvania,	100,000	68,871	10,000
Texas,	.....	2,000	13,000
Rhode Island,	500	6,507	1,000
Total,	235,500	274,682	59,000

RECAPITULATION.

	North*.	South.	Total.
Lincoln,	1,826,776	27,131	1,853,907
Douglas,	1,103,497	162,033	1,265,530
Breckinridge,	341,082	535,608	996,690
Bell,	122,344	512,134	634,478
Total,	3,393,699	1,336,906	4,750,605

*Including the Fusion vote.

☞To confound wealth with happiness is to mistake the means for the end. You might as well fancy that a knife and fork would give you an appetite.

LATEST NEWS BY OVERLAND MAIL.

From the Jacksonville Sentinel, Feb. 9.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5th.

The Overland mail arrived at Los Angles last evening, at 7 o'clock, with mails and papers to the 17th ult. The following is a summary of news received from St. Louis:

NEW YORK, Jan. 14th.

A Washington correspondent says it is believed that South Carolina has already agreed to yield the Forts at Charleston harbor, and other Government property, provided Major Anderson is ordered back to Fort Moultrie.

Secretary Kelly (?) has resolved to remove all Clerks from the Interior Department who are found to be secessionists.

Judge Smalley, of the U. S. Circuit Court, in his charge to the Grand Jury to-day, declared South Carolina guilty of high treason.

It is believed that Major Anderson shot two mutineers at Fort Sumpter last night, and it is rumored that several more are in chains.

Resolutions have unanimously passed the South Carolina Legislature, declaring that any attempt by the Federal Government to reinforce Fort Sumpter will be regarded as an open act of hostility and a declaration of war; also approving of the act and promptness of the military in firing upon the *Star of the West*, and promising to support the Government in all measures for defense. The Legislature also passed a resolution to fire fifteen rounds in honor of each seceding State. Military companies are pouring in from all portions of the State. The Governor has sent a message to the House of Representatives, devising plans for guarding the coast, and for the purchase of three steam propellers of light draught, each propeller to be provided with thirty-two seamen—one to be stationed at Charleston, one at Beaufort, and one at Georgetown. Also, to fortify all inlets and mouths of the rivers with ordnance and redoubt—the boats to keep a constant communication between them, as a protection against submarine invasion. Gov. Pickens sent an aid to Fort Sumpter at four o'clock, and dispatches to Major Anderson. The people are quiet, but the work of defense "goes bravely on."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15th.

Personal friends of the President say it is absolutely decided not to reinforce Fort Sumpter, because sending more troops there would tend to produce irritation, etc.

A telegram was received from Governor Moore by Senators Fitzpatrick and Clark, saying that the ordinance of secession, unconditional and immediate, had passed the Alabama convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16th.

F. B. Wells, master of the sloop-of-war, *Brooklyn*, again tendered his resignation last night, and will immediately go south.

Mr. Love, of Georgia, and Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, unite on something like the Crittenden basis.

Col. Hayne, Commissioner from South Carolina, has, it is understood, greatly moderated his views since his arrival here. He will remain some days.

The opinion is almost unanimous in secession circles, that all collisions for the present should be studiously avoided.

The Collector at Mobile has refused to honor the drafts from the Federal Government until he has heard from the Governor of Alabama.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17th.

The Legislature in joint convention this afternoon, elected Henry Lane, present Governor, to the Senate, in place of Graham N. Fitch, whose term expires on the 4th of March.

NEW YORK, January 14th.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent asserts that a piratical expedition is fitting out in this city to seize the California steamers. A steamer has already been chartered in New Orleans to proceed to the Isthmus and await the departure of the steamer from Aspinwall, when hoisting the Palmetto flag, she will seize the steamers as prizes to South Carolina.

☞The following resolutions were adopted by our Legislative Assembly:

WHEREAS, the present appalling conjuncture of our public affairs is calculated to excite in the heart of every loyal American, feelings of the most anxious solicitude and profound alarm, prophetic of the direst calamity that civil liberty has ever yet been called upon to endure; we, therefore, representing the present Legislative authority of Washington Territory, an integrant portion of our common country, deem it our privilege and solemn duty, on so momentous an occasion, to give expression to the following sentiments:

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory—

1st. That we consider the preservation of our existing national union, as the first of all patriotic duties, and the chief of all political blessings, by which alone can be secured the identity of the American citizen and the fulfillment of our mission as the great exemplar of free institutions.

2d. That it is the bounden duty of all good and true citizens, and especially of those who guide and govern popular sentiment, to counsel harmony and conciliation, and to effect and maintain, by all necessary concessions and compromises, the integrity and perpetuity of that holy brotherhood of States under which we have become the admiration of the world.

3. That we utterly discountenance, as fraught with incipient treason, and the invidious offspring of reckless aspirations, disappointed ambition, or culpable ignorance, all projects for a Pacific Confederacy. Washington Territory covets only the distinction of exhibiting, first and last, her devotion to the entire Union, as created by our ancestors, consecrated by their blood, and bequathed to us, the palladium of civil and popular rights.

☞In the United States Senate, January 16th, Mr. Rice of Minnesota introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a special Committee of Seven by the Senate, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of passing a general act for the admission of new States, and a re-adjustment of the limits of California, Minnesota and Oregon:

First—The admission of New Mexico, to be bounded north by the 37th degree of latitude, and by Texas south; by Texas and the Mexican boundary and by the 114th degree of longitude, west.

Second—The admission of Kansas and Utah, east of the 114th degree of longitude, and small portions of New Mexico, north of latitude 37°; also, portions of Nebraska south of latitude 43°.

Third—An enlargement of the jurisdiction of Minnesota, to embrace the proposed Territory of Dacotah, and that portion of Nebraska lying north of the 43d degree of latitude.

Fourth—The enlargement of the jurisdiction of Oregon, so as to include the Territory of Washington

Fifth—The re adjustment of the State of California, so as to include portions of Utah and New Mexico lying west of the 114th degree of longitude.

To the Democratic Party of Washington Territory.

In accordance with resolutions, passed at a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee, held at Olympia, January 19th, 1861, notice is hereby given, that a Democratic Territorial Convention will be held on **MONDAY, MAY 13th, 1861,** at the city of Vancouver, to select a Delegate to represent the Territory in Congress.

The representation of each county in said Convention will be two delegates to every Representatives in the Territorial Legislature, as per apportionment of 1860 and 1861.

It is recommended to the Committees of the different counties, to hold their primary meetings to choose delegates to the Convention at an early day.

By order of Committee.

J. J. H. VAN BOKKELEN,
Chairman.

DIED,

At Chehalis, Chehalis river, Lewis county, W. T., on Sunday, the 3d inst., at 6 A. M., Mrs. ANNA COCHRAN, relict of the late James Cochran, in the 70th year of her age.

Missouri papers please copy.

Meteorological Record.

KEPT BY MR. JOHN K. HALL, OF OLYMPIA.

For the Week ending 21st inst.]

	THERMOMETER.					
	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.	mean	sky.	Remarks.
Feb'y, 15	36°	49°	42°	42¼°	clear.	fair.
" 16	42°	48°	42°	44°	var.	rain.
" 17	42°	45°	43°	43⅓°	cl'd'y	rain.
" 18	44°	50°	46°	46⅔°	cld'y	fair.
" 19	41°	49°	44°	44⅔°	var.	rain.
" 20	34°	37°	34°	35°	cl'dy	snow.
" 21	33°	40°	33°	35⅓°	var.	now.

20th and 21st, heavy wet snow fell to a depth of 9 inches.

Amount of rain for the week,............ 3.9 in.

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

Of Dr. L. Czapkay, is already, secured in a position which places it, as its proprietor, far above the assaults of envy and professional malice. In the schools of France, the highest prizes are often awarded to practitioners in this department of medical science, and they occupy with others, an equally lofty position in the profession. Ricord is an illustrious example, a shining light among the philosophical stars of his age in Europe, and Dr. Czapkay has fully equalled him in this country, as a proof of which, the Philadelphia College of Medicine complimented him with a Diploma, and the honorary *ad eundem* degree. Selecting this as his field of operation, although qualified as a graduate of the University of Pesth, and the late Chief Surgeon of the Chief Surgeon of the Hungarian Revolutionary army, for more extended labors. Dr. L. J. Czapkay has bent his earnest attention to the cure of Chronic and private diseases, in which he has become so great an expert that he is now regarded as the leader in this branch of his profession throughout the United States, and his portrait and biography are published as matter of interest to their readers in the most exclusive journals. The Doctor's offices are at his medical and Surgical Institute, on Sacramento street, corner of Leidesdorff, nearly opposite the buildings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

☞We ask particular attention of our readers to the sworn certificates of remarkable cures, in another column of this paper.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S PRIVATE MEDICAL and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultation, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure.

☞Persons not wishing to lose time in correspondence, please enclose $10 in their letters, and they will get immediate attention to their cases.

Address, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,
3m 14] San Francisco, Cal.

Church Notices.

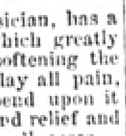
Services in St. John's Chapel, Olympia, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock.

Also Bible Class every Wednesday at 7 o'clock.

Services during Lent every Wednesday and Friday at 2 P. M.

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

I. O. of O. F.



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

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

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.—Se advertisement in another column. 25y

NOTICE!

DONATIONS AND PRE-EMPTIONS.

MANY DONATION CLAIMS ARE STILL ON file in the Register's office, upon which final proof has not yet been made. Those desiring to complete their final proofs without the trouble and expense of a personal attendance at the Land office, can get the forms prepared, with the necessary data furnished from the original notifications, with full instructions, by applying to me by letter. Charge $3.

Pre-emption claimants desiring to prove up without the personal attendance at the Land office of their witnesses, can have the necessary affidavits furnished by applying as above. Charge $3—*always in advance*.

All letters asking for information will be answered without charge.

Three Land Warrants for sale—(160 acres each)—price $130 each.

Plats, certificates, &c., furnished as heretofore.

A. M. POE,
14tf Olympia, W. T.

☞ We are constantly receiving NEW BOOKS, which we will sell at the lowest prices.

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

For Delegate to Congress.

MR. LODGE—You will please announce Col. M. T. SIMMONS as a candidate for Delegate to Congress. 13tf

New Advertisements.

PUGET SOUND INSTITUTE.

REV. B. C. LIPPINCOTT, A. B., *Principal*.

THE SPRING TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 25th February, in the second story of the District School House.

The Principal has been employed to take charge of the District School.

The scholars living in the district are entitled to the deduction of the school fund.

The corps of Instructors will be full and competent.

No labor will be spared to make the school all that it should be. All the various branches of study will be taught.

Students from a distance received at any time, and produce taken for tuition.

Particular attention will be given to those who desire to become teachers.

Vocal music taught to all the students free of charge.

For further information, apply to the Principal, Olympia, W. T.

B. C. LIPPINCOTT.

Olympia, February 21, 1860. 1m14

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GINEN, THAT CHAS. THOMPSON holds against me a certain note dated April 11, 1859, for one hundred and nineteen dollars, payable three months after date. I therefore forbid any person purchasing said note, as I have paid said note and have a receipt in my possession in full of all demands up to January 9th, 1861, from Charles Thompson.

MANUEL LOPES.

Seattle, Feb. 13, 1861. 3w14

For South Carolina.

TAKE NOTICE, FOR THE FIRST AND LAST time, all persons who know themselves indebted to me either by

Note or Book Account,

will please come forward and pay up before the 20th of March, or I will place the same in proper hands for collection, as I go South.

LOW FOR CASH;

Having a large assortment of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., I will sell the same lower than can be bought at any other house in this Territory.

Send along your orders.

Don't forget the CASH.

M. L. HEFRON.

Olympia, Feb. 15, 1861. 6w13

LIGHT! MORE LIGHT!!

SUNSHINE KNOCKED INTO THE SHADE!

Pictures taken in Cloudy or Rainy Weather as well as in Sunshine!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING JUST COMPLETED his large and extensive SKY LIGHT, and having REFITTED and REFURNISHED his extensive and commodious AMBROTYPING ROOMS in Olympia, would respectfully inform all those who desire good, durable and true PICTURES, that an opportunity is now offered them of securing them at a cost within the reach of all.

Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, and all kinds of pictures pertaining to the art, taken at the shortest notice.

Children taken in ONE SECOND.

Views taken.

Secure the shadow ere the substance fades,
Let Nature copy that which Nature made.

Call and examine specimens.

Rooms in Wright's new building, on Fourth Street, one door from the corner of Main.

E. M. SAMMIS.

Olympia, Feb. 8, 1861. 12tf

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

Dr. L. J. Czapkay's

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

Sacramento street, Below Montgomery,

[Opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Com.'s Office,]

SAN FRANCISCO.

Established in 1854, for the permanent cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, and for the suppression of Quackery.

ATTENDING AND RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., late of the Hungarian Revolutionary war, Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, late Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children, and Honorary Member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

☞Particular attention paid to the treatment of diseases peculiar to Women and Children.

OFFICE HOURS:—From 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Communications strictly confidential. Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay. Consultations by letter or otherwise free.

Address Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco, Cal.

A TRIBUTE OF MERITED WORTH.

The ingratitude of man to his fellow man is so often met with in life, that testimonials, prompted by finer feelings of the heart, are oases in the life of those who sacrifice their best days in philanthropic devotion to the alleviation of the life of frail mortality. Empiricism floods the columns of our press with fraudulent and fictitious letters, singing pœans to the worth of their own egotistical charlatanism. Below we append a certificate from a worthy man, who, a brief period since, seemed destined to "shuffle off his mortal coil;" who looked forward to his dissolution with that pleasure which only those weighed down by the heavy hand of disease can. Contrary to hope, the ability of a skillful physician has restored him to his former health relieved from his terrible situation, and impelled by gratitude, he makes known his case, and his remedial agent, and his statement is authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperatively command its publicity and it is given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a physician, of whom scores of like cases can be cited.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION:

The almost miraculous cure that has been effected in my case, prompts me to impart to those of my fellow creatures who may be suffering from like affliction, the source of relief, with a short description of my case. Several years ago, my health began to fail. I was attacked by general weakness and debility, which reduced me to the mere shadow of my former self. At that stage I sought medical assistance, and expended large amounts, but without the least beneficial result. That fell destroyer, Consumption, had already seized upon my vitals. I was daily drawing closer to the tomb; my physicians held out no hope of recovery; my strength had wasted, and I was in a state of almost utter prostration. I was informed by my physicians that they could do nothing for me except to smooth my path to the grave, when most fortunately, I applied to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, and am now a well and perfectly sound man. It is difficult for me to express the emotions of deepest gratitude I experience when realizing the immeasurable service I have received at the hands of Dr. Czapkay, and I feel rejoiced that it is at least in my power to tender this feeble recognition of his great skill and capacity. To the afflicted I would say, do not despair, for whatever may be the nature of your case, I am confident that you will find relief by applying to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. "There is balm in Gilead, and there is a physician there."

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1859. City and county of San Francisco, in the State of California.

[L. S.] F. J. THIBAULT, Notary Public.

The undersigned is personally acquainted with Henry Wessling, and knows that the circumstances related in the foregoing certificate are true. He saw Henry Wessling during his illness, and bears willing testimony to the fact of his remarkable cure by Dr. L. J. Czapkay.

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of October, A. D. 1859. City and County of San Francisco, in the State of California.

[L. S.] F. J. THIBAULT, Notary Public.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S private Medical and Surgical institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultations, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER,

Which emphatically speaks for itself, was written by the Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, to the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal, San Francisco, for publication:

Philadelphia, January 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—My attention has been called to an article in the December number of your Journal, in regard to the *ad eundem* degree granted by the Philadelphia College of Medicine to Dr. L. J. Czapkay.—When the application for the degree was made to the Faculty, it was accompanied by affidavits and testimonials to the effect that Dr. Czapkay was a regular graduate M. D. of the University of Pesth, had served as Surgeon in the Hungarian army, and was a regular practitioner of medicine. On the strength of these, the degree was granted. The *ad eundem* degree, as its name implies, is conferred on graduates only, and gives us new privileges. Had there been the slightest suspicion of irregularity, the application would have been refused. By inserting this in your Journal, you will do an act of justice to the College, and confer a favor on Yours, very respectfully,

H. RAND,
Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

Below we publish the certificates of three of the sufferers from the pangs of disease, who, having recovered their former health, and impelled by gratitude make known their cases and remedial agent, and their statements are authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperiously command their publication, and we commend their perusal to the attention of all afflicted.

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE—CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, desirous of acquainting those who may be unfortunate enough to be similarly afflicted, where a permanent relief of their sufferings may be obtained, feels it his duty to thus publicly express his most sincere gratitude to Dr. L. J. Czapkay for the permanent recovery of his health. Borne down by the distressing symptoms incident to the vicious practices of uncontrollable passion in youth, depressed in body and mind, unable to perform even the most trifling duty imposed by the dayly avocations of life, I sought the advice of many physicians, who at first regarded my disease as of trifling importance; but, alas, after a few weeks, and in several instances, months, of their treatment, I found, to my unutterable horror, that, instead of relief, my symptoms became more alarming in their torture; and being told by one that my disease being principally confined to the brain, medicine would be of little consequence, I despaired of ever regaining my health, strength and energy; and, as a last resort, and with but a faint hope, I called upon Dr. Czapkay, who, after examining my case, prescribed some medicine, which almost instantly relieved me of the dull pain and dizziness in my head. Encouraged by the result, I resolved to place myself under his care, and by a strict obedience to all his directions and advice, my head became clear, my ideas collected, the constant pain in my back and groins, the weakness of my limbs, the nervous reaction of my whole body on the slightest alarm or excitement, the misanthropy and evil forebodings, the self-distrust and want of confidence in others, the incapability to study, and want of resolution, the frightful exciting, and at times pleasurable dreams by night, followed by involuntary discharges, have all disappeared, and in fact, in two months after having consulted the Doctor, I felt as if inspired by a new life—that life which, a short time ago, I contemplated to end with my own hand.

With a view to guard the unfortunate from falling into the snares of incompetent quacks, I deem it my duty to offer this testimony to the merits and skill of Dr. Czapkay, and recommend him to all who may stand in need of medical advice, being assured by my own experience that once under his care, a radical and permanent cure will be effected.

[L. S.] B. F. FILMORE.

State of California, county of San Francisco. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of April A. D. 1856. (Signed.)

[L. S.] JOHN MIDDLETON, Notary Pub.

CARD.

Prompted by an honest desire of my heart, I wish to lay before the public a case which deserves a commendation, not only as an act of scientific skill, but that of humanity also. About two years ago, I suddenly, and from causes unknown to me, was seized with a fit of epilepsy, which, owing to my inability to meet the expenses consequent upon a thorough medical treatment, and the discouragement which I met with on attempting it, soon became such (as I was then led to believe) as to defy the skill of any physician. I was frequently, while in pursuit of my calling thrown down to the ground without the slightest warning; and although insensible to the agonies, I yet despised the miseries of my life, and soon learned to look upon those who would render assistance or shelter me from danger as enemies who sought to prolong the existence of my miseries. While in this state, and having, previous to my affliction, tasted the sweets of life, I once more was induced to attempt seeking aid of a physician, and, by recommendation, called upon Dr. L. J. Czapkay. I told him of my circumstances, and of my inability to reward him for his services, regardless of which, however, he at once undertook my case, and with the blessing of God, I was once more restored to perfect health. Unable to reward him for the boon which I enjoy at present, and yet conscious of my indebtedness, I consider it due to myself and all afflicted, to make the case public, in order that those in need of medical advice may find a physician in whom every confidence can be placed.

[L. S.] M. YABLONSKY.

State of California, county of San Francisco. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of Aug., A. D. 1856.

[L. S.] GILBERT A. GRANT, Not. Pub.

A CARD.

I, the undersigned, having been under the treatment of Dr. L. J. Czapkay, although unsolicited, feel called upon to give publicity to the efficacy of his treatment hoping that by doing so I may be instrumental in preventing others from the fearful suffering and misery which I experienced, and which so often result from the pernicious practice of pretenders. My disease has been that of physical and mental debility, which follows in consequence of indiscretions in youth. The agonies which I endured, are perhaps, unnecessary for me to detail, they are known to those who have experienced them. Suffice it to say, that having called the services of Dr. L. J. Czapkay into requisition, all the expectations which I may have formed of him were more than realized. I would therefore recommend Dr. Czapkay to all who may find themselves afflicted with that dreadful malady; my object in so doing being sympathy for suffering humanity, and a heartfelt desire of relieving them.

D. J. DAHLEE, Printer,

State of California, City and county of San Francisco. On this 31st day of July, A. D. 1856, before me, Wm. C. Jewett, Notary Public, personally appeared D. J. Dahlee, known to me, who being duly sworn, did depose and say, that the contents of the card herewith signed by him are true.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

[L. S.] WM. C. JEWETT, Not. Pub.

SPERMATORRHÆ.

Or local weakness, nervous debility, low spirits, lassitude, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, dulness of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion to society, love of solitude, timidity, self-distrust, dizziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eye, pimples on the face, sexual or other infirmities in man, are cured by the justly celebrated physician and surgeon, L. J. Czapkay. His method of curing diseases is new (unknown to others) and hence the great success. All consultations by letter or otherwise, free.

Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.
San Francisco, California.

Attention!

To all Persons Indebted to the Pioneer and Democrat.

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

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

EDWARD FURSTE,
Late Editor and Proprietor of Pioneer and Democrat.

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1860. 6tf

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WILL SELL OR RENT MY FARM SITUATED in Chehalis county, in township 16 north, range 5 west—known as Sam Williams' donation claim—containing 320 acres. There is 150 acres under fence, and 80 acres in cultivation. A good house and large frame barn, and outhouses complete, on the farm.

For further information, address the undersigned at Chehalis Point.

T. J. CARTER.

Chehalis Point, January 22, 1861. 3w10

FOR SALE.

I WOULD SELL MY FARM, SITUATED ON Mound Prairie, Thurston county, consisting of 480 acres, all under fence. Also 320 acres on White river, King county.

Terms to suit purchaser.

For information, apply to the undersigned on the premises.

SAMUEL COULTER.

Mound Prairie, Jan. 9, 1861. 8tf

NEW RESTAURANT,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

Wm. Mitchell, Proprietor.

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

RESTAURANT

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

No pains nor expense will be spared to accommodate his customers. Meals at all hours, day and night, served in the best style. Terms low.

Olympia, Dec. 21, 1860. 5y

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

H. A. Judson & Co.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

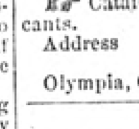
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, etc., etc.

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

Olympia, Dec. 21, 1860. 6m5.

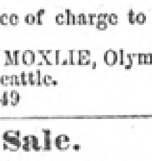
OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

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

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, seized and taken into execution, and will proceed to sell, according to law, at the Court house door in the town of Olympia, in said District, on Wednesday the 27th day of February, 1861, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described premises, viz:

All that parcel of land lying in Thurston county and Territory of Washington, beginning at the corner of the meandering line of the Sound separating the claim of William W. Plumb from that of Moses Hurd and wife, thence west one mile; thence southerly, at right angles with said line, eighty rods; thence east, parallel with the first mentioned line, one mile to the aforesaid meandering line; thence along said line to place of beginning; the same to be sold, or so much thereof as will satisfy a judgment of Thirteen Hundred and Eighty-six Dollars and seventy-five cents, with incerest and costs.

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

Olympia, January 25, 1861. 4w10

QUINCY HALL CLOTHING STORE,

147, 149 and 151 Washington Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

SELL GOODS

—AT—

LOWER PRICES

THAN ANY HOUSE IN CALIFORNIA.

3m3is

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTE IS TO furnish competent and well qualified Teachers for Schools and Families, and Teachers with desirable situations.

Also, School Merchandise. The most modern style of Desks and Chairs for school rooms, at the lowest prices.

Among the many articles now for sale are the Adamantine Slates, Slate Globes, Philosophical Charts and new Outline Maps.

School Property bought and sold on commission.

Circulars of all the Private Schools kept an hand.

Parents seeking for Schools are invited to call and select.

The EDUCATION HERALD, issued monthly expressly for teachers, can be had at this office.

W. HOLT, Agent,

73 Montgomery street, corner of Pine, San Francisco.

Teachers, School committees and Trustees, will please to send forward their orders for School Merchandise to the American School Institute, where they will be promptly filled at the lowest prices.

3m8

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES,

ARE UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE

ONLY SEWING MACHINE

FULLY ADAPTED TO

EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY WORK.

The Stitch

BEING ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IT CANNOT

BE RIPPED OR RAVELED.

A PATENT HEMMER

IS ATTACHED TO EACH MACHINE, BY WHICH

A FELL

OR HEM, OF ANY DESIRED WIDTH, IS TURNED

IN THE VERY NEATEST MANNER.

GATHERING

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

EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY WORK, FROM THE COARSEST TO

THE FINEST, IS DONE ON THIS MACHINE

WITH EQUAL FACILITY. IT HAVING

LESS MOVABLE PARTS,

IS NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER, AND

IS EASIER LEARNED THAN

Any Other Machine,

WHILE ITS SPEED, QUIETNESS AND EASE OF

OPERATION ARE UNRIVALED!

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

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

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

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

AND AT EVERY FAIR IN CALIFORNIA, OVER

SINGER, GROVER & BAKER

AND ALL OTHER

SEWING MACHINES

WHERE THEY HAVE EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION FOR A PREMIUM.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

Corner Montgomery & Sacramento Streets,

San Francisco

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

☞ **Buy the Very Best Machine or None!**

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

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

50y

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

J. H. KELLETT.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1860. 6m32

LEATHER! LEATHER!

BILES & CARTER

HAVE NOW THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE Tannery in successful operation at

TUMWATER,

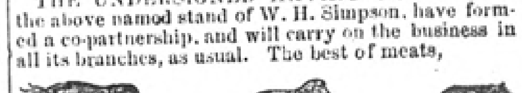
and are now prepared to offer to the public a general assortment of Leather, such as Harness, Bridle, Rein, Skirting, Collar Aprons, Belting, Upper, Calf, Kip, Buck and Sole Leather, in fact all kinds to suit the wants of the people.

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

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

OLYMPIA MEAT MARKET.

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



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

Vessels supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A share of patronage is solicited.

J. BORST,
T. LINKLATER,
M. OFFUTT.

Olympia, Dec. 7, 1860. 3m3

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, Billious 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.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

An act making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

(*Continued.*)

Library of Congress.—For compensation of Librarian, three assistant librarians, and messenger, nine thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and the clerks and messenger in his office, nine thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars, and that hereafter, the Superintendent of public printing shall not be allowed to employ more than three clerks in his office.

For contingent expenses of his office, viz: For blank books, stationery, postage, advertising for proposals for paper, furniture, travelling expenses, cartage and labor in storing and transportation of paper, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For paper required for the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, one hundred thousand dollars.

For printing required for the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, seventy thousand dollars.

Court of Claims.—For salaries of three judges of the Court of Claims, the solicitor, assistant solicitor, deputy solicitor, clerk and assistant clerk, and messenger thereof, twenty-seven thousand three hundred dollars.

For stationery, books, fuel, lights, labor, and miscellaneous items for the Court of Claims, four thousand dollars.

Executive.—For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation to secretary to sign patents for lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the private secretary, steward and messenger of the President of the United States, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Executive office, including stationery therefor, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Department of State.—For compensation of the Secretary of State, and assistant secretary of State, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For Incidental and Contingent expenses of said Department.—For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in newspapers of the States and Territories and in the City of Washington, sixteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For stationery, blank books, binding, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting, and glazing, ten thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

For copper-plate printing, books, and maps, two thousand dollars.

For extra clerk hire and copying, two thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase fifty copies, each, of volumes twenty-two and twenty-three of Howard's Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, five hundred dollars.

Northeast Executive Building.—For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the Northeast Executive Building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for fuel, light, repairs and miscellaneous expenses, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Treasury Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger and laborers in his office, forty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-eight thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger and laborer in his office, twenty six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, thirty-five thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and thirty-two thousand six hundred and forty dollars. And that the twenty-nine clerks now transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury from the Third Auditor's office to other bureaus of the Treasury Department, shall be permanently transferred to those offices, and taken from that of the Third Auditor; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to take from the several heads of Departments the power to transfer clerks emporarily from one office or bureau to another.

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office twenty-six thousand eight hundred and four dollars and seventy-two cents.

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, seventeen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Auditor of the treasury for the Post-Office Department, and the clerks, messenger assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger and laborers in his office, twenty-seven thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger and laborers in his office, fifty-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Solicitor of the treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, seventeen thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Customs, and the Clerks, messenger and laborer in his office, twenty thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer of the Light house Board, nine thousand, two hundred and forty dollars.

Contingent Expenses of Treasury Department.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:

For copying blank books, stationery, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before congress—said clerks to be employed only during the session of congress; or when indispensably necessary to enable the department to answer some call made by either house of Congress at one session to be answered at another; and no such extra clerk shall receive more than three dollars and thirty-three and one-third cents per day for the time actually and necessarily employed—and for miscellaneous items, twelve thousand dollars.

In the office of the First Comptroller:

For furniture, blank-books, binding stationery, public documents, State and Territorial statutes and miscellaneous items, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Comptroller:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, pay for the National Intelligencer and Constitution, to be filed and preserved for the use of the office, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, including subscription for the Constitution and National Intelligencer, to be filed for the use of the office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound and preserved for the use of the office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor:

For stationery, books, binding, labor, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

In the office of Fifth Auditor:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, office furniture carpeting, and miscellaneous expenses, in which are included two daily newspapers, eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the Treasurer:

For blank books, binding, stationery and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

In the office of the Register:

FFor ruling, and full binding books for recording collector's quarterly abstract of commerce, and navigation and blank abstracts for their use, blank books, binding and stationery, arranging and binding cancelled marine papers, cases for official papers and records, and miscellaneous items, including office furniture, and carpeting, four thousand dollars.

Light-house board—For blank-book, binding, stationery, miscellaneous expenses, and postage, six hundred dollars.

For the General Purposes of the Southeast Executive Building, including the Extension and the Building occupied by the Attorney-General and the Firt Auditor—For compensation of twelve watchmen and eleven laborers of the Southeast Executive Building, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, fuel, light and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

Department of the Interior—For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, thirty-six thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, packers, packers, watchmen and laborers in his office, one hundred and seventy-three thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

[*To be Continued.*]

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN NEW HAVEN.—The New Haven city election, on Friday, resulted in an emphatic Democratic victory. The Democratic majority, in a poll of 5,000 votes, is about 500. The town embraces Fair Haven and Westville, which always give Republican majorities. The victory is therefore more significant than if the election had been confined to the city proper. But even the city was carried by the Republicans at the last election—a majority of officers then elected being Republicans.

☞ The pickpockets of London and Paris have long enjoyed the credit of being the most adroit in Europe; but if we may believe the statement of a M. Charles W——, Stuttgart can fully rival those cities. That gentleman was walking in the Kooisgrasse, looking at the shops, when he was accosted by an obsequious little man who offered his services to show him the lions of the capital, but the other refused the offer. The officious personage, however, was not offended, but politely asked him what o'clock it was. The other answered that he did not know, as his watch had stopped, and continued his walk toward the Museum of Natural History, which he entered. He had not been there many minutes before the same person came up to him with the air of an old acquaintance, and offered him a pinch of snuff. This M.W—— declined, saying he was no snuff-taker, and walked away; but some moments after having a presentiment of something being wrong, he felt for his snuff-box, but instead of it found a scrap of paper in his pocket on which was written: "As you are no snuff-taker, you do not require a box."—He thought the logic of his unknown acquaintance rather impertinent, and resolved to bear his loss like a philosopher; but what was his amazement when a moment after he discovered that his watch had also disappeared, and in his other pocket was another note, in the following words: "As your watch does not tell the hour, it would be better at the watchmaker's than in your pocket." It is unecessary to say that he never heard any further tidings of the two articles.

☞ The real design of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that time will ameliorate, not destroy; occupation that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible.

☞ A good story is told concerning the writing of a certain railroad manager. He had written to a man on the route to remove a barn, which in some manner incommoded the road, under penalty of prosecution. The threatened individual was unable to read any part of his letter but the signature, and took it to be a free pass over the road, and used it for a couple of years as such—none of the conductors being able to dispute his interpretation.

A COMMITTEEMAN IN SCHOOL.—We find the following good one from an authentic source. A sub-committee of a school board, not a thousand miles from Lynn, were examining a class in a primary school. One of the committee, to sharpen up their wits, propounded the following question:—"If I had a mince-pie and should give two-twelfths to Isaac, two-twelfths to Harand should keep one half myself, what would there be left?"

There was a profound silence for a few moments among the scholars, but finally one lad held up his hands, as a signal that he was ready to answer.

"Well, sir, what would there be left? Speak up so that all can hear," said the committeeman.

"The plate," shouted the hopeful fellow. The committeeman turned red in the face, while the other members roared aloud. The boy was excused from answering any more questions.

BALTIMORE.—The census returns of the city of Baltimore make the total population 214,037, white and colored, bond and free, with a good margin for an increase. In 1790 the population of Baltimore was 13,502.

STEAMER RANGER.

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

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

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

November 30, 1860. 2tf

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTE IS TO furnish competent and well qualified Teachers for Schools and Families, and Teachers with desirable situations.

Also, School Merchandise. The most modern style of Desks and Chairs for school rooms, at the lowest prices.

Among the many articles now for sale are the Adamantine Slates, Slate Globes, Philosophical Charts and new Outline Maps.

School Property bought and sold on commission.

Circulars of all the Private Schools kept on hand.

Parents seeking for Schools are invited to call and select.

The EDUCATION HERALD, issued monthly expressly for teachers, can be had at this office.

W. HOLT, Agent,

73 Montgomery street, corner of Pine, San Francisco.

Teachers, School committees and Trustees, will please to send forward their orders for School Merchandise to the American School Institute, where they will be promptly filled at the lowest prices.

3m8

☞ We are constantly receiving NEW BOOKS, which we will sell at the lowest prices.

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

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. 6m10

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.

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

A. B. GOVE.

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 40tf

Washington Nursery.

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

HUGH PATTISON.

Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.

Oct. 19, 1860. 6m48

GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C.,

HAVE REMOVED

From No. 105 Clay Street,

—TO—

No. 106, Battery Street, Corner of Merchant,

3m1 SAN FRANCISCO.

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

WINSOR & LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

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

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

HENRY WINSOR,
J. D. LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

132 *Sansome Street,*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

AGENTS FOR

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

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING MATERIALS.

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

San Francisco, May 2, 1860. 25y

PACIFIC RESTAURANT!

(*FORMERLY PACIFIC HOUSE.*)

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

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

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

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

The house will be kept on the restaurant principle,

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT!

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

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

REBECCA HOWARD.

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

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 filling 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.

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 Manilla.

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

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

Twenty per cent. cheaper than San Francisco Houses!

6m44 G. SUTRO & CO.,

Yates street, between Wharf and Government.

FRUIT TREES!!

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

My Nursery contains upwards of

Thirty Thousand Trees,

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

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

JOHN M. SWAN.

Olympia, Sept. 28, 1860. 5m45

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT

NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

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

JOB AND FANCY TYPE,

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

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

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

Orders respectfully solicited.

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

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

HORSES AND MULES,

Wagons,

CARRIAGES, &c

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

FENDT'S

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,

Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 458 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Gm04

WM. G. DUNLAP

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

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

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

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

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

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

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

H. WINSOR.

Olympia, Aug. 31, 1860. 41tf

HENRY M. McGILL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

AND

Commissioner of the court of Claims of U. S.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY,

3-y Olympia, W. T.

TO HOTEL AND SALOON KEEPERS.

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

HAVANA CIGARS,

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

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

SUTRO & CO.,

Yates Street, between Wharf and Government,

6m45 Victoria, V. I.

NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
County of Thurston.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District.

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

November 3, 1860.

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

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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. ly

D. PHILLIPS & SON,

OFFER FOR SALE

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

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

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

NEW STORE

AND

NEW FIRM

AT

TUM WATER!

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

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

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

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

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

S. BETTMAN. L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

G. K. Willard & Son,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Teeth Brushes

FANCY AND YANKEE NOTIONS,

TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses,

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,

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

tobacco, Cigars, &c.

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

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

New Goods!

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

160 Cast and Steel

Plows of various sizes.

50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking

STOVES,

25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;

A general assortment of Tin-ware;

Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;

AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;

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

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

—Also—

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

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer

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

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

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

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—In the Land Office. no.7y.

J. B. PAINTER,

(LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER,)

DEALER IN

Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, ards,

And Printer's Stock generally,

182 *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 *Teonium*, direct from China and Japan, consisting of Tea, Rice, Sugar, Fire Brick, Tiles, &c., which will be sold at or below San Francisco prices. Please call in and purchase.

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 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