PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

Midnight.

[The following remarkable verses are from the New York *Tribune*, and are only fathered by the initials A. W. H. There is genuine merit in them.]

The west-wind blows, the west-wind blew;
The snow hissed cruelly;
All night I heard the baffled cry
Of mariners on the sea.

I saw the icy shrouds and sail,
The slippery, reeling deck,
And white-caps dancing, pale with flame,
The corpse-lights of the wreck.

The west-wind blows, the west-wind blew,
And on its snowy way,
That hissed and hushed like rushing sand,
My soul fled far away.

The snow went towards the morning hills
In curling drifts of white,
But I went up to the gates of God
Through all the howling night.

I went up to the gates of God,
The angel waiting there,
Who keeps the blood-red keys of Heaven,
Stooped down to hear my prayer.

"Dear keeper of the keys of Heaven,
A thousand souls to-night
Are torn from life by land and sea,
Whose life was yet delight.

"But I am tired with storms and pain—
Sweet angel let me in!
And send some strong heart back again
To suffer and to sin!"

The angel answered stern and slow:
"How darest thou be dead,
While God seeks dust to make the street
Where happier men may tread?

"Go back eat earth's bitter herbs!
Go hear its dead-bell's toll!
Lie speechless underneath their feet
Who tread across thy soul.

"Go learn the patience of the Lord,
Whose righteous judgments wait,
Thy murdered cry may cleave the ground,
But not unbar my gate."

Right backward through the seething snow,
Back through the battling wind,
My soul crept slowly to its lair—
The body left behind.

The west-wind blows, the west-wind blew;
There are dead men on the sea,
And landsmen dead in shrouding drifts;
But there is life in me.

From the Alta California, May 20.

☞ The importations of cured meat into this market from Oregon and Washington, during the past few months, has proven the capacity of that section of the country in this particular. The growing and curing of pork has heretofore been looked upon as very uncertain, by dealers and consumers in this State; but the experience of the past four or six months has convinced them that Oregon and Washington Territories will soon compete with the Eastern importations for the preference in this market. That both "growing and packing" are yet in "infancy," if we may use such an expression, is conceded, but that they will long continue so, must be denied. The importations of this season have not generally turned out well or profitable, which is not owing to the inferior manner of curing and packing. In the hurry to get this class of merchandize to this market, there has been undue haste, and as an inevitable result, the meat has been insufficiently cured, and then carelessly packed. The natural consequence of such reckless haste has been, that the meat has spoiled before it reached the consumer, entailing a loss which has fallen somewere between the packer and consumer. From an intelligent merchant belonging to Oregon, we learn that the present season has taught some severe lessons, and that there is a certainty of more care and prudence being exercised in curing and packing during the next season. Oregon hams, bacon, lard &c., &c., can be laid down in this market in as good order and condition as the same class of goods now imported from the Atlantic States, but before they can be received with the same confidence, they must receive the same attention and care that is bestowed in that section of the country.

Washington and Oregon are certainly great pork growing countries, and capable of supplying this market with all the cured meats of this kind, but before they can compete with and drive away importation, the meat must be properly cured and packed. Let the experience of this season, which has been dearly bought, be a lesson for the next, and then there can be no doubt that domestic cured and packed meat will command a higher price than the same class of goods which are brought from the Atlantic border of the Union.

From the San Francisco Town Talk.

Prize Fight in the Solar System.

Between Terra Firma and the Comet.

For some time past our sporting community has been on the *qui vive* in relation to the championship, which was to come off on the 13th of June, between Terra Firma and the coming Comet. A variety of rumors of an unfounded character have been afloat, one of which was that the Comet had been seriously weakened by articles in his behalf in the *Sun*, and another that he had been killed by the explosion of a squib in the *Town Talk* cellar. A report was also afloat that he would not be able to come to time after the first round, based on observations made during his training, (which was superintended by Jupiter), through a telescope on the plaza last week. On the other hand, Terra Firma was represented as being subject to attacks of the ague, and attention was called to the shabby condition of a portion of his person during the last eighteen months, which excited much alarm in the neighborhood of San Francisco.

Some difficulty was experienced by the backers of these distinguished pugilists in arranging the preliminaries of the fight. The Comet's friends proposed to borrow one of Saturn's rings for the fight, while the supporters of Terra Firma insisted that it should take place within the earth's orbit, and pledged themselves that the Star Police should not interfere.

From the eccentric character of the Comet, much difficulty was anticipated by his friends in so regulating his movements as to render them effective in a pugilistic encounter. His superior quickness was expected to make up for his deficiency in weight, and not being influenced by any such drawbacks as centripetal or centrifugal force, he was believed to be able to "get away" after "getting one in" with much greater facility than his opponent.

By the politeness of the Man in the Moon, our reporter was furnished with a position for observing the encounter much superior to that of the multitude. He was thus enabled to witness all the circumstances preliminary and incidental to the contest, as well as to ascertain the fallacy of the present popular opinion that the residence of the gentleman thus favoring him is constructed of green cheese. He is also, on the very best authority, enabled to contradict a statement made in a celebrated English poem, that the individual referred to came down at too early a period to inquire the way to Norwich, and deduces the opinion therefrom on the legal principle, "false in part, false in whole," that the statement in relation to the Man in the South is equally unreliable, and the possibility of burning one's mouth with cold porridge may therefore still be doubted. From the elevated position thus attained, our reporter sends us the following account of the contest. Any other reports furnished from observers through smoked glass, tin telescopes, or any other medium, may be regarded as unreliable.

THE MEN.

Terra Firma on stripping presented all those peculiarities for which he has long been noted. His age, (some four thousand years greater than that of his antagonist), did not seem to have affected his firmness of position or steadiness of movement in the slightest degree. He wore the Champion's belt, (the Equator), and the Arctic cap and Antartic slippers which have been so noted in his history and geography. On coming to the ropes, (which were the parallels of latitude and longitude,) borrowed for the occasion, he threw his cap inside, at which his opponent shivered, but endeavored to conceal the shudder by a sneer addressed to his second, Jupiter, saying, "That's a *nice* proceeding," but whether intended to reflect on the coolness or propriety of the movement, our reporter is unable to state. On entering the ring, Terra Firma nailed his colors, (the Star Spangled banner,) to a post, and awaited further proceedings. His second was his relative, Saturn, who with his friends Herschel, had come a great distance to witness the contest.

The Coming Comet entered the ring in a hurried manner and called on the umpires and referees to take their positions as he had no time to lose. He must be at his aphelion by a certain time, in accordance with the regulations of the solar system.

The umpire, (the Sun,) recommended the young man not to be in a hurry. He had once consented to stand still during a battle of infinitely less importance than the one about to take place, and rather than disturb the system of which he was the centre, he would do so again.

The preliminaries having been arranged, and the "scratch" drawn by the Great Bear with his paw, the men took their position. The following is an impartial account of

THE FIGHT.

Round I.—Both men came up cautiously, Terra Firma holding his head up well and the Comet evidently watching his opportunity. The Comet struck out with his left at Oregon, which was prettily stopped by Terra Firma's right, who countered heavily with his left, catching the Comet on the nose and making several stars visible which had not previously been observed. A rally and a clinch and the Comet was thrown heavily. A cry of "foul" was raised as the Comet caught Terra Firma near the belt, but his grasp being in the region of Panama, it was declared not to be below the belt.

Round II.—Time being called by the Sun, both men came to the scratch promptly, Terra Firma smiling and the Comet presenting rather a subdued appearance. A little cautious sparring ensued, when they closed and fell, Terra Firma above and laying on the Comet till removed by his seconds.

Round III.—The men came up at the call of Time, the Comet evidently the worse for wear, having lost the most of his beard and one of his tails, which had broken off in the fall. He made an effort to get one in on the nob of his antagonist, who stopped it and countered heavily with his left. [First knock down for Terra Firma.]

Round IV.—It was now evident to our reporter and the majority of the knowing ones that the superior weight of Terra Firma could not be overcome by the quickness of his young antagonist, who began to evince a groggy condition and fought wildly. A few hits passed, with first blood for Terra Firma, a rally and Comet down, with the former falling heavily on him.

Round V.—Time being called, both men came up, but, on squaring, Comet staggered and fell; and, not rising again, the victory was declared to be with Terra Firma, who, leaping over the ropes, resumed his parallels of longitude and latitude, and re-entered his daily course as fresh as he had commenced the contest. The Comet, after a short nap, proceeded towards his aphelion.

REMARKS.

It was evident from the commencement of the contest that Terra Firma had it all his own way. His regularity of movement, greater weight, and a variety of other advantages, evinced to the knowing ones, at an early period, how the affair would terminate. His younger and somewhat eccentric antagonist must hereafter seek laurels in a much less pretentious field than the Solar System. Our readers will bear us witness that, from the start, we predicted the result, and the details of the rencounter prove the correctness of our position. We understand that Mercury, the stakeholder, has appropriated the stakes, and as he cannot be apprehended without deranging the Solar System, the Champion's belt is all that Terra Firma will gain by the contest which has just closed.

Female Beauty.—The ladies of Arabia stain their fingers and toes red, their eyebrows black, and their lips blue. In Persia they paint a black streak around the eyes, and ornament their faces with various figures. The Japanese women gild their teeth, and those of the Indians paint them red. The pearl of the teeth must be dyed black to be beautiful in Guzurat. The Hottentot women paint the entire body in compartments of red and black. In Greenland the women color their faces with blue and yellow, and they frequently tattoo their bodies by saturating threads in soot, inserting them beneath the skin, and then drawing them through. Hindoo females, when they wish to appear particularly lovely, smear themselves with a mixture of saffron, turmeric, and grease. In nearly all islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, the women, as well as the men tatoo a great variety of figures on the face, the lips, tongue, and the body. In New Holland they cut themselves with shells, and keeping the wound open for a long time form deep scars in the flesh, which they deem highly ornamental. And another singular mutilation is made among them by taking off, in infancy, the little finger of the left hand, at the second joint. In ancient Persia, an aquiline nose was often thought worthy of the crown; but the Sumatran mother carefully flattens the nose of her daughter. Among some of the savage tribes of Oregon, and also in Sumatra and Arracan, continual pressure is applied to the skull in order to flatten it, and thus give it a new beauty. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair; the Turks, on the contrary, are warm admirers of it. In China small round eyes are liked; and the girls are continually plucking their eye-brows, that they may be thin and long. But the great beauty of a Chinese lady is in her feet, which, in childhood, are so compressed by bandages as effectually to prevent any further increase in size. The four smaller toes are turned under the foot, to the sole of which they firmly adhere; and the poor girl not only endures much pain, but becomes a cripple for life. Another mark of beauty consists in finger-nails so long that casings of bamboo are necessary to preserve them from injury. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large flat nose, and a skin beautifully black. In New Guinea the nose is perforated, and a large piece of wood or bone inserted. In the north-west coast of America an incision more than two inches in length is made in the lower lip, and then filled with a wooden plug. In Guinea the lips are pierced with thorns, the heads being inside the mouth, and the points resting on the chin.

☞ A large number of persons leave Massachusetts for Minnesota territory this week; some for sight-seeing, some for prospecting, and others to settle, and others again to speculate in lands or look after lands already bought. Caled Cushing, who has large interests there, and Timothy Davis, member of Congress, are among them. Senator Henry Wilson is also going West this week, and expects to extend his journey to Kansas.—*Boston Traveller.*

A Picture of Disunion.

FROM GEN. JACKSON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

In his farewell address to his countrymen upon retiring from the Presidency, the patriot Statesman and Hero of the Hermitage, said:

"What have you to gain by division and dessension? Delude not yourselves with the hope that the breach once made, would be afterwards easily repaired. If the Union is once severed the separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will be trade in the field of battle, and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope that the first line of separation would be the permanent one. * * * Local interests would still be found there, and unchastened ambition. And if the recollections of common dangers, in which the people of these United States have stood side by side against the common foe—the memory of victories won by their united valor—the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present Constitution;—if all these recollections and proofs of common interests are not strong enough to bind us together as one people, what tie will hold united the new divisions of the empire, when these bonds have been broken and the Union dissolved? The first line of separation would not last long; new fragments be torn off—new leaders would spring up—and this great and glorious Republic would soon be broken into a multitude of party States armed for mutual aggression—loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders—seeking aid against each other from foreign powers—insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe—until, harassed with conflicts and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be willing to submit to the dominion of any military adventurer, and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose."

ROM WEBSTER'S REPLY TO HAYNE.

"When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time, the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union—on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent—on a land rent with feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood. Let their last feeble and lingering glance, rather, behold the gorgeous ensigns of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced—its arm and trophies streaming in their original lustre—with not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured—bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as, What is all this wrath?—nor those other words of delusion and folly, Liberty *first*, and Union afterwards. But everywhere—spread all over in characters of living light—blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens—that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart—Liberty *and* Union, now and forever, one and inseperable."

Foreign Appointments.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows:—"The policy of Mr. Buchanan, in disposing of his foreign appointments, will be to make as fair a distribution of them among the States as possible. New Hamphire, Vermont, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and California, are the States who have no representatives in missions abroad now. Massachusetts has two Ministers Resident and one Envoy Extraordinary abroad, rather too many for so fallen a State. Pennsylvania has two full missions. Virginia has one full mission and two ministers resident. New York has two Ministers Resident. Tennessee one full mission and one Minister Resident. Georgia has one Minister Resident and one Consul General. Connecticut, Iowa, New Jersey, Alabama and Ohio each have a full mission. Rhode Island, Michigan, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, Wisconsin, Florida and Maine each have a Minister Resident. Illinois has a Commissioner. Nicaragua and Belgium are the only two courts at present vacant."

☞ An exciting meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held this evening when it is said about 150 members, including a number of the most prominent clergymen of the city, will resign on account of the rationalistic, heterodox, and abolition discussions which have chiefly interested the association for many months past.—*New York Mirror.*

A large number of these so-called Young Men's Christian Associations proved to be in the late presidential election political organizations in the hands of the black republicans—and none the less dangerously effective from the secret character of their designs and operations. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn from the Mirror that truly pious men are about to separate themselves from associations which in too many instances have been used for objects which are alike opposed to the calls of patriotism and the teachings of the Bible.

Death of Judge Tappan.—The Hon. Benjaman Tappan died at his residence in Steubenville, Ohio, on Sunday last. He was in his 85th year. He was conspicious as an able and active leader of the Democratic party in former years, and formerly United States Senator from Ohio. Judge Tappan was a man of decided ability, and great eccentricity of character

From the Alta California.

Shoalwater Bay.

From a friend, who has long resided in Washington Territory, we are indebted for the following interesting intelligence, and are promised further items regarding the resources of this remote portion of our governmental possessions:

Shoalwater Bay is one of the best harbor between San Francisco and Fuca Straits. It is situated in the southwest part of Washington Territory, and is separated from the Columbia river by a narrow ridge of land. The entrance to the bay is at its northern extremity, some twenty-seven or eight miles north of Cape Disappointment. The bay contains an area of about two hundred square miles, and, as its name indicates, is full of shoals or flats, through which the various rivers that empty into the bay have worn deep channels, where at low tide there is plenty of water for vessels of light draft, and also good anchorage. There are two entrances to this harbor, separated by a low sand island, called the north and south channels. The northern channel is the one at present in general use by the traders, and is a fine beaten channel, of from five to six fathoms of water at low tide. The bar at the entrance has from three to three and a half fathoms on it at the lowest run of tides, and the rise of water at that point is fifteen feet at high water. The volume of water discharged from this bay not being so great, or of such velocity as the Columbia river, does not create such a heavy swell as on the Columbia bar, making it safer and easier for vessels to enter in heavy weather. This bay is most admirably adapted for the fitting of small vessels for whaling purposes, and undoubtedly before long many schooners will be employed in that business and the cod fishery. The shores of the bay and interior are covered with a dense growth of gigantic trees of spruce, fir, hemlock, and cedar, with occasional patches of maple, ash and yellow pine. The facilities for procuring this timber, either for mill use or for piles or spars, is most excellent, and already many cargoes have been taken for the San Francisco market. The rich bottoms and fine prarie lands along the numerous rivers and streams have already attracted numerous settlers, although there is plenty of room for more.

The chief article of export at present is oysters; for it is at this bay where all the oysters are procured for the San Francisco market, and annually, from fifty to sixty thousand baskets of them are exported, giving a lively trade to the hardy fishermen engaged in that pursuit. Besides the oyster, other shell fish abound; crabs of a monstrous size, and most excellent flavor, clams of a dozen varieties, muscles, scollops, sand lobsters, and a delicious clam called the razor fish. The waters are filled with fish. Salmon of several varieties are taken in abundance; salmon-trout, sturgeon, herring, turbot, flounders, and a variety of small fry. The rivers and creeks abound in fur animals, which, from not having been hunted for many years, have increased incredibly. The beaver, otter, fox, martin, seal, raccoon, mink, squirrel, birds and wild fowl, are very abundant in their season; and from the month of May to December, the greatest varieties of fruit and berries can be had in the greatest abundance. Shoalwater Bay is an Indian's Paradise, and every season the tribes from all quarters resort there to get their supplies.

As a harbor, Shoalwater Bay is excellent, and as soon as the light-house which has been ordered to be built by Congress, is completed, it must be a port of great resort.

The climate, soil, and productions of this Paradise of the Pacific, will be the subjects of future articles.

Masonic Convention.—Of the Grand Lodge of Free Accepted Masons, assembled at Sacramento, the *Bee* says: At no previous time have we witnessed a more intelligent looking assemblage of the same number. Some of the representatives have grown gray, but, as a general thing, they have not arrived at middle age. Could the halls of legislation of our State present as much intelligence and character as was exhibited in the above body, we would find her affairs conducted in a far more creditable manner.

The Wagon Road Survey.—The Sacramento *Union* says that some time during the next week John Kirk, Superintendent, and Frank Denver, disbursing agent, will take up their line of march to commence operations on the National Wagon Road. John Kirk will start from Sacramento with nine or ten well loaded wagons, and about sixty men. It is his intention to increase these latter to a hundred, when the work has been got fairly under way, and to break ground somewhere in the vicinity of Honey Lake Valley, extending his observations to wards the Atlantic end of the road.—*The Daily Town Talk.*

☞ My wife tells the truth three times a day, remarked a jocose old fellow, at the same time casting a very mischievous glance at her. Before rising in the morning she says—"O dear, I must get up but I don't want to." After breakfast she adds—"Well, I suppose I must go to work, but I don't want to. And she goes to bed, saying—"There, I have been fussing all day, and haven't done anything.

The Mormons.—The eight hundred Mormons who arrived at this port last week, by the ship George Washington, from Liverpool, were, says the Boston Courier, divided in nationality as follows:

"The English were from all parts of England, more, however, coming from Nottinghamshire than from any other part. Among the passengers were 40 elders, who had been preaching the doctrines of the sect throughout the old world. One of these elders, named Mercer, of Philadelphia, was on his return from a mission to the east Indies. The rest of the passengers were collected by the elders' representations of duty and the promised land of Utah, and were of all ages and both sexes. Four of the women were over 70 years of age, and there were 24 infants under one year old.

The proportion of married men and women and families was somewhat larger than is usual among immigrants. The married men had only one wife each.

Many of the families were possessed of considerable property. The Captain estimated the amount of British gold upon the passengers at £20,000, and said that he knew of more than one person who had £1000 for his own use and that of his family.

Several had left relatives and friends behind them. One woman had left her husband, that she might go to the land of the saints; and there was another beautiful dark-eyed young woman, with a young infant, whose story, as told by the Captain, was quite touching.

The captain noticed her when they started, as possessed of great beauty, but lost sight of her in a day or two, and supposing she had changed her quarters, did not inquire for her for eight or ten days. He was then told that she had been very sick, and was still quite feeble. He had her brought from between decks where she was, upon the deck, and laid on a mattrass, got her some port wine and cake, and tried to bring her back her health. Under this treatment she improved much, and in reply to his questions, told him that she had left a pleasant home, in a quiet village in England, and a husband to whom she had been married but a year or two, for this journey. He asked her reasons. She replied that she had done so for Christ's sake, who had promised that if one forsook father and mother and husband for him, she should receive more abundantly in this life, and in the world to come everlasting life.

Nearly all of the men were armed, with from two to four revolvers, which they had purchased at the instigation of the elders.

The conduct of these Mormons on board the vessel was exemplary. In their personal habits they were cleanly, only four using tobacco.

As soon as the immigrants had left Liverpool, they formed themselves into eight divisions, with about one hundred in each division, and chose a bishop and an elder to preside over each company. They had morning and evening service—prayer and singing—and in the evening, generally a sermon. On Sundays, a sermon was preached to each section.

A considerable regard was paid to external morality—no female being allowed on deck after 8 P. M., and all the single men having a particular apartment forward. Only one death occurred upon the passage, and that was of a man 80 years old. The ceremonies over his body were very short—much more so than the captain had anticipated.

The laymen were all evidently sincere, and filled with glowing anticipations of their home in the "Far West." The captain did not seem to entertain a very high opinion of the sincerity of the elders. These elders had impressed upon the minds of their followers that in the 'promised land' they would find a pious and moral happy people and happy homes, and the captain's warm sailor's heart was grieved to think of the bitter disappointment in store for his passengers.

We have heard that a number of these Mormons have not the means to reach Utah, and are stopping in this city at various boarding houses.

☞ A Harrisburg paper gives the following case of absence of mind:—A girl who was one of our first loves, was one night lighting us out, after having passed a delightful evening, and in bashful trepidation she blew us out, and drew the candle behind the door and kissed it.

☞ A young man had espoused an old and ill-tempered wife, but extremely rich. He used to say: "Whenever I find my cross, and my own temper giving way, I retire to my library and consol myself by reading her marriage settlement."

A Powerful Preacher.—"Ah, me!" said a pious lady, "our minister was a very powerful preacher; for the short time he ministered the Word among us, he kicked three pulpits to pieces, and banged the in'ards out of five Bibles!"

The Penalties.—The President, we hear, has fixed the amount of the bonds of the Receivers at the new land offices in Nebraska and Wisconsin at $50,000, each,

☞ The bridge over Cedar River at Cedar Vally, Iowa, was carried away by the breaking up of the ice, on the 25th of March, and two young ladies, daughters of Mr. Black of Kingston, who were upon it at the time, lost their lives.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1857.

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

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

THURSTON COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
WILLIAM W. MILLER,
STEPHEN GUTHRIE,
BENJ. F. SHAW,
C. B. BAKER.
T. W. GLASGOW,

FOR JOINT REPRESENTATIVE,
WILLIAM M. MORROW.

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR,
J. R. SMITH.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JAMES BILES.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE,
G. K. WILLARD.

Put This and That Together.

We beg pardon of our readers this week for noticing so much at length the 13th and other Nos. of the *Washington Republican*. We desire to give but a *very* brief prelude, consequent upon the *necessity* which we think the task imposes. A desire to vindicate the "truth of history"—to meet and battle against error and falsehood in its strong holds, and to sustain the nominees and the immutable principles of the democratic party, must be our excuse for entering upon the *disgusting* task of taking any notice of the aforesaid *Republican* paper, whatever. Wherever the contributors to its columns are known, the *libels* contained in its columns are *also known* and appreciated. Where the hands that man the destiny of that paper are unknown to the masses and hid from public view, it is not unnatural that a due amount of credence might attach to its bold, barefaced slanders.

We desire that it should be "*kept before the people*," that the Republican nominee for congress in our territory, D. R. BIGELOW, Esq., and J. P. KELLER, are the *publishing committee* of that paper.

And furthermore, we desire it to be "*kept before the people*," that D. R. BIGELOW, Esq., gave testimony to a gentleman of this place, against the course of that paper in the matter of its personalities, and its gross defamation of private character. And we want it, that it should be kept "before the people" that Hon. A. S. ABERNETHY, their candidate for congress, is *another* member of the publishing board alluded to; and we desire that it should be kept *strictly* before the people that J. P. KELLER, Esq., is a member of the publishing committee, and that he signed a document in vindication of the course and conduct pursued by Gov. Stevens in the late Indian war. This, then, is the *publishing* committee of the *Republican*. We hope that all the readers of that paper will do as we do, keep files of the paper until it shall be called to a final account—until it shall be called home.

The major part of the argument offered by Mr. ABERNETHY, whilst it was conducted in a civil and gentlemanly manner, becoming his former life and station, certainly contains some passages, which, as published in the *Republican*, cannot be sustained by argument, common sense, or the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. ABERNETHY, in the No. of the *Republican* to which allusion is made, called in question, by implication, the honesty and sincerity of purpose which guided the action of a late term of the United States Supreme Court in the rendition of its verdict, (seven to two) causing to be delivered up to his lawful owner a fugitive slave, (Dred Scott.) Mr. Abernety, in his reasons, in so according a verdict against said decision, calls in question the honesty of seven United States Supreme Judges, and accords *all* honesty to the two that gave a counter opinion.

Let us for a moment contrast the position and integrity of purpose of the several judges. Judge MCLEAN has been an aspirant, ever since 1836, for the Presidency, in opposition to democratic nominees. Of Judge CURTIS, we know nothing, and care less. As to honesty of purpose, we might refer to the opinions of Judges STORY, WIRT, DAGGETT, and the venerable personage who now occupies the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. There sits the venerable Chief Justice TANEY, almost an Egyptian mummy; his brow withered, and his head white as snow, frosted by some eighty winters—before whom, for high misdemeanor, the President himself must be tried. Is it reasonable to suppose that a man, who had reached the apex of his fame, who had no ambition to gratify, and whose whole life has been devoted to the investigation of legal questions—who has no "friends to reward or enemies to punish," could possibly be induced, contrary to his convictions of right in the premises, to give a verdict otherwise than in conformity with those convictions?

Who does not know, but that the doctrine he promulgated in his late decision, was the same as was entertained by Chief Justice STORY? Who does not know that the late lamented Mr. WEBSTER, whilst Secretary of State, frequently refused to give passports to negroes, who designed travelling in foreign countries? Who does not know that a decision at one time given by the late WM. WIRT, is not in consonance with the decision of *seven*, out of the *nine* of the Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court? Who does not know, that the decision rendered in 1835 by Chief Justice Daggett does not cover all the ground occupied by that of Chief Justice TANEY, in 1857, and his confederates, in the decision of the Dred Scott case? And yet Mr. ABERNETHY has the presumption to say:

"These are the fundamental doctrines of the Republican party of this Territory, and opposition to this is the doctrine of the present Democratic party. On these principles I stand, and ask your votes—believing that as citizens of a free Territory, we have a peculiar finterest in sustaining those doctrines; and especially at this time, when the Supreme Court of the United States, by a party vote has decided that we have no power within ourselves, and that Congress cannot confer on us the power to prohibit slavery in our Territory; and that also under the Constitution, we can make no distinction in our Territorial laws, between slave property and any other description of property. So that if we as citizens of Washington Territory were unanimously opposed to the introduction of slaves in our Territory, we not only cannot keep them out by law, but we will be obliged to protect and defend the right of a master to his slaves, by our Territorial laws, the same as we are obliged to protect the right of our citizens to hold any other kind of property; leaving us, citizens of a Territory, as powerless against the introduction of slavery among us, as the slaves themselves, and with no rights in this matter that any slaveholder is bound to respect.

"This decision, so destructive to the rights of citizens of the Territories, has been adopted and ratified by all the organs of the democratic party in the states, by its organ in this territory, and is now held as a cardinal principle of the great democratic party, and as such is defended by the candidate of that party in this canvass—notwithstanding the fact that squatter sovereignty, or the right of the people of the territories to govern themselves in these matters, was claimed as a fundamental doctrine of the party during the late Presidential election."

Mr. Abernethy then goes on to say "that this decision is destructive of the rights of citizens of the territories:" that he is "opposed to the principles of that decision," whilst, at the same, time the same principles have governed all the decisions of the Supreme Court from the days of Chief Justice MARSHALL down to the present time. A most astute lawyer is this Mr. Abernethy! The conclusion is that the Judges of all the Supreme Courts that have occupied the bench since the organization of our government are either knaves or fools! Shades of DANIEL WEBSTER! only think of it.

The remainder of the address of Mr. Abernethy to the people of the territory is peculiarly *impressive* as to what he knows about the interests of the people of the territory, and as to what he would do in their behalf provided they would give him votes enough to elect him. Do not be alarmed from any thing on that score; you *will* get votes enough to elect you—*to stay at home*.

Chief Justice TANEY is not a politician—never has been a politician, but is purely a *legal* gentleman. It becomes his duty, in the discharge of it, to place a legal construction upon the Constitution of the United States, and there is an oath of office administered to him before God, to the effect that he will be honest and faithful to that sacred instrument.

Mr. ABERNETHY is a very pleasant and quiet gentleman, but we have heard one of his supporters say, that, although in favor of the principles of the Republican party, he considers the nomination of that gentleman very unfortunate—that, instead of making a favorable acquaintance with the members of Congress generally, he would not even be able to become acquainted with Mr. BAILEY, the editor of the *National Era*, the organ of that party. "Look on this picture, and then on that." Look upon the ability, fellow citizens, the energy of character, the favorable acquaintance of the democratic nominee, and the influence he would have in Congress to procure the payment of our war indebtedness, and all other needful legislation, and then contrast it with the quiet, *negative* ability of his opponent. Choose ye this day for whom ye shall vote.

☞ For the information of the travelling public, we would say that the schooner *Wild Pigeon*, JAMES JONES, master, is now regularly plying between the various points on the Sound, and Victoria, Vancouver's Island. Her facilities for freight conveyance are excellent. Being new and perfectly sound, all merchandise may be expected to be "delivered in good order and well conditioned." Persons desirous of taking pleasure trips to the Island, where they will be hospitably entertained by our English neighbors, or elsewhere, will find Captain JAMES a gentlemanly man, and a good officer, and his vessel one which furnishes superior accommodations.

The same may be said of the schooner *I. I. Stevens*, FITZPATRICK, master, and we can confidently recommend both these vessels and officers to the patronage of the public. Try them and see.

Kultiss Skookum.

The last number of the *Republican* contains a letter from this important personage, in which a large amount of billingsgate is attempted to be thrown upon that old hero of democracy, Hon. SETH CATLIN. The man whose name heads this article, as called by those acquainted with him, is "KULTUS" STRONG, in juxtaposition to the honest Strongs in our territory. The name is well merited, for he is just exactly very "kultiss." During our short experience in the territory, we have never known a man so impertinent as the aforesaid *kultiss hombre*.

The impertinent and unmanly manner in which this would-be-somebody pitches into Gov. STEVENS and the venerable SETH CATLIN alluded to, on the occasion of an address delivered by the former at Monticello in June last, is well worthy of the head and heart of the miserable "kultiss" pup who made it. We ask our readers to look with an unbiassed eye upon that hardy old pioneer to our shores, S. CATLIN—who participated in state councils before his arrival here—who has reached an age when anxiety for office has been obliterated—who has no selfish ambition to gratify. Look at him, fellow-citizens, with one foot on the verge of the grave and the other fastly following—he who has served you in your territorial councils—who for honesty and probity of character, has no superior, and then will you, we ask, suffer to go unrebuked the foul aspersions of a contemptible pettifogger—have it said of you, that Judge CATLIN must sink, whilst his calumniator shall swim and laugh at the destruction he has wrought? No, freemen of Washington territory, you that *know* that good old man,—the storms that he has struggled with—the perils that he has surmounted,—have too much of an honest heart to sanction the abuse heaped upon him by the press of Steilacoom, heretofore, and in the present instance, than to give the most severe rebuke to those who have attempted to cast reproach upon his grey hairs. And who is the calumniator of this good old man and our democratic nominee for congress? Echo answers, who? As we have been informed he is a contemptible, impertinent two-penny pettifogger who resides at Monticello, whose only virtue is that he has got a sufficiency of brass in his face to establish an insurance office, and if he failed, it would not be in consequence of a lack of capital. We ask the people of the county to which he belongs, are you going to give your support to a man who has weathered the trials and privations of an overland trip across the plains, for the purpose of tying up the continent with bands of iron—who has endured every species of privation for the good of our beloved union—who has encountered every kind of obstacles—who, when the late Indian war broke out, through the people themselves, procured provisions and supplies of all kinds, and, too, without a dollar in the treasury of the territory to remunerate them for the supplies thus furnished—who throughout the whole campaign evinced a sagacity equal to the requirements of the people—who knew every day the amount of scrip that he was required to sign, and did not know but that next morning his scalp might be placed on a pole; around which the savages might have amused themselves in a war dance?

After all these things, (and who will deny their truth?) who will say that Mr. ABERNETHY is the best man we can send to congress to procure a liquidation of the right indebtedness due our territory by the general government during the period the Indian war lasted? What does Mr. ABERNETHY know of the different claims for services and otherwise, held by our citizens for duties performed in the field, for beef, whilst those citizen-soldiers were tented on White river, Puyallup, or elsewhere—for clothing, whilst pursuing their toilsome journey over mountain or plain? We make the general enquiry, would it be as likely that a person to whom had been entrusted the important and delicate duty of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs in a foreign territory, would not know more of the people generally, who has had the experience as aforesaid—who has studied their character and understands their disposition? We ask, would not the first mentioned man be more likely to secure to every individual the amount that is due him by government, than by a man who during our whole Indian troubles never shouldered his musket, except it might have been in defence of his own private claim?

O! Kultiss Skookum! Where art thou, Skookum? Put your head in a bag, live and stop there—that is thy millenium.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—To-morrow, the 4th of July—the day of our civil and political deliverance (the 82d) from British oppression—the Sunday school scholars will celebrate its advent. It is to be hoped that a patriotic feeling will govern our citizens on the occasion.

THE CANVASS.—From a trustworthy gentleman, endowed with excellent judgment, and *good hard sense*, and who has been a frequent traveller between Olympia and Bellingham Bay, we have received the following figures, indicating the majorities that Gov. STEVENS will receive northward. We have every confidence in the sagacity of our correspondent. He says Clalam county will give the Governor five

majority;	5	majority.
Jefferson	20	"
Island	25	"
Whatcom	35	"
Slaughter	20	"
King	5	"
Pierce	15	"
	125	
Deduct 20 pr. cent. for not a full vote,	25	
Majority for Stevens,	100	

The figures for Slaughter county are made up thus:

Port Madison, for Stevens,	25	maj.
" Orchard	5	"
" Gamble, a tie, but probably a democratic majority,	30	maj.
Sibec precinct 10 majority for Abernethy,	10	
Steven's majority in Slaughter,	20	

We will venture the assertion that Stevens will receive a majority in Thurston county of 100, if not more, and will carry every county between this and the Columbia river, "high and dry." We shall greet the Columbia country with at least 200 majority.

How futile is it, that the friends of the abolition candidate still continue to pretend to hope that they will succeed in his election. *They do not think so.* It is all a ruse.

It is desired that a *straight, screaming* majority may be given to our whole ticket this year.

CAUTION.—It is highly important that every democrat in the county should be sure, when he goes to the polls, that he deposits in the ballot box a democratic ticket. Every device will be used, the lowest resorts will be applied to, to the end that our ticket may be defeated. Meanness and baseness on the part of our adversaries are becoming more and more apparent every day. Let the judges of the election look well to it every where, that the ballot box be not *stuffed*, for we have amongst us men in the opposition ranks criminal enough to do any thing to accomplish their ends. Look well to your tickets—look well to the ballot box. This counsel is not given for this county alone. There are but few here whom we could suspect to engage in a conspiracy against the will of the masses. Look well to it in other counties.

TO BE REGRETTED.—We are pained to learn that, in the local distribution of offices in Clarke county, there is a division in the democratic party, as to who should be their candidates for representatives, and the balance of the county ticket. We presume that the two tickets already nominated will be the only ones—that the Republicans there will not nominate a ticket, but will *fuse* with one or the other wing of the disaffected. We observe that the gallant Major MAXON has been nominated as a candidate for the legislature on both tickets, on one for the Council, and the other for the House of Representatives. This is the only gentleman whose name appears on either ticket nominated by the other. We rejoice to know that no obstacle can intervene to prejudice his election for either the one or the other. Mr. H. L. CAPLES is the candidate for the Council on the ticket first nominated. Both these gentlemen, as well as those composing the representative ticket, of both nominations, are, so far as we know, good and reliable democrats, and it remains for the democracy of Clarke to choose from among them.

THE COLVILLE MINES.—By letters received here from Judge YANTIS, by the last mail, who is now in that section of country completing a grist mill, we learn that the mines in that region are being successfully worked, and "pan out" richly. The mines are represented as quite extensive, and from $6 to $8 per day is said to be the average yield of *pan washing*. Some 50 or 60 miners are at present actively and *profitably* engaged therein.

ANOTHER WAR-CHIEF KILLED.—KITSAP, one of the noted hostile chiefs and leaders in the late Indian war, as we understand, was recently shot at Muckleshoot prairie (now a regular military post) by a brother *siwash*. The wound is supposed to be fatal. This person is said to be a confederate of Mr. *siwash* NELSON, who committed the attrocities on White river at the commencement of the war, and who, since which time, has been *fed* and *dandled* on the laps of the regulars at Muckleshoot prairie. Could some *siwash* friend of NELSON serve *him* in the same way, our territory would be rid of at least two of the most consummate murderers our people have had to contend against.

THE WASHINGTON TERRITORY SCRIP.—We are credibly informed by a gentleman of this place who received a letter from Vancouver by the last mail, that the auditing of the accounts of the quartermaster and commissary departments of Washington territory is about completed, and we are glad to learn that *very little* of the prices allowed by the authorities of our territory has been cut down. We would, therefore, urge our citizens not to sell one dollar of their scrip at a reduced price. We also learn that the commission will soon adjourn to Salem, to commence auditing the Oregon accounts.

This fact speaks well in favor of the Washington territory authorities.

☞ The United States steamer "Active" and a British man-of-war, bearing to our borders the commission of our respective governments for the survey and adjudication of the northwestern boundary line, between the United States and the British possessions, northward and westward, are now in the harbor of Olympia. We are not advised as to the time the expedition contemplates entering upon the discharge of their duties. From the history of the past, we have reason to believe that they should be accompanied by a strong escort—stronger, perhaps, than they at present have at their disposal, as they will have to pass through a hostile Indian country between our western limits and Fort Colville.

GRASSHOPPERS.—Appearances in various sections of our agricultural and horticultural sections of country, indicate that the *scourge*, the grasshopper, has entered upon a crusade upon the cerial crops and vegetables, and that young fruit trees are not exempt from the ravages of the "*plague*." It has been discovered that they are a "*migrating* institution"—some years abounding more generally in some localities than in others. That they emigrate year after year from one locality to another, has been clearly and sensibly demonstrated; and that the ravages they commit are of a no mean or indifferent character, is a matter so clear that no argument or recapitulation of facts is neccessary. Can no remedy be applied whereby the "*scourge*" may be got rid of? How would it be, provided safety was insured, did our farmers apply the torch to the stuble, verdure, etc., on their own farms, after the season of incubation, and thus destroy the *destroyer* in the bud? Our territory has suffered largely from incursions of the grasshopper, and our citizens owe it to themselves that a "*preventative*" to prevent their further depredations, be pointed out. Who will undertake the task of suggestion?

Here is the Evidence.

The following is the letter from the Hon. WM. STRONG, which we promised to give our readers this week, and which we stated would nail another of the many falsehoods of the *Republican* to the counter. Read it, and see whether it does not effectually do so:

CATHLAMET, June 23, 1857.

Friend Wiley:—I have just had my attention called to a statement made in the *Republican*, to the effect that Gov. Stevens, if elected delegate, was pledged to Judge Strong to use his influence to have him appointed chief justice of the territory, and that "the Judge had said so."

I simply wish to say that there is no truth whatever in the statement. I have never had a word of conversation, or any communication, verbal or written, or any understanding, direct or expressed, with Gov. Stevens in reference to the office of chief justice, or any other office, either for myself or for any friend of mine. I say thus much in justice to Gov. Stevens. In justice to myself, permit to say that I never informed any person that such an offer or promise had been made; and I would further say, that I am not now, and have not been a candidate for any office in the gift of the administration, and whatever use has been made of my name in connection with the chief justiceship has been without consultation with me.

I am also charged with having expressed my opinion of Judge Lander. This charge is doubtless true. Whenever I have occasion to comment upon the official conduct of any one, I shall exercise my right as a private citizen to do so. I see, however, no necessity for parading my opinions and views of the judge before the public through the papers, and more particularly so, as the same opinion prevails generally throughout the territory. Nor can I see what my opinions, or the opinions of others, in regard to Judge Lander, have to do with the qualifications of Gov. Stevens for the delegateship.

Perhaps I should have been more thoroughly posted up in the elements that are to enter into this political canvass, if I had attentively read the paper "published at Steilacoom, under the supervision and direction of a committee of publication, consisting of Alexander S. Abernethy, David R. Bigelow and J. P. Keller," and pledged in its prospectus "to eschew everything of a personal character"—"strive to elevate the tone of the press in the territory, and not degrade and prostitute the high and lofty purposes of that great engine of reform, by dragging persons and personal matter into the columns of a public journal."

My excuse for not acquiring this knowledge from that source, is that I have no taste for billingsgate, however high or moral may be its reputed authors or sponsors.

Yours truly,
WM. STRONG.

Abolitionism.

Below will be found some of the proceedings of a meeting of one wing of the present abolition, so-called republican party, held in New York city a short time since. The treasonable doctrines contained in the resolutions, and the blasphemy incorporated in some of them, are truely shuddering to any christian community. Infidelity is tacitly avowed in some of them. Treason to our common country is also openly recommended. Truly, there is but one step between the *Garrisonian-Abbey-Kelley* politicians and the polygamies of Utah. The present republican party have but one step to take to reach their disunion adventurees. There is this distinction between the *Garrisonian, Gerritt Smith* and *Fred. Douglas* abolitionists and the present self-styled republican party, although they all pull in the same harness, but upon different platforms. The former say that "the constitution is a compact with hell," recognizes the institution of slavery, and advises disunion rather than that thirty-one United States should be held together by that sacred instrument. The *negro* first, if he is not freed, then *disunion*! The republican party of the present day denies that the constitution approves slavery; and yet both these *nigger-lovers* are found hand in glove against the democratic party. Look at the last presidential contest. There was not a state in the Union where there was not a Buchanan electoral ticket. In some of the New England states the national flag was discarded in the republican ranks, and a banner run up containing thereon but sixteen stars. How far would such a party have to go, until they fell into the embrace of the Garrisonian school? Freemen of Washington territory, read what follows:

Meeting of the Garrisonian Abolitionists.

The Garrisonian Abolitionists commenced holding their anniversary meetings at the City Assembly Rooms, on Tuesday, May 12th. The majority of the persons present were young girls from the country, and old, solemn-looking Quaker ladies. The masculine sex were represented in about the ratio of one to twenty. Among these, were all the well known ultra Abolitionists of the day. Mr. Garrison opened the proceedings by reading selections from the Scriptures, and then submitted to the meeting a long string of the absurd and fanatical resolutions. As a specimen of the whole, take the following:

Resolved, That we have but one object in view—the immediate liberation of the slave; but one test of statesmanship—the slave; but one proof of patriotism—the slave; but one standard of piety—the slave. In other words, we pronounce that statesmanship folly which leaves the freedom of the slave out of sight—that patriotism to be hollow which does not break his fetters, and that piety to be spurious which does not hail him as a man and a brother. * * * *

Resolved, That we shall allow nothing to stand between the slave and his emancipation—neither parchment nor compact neither constitution nor Union, neither political party nor religious sect; but we shall press through them all, or over them all—diverted by no side issue, intimidated by no menace, appalled by no danger—till we break his yoke, and place him, redeemed and disenthralled, upon the world-wide platform of a common humanity.

THEY ARE PROUD TO BE CALLED INFIDELS AND TRAITORS.

Resolved, That if to make human liberty paramount to all other considerations be fanaticism, then we glory in being fanatics; that if to be in deadly antagonism to a pro-slavery religion be infidelity, then are we infidels, and if to declare that a slave-holding Union ought to be dashed in pieces be treason, then we are proud of the title of traitors; for "the head and front of our offending hath this extent—no more."

* * * * * *

Resolved, That it becomes a high moral duty to dissolve the present national compact, to raise the banner of secession, to join in the cry of "No union with slaveholders," to separate the North from the South, that the awful responsibilities growing out of the existence of slavery may be placed upon the heads of those who proclaim their determination to perpetuate their nefarious institution—the resources of the slave power, whereby it is enabled to extend and strengthen itself, cut off—the slaves permitted to stand erect and look their lordly masters in the face and settle the question of their liberty without any extraneous influence—the slave-holders deprived of all auxiliary aid, and put in a situation in which it will be a physical and geographical impossibility for them to retain a single victim in bondage; and, finally,

Resolved, That we do not, cannot, dare not, will not, recognize as churches of Christ those churches which sanction slavery, which justify, excuse or apologise for slaveholding, under any circumstances, and which admit the slave-holders to their communion and fellowship; that it is blasphemy against God and treason to Jesus Christ to admit that such churches are His; that, on the other hand, we regard them as the actual atheists and infidels of society, subverting Christianity, filling the land with impurity and poisoning, by their pernicious doctrines and example, the moral well springs throughout the land.

Mr. Garrison then addressed the meeting in a similar vein, and was followed by a number of other speakers, among whom was that specimen of femininity, Lucy Stone—(she will not permit her husband's name to be attached to hers)—the wife of a man named *Blackwell*, and Robert Purvis (a *colored* man), who pitched into the Union, and all who seek to sustain it, in a most savage manner. He went boldly in for revolution and bloodshed, and the liber-

ty of the slave. When he had concluded his address—which was listened to patiently—the meeting adjourned till evening; when Wendell Phillips held forth in his usual style.

Next day, there were also two sessions. A large number of the most stupid speeches were made at the morning meeting; and those delivered in the evening were remarkable for nothing but their grossness and blasphemy. The *Rev.* Andrew T. Foss, of Manchester, N. H., in the course of his remarks, used the following language:

"I desire to have treason. When government becomes oppressive, there is no name under Heaven by which man can be saved than the name of traitors. George Washington was a traitor, Jesus Christ was a traitor, the Apostle Paul was a traitor, to oppressive governments, and infidels to false churches; and he (Mr. Foss) was a traitor to this oppressive government, and an infidel to a pro-slavery church."

Talking of Dr. Guardiner Spring, and his sermons in reference to the colored people, he said that there was not a rum hole keeper, a rum drinker, a brothel keeper, or a villain in the city who was not higher and better than Mr. Spring and his mates.

He was followed by a runaway slave, a Mr. Wm. Wells Brown, who wanted, he said, to see the colored men of the south gain their liberty by force, with arms in their hands. He would rather see them emancipated by insurrection than in any other way. He knew that what he said was unpleasing to some of those on the platform He saw his friend Burleigh snapping his eyes at him, and ready to pounce upon him like a tiger on a lamb; but, nevertheless, he would say that his prayer was that the next wind or telegraph from South Carolina would bring news of an insurrection of slaves against their masters

Mr. Burleigh begged to assure his friend Brown that he did not want to pounce upon him; but he thought his friend Brown would have been nearer the truth if he had represented himself (Brown) as the tiger and him (Burleigh) as the lamb. He did not think it politic or wise for the slaves to rise in insurrection against their masters.

This was too much for Mr. Garrison, who immediately rose and told Brother Burleigh that he was "too windy," and pretty plainly indicated that Brown was right.

Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster looked to the main point, the funds, and regretted that they were not as freely forthcoming, as in former years. Another batch of speakers followed her, who, in turn, denounced the government, the constitution, and all the churches.

Resolutions were presented reading out of communion Senator Hale, Senator Wilson, Speaker Banks, the New York *Tribune*, and denouncing the religious societies in general, and the American Tract Society in particular. All were adopted, but subsequently those in reference to Senator Hale & Co. were reconsidered and laid on the table, and at seven o'clock the convention adjourned *sine die*.

HUNTINGTONVILLE,
Huntington County, June 29.

Editors Pioneer and Democrat:

GENTS.—I send you herewith a report of the proceedings of the republican mass meeting of the 27th inst., held at a place formerly called Monticello, in what is now known as Huntington county. My object is to keep you posted; and as the proceedings are not to be published in full in the republican paper, you are at liberty to place the following report before your readers.

That the proceedings are faithfully reported, is vouched for by

Your ob't serv't,
FREMONT FUNKHOUSER.

Republican Grand Rally!

The convention (consisting of seven Huntingtons proper, three Huntingtons-in-law, and four or five others—some of the latter being Huntingtons in prospect) was called to order by the Hon. Wm. Huntington. Whereupon a Huntington, jr., was called to the chair, and R. C. Smith, a Huntington-in-law, made secretary.

The chairman remarked that as the objects of the meeting were generally understood, it was unnecessary to say anything with regard to that matter.

Some person not connected with the Huntingtons, here ventured to suggest, that as there was a slight preponderance of Huntingtons in the meeting, they adjourn to the 4th of July; but another member, better advised as to the strength of the Huntingtons—knowing that delay could only tend to increase the Huntington vote, insisted that the convention proceed to act in accordance with the notice previously given. It was proposed to adopt the two-third rule in the action of the meeting, but after full discussion it was clearly made to appear that such course would not give the Huntingtons a fair shake, the two-third rule was therefore rejected.

On motion the meeting proceeded to nominate candidates. The names of Wm. Huntington and Wm. R. Strong, (better known as Tenas Skookum,) a Huntington-in-partnership, were before the meeting for the council. The balloting, to the surprise of all, resulted in the selection of Wm. Huntington. Skookum manifested some signs of uneasiness, and a suspicion that all was not right, but after a time brushed up and stood erect for another trial.

The name of — Clark was submitted for joint representative, when Wm. Huntington arose in haste and presented the name of Newel Bearss for that office. The members proceeded to ballot; which resulted in the choice of Mr. Bearss. Just here there was a decided suspicion on the part of the non-Huntington portion of the meeting, that there might be some skulduging going on; but knowing that Wm. Huntington, the high-priest of the family, was opposed to all sorts of gaming, cribbage in particular, they concluded to proceed.

About this time the peculiar odor common to black republican assemblies, became intolerable; but fortunately the precaution had been taken to place in the room (a stove) a barrel of spoiled mackerel, which, to some extent, neutralized the the peculiar exhalation. It was noticed that the more recent members would, from time to time, resort to the barrel as an antidote—the veterans, however, were undisturbed and seemed to be in their proper element. The meeting proceeded to select a candidate to represent Huntington, late Cowlitz county. After beating about awhile Wm. R. Strong was nominated for that office.

At this stage of the game it was proposed that, to save time, it would be well, in the future action of the meeting, to let the Huntingtons nominate and the convention elect unanimously; which suggestion was at once adopted. The result was the nomination of William Hays, esq., Huntington-in-law, for probate judge; R. C. Smith, ditto, for auditor, and Nat. Stone, ditto, for commissioner.

Your reporter was here called away, but on returning soon after, was informed that the convention, prior to adjournment, solemnly pledged itself, each and severally, to support the nominees; to which pledge they were sworn by the chairman in due form.

Clarke Co. Democratic Nominations No. 2.

Pursuant to previous notice, a democratic mass meeting was held in the county of Clarke, at the city of Vancouver, on the 27th inst., for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for county and territorial officers.

On motion, G. Hayden was elected chairman and Marshal R. Hathaway, secretary.

On motion, they proceeded to ballot for candidates, which resulted as follows:

Joint councilman for Clarke, Skamania and Walla-walla—Hamilton J. G. Maxon.

Representatives—Charles S. Irby, Archibald Taylor, Thomas J. Fletcher, Joseph Wright and Silas B. Curtis.

Probate Judge—Ira Patterson.

County Commissioner—Wm. M. Simmons.

Assessor—Wm. H. Dillon.

Superintendent of Common Schools—Marshal R. Hathaway.

Coroner—Levi Douthit.

On motion, the chairman was instructed to appoint a committee, consisting of one from each precinct, to present to the voters at the polls on the election day, a remonstrance against the future division of Clarke county.

Whereupon the chairman appointed—

For Clamma precinct, Mr. Davenport; Lancaster, H. L. Caples; Patterson, S. B. Curtis; Vancouver, Clark Short; Preston, Silas Maxon; Washoogal, Lewis Van Vleet; Luckamarsh, John Prœbstel.

Meeting adjourned.

GAY HAYDEN, *Chm'n.*
M. R. HATHAWAY, *Sec'y.*

The Contest in Washington.

The struggle waxes hot among our northern neighbors of Washington territory, and the colored republicans upon the northwest, as upon the north-east extremity of the Union, seem intent upon going the full figure upon the ebony cards. For a black republican band, upon its first legs, we must do the Washington division the *discredit* to say that, considering them as yet in their swadlings, they carry on and persist in the excesses of abolition warfare in a manner worthy of Garrison, Hale and Fred. Douglas, or any of the hardened old sinners of all New England. In the work of defamation, mendacity, and outright gross misrepresentation, they rejoice in a shameless effrontery absolutely surprising; and the very recklessness with which they misrepresent, malign, and calumniate the democratic nominee, clearly indicates to the careful observer that despair which is thus sought to be concealed in such a resort, and in their total abandonment of the principles and measures in issue before the people. Gov. Stevens is doing yeoman's service upon the stump, everywhere overwhelming his black-republican opponent, and, in one word, making a canvass honorable to himself and, as the result will show, confirming the probabilities of his election by an overwhelming majority beyond the most sanguine expectations of his friends. That any considerable number of votes, even with all the excitement which exists there now, can be polled against him, under the circumstances, is more than we have any means of accounting for. The people of Washington territory cannot certainly expect to secure the payment of their Indian war debt by rushing into the halls of a *democratic* congress the unsightly proportions of a black-republican delegate; and, as it is sealed, that the vote for Stevens will, to all that extent, repudiate or endorse, approve or condemn that war, is it not the madness of folly for a people so circumstanced, to worse than throw away their votes and their influence upon Abernethy, the black-republican candidate for congress? That Stevens will be elected does not admit of a doubt; but the moral influence of a heavy and overwhelming majority will be felt in the halls of congress when this question of the payment of that debt is to be decided there; and, for this reason, not one of all the democracy of Washington Territory should fail to vote, and vote for Governor Stevens in the sound assurance that he will seldom ever vote for an abler, truer, or more sound and worthy democrat.—*Oregon Weekly Times.*

☞ The Sardinian Government offers a prize of 10,000 francs ($2,000, for the best rifle which shall carry exactly a great distance with a small charge of powder, and be easy to construct, repair and load. It must also be solid, and suitable for bayonet fighting. Smaller rewards will also be given for remarkable weapons other than that which takes the prize. The opportunity is open to inventors of all nations.

DIED,

Suddenly, at Olympia, June 27th, JAMES DOTY, esq., son of the Hon. James Duane Doty, late governor of Wisconsin, aged twenty-eight years.

This gentleman left behind him in this Territory a large number of warm friends, who appreciated the high honor and integrity of his character, and his valuable public services in connection with the explorations and Indian relations of the Territory.

He crossed the plains in 1853, with Gov. Stevens; remained one year at Fort Benton, charged with the care of the Indians, and with the examination of the country in the region of the upper Missouri, and came to Olympia in the fall of 1854, continuing his explorations on the route.

As secretary to the commissioner, he took an efficient part in the treaty operations of the following year, and on the sound, in the interior, and among the Blackfeet, secured the respect and confidence of all associated with him. Since which time he has continued in the Indian service, discharging his duties with judgment and fidelity.

So marked were his qualifications as a business man, so high his characteristics as a gentleman, that on the separation of the offices of governor and superintendent in this Territory, he was offered by Col. Nesmith, the new superintendent, a similar position in his office to that occupied by him in the Washington superintendency.

Thus has a most excellent gentleman, and a most efficient and devoted public officer, fallen in his prime.

Peace to his ashes!

[COM.

Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute.

This Institution, located at Olympia, closes the summer term, on Friday the 10th day of July.

The examination of the several classes will commence on Thursday, the 9th inst, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and continue through the day.

Public exhibition on Friday evening in the M. E. Church, exercises commencing at 7 o'clock.

The public is hereby respectfully invited to attend. The next or Fall term of the institute will commence on the 2d Monday in September.

ISAAC PILLON.

June 24th, 1857.

Religious Notices.

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

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

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

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. EDWARD FURSTE, Sec'y.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1855.

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT!

TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORIES. & MEXICO.

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

Hughes & Wallace,

105 & 107 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

N. B.—Orders solicited and carefully executed.

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

NOTICE.

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

MOSES HURD.

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

EXHIBIT

OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THURSTON COUNTY, W. T., FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 5TH, 1857.

COUNTY FUND.

Collected by Treasurer on Duplicate of 1856,	$1491 36	
Do. by Sheriff, on do.,	598 58	
Do. on delinquent list of 1854-5,	97 48	
Rec'd for auct'n & gro'ry licenses,	570 00	
" from fines, &c.,	126 00	
Co. orders redeemed by Treas'rer, with interest thereon,		$2591 74
Paid the School Fund,		291 68
	$2883 42	$2883 42

SCHOOL FUND.

Am't. on hand Sept. 1st, 1856,	13 25	
Collected by treasurer on tax duplicate of 1856,	645 11	
Do. by sheriff on do.,	242 76	
Rec'd from the county fund,	291 68	
Paid to clerks of school districts,		$766 50
Treasurer's per centage,		30 66
School fund on hand, June 5, '57,		395 64
	$1192 80	$1192 80

TERRITORIAL FUND.

Collected by treasurer on tax duplicate of 1856,	$323 44	
Do. by sheriff on do.,	121 38	
Do. on delinquent taxes of 1854,	59	
Paid the territorial treasurer,		$428 28
Treasurer's per centage,		17 13
	$445 41	$445 41

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement of the receipts and expenditures of Thurston County is correct. WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Auditor Thurston Co., W. T.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF THURSTON CO.:

In obedience to the requirements of the statutes of this Territory, I have the honor to present herewith an exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of Thurston county, for the fiscal year ending June 5th, 1857.

The amount of tax levied for the year 1856, was as follows:—

	County.	School.	Tertor'l.	Total.
Total Tax....	$2165 87	$908 00	$454 63	$3528 55
Collected,....	2089 94	887 87	444 82	3422 63
Unpaid,.....	$75 93	$20 13	$9 86	$105 92

The above amount of unpaid or delinquent taxes for 1856, is less than for any previous year.

The revenue of the county for the year 1856, shows an increase on the year 1855 of $1,017 42.

The amount of county scrip outstanding is $3,696 59.

The current expenses of the county for the past year was $1,854 94, which was appropriated nearly as follows:—County commissioners, $170 80; clerks and judges of elections, $167 10; assessor, $156 00; coroner, $37 50; constable, $88 95; sheriff, $166 65; superintendent of schools, $100 00; judge of probate, $51 00; prosecuting attorney, $104 00; county treasurer, $51 83; county auditor, $138 72; petit jurors, $36 30; office rent, $120 00; books, stationery, &c., $45 09; support of the poor, $421 00—Total, $1854 91.

By reference to the accompanying exhibit, it will be seen that the receipts have exceeded the expenditures $1028 48.

It must be gratifying to all who feel an interest in the affairs of the county, to learn from the above facts and figures that the county is steadily approaching a condition, financially, greatly to be desired, namely, freedom from debt. With an increasing revenue, and a prudent and economical administration of its affairs, the hope may be reasonably entertained that the county will ere long be relieved from its present indebtedness. Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Olympia, June 26, 1857. County Auditor.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Merritt and A. B. Gove, under the name of "Kendall Co.," at Olympia, W. T., was dissolved on the 21st day of April last, and my interest and responsibility in said firm ceased on that date.

SAMUEL MERRITT,
San Francisco, May 8th, 1857. [n29-4t.

Register's and Receiver's Notice to Settlers.

IN Township	7	north, range	1	west,	W. M.	
" "	21	" "	1	"	" "	
" "	22	" "	1	"	" "	
" "	19	" "	3	"	" "	
" "	13	" "	5	"	" "	
" "	16	" "	5	"	" "	

All persons claiming lands in the above named townships, under the act of congress of 27th September, 1850, and the acts amendatory thereof, granting donations to actual settlers, are requested to file their notifications specifying the particular lands claimed and their location in the government survey, in the Register's office at Olympia, W. T., on or before the 12th day of September next, and all persons in the above named townships, who do not file their notifications as aforesaid, before the 12th day of October next, will forfeit their claims under the provisions of the act of 17th July, 1854.

Given under our hands at Olympia, W. T., this 12th day of June, 1857.

W. A. STRICKLER, Register.
S. GARFIELD, Receiver.

Pioneer Book Store,

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

C. K. WILLARD & CO.

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

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

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

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

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FORS YOUTH AND CHILDREN,

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

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

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

Call, see, and examine.

Olympia, June 4, 1857. no.28-tf.

FOR SALE, CHEAP!

THE present owners of the KENDALL CO. having recently purchased the interest of others in said company, at a great discount, and being about to move their present store, are desirous of closing out their entire stock, now on hand, at very low prices, for cash.

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, June 2, 1857. no.28-6w.

SAN QUINTEN SALT.

ON commission, by the KENDALL CO., the above article. Having made arrangements to receive a large and constant supply of the above SALT, the purest and best salt for both meat and fish.

As this salt is received direct from the importers, free from freight, it will be sold at the lowest prices.

Orders from the trade respectfully solicited.

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, June 2, 1857. no.28-6w.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL MERRITT, in the business of the KENDALL CO. ceased on the 22d of April last. The business of said company will hereafter be conducted by A. B. GOVE & JOSEPH CUSHMAN, under the old name and style of the

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, June 2, 1857. no.28-6w.

Notice to Farmers.

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

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

E. S. FOWLER, F. A. WILSON, Port Townsend. | GEO. O. WILSON, San Francisco.

FOWLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Ready-made Clothing, Port Townsend, W. T.

April 6, 1856. [n21-tf.

Register's and Receiver's Notice to Settlers.

In Township	1	north, range	4	east,	
" "	25	" "	4	"	
" "	1	" "	3	"	
" "	25	" "	3	"	
" "	2	" "	2	"	
" "	24	" "	2	"	
" "	25	" "	2	"	
" "	26	" "	2	"	
" "	31	" "	2	"	
" "	31	" "	1	"	
" "	6	" "	1	west.	
" "	16	" "	1	"	
" "	14	" "	2	"	
" "	15	" "	2	"	
" "	16	" "	2	"	
" "	17	" "	3	"	
" "	18	" "	3	"	
" "	20	" "	3	"	
" "	13	" "	4	"	
" "	15	" "	4	"	
" "	16	" "	4	"	
" "	13	" "	10	"	
" "	14	" "	10	"	

All persons claiming lands, in the above named townships, under the act of congress of 27th September, 1850, and the act amendatory thereof, granting donations to actual settlers, are requested to file their notifications, specifying the particular lands claimed, and their location in the government surveys, in the Register's Office, at Olympia W. T., on or before the thirteenth day of August next; and all persons in the above-named townships who do not file their notifications as aforesaid before the thirteenth day of September next, will forfeit their claims under the provisions of the act of 17th July, 1854.

Given under our hands at Olympia, this 7th day of May, 1857.

WM. A. STRICKLER, Register.
S. GARFIELDE, Receiver.

Blacksmithing and Gunsmith Shop.

M. J. WEST & CO. have established themselves in Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., where they will carry on Blacksmithing in al. its branches.

Charges moderate.

M. J. WEST & CO.

Jan. 16, 1857. 3m8

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

WILSON & DUNLAP.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,

CAPS AND CLOTHING.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.,

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

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

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

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

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

March 13, 1857. 16tf

NEW GOODS

....AND....

GREAT BARGAINS!!

WILSON & DUNLAP

HAVE just received per bark "Ork," and are now opening at their new store, on the corner of Main and Third streets, the largest and best assortment of

DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
Hats, Caps, Clothing,
Groceries & Provisions,

ever before brought to this market, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for CASH.

Customers purchasing of them will have their money refunded, on returning all articles which do not prove to be as good as recommended.

Amongst their large assortment will be found the following:—

French Prints,	French Merinos,
do Lawns,	English do
do Flowers,	Bonnet Wreaths,
Ladies' Bonnets,	Jet Bracelets,
do Leghorn Hats,	Parasols,
do Dress Trimmings,	French Fans,
Victoria Lawns,	Cordelette,
Oilcloth Prints,	Straw Trimmings,
Cocheco Prints,	Alexander's Kid Gloves.
(new styles.)	Cambrick Muslins,
Linen Handkerchiefs,	Hair-Brushes, and

TOILET ARTICLES.

Cassimere Pants,	Linen Pants,
Marseilles Vests,	Black Cassimere Vests,
Black Satin Vests,	Hats, of assorted qualities.
Calico Shirts,	White Shirts,
Merino Undershirts,	Merino Drawers,
Mahogany Frame Mirrors,	Wall Paper,
Gilt do do	&c., &c.

GROCERIES, PRESERVES, AND PIE-FRUITS.

Nutmegs,	Mace,
Cloves,	Allspice,
Pepper, Cinnamon, Sage,	Sweet Marjoram, Thyme,
Roast Chicken,	Assorted Preserves,
Pie Fruits,	Oysters and Lobsters,
Strawberries,	Green Corn,
Tomatoes, Pine Apples,	Apple Sauce,
Fresh & Dried Apples,	Raisins and Citron,
Orange Peel, and PAUL DE VERE'S concentrated extracts for flavoring Pies and Cakes.	

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Turner's Ginger Wine,	Wolfe'r Scheidam Schnapps,
Heidsick's Champaigne,	Barbier's do do
Cordon Royal do	R. B. Byass' Ale & Porter,
American Brandy,	New England Rum,
French do	Holt's Bourbon Whiskey,
Holland Gin,	Monongahela do
American do	

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

WILSON & DUNLAP are expecting invoices of goods per Cyrus and Merchantman, and as they will be constantly adding to their already extensive assortment, all those desirous of good bargains will find it to their interest to call at the CHEAP STORE and

"C 99"

before purchasing elsewhere.

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

OLYMPIA MARKET.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the entire interest of Mitchell & Stewart in the former establishment as above, design continuing the business at the old stand.—Having made extensive repairs and remodelled the establishment, they will hereafter be enabled to wait upon and serve out their goods and wares to customers in a manner second to none on the Pacific coast.

Fresh beef, pork, mutton, venison, &c., will be kept constantly on hand. Also, hams, bacon, lard, tallow, butter, eggs, etc. Game and poultry when it can be obtained. Fruits, vegetables, grain, etc., etc.

The shipping interest will be attended to, and be properly supplied on application to the undersigned.

Farmers are requested to give us a call—we intend paying as good prices as any of our neighbors.

Town customers regularly supplied.

JAMES K. HURD.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

JUST RECEIVED

BY THE UNDERSIGNED, a fresh supply of family GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, PRESERVED FRUITS of all kinds, NUTS, CANDIES, ALE, PORTER, LIQUORS, &c., all of which, with many other articles in the grocery line and DRY GOODS line will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.

J. N. LOW.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 25tf

For Sale or Rent.

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

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

THOMAS JOHNSTON.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

Hair Cutting, Champooing, &c.

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

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

Call and be *shaved*.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf.

ATTENTION!

ANTI-STEVEN'S MEN!!

NOW that Governor Stevens is nominated, the undersigned will give the highest price—half cash, half goods—for Washington Territory War Scrip.

Call at the store of WM. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, May 15, 1857. no.25-tf.

PAPEP HANGINGS AND CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED—Per late arrivals, by FRANK BAKER, 110 and 112 Clay street, San Francisco, 800 cases Paper Hangings, French and American —every variety;

6000 rolls French and American Borders;
300 ps Tapistry Velvet Carpet;
625 ps Tapestry Brussels Carpet;
230 ps Three-Ply Carpet;
300 ps Superfine Ingrain Carpets;
350 ps Extra Fine Ingrain Carpets;
200 ps Cotton and Wool Carpets;
125 ps Stair Carpets, assorted;
275 ps Bay State Druggets;
800 ps Oil Cloth assorted;
125 ps Silk Damask and Brocatelle;
800 ps Cotton and Worsted Damask;
4000 pair Window Shades;
375 pair Lace Curtains;
750 pair Muslin Curtains;
8000 Cornices and Curtain Bands;
325 dozen Matts, assorted;
Stair Rods, Table Covers, Glimps, Fringes &c., Wholesale and Retail, by

FRANK BAKER,

mar 13-3m17. 110 & 112 Clay st., San Francisco.

Orders from the country filled with care and dispatch. May 15, 1857. n25-3m.

Faugh an Ballagh,

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

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

MITCHELL & STUART.

Olympia, May 8, 1857. [n24-tf.

Democratic Notice!!

AT A MEETING of the Democracy of Island County, held at Coveland on the 11th day of April 1857, the second Saturday, 13th June, was fixed upon as the day for the Democracy of the County to meet at Coveland for the purpose of nominatig two candidates to serve in the next Legislature of the Territory, and County officers generally; also one Councilman for the District, at which time it is hoped an expression from the other counties in the District will be had as to their choice of a Counciliman.

WALTER CROCKETT, Chm'n.
J. Y. SEWELL, Sec'y.

ALAIN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.

June 25, 1853. 6m42

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

J. P. KELLER, Agent, Teekalet.
A. J. POPE, San Francisco.

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

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

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

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

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

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

GOING-CHEAP!

3000 POUNDS BACON, SHOULDERS, &c., can be had at a bargain, by calling soon.

This bacon is of an extra quality, home cured, and was designed solely for this market. I can therefore confidently recommend it to those desirous of obtaining a good article. LEVI OFFUTT.

Olympia, April 9, 1856. 6w-no.20.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

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

THE Undersigned having purchased and become sole owner of the above named Hotel, and completely renovated and remodeled the same, hereby wishes to return his sincere thanks for past patronage, and requests a continuance of like favors. Having enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the sojourn of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to set his table as well as any in like business.

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

n23-tf.] SILAS GALLIHER.

ALTA HOUSE.

Vancouver, Washington Territory.

THIS New and commodious House, situated on B. Street, adjacent to the Steamboat Landing, has recently been much enlarged and improved, and is emphatically THE HOUSE for the business man, the traveller and the guest, seeking the quiet comforts of a home.

The proprietors beg leave to state that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them by a generous public.

Those who wish **Neat Beds, an abundant Meal, and a pleasant locality** in which to enjoy health, will please to give us a call.

GOODWIN & SPEARS.

May 1, 1857. 23-y.

COLUMBIA DINING HALL.

WASHINGTON STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO THE CARTER HOUSE
Portland, Oregon.

THE above named house has just been fitted up in a neat style as an

EATING ESTABLISHMENT,

and richly furnished, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.

No pains will be spared by the proprietor to render it satisfactory to all who may call.

It is appropriately arranged and furnished for the accommodation of **Evening Parties** of gentlemen or ladies.

ICE CREAMS

Will be kept in proper season.

☞ FARMERS are respectfully invited to call with whatever they have NICE TO SELL, such as Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c.,—early Vegetables, &c.

☞ SPORTSMEN will please bring their Game.

Good Accommodations for a few Lodgers.

R. CLARK, Proprietor.

Portland, March 27, 1857. [23-tf.

LUMBERMEN AND LABORERS *WANTED* AT PORT LUDLOW.

THE Undersigned having taken the contract to furnish Lumber, Stone, &c., for the Light-House on Patoash Island and at New Dunginess, will employ about twenty men, and will receive proposals for the delivery of Stone and Lumber on Dunginess Spit, and Patoash Island from parties having suitable vessels for conveying such materials. Application to be made to Capt. J. R. Thorndyke, at Port Ludlow.

W. T. SAYWARD.

May 1, 1857. [23-3t.

ATWILL & CO.,

No. 172, Washington Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SHEET, CARD, & BOOK

MUSIC,

Piano Fortes,

AND OTHER

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

STRINGS & REEDS FOR VIOLINS, GUITARS, CLARIONETS, &c.

Also, a large wholesale stock of

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, BILLIARD BALLS, WAX AND CUE LEATHERS, FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS, BOXING GLOVES, &c., &c., &c.

Together with all kinds of YANKEE NOTIONS, useful or amusing.

Goods packed with great care, and forwarded with promptness.

☞ All orders should mention by what boat or express company the goods are required to be sent.

ATWILL & CO.,
No. 172, Washington Street,
San Francisco, May 1, 1857. 3m-no.23.

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.

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

Established n 1853.

J. B. COLE, M. D.,

LATE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Offers his services as

Physician and Surgeon

To the people of

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

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

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

—OFFICE—

NO. 23 "METROPOLIS" HOTEL.

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

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

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

Public 28.

AN ACT making a grant of land to the Territory of Minnesota, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said Territory, and granting public lands in alternate sections to the State of Alabama, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that there be, and is hereby, granted to the Territory of Minnesota, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, from Stillwater, by way of Saint Paul and Saint Anthony, to a point between the foot of Big Stone Lake and the mouth of Sioux Wood river, with a branch via Saint Cloud and Crow Wing, to the navigable waters of the Red river of the north, at such point as the legislature of said Territory may determine; from Saint Paul and from from Saint Anthony, via Minneapolis, to a convenient point of junction west of the Mississippi, to the southern boundary of the Territory in the direction of the mouth of the Big Sioux river, with a branch, via Faribault, to the north line of the State of Iowa, west of range sixteen; from Winona, via Saint Peters, to a point on the Big Sioux river, south of the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude; also from La Crescent, via Target Lake, up the valley of Root river, to a point of junction with the last mentioned road, east of range seventeen, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads and branches; but in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads and branches are definately fixed, sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent, or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said Territory or future State to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of pre-emption have attached, as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold, and to which pre-emption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections, and parts of sections, designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the Territory or future State of Minnesota, for the use and purpose aforesaid: Provided, That the land to be so located shall, in no case, be farther than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads or branches, and selected for and on account of each of said roads or branches: That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads and branches severally, shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States, by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads and branches through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land which by such grant shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said roads and branches, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same shall have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to the said Territory or future State shall be subject to the future disposal of the legislature thereof for the purposes herein expressed, and no other; and the said railroads and branches shall be and remain public highways for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said Territory or future State shall be disposed of by said Territory or future State only in the manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads and branches, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads and branches, may be sold; and when the governor of said Territory or future State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads or branches is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads and branches having twenty continuous miles completed, as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads or branches may be sold; and so, from time to time, until said roads and branches are completed; and if any of said roads or branches is not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads and branches, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law direct: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the same.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in case any lands on the line of said roads or branches are within any Indian territory, no title to the same shall accrue, nor shall the same be entered upon by the authority of said Territory or State until the Indian title to the same shall have been extinguished.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad "from the line of Georgia, on the Chattahoochee river, to the city of Mobile, Alabama," "through the counties of Henry, Dale, Coffee, Covington, Conecuh, Baldwin, and Mobile," "and a branch railroad from Eufaula to Montgomery, through the counties of Barbour, Pike, Macon, and Montgomery," chartered by the State of Alabama, by an act entitled "An act to authorize the Savannah and Albany Railroad Company to extend their railroad from the line of Georgia, on the Chattahoochee river to the city of Mobile, Alabama, and to extend a branch road from Eufaula to Montgomery," approved December twentieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, alternate sections of the public lands to the same extent, and in the same manner, and upon the same limitations and restrictions in every respect as was granted to aid in the construction of other railroads under an act of Congress entitled "An act granting public lands in alternate sections to the State of Alabama, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State," approved June three, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Approved March 3d, 1857.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

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

THE Undersigned having purchased and become sole owner of the above named Hotel, and completely renovated and remodeled the same, hereby wishes to return his sincere thanks for past patronage, and requests a continuance of like favors. Having enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the sojourn of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to set his table as well as any in like business.

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

n23-tf.] SILAS GALLIHER.

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

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

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

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

☞ D. PHILLIPS, the senior partner, will reside in the city of San Francisco, and attend to purchasing goods, and such commission business as may be entrusted to his care. [ap. 17-1y.

GOING-CHEAP!

3000 POUNDS BACON, SHOULDERS, &c., can be had at a bargain, by calling soon.

This bacon is of an extra quality, home cured, and was designed solely for this market. I can therefore confidently recommend it to those desirous of obtaining a good article. LEVI OFFUTT.

Olympia, April 9, 1856. 6w-no.20.

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

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

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

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-1y.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE undersigned has just received, and will hereafter keep constantly on hand, and make thereto such additions as the wants of the community shall seem to require, a full, complete, and genuine stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints and Oils,
DYE WOODS, GLASS, &c.,

Among which may be found the following articles: Sands' Sarsaparilla; Townsend's do; Guysott's Yellow Dock and do; Græfenberg's do; Ayers' Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Græfenberg's Consumptive Balm; Mexican Mustang Liniment; Liby's Pile Ointment; Humphrey's do; Green Mountain do; Nerve and Bone Liniment; Liquid Opedildoc; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Thompson's Eye Water; Græfenberg's Eye Lotion; Davis' Pain Killer; Græfenberg's Children's Panacea; Do. Uterine Catholicon; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Bay Water; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; Brandreth's Vegetable do; Ayer's Cathartic do; Jayne's Sanative do; Græfenberg's do; McLane's Liver do; Blood Root do; Cod Liver Oil; Olive do; Rose Water; Seidlitz Powders; Soda do; Hair Dye; Snuff; Indellible Ink; Strychnine; White and Yellow Wax; Shoulder Braces; Trusses; Arnica Flowers; Alcohol; Turpentine; Brandy; Castor Oil; Madder; Log Wood; Copperas; Alum; Prussian Blue; Indigo Arnatto; Poor Man's Plaster; Court Plaster; Fine Sponge; Do. Emory; Isinglass; Rotten Stone; Bronze; Sal Soda; Lemon Syrup; Cream Tartar; Hops, (fresh); Arrow Root; Sago; Rad Ginger; Salt Petre; Borax; Gum Copal; Gum Shelac; Castile Soap; Windsor do; Wash Balls; Cologne; Pomatum; Bears Oil; Tooth Brushes; Spectacles; Lip Salve; Mustard; Sulphuric Acid; Muriatic do; Nitric do; Aque Ammonia; Spirits do; Vin Colchici; Oil Cubebs; Spirits Nitre; Balsam Capaiba; Chloroform; Ether Sulphuric; Gum Camphor; Do. Arabic; Do. Myrrh; Super Carbonate Soda; Tartaric Acid; Rochelle Salts; Pil Hydrag; Blue Ointment; Extract Hyoegamus; Do. Conium; Do. Black Root; Balsam Tolu; Iodide Potash; Capsules; Opium; Rad Rhei; Iodine; Red Precipitate; Capsicum; Calomel; Sugar Lead; Sulpher; Flax Seed; Tanzy; Horehound; Catnip; Composition; Lobelia; Powdered Cubebs; Ladie's Slipper; Slippery Elm; Cardamon Seeds; Magnesia; Liquorice; Nitrate Silver; Harlem Oil; Colodion; Adhesive Plaster; Oils of Cedar, Hemlock, Sassafras, Rosemary, Wormwood, Wintergreen, Caraway, Orange, Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Origanum, Lavender, Tanzy, Aniseed, Amber, Cloves, Bergamot, Almond, etc., etc.

All these articles are warranted *pure and unadulterated, and of the very best quality*, having been selected with a view of being used in my practice, and are offered to the public and trade at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ PRESCRIPTIONS will be attended to and put up as heretofore.

⁂ Remember the place—Willard's new stand, one door south of the Washington Hotel, formerly Sylvester's. G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-1y.

CUSTOM SAWING,

AT THE

TUMWATER SAW MILLS.

THE undersigned having leased the well known Mills of Messrs. Ward & Hays, and put the same in complete and perfect repair, is now prepared to saw to order, and fill any bills for lumber that may be entrusted to him.

He guarantees to furnish better fir, cedar and other lumber—*clear and unspotted*—than has heretofore been delivered at any saw mill in the territory, with greater promptness, and on far more accommodating terms. My aim shall be to accommodate home purchasers first—distant customers afterwards.

Orders respectfully solicited. ☞ No charges made for bills of lumber that do not give full satisfaction. Call and see. Not being prepared to run over the country to collect small accounts, all debts and dues for lumber must be adjusted at the "Captain's Office" at the mill.

S. D. RINEHEART.

Tum Water, April 2d, 1857. [n19-tf.

HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

THE undersigned having entered into co-partnership in the HARDWARE, STOVE, AND TIN BUSINESS, will hereafter (at the old stand of W. N. Ayers,) keep constantly on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE,

STOVES,
TIN-WARE,
IRON,
STEEL,
CASTINGS, &c., &c.

Also, constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of *PAINTS, OILS, GROCERIES, &c.*

All orders from a distance will be attended to with *care and dispatch.*

Send in your orders and give us a trial.

BARNES & AYERS.

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-3m.

New Year's Call.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.

Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856. 4tf

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

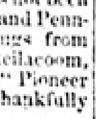
FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c.

TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-1y

For Sale.



A TWO STORY DWELLING, situated in Seattle, King county, designed either as a store or tavern, well finished inside and out, being clothed and papered inside, and advantageously situated, may be purchased on reasonable terms by application being made to the undersigned.

☞ ALSO, a claim situated at the mouth of the Duwamish river, well watered, and on which is erected good log house, there is cleared and under fence about 5 acres of land.

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52-tf

Information Wanted

OF the present whereabouts, if living, of AARON F. T. COLLEY, who emigrated from Wisconsin for California in 1849—resided there until 1855, when he went to Oregon to purchase cattle, and has not been heard from since. His relatives in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania are very anxious to have some tidings from him. Information addressed to W. H. WOOD, Steilacoom, Puget Sound, W. T., or to the office of the "Pioneer and Democrat," Olympia, W. T., will be thankfully received.

☞ Oregon and California papers, will confer a favor by inserting the above.

NOTICE.

THE trustees of the PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE are hereby requested to meet at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this place, on THURSDAY, the NINTH DAY OF JULY, at the hour of six o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desired.

WM. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

Olympia, June 25, 1857. no.31-2t.

NEW STORE,

SPLENDID SPRING AND SUMMER ASSORTMENT.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & CO.,

HAVING established themselves permanently in Olympia, in the mercantile business, would respectfully inform those wishing to purchase goods, that they are now opening on the corner of Main and Second streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, a splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Family Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Shelf-ware, &c., which they purpose selling off at very low figures for cash or country produce, but not on a credit.

Fresh additions will be made to the stock already on hand by future arrival of vessels.

In short, it is our intention to keep a stock adequate to the wants of the people. And as our goods are bought with cash by the senior partner (an experienced buyer) we are confident that we will be able to give as good bargains as any house in the Territory.

Then to one and all we say CALL and examine for yourselves.

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.

Olympia, April 17, 1856. [n21-tf.

GRAND MOUND

NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

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

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

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

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

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Olympia, Feb. 20, 1857. no.13-1y.

Nonpareil Saloon,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK, PROPRIETOR,

Main Street, Two Doors North of the Pacific House.

THE citizens of Olympia, the travelling community in *particular*, and the universal world in *general*, are hereby informed by the undersigned, that he has leased the above well known establishment, and will endeavor to make it an agreeable resort for all who may favor him with their custom.

It shall be the constant endeavor of the proprietor to maintain the good name and character this house has ever sustained. He will ever keep on hand the BEST of Wines, Liquors, Syrups, Cigars, &c., and conduct the establishment in such a manner, that few shall "equal—none excel."

Oysters, lobsters, sardines, eggs, &c., furnished to private parties, if desired.

A ball alley and billiard table are attached to the premises.

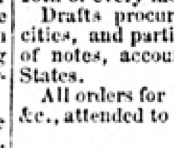
Prices moderate. Terms cash. "Narry" credit, and "halo" books.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Jan. 11, 1856. y-n.16.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

EXPRESS COMPANY.



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

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

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

S. WILLIAMS, Agent,
At the store of J. & C. E. Williams.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL

DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.

A Record of the beautiful and useful in Art.

This paper presents in the most elegant and available form, a weekly literary melange of notable events of the day. Its columns are devoted to original tales, sketches and poems, by the BEST AMERICAN AUTHORS, and the cream of the domestic and foreign news; the whole well spiced with wit and humor. Each paper is *beautifully illustrated* with numerous accurate engravings, by eminent artists, of notable objects, current events in all parts of the world, and of men and manners, altogether making a paper entirely original in this country. Its pages contain views of every populous city in the known world, of all buildings of note in the eastern or western hemisphere, of all the principal ships and steamers of the navy and merchant service, with fine and accurate portraits of every noted character in the world, both male and female.

TERMS:—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

1 subscriber, one year.................. $3 00
4 subscribers, " " 10 00
10 " " " 20 00

Any person sending us *sixteen* subscribers at the last rate, shall receive the *seventeenth* copy gratis.

⁂ One copy of THE FLAG OF OUR UNION, and one copy of BALLOU'S PICTORIAL, when taken together by one person, one year, for $4.

Published every Saturday, by

M. M. BALLOU,

Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Sts., Boston.

Livery Stable.

HAVING purchased the interest of A. J. Baldwin, in the Livery Stable, heretofore under the name of A. J. Baldwin & Co., I am prepared to furnish good saddle horses, and do all kinds of teaming on the shortest notice.

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

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

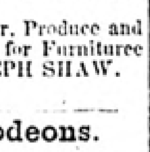
Olympia, Jan. 25th, 1856.-tf.

REMOVED.

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

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

Cabinet & Chair Shop.



TO THE CITIZENS of Olympia and the surrounding country, the undersigned would respectfully give notice, that he has become proprietor of the well known Cabinet Shop, and is prepared to fill all orders at short notice. He will also keep constantly on hand a variety of furniture, such as Bedsteads, Tables, &c.

Prices are moderate. Cash, Lumber, Produce and Stock of all kinds taken in exchange for Furniture

JOSEPH SHAW.

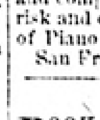
Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS.



130 Clay St., are the exclusive agents for the sale of the STODART'S PIANO FORTES AND PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the Manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making a personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation. Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire.

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

Noisy Carrier's

BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 77 Long Wharf, San Francisco, California. Books, Stationery, Pocket Cutlery, Blank Books, Cheap Publications, Books of History, Romance, Religion, and all of the latest varieties, and at the cheapest rates. Type for marking clothing, at wholesale and retail.

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1866. no.5-yly.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIRR ROBBINS,

PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned being about to *close doors* and "take in" his sign preparatory to his departure for the States, would hereby tender his grateful thanks to the numerous friends of the "NONPAREIL SALOON," for their kind patronage during the past year, and, until the arrival of the *eventful "epoch,"* invites them to call again. At the same time he wishes to inform them that all shall receive his renewed thanks, who may present themselves at the Clerk's desk, at the head of the counter—west end of saloon—and *pay up* such little demands as he may hold against them. He is fearful that many are unfortunately troubled with a loss of memory. Therefore remember—"come up every body." The public's humble servant,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK,
Proprietor "Nonpareil."

Olympia, April 2d, 1857.-n19-tf.

CLARK DREW,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Steilacoom, W. T.,

WILL attend promptly to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, of Chronometers, and Nautical instruments generally.

Patronage solicted and work guaranteed. Give me a trial and prove my work.

Steilacoom, Jan. 30th, 1856—n10-1y.

E. H. WILSON, No. 64 Front St. cor. of Sacramento, San Francisco, Cal. | WM. G. DUNLAP, Olympia, W. T.

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

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

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE

—AND—

SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

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

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

D. S. MAYNARD.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n49-ly.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

United States District Court.

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

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Associate Justice O. B. MCFADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

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

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

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

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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

Terms:—Wheat per bushel, 11 cents; Oats, 8 cents. The machine will be kept in operation untill all the wheat in the country is threshed.

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & OCULIST.

—OFFICE:—

NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

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

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

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

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

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

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THE SUMMER TERM Of the above School commences on Monday, the 27th of April, and continues eleven weeks. Terms of tuition will be as follows:

Primary Scholars,	$5 00
Reading, Spelling and Writing,	6 00
Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar,	7 00
Higher English Branches,	8 00
Latin, Greek and French, extra, each,	3 00
Painting, Drawing and Needle-work, each,	3 00

Students from a distance can obtain boarding at about four dollars per week.

ISAAC DILLON, Principal.
M. C. DILLON, Preceptress.

Olympia, April 22d.-tf.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware,—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
AND RIBBONS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY,

Of every description and quality.

Gloves, Cravats, Shirts, Drawers.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN

FANCY GOODS,

By late arrivals of steamers and clippers.

HUGHES & WALLACE.

105 and 107 Sacramento Street,

May 15, 1857. no.25-3m. San Francisco.

Furs! Furs!

SEA OTTER, LAND OTTER, AND BEAVER SKINS, and all other descriptions of Furs bought at the highest market prices by

J. OTTENHEIMER,
57 Sacramento Stree.

Dec. 12-3-3m

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

OUR JULY NUMBER, 1857,

Commences the 49th Volume of Graham.

WITH it we shall also commence various improvements in the typography, style, contents and business arrangements of the work, so that our readers may look forward with pleasurable anticipations thereto. It will be our endeavor to make the Magazine worthy of the high reputation it has previously enjoyed, and of the liberal support so generously extended to it, by an appreciative public. Bringing to its aid years of experience in the walks of popular literature, and in the not less important departments of publication and typography, together with all the modern facilities for issuing a first-class Magazine, we feel confident of being able to place Graham's American Monthly in the front rank of our national periodical literature. No effort on our part shall be wanting to the accomplishment of this end, and whatever enterprise, judicious outlay, or a taste for the elegant, the picturesque, the refined, the interesting or the valuable can command, shall be furnished to the readers of this Magazine. Stimulated by a desire to infuse fresh spirit into the work, we shall not confine our scope to a particular vein of literary or pictorial matter, but shall comprehend all that may be desired by the popular taste in such a periodical. Recognizing the truth that genius is of no clime or country, we shall endeavor to make our Magazine as cosmopolitan as our country, and as the latter is the refuge of all nations and people aspiring for republican freedom, so, the former shall always have a place for whatever is really interesting or valuable in the current miscellaneous literature of the world. At the same time, we shall, with especial care, study to preserve the high character which Graham's Magazine has always maintained, as the organ of our own peculiar national writers. Deeming that the public look for something better in a periodical of this kind than mere fugitive or occasional productions, we shall not publish anything which is not interesting, valuable, spirited or entertaining, no matter from what source it may come, or how eminent may be the name of its author. On the other hand, we shall feel a pride in rescuing genius or talent from obscurity, and be ready at all times to give place to any good article, even though the writer may not have the sanction of a popular name.

The active, enterprising, vigorous and powerful mind of the nation requires, we think, a nutriment which shall add to its strength, stimulate its growth and correspond with its own high hopes and glorious destiny. The dreamy, sketchy, and insubstantial character of too much of our current literature, affords no type for those who would venture upon a career of success in this line. It may minister to the pleasure of a passing moment, though even that is doubtful in such a community. But it cannot do more. For as the figures upon the canvass must not be those of still life, they must speak to our feelings and sympathies. The writers must take their subjects from the great drama of actual life, which is going on so busily all around us. We know that it is difficult to do all this, and that it is much easier to promise than to perform, yet, as broken promises would be of no advantage to an enterprise of this character, we could hope to gain nothing more than a mere temporary success by holding up deceptive lures. And regarding the field before us with the perceptive faculties of practical men, who have long been accustomed to deal with the popular taste, and have some experience of the channels in which it runs, we think we make no promises which we shall not be fully able to perform, as soon as our operations may be rightly under way.

We shall study to present the public, monthly, with an ingenious and agreeable variety of contents, affording a mental feast not to be met with in other periodicals. And that the taste for the fine-arts, now so rapidly growing in the interior, may not want fostering, we shall present every month a large number of the best engravings, by European and American artists, on subjects of interest to general readers. Our fashion department, always superior to that of our cotemporaries, will still continue to be so. We shall, for this purpose, engage the services of persons who are earliest apprized of the variations of the modes in the fashionable circles of Paris, London, New York and Philadelphia. On this Magazine, therefore, our patrons in the interior may surely rely, as the best monitor of the fashions in America. Our review of new books will be guided by thorough independence of tone and thought.

Such are the views with which we enter upon our new career. If merit can command success, we shall most earnestly strive to deserve it. And having an abiding faith in the correctness, generally, of the popular judgment, we feel sanguine of a liberal support.

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One copy, one year, $3; Two copies, $5; Five copies, and one to getter-up of club, $10; Eleven copies, and one to agent, $20.

WATSON & CO., Publishers,
Bulletin Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice to the Public

THAT I have entered my Land Claim, located on the Chehalis river, Lewis county, W. T., and forbid any person trespassing on said land.

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1855.—6tf

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

The British Periodical

Republications,

—AND THE—

"FARMER'S GUIDE."

Price Reduced to Five Dollars!

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

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

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

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH,
September 30, 1851.

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

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"HENRY STEPHENS."

Notices of the Press.

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

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

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

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LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold street, New York.

Sept. 12, 1856. 41 tf