PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. V. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1857. NO. 47.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

By EDWARD FURSTE.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE,

For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, $5 00; for six months, $3 00. Single copies, 25 cents.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the proprietor, until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For one square, (12 lines or less), three insertions, $5.
For every additional insertion, ... $1.
A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.
The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

L. P. FISHER, Merchant's Exchange Building, Sacramento street, San Francisco, is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements in California.

POETRY.

The three Sweetest Words on Earth—Mother, Home and Heaven.

BY BELLE GOLDSMITH.

O, earliest known and latest loved!
Fair angel, thou dost stand,
Guarding the beauteous Eastern gate
Of life's young golden land;
O'ershadowing with the wing of Peace
The sacred walk of home;
Love following ever, wheresoever
Thy pilgrim child doth roam;
Then of the heart and brow inspired—
Where earthly loves are dim,
And passion—smouldering and spent,
Thy spirit shines on him.

Home of the heart—our earthly home—
Wherein our feet have strayed;
Still wave above us the green trees
Beneath whose leaves we played,
The shadows linger on the sill;
To the flag-stones clings the moss;
Still laughs the babbling brook we laid
The mimic bridge across;
Before the door the children sport,
The brothers brave and good,
And flit among the groves and bowers
A happy sisterhood.

O theme of promise and of hope,
Our native land on high,
Amid the warring clash of this,
Thy holy quiet meets the eye.
There dwell the loved—there sit the saved—
There bide the unforgiven,
The sinless souls, serene and calm,
Each in his perfect heaven.
And looking through the bars of even,
We deem their angel eyes
Shine out on us, by the light that pours
From the clouded, sapphire skies.

Ah! mother true—ah, peaceful home—
Ah, scattered household band—
Still turns the fretted heart to you,
Through all this weary land!
And oh, if one sweet hope across
Life's turmoil ever come,
It is, to find you all for aye
In God's eternal home.
To know our frail bark's moored at last,
The fitful tempest done,
The broken bounds of earth shall meet,
And home and heaven be one.

From the Washington Union.

Claims on Account of Indian Depredations in Washington Territory.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received by mail from California, from Gov. Stevens, a complete copy of all claims filed in the office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory on account of Indian depredations committed anterior to, and during the existence of the Indian war in that Territory.

The total amount of these claims is set down at $211,428 14, of which $9,442 77 are on account of depredations committed previous to the Indian war commencing in October, 1855, and $201,985 37 on account of depredations committed during the existence of that war.

From the documents before us we learn that, at one time, the entire counties of Walla-walla and Skamania, and nearly the whole of the counties of King and Pierce, were actually in the possession of the hostile Indians. This will account for the large amount of the claims in these counties, whilst the loss sustained by some of the other counties was comparatively trifling. The aggregate of the claims of the four counties of Walla-walla, Skamania, King and Pierce, is $188,149 29.

It is the opinion of Gov. Stevens that the sum total of these claims, as presented in the documents alluded to, is considerably less than the actual loss sustained, as a large majority of the cases are those of men who, with their families, were driven from their farms, and compelled to seek safety in block-houses and towns, and as many persons who have lost property by Indian depredations have made no claim against the government whatever. No claim is made for personal services during the continuance of this war.

☞ When we have practiced good actions awhile, they become easy; and when they are easy, we begin to take pleasure in them; and when they please us, we do them frequently; and by frequency of acts they grow into a habit.

☞ "A woman is at the bottom of all mischief," said Joe. "Yes," said Frank, "and when I used to get into mischief, my mother was at the bottom of me!"

☞ Virtue, diligence and industry, joined with good temper and prudence, have ever been found the surest road to prosperity.

The President's Letter to the Forty Clergymen.

THE LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following is the memorial of Professor Silliman and forty-two others of Connecticut, addressed to His Excellency Jas. Buchanan, the President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your excellency this their memorial. The fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is that the people shall make their own rulers. We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Governor Walker, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him (Walker) an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious and established upon evidence they never made, and rulers they never elected. We represent, therefore, that by the foregoing your Excellency is openly held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the constitution of this Union. We call attention, further, to the fact that your Excellency is in like manner held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "levying war against a portion of the United States" by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election, nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the territory. We earnestly represent to your Excellency that we also have taken the oath to obey the constitution, and your Excellency may rest assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make your administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with His terrible majesty protect our people and our constitution.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Postoffice Department, to whom it had been entrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and give it an answer.

You first assert that "the fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and through Governor Walker, have employed an army "one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected" And as a corollary from the foregoing, you represent that I am "openly held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the constitution of this Union."

These are heavy charges, proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well founded, ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them, you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded. If not, they will rebound, with withering condemnation, upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, is the chief magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To these facts let us refer.

When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This Territory had been organized under the act of Congress of 30th May, 1854, and the Government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal, and District Attorney, had been appointed by my predecessor, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect. It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of members of the Territorial Legislature and of the laws passed by them; but at the time I entered upon my official duties congress had recognized this Legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives, under a Territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the government of Kansas as well established as that of any other territory. Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain the government? to protect it from the violence of lawless men who were determined either to rule or ruin? to prevent it from being overturned by force?—in the language of the constitution, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed?" It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, to act as a *posse comitatus* in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned had I left the marshal and other officers of a like character, impotent to execute the process and judgments of courts of justice established by Congress or by the territorial legislature, under its express authority, and thus have suffered the government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as "forcing the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States," and for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my solemn oath, I ask, what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial government, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed, which every patriot in the country had deplored? This would indeed have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my administration.

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas to aid in the execution of the civil law reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot box—the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances—undertook to create an independent government for themselves. Had this attempt proved successful, it would of course have subverted the existing government prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary government in its stead. This was a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate government within its chartered limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy.

I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act (the act organizing the territory) not to legislate slavery into any territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it "shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kansas, under the constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally settled by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign states acquire a new territory, at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment, by prohibiting them from taking into it whatever is recognized to be property by the common constitution. But when the people—the *bona fide* residents of such territory—proceed to frame a State constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves whether they will continue, modify or abolish slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference.

In the opinion of the territorial legislature of Kansas, the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on every *bona fide* inhabitant of the territory; and for the purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant states, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here a fair opportunity was presented for all the qualified resident citizens of the territory, to whatever organization they might previously have belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot box on the question of slavery. But numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the regular territorial government. They refused either to be registered or to vote, and the members of the convention were elected, legally and properly without their intervention. The convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a constitution for themselves and their posterity; and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending the convention against violence whilst forming the constitution, and in protecting the *bona fide* inhabitants, qualified to vote under the provision of this instrument, in the free exercise of the right of suffrage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection.

I have entire confidence in Gov. Walker that the troops will not be employed except to resist actual aggression, or in the execution of the laws, and then not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka convention, will not be disturbed, unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the constitution and the laws. In that event they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the government. In performing this duty I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my God.

I thank you for the assurance that you will "not refrain from the prayer that Almighty Goy will make my administration an example of justice and beneficence."

You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of so much evil and no good, and which if it could succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as his master. This would be work of genuine philanthropy.

Every day of my life I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station, without the continued support of Divine Providence: yet, placing my trust in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that he will enable me to do justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States.

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

British Rule in India.

That the gravest and most important events frequently hinge upon circumstances, trivial in their nature, and apparently disconnected, the history of the world furnishes many an example. Had not the Chinese authorities at Canton fired without provocation upon a British lorcha, and maltreated its crew, it is probable that Great Britain would now be reduced to the necessity of reconquering Hindostan. The occurrence to which we have above alluded led to the bombardment of Canton—the declaration of war against China, and the concentration of a large naval and militray force in the Chinese waters, about the time of the commencement of the Indian insurrection, with which the authorities were enabled to make some headway, at least, against the mutinous Sepoys of the Bengal Presidency. Upon a circumstance so trivial, the perpetuation of British rule in India has apparently been made to depend—for, if there had not been an available force at hand, no effectual resistance could have been offered, and every vestige of British domination would have been swept away long before re-enforcements could have been received from England. The most serious phase which the insurrection at the present time presents, is the difficulty experienced in raising an army in Europe for service in India, for few are adventurous enough to brave a climate in which it is impossible for the white man to exist without those comforts and luxuries, care and attendance, which cannot often be found in the camp, on the march, in the trenches, or on the battle-field. In order to obviate the difficulty in raising troops for India, some of the New York journals have, in a kind of indirect way, suggested the possibility of the British Government being able to recruit an army of one hundred thousand men in the United States; and one or two of them have gone so far as to argue that there would be no impropriety in doing so, from the fact that we have no official knowledge of the existence of any such potentate as the "Emperor of Delhi and the Lord of India." And these arguments are put forward by the very journals which were the loudest in their expression of indignation when the attempt to recruit for the Crimean army in the Eastern States was first discovered. If it was a breach of our neutrality laws for a foreign power to enlist men during the Russian war, of so grave a nature as to justify the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, and the withdrawal of the *exequatur* of the British Consuls at the ports of New York and Philadelphia, the raising of an army for service in India would equally be a violation of our laws, though the American Government has no representative at the Court of the King of Delhi, and no relations of any kind exist between the two countries.

We allude to this branch of the subject, not because we think that the British Government would again be imprudent enough to violate our neutrality laws, but for the purpose of exhibiting the inconsistency so often observable in journalism. It is probable that the belief that we are to some extent interested in this Indian insurrection, inasmuch as the demand for cotton goods from India enables Englaud to pay us a fair price for our raw material, may have led to the suggestion by the New York papers; but it is quite evident that there will be the same demand for cotton goods in India, no matter whether British rule be perpetuated or not. It is not possible that the natives of that country would ever come to the determination of exhibiting their newly-acquired independence in the adoption of that premature style of costume invented by Adam. In any event, they will continue to wear cotton garments, and to be supplied either by England or the United States with goods of that description. On the contrary—if our opinion on the subject was based altogether upon interest, we should say that the expulsion of the English from Hindostan would operate greatly to our advantage, for our trade with India would, in that event, be increased, and the English would be prevented from carrying out a project in which they seem to have for years set their hearts, viz: the raising of cotton in India, so as to render themselves independent, so far as this great staple is concerned, of the United States.—*San Francisco Herald.*

The Tehuantepec and Nicaragua Routes, etc.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald*, writing from New York, under date of August 19th says:

"The right of way across the Isthmus of Nicaragua has been absolutely ceded to Messrs. Webster and Harris—the latter gentleman being the representative of Messrs. Morgan and Garrison. I was informed by Mr. Garrison to-day, that the line would be immediately re-opened. This is to California the most important piece of intelligence that could possibly be communicated, and if the restoration of the Nicaragua route shall result in a reduction of the enormous rates of passage now charged by the Panama monopoly, we shall have abundant reason to congratulate the country on the event. So far as emigration from the Atlantic States to California is concerned, the passage by Government of a non-intercourse act, would not result so disastrously to our State and people, as the perpetration of this monopoly. Thousands of intending emigrants here only await the re-opening of the Nicaragua route to start for California.

"Mr. Garrison having shown himself superior, as a diplomatist, to Vanderbilt, Law, and the other rival Commdores, now wears the laurel wreath of victory with a grace becoming a Californian. Commodore Vanderbilt sought to effect through the agency of the Government at Washington, the same object for which Garrison was at the same moment contending in Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The American Cabinet very properly declined to use its power to settle the right of way. Mr. Garrison seems to have anticipated the action of the Government of this point. While I have always cordially sympathized with Gen. William Walker, I have felt that no mere military possesion of the Isthmus could compensate California for the interruption of the communication."

"I learn, from the most authentic source, that the negotiations between Gen. Herran and Gen. Cass, concerning our affairs with New Granada makes amends for the riot of the 15th April, 1855; she allowes full indemnity on that account; she agrees to repeal all laws imposing tonnage-duties and taxes on mail transportation; further—she will give the United States a qualified jurisdiction over the island of Toboga in the Bay of Panama, which is all that we desire, for a naval depot. With this establishment, the United State will be better enabled to afford protection to American interests on the Isthmus."

The U. S. Commercial Agent at San Juan, Nicaragua, Mr. Cottrell, has furnished the following information:

"Quiet is once more restored. A boundary line has been agreed upon between the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua; the forts San Carlos, at the head of the river San Juan, and 'El Castillo Viejo,' some thirty miles below, are to be given back to Nicaragua. A straight line is to be run from Castillo to Salinas Bay, on the Pacific, which line is to separate the States. Costa Rica is to have the north bank of the river San Juan from Castillo to this harbor.

"The Government of Nicaragua, as at present constituted, has two chiefs—General Jarez is at the head of the Leonese, and General Martinez at the head of the Granadians. Both these leaders are on the most cordial terms of amity with each other. The Secretary of State is Senor Don Gregorio Anares: Senor Don Rosalio Cortes is Minister of War; and Senor Don Macario Alvarez is Minister of Hacienda."

FEATS OF OLDEN TIME.—On the 4th of November, 1791, a man, of Boston, rode a boar pig 4¼ miles in 50 minutes. On the 4th of May, 1781, a farmer rode a pony up two pairs of stairs and down again, at George Inn, Kerkton, Lindsey. On the 17th of Aug. 1748, Jonathan Baxter crossed the Thames at Blackfriers, in a butcher's tray, in one hour and ten minutes, paddling with his hands. On the 12th of Jan., 1767, a gentleman skated a mile in 57 seconds. On the 16th of March, 1763, a man ran seven miles in 46 minutes, with 56 pounds on his head.

Army Movements—Utah Expedition.

The Washington *States* in publishing the following extracts from a despatch received at the War Department, from Col. THOMAS, Assistant Quartermaster General, in reference to our military operations at Fort Leavenworth says;—"The extraordinary despatch, the promptness and, energetic action displayed in carrying out the orders of the Secretary of War, are worthy of marked attention, and cannot fail to ellicit universal admiration. The order for the removal of the 5th infantry from Florida, to join the Utah expedition at Fort Leavenworth, only issued from the Department on the 28th of May, its safe arrival at St. Louis on the 27th and 29th of the following month, was heralded some time ago, and it has already reached the grand rendezvous in Kansas—a distance of more than three thousand miles. This speaks well for the judgment, determination, and astute knowledge of military operations possessed by the President, the Secretary of War, and the veteran hero who has so long been the distinguished head of the Quartermaster's Department. If the work goes on as it has commenced and progressed thus far, (of which we entertain no doubt,) the Utah expedition will exhibit an army movement without a parallel in military expeditions to be found in the world's annals."

ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S
Office Fort Leavenworth, July 5, 1857.

I have the honor to report that we have now on hand at this depot, the following means of transportation, viz: 413 six-mule wagons and harness; 18 six-mule ambulances; and have received invoices of 50 six-mule wagons and harness, which it is expected will arrive in a few days. We have 1,870 mules—say sufficient for 300 wagons, six mules each.

Of the above, 233 wagons and teams are arranged and fully equipped for the road. Twenty-five wagons and teams were fitted up yesterday, and, as we have teamsters employed—or men we are obliged to take such—the teams will be arranged at about the same rate during the present week.

In addition to the mules reported above, there are yet due, under the contract made by Lieut. Col. Crossman, 842 mules—that is, of the 1,250 contracted for by him, but 408 have been received.

Of clothing, camp equipage, and other stores supplied by the Quartermaster's Department, we have an abundance here, or on the way, to arrive in a few days. Should, however, any article be wanted, we can obtain it from St. Louis in five days from the time the order leaves here.

When the expedition will start, I am unable to say. The 10th infantry could have left any time since its arrival, so far as depends on the Quartermaster's Department. The 5th can leave as soon as it arrives. We shall or could be ready for the dragoons in two or three days from this date.

If the authority of the government is defied by Young and his confederates, it is more than probable that the next Congress will repeal the organic act of the Territory as recommended by Senator DOUGLAS. The St. Louis *Republican* favors the immediate adoption of this plan. It says:

"The next Congress can repeal the present organic law of that territory, and place it under precisely such a system of government as Missouri and other territories once enjoyed—a government of the Governor Judges—empowered as well to make the laws as to enforce them. The system of polygamy, which is so shocking to the sensibilities of all right minded people—the military and secret organizations, now used to carry out the most pernicious orders of Brigham Young and his immediate abettors—and every feature of the local Government which makes it obnoxious to the mass of the American people—can in this way be cut up by the roots; and very soon there will be a population *to execute the laws*. Let this plan be tried now, and then if it should be found ineffectual, a body of troops can be sent next spring, which will compel obedience to the laws at all hazards."

The constructors of the Territorial law of Utah were wise in adopting the following reservation clause in the act granting a territorial government:—"Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said territory to any state or territory of the United States." There is more than one way, therefore, in relieveing ourselves of the Mormon troubles.

☞ A coat out at the elbows may be buttoned over a generous breast. A not unfrequent occurrence, too.

☞ When virtue abandons us, and conscience reproaches us, we become terrified with imaginary evils.

☞ A wicked man feigns sorrow for his sins, and often fabricates an excuse for his crimes.

☞ The world makes us talkers, but solitude makes us thinkers.

☞ An Irishman's description of making a cannon: "Take a long hole and pour brass around it."

☞ There are a good many who delight in playing the fool, but who get angry the moment they are told so.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1857.

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

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

Direct Mail Communication with San Francisco.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Columbia*, Wm. L. Dall, Commander, arrived in the harbor of Olympia on Sunday last, the 11th inst., in four and a half days from San Francisco, running time. She left that place on Monday the 5th inst.,—was detained twenty-four hours at Umpqua city, in consequence of stress of weather, and twelve hours in the Sound. She brought up several passengers, who were landed at various ports, as well as considerable merchandise. We are indebted to her gentlemanly purser, H. S. Israell, for a file of the San Francisco *Herald*, for which he has our thanks.

We have been informed that this trip of the *Columbia*, as well as some future ones to be made, are experimental, to ascertain the practicability of making the trip as required by the contract — semi-monthly —and connect regularly with the Panama steamers on their arrival in San Francisco. From the passage just made, we are of opinion that this object might be accomplished. Should it be case, however, that such cannot be done by the steamer *Columbia*, then we are quite confident that some faster steamer (of which we are informed the Company have several), will accomplish all that may be desired. Such, at least, is our ardent wish, and we believe that of every resident of Washington Territory.

As this new era in direct mail and steam navigation is eliciting considerable attention from the public, many are the surmises as to what course the Company having the contract will adopt, in the event that the time cannot be made. Some have suggested the propriety of running to Port Townsend, and from thence supplying by the steamer *Constitution* the offices on the Sound; and such we also understand to be the plan proposed and favored by the agent of the Company, Mr. Forbes. To this we are utterly and entirely opposed, and for various reasons, and among others are these, namely: that after having begged and petitioned the Post-office Department for years for the service, we are unwilling to let go the prize as soon as the same is within our reach, for such we view everything possessing commercial advantages. Secondly: Olympia being the seat of government, and the residence of nearly all of the federal officers, it is but proper that those means should be adopted which will place them in the most speedy manner in communication with the federal government, and this, as all are aware, could not be accomplished by the *Constitution*, as up to this time she has carried the mails just about as she pleased—come and went when she pleased. Furthermore, by a shipment of produce, merchandise, &c., with two different companies, we believe the expenses and charges thereon will be heavier than if shipped through one company. And, furthermore, the mail steamer would be of great service as protection against Northern Indians, by running up the Sound. All these are advantages which should be seen to, yet none of which will result to the injury or detriment of other places on the Sound. We would therefore decidedly prefer seeing two of the Pacific Mail Company's steamers placed on the route—one running from San Francisco to Astoria, and the other connecting therewith and running to Olympia. Rather than a subcontract *with any other* company, we would prefer seeing the mail brought on horseback from the Columbia river as heretofore.

Our sincere hope is that the experiments now being made will solve the practicability of running direct between San Francisco and Olympia. Our citizens, we are certain, will extend all the encouragement in their power. Let the company but do their duty, and they shall have no cause to regret having made the acquaintance of the citizens of our Territory.

The *Columbia* sailed again on Sunday night about ten o'clock for Columbia river.

We will state that, for the credit of the "Constitution" and her owners, the last trip of this vessel was made within the time prescribed by her contract, and that she arrived here to the very minute. We shall give her all the credit which is justly her due.

To our City Subscribers.—Persons who have heretofore been supplied with the Pioneer and Democrat by the carrier, are informed that hereafter they can obtain the same at the post-office, where they will be promptly delivered. Our devil having "graduated," we are left without a carrier and an *indispensable* assistant.

War Steamer for the Sound.

We have been kindly furnished with the following letter from Capt. Farragut, U. S. N. It is in reply to a letter addressed to him by Acting Governor Mason, for a steamer to protect the inhabitants of the lower part of the Sound, on hearing of the murder of Col. Eby by the Northern Indians. It will be seen that very frequently when officers of the army and navy second the wishes and will of the people, they not unfrequently incur the censure of their superior officers, as in the case alluded to by Capt. F. There seems to be no discretion left with them, and appear to be entirely subject to the orders and caprices of the *boobys* at Washington City. We thank the Captain, in behalf of our citizens, for the interest he is taking in the matter of a war steamer for the Sound.

We cannot pass this opportunity without saying a few words in praise of the promptness and fidelity with which Mr. Mason has at all times discharged the duties of Acting Governor, whenever those duties have devolved upon him. The active and efficient part he took in the Indian war in the fall of 1855—sacrificing his personal comforts, and in imminent peril of his life —visiting the camp of the hostiles—has not been forgotton by our citizens. May he long occupy his present position amongst us:

Commandant's Office, Navy Yard,
Mare Island, Sept. 24, 1857.

To His Excellency, C. H. Mason,
Acting Governor Washington Territory:

Sir—Your communication of the 26th of August was received prior to, and forwarded by the last mail to the East, to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy. I beg to state in explanation of my action in the matter, that last year, under similar circumstances, I sent the "John Hancock" up to the Sound for the protection of the settlers, and my conduct was not approved by the Navy Department; therefore I feel constrained to refer your letters and those of Judge Chenoweth and the Hon. Committee on behalf of a public meeting of citizens, to the Navy Department, and the Flag Officer of the Pacific Squadron, Capt. Wm. Mervine, who is hourly expected to arrive at this port. I have no doubt that he will dispatch a vessel as soon as possible to the Sound. Be assured I will use all my exertions to aid you in the matter.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. G. Farragut,
Commandant.

Immigrants.—The advance of the Oregon immigration, we learn, has been for the last ten or twelve days slowly wending its way towards the Willamette valley. Those who had arrived were generally packers. The Oregon papers state that the number destined for Oregon is quite large; to California it is heavier than any year since 1852.

Would it not be well for some of the *pilgrims* to turn their attention in this direction? It seems to us that to such as desire to make the Pacific coast their home, the Territory of Washington holds out greater and better inducements than either Oregon or California. Of good farming lands, our Territory has still sufficient vacant within her borders to accommodate with excellent claims the entire immigration to this coast for the next four or five years. In Oregon as well as California we see no plausible inducements that can be held out. All lands that possess the least possible value, have, ere this, been taken up. *Our* Territory is not yet even fairly known; its advantages are unknown to many, and its resources undeveloped.

It seems to us that a visit to the Willapah, the Chehalis, Duwamish, Puyallup, Hood's Canal, and various other farming sections of our country would repay a visit to them. Our advice to all is—look around in Washington before sticking your stakes in Oregon. Labor is plenty, and wages from $40 to $70 per month.

Theatrical.—The Chapman family, who have been entertaining the people of Oregon during the post summer with dramatic performances, we learn are about to make a tour through Washington. Their entertainments are highly spoken of by the Oregon press. We shall welcome their arrival.

Arrested.—Mr. A. J. Bradley, of Pierce county, was arrested on Wednesday last, in this county, on a charge of horse stealing, committed in Pierce county a short time since. He was brought before Justice Head for examination, by whom, however, he was instantly discharged for want of jurisdiction. There was another in company with Mr. Bradley, charged as being an accomplice, but he escaped. Mr. Bradley is now at large. Process for his arrest will probably issue from Pierce county immediately. We therefore suggest to Mr. B. (if guilty) to quit the Territory, forget his misdeeds and *horse associations*, and become an honest man.

The schooner Jupiter, under American colors, was seized on the 15th of June, on the coast of Africa, and condemned—having seventy slaves on board, and many more awaiting shipment on the beach.

The President's Letter to forty Abolition Fanatics.

The San Francisco *Herald* says that the masterly reply of the President to the "forty parson power" of fanaticism and hypocricy has offered an opportunity for the corsairs of Black Republicanism to open afresh their slanderous batteries, filling the political atmosphere with dismal sounds. This the President doubtless expected. The Black Republican press, with that noxious perversity, which is the chief element of fanaticism, not only fail to acknowledge the intrinsic merit and dignity of the President's reply, but distort the facts and invent themes, not warranted by the reply, and proceed to discuss them with bitter rancor and vulgar abuse, as if they really constituted part of that reply. They affect to believe that Mr. Buchanan descended from his high position in deigning to answer the parsonic philippic—and again, that it was purely gratuitous and uncalled for. Mr. Buchanan himself assigns an unanswerable reason why he departed in this instance from the usual rule on such occasions; but in addition to this, the hostile document was not simply "a letter from a few gentlemen of Connecticut, who thought fit to remonstrate, as private citizens, on the course of Gov. Walker in Kansas," but was intended for political effect, emanating from a source entitled to high consideration, and publicly disseminated through the press for the purpose of combining the Black Republican element in the North, in opposition to the administration, and opening afresh the wounds of "bleeding Kansas." It was another frantic "shriek for freedom"—another howl of baffled rage—another attempt to lug the pulpit into the political arena. Had the missive of the parsons been suffered to go without reply, its pernicious effect would have been felt in the councils of the nation, and the seeds of discord allowed to take root. The purpose of the writers would have been fully accomplished, for they did not imagine that the reply of the President would ever find publicity, and it was in secrecy they replied. It is the policy of the Black Republican party to keep up a roar about Kansas; it constitutes their entire thunder; and, if the difficulties in that Territory were settled, the chief prop of that party would be knocked from under them; and the forty parsons were the lions selected to do the roaring, like Nick Bottom. But no better proof can be given of the broad nationality and thorough impartiality of Mr. Buchanan's administration than is found in the insensate ravings of the extreme fanatics of the North, and the bitter invectives of the no less misguided ultras of the South. While Prof. Sillman, backed by his clerical squad, and egged on by Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, and others of a like kidney, are belching forth their anathemas on the one hand, a few "Hotspurs," with more passion than brain, and more selfishness than patriotism, are venting their spleen in bitter philipics on the other. Kansas is the great bone of contention, and the ultras on both sides of Mason's and Dickson's line are so exceedingly jealous of their respective hobbies, that every act of the administration, not emphatically marked, is construed by each as favoring the proclivity of the other, and abused accordingly. From this distant point of observation, and having no direct interest in the controversy, we can take a bird's-eye view of the Union, and note the various phases of the subject with disinterestedness and impartiality, and we find nothing in the past acts of the administration not in direct consonance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The dignified and statesmanlike reply of the President to his clerical accusers has placed those gentlemen in a very ridiculous light, and armed the administration with a rod it has not failed to apply with swinging effect. The very expedient by which they hoped to achieve a triumph and spread dissention, has covered them with humiliation and defeat. They disclosed a masked battery, which has been carried and spiked, and they will now be forced to adopt other modes of conducting their furtive warfare. The gentlemen constituted the "Alumni" of Yale, and Yale is the "*alma mater*" of nine-tenths of the young gentlemen of the South, who are educated at the North, and their letter was intended to carry weight with them, as well as to operate upon the extreme fanatics of their own region. The letter was one of grave import; it had been published, and the nation was brooding over its severe strictures. It was the emanation of grave men, holding prominent positions in the estimation of the whole country, and could not be ignored with safety—and to answer it was to enlighten the nation on a subject which agitates it from one extreme of the Union to the other. In doing so, the President has given another proof of his able statesmanship, and the rectitude of his course as the Executive of the Union.

We publish the President's letter on the first page of to-days paper.

Arrival of the Steamer "Columbia."

Dates from New York to 5th of September.

Parting of the Great Telegraph Cable.

Financial Panic in New York.

Brigham Young Preparing to Resist the U. S. Forces.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer Columbia, Capt. Dall, arrived in our harbor on Tuesday evening last, 4½ days from San Francisco, with the U. S. Mails, passengers and freight.

We are indebted to the Purser for files of late papers.

The New York correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald*, under date of Sep. 4th, furnishes the following interesting summary of news:

The public mind has been much agitated by the financial panic which commenced here a few days ago, after the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. This institution with a capital of two millions, had loaned its credit to the amount of seven millions. By its extensive operations and connections here and in the west, it held a very important financial position, and its failure was an indication of the fall of railroad stocks, and trouble among stock brokers.

A number of stock brokers, Beebe & Co., John Thompson, Jacob Little and others, followed in quick succession. Some of the banks were disabled, and a run upon the Mechanic' Association was commenced. That institution will have to yield to the storm, but the fever in regard to the other city banks is quite over.

A general distrust as to the country banks exists, and will not soon be removed; for, while they have a large circulation, their stock of specie will not enable them to stand a run.

Few of the banks in any part of the country could long withstand a general panic, whether it was well grounded or not. The banks in this city are made safe by their debts to depositors,—that is, the depositors will not assist in a panic, which would be ruinous to themselves.

So universal has been stock speculation that many merchants are injured by it. Capitalists now refuse to lend, not knowing whom to trust. People in regular business are therefore much embarrassed by the imprudence of others, who have run riot with their credit.

Stocks of nearly all descriptions fell so fast and so flat as to confound all calculation. I refer you to the quotations for particulars. Railroad stocks particularly, and even good state stocks, were sold at panic rates. The railroad securities fell to a point little above zero. But, yesterday, there was a considerable improvement in stocks, which is not assignable to any cause except that those who had surplus funds thought that they were at a point from which they must rise. It is probable that they will fall again and continue to fluctuate.

It appears that about one hundred millions or more capital invested in railroads is sunk and lost. The railroads and their appurtenances remain, but they are not worth anything like what they cost to their owners. Few of them can make any return in dividends. They may, it is true, return all and more than they cost in general improvement of convenience and increased facilities for bringing agricultural products to market. Illinois Central Railroad stock rose yesterday at a leap, seventeen per cent.

The Arabia carried out to Liverpool on the 1st., the intelligence of these disasters, and in the height of the panic. The revulsion will appear there to be worse than it really is, and American securities of all kinds will be avoided. The large debts due abroad for importations will be called in, and must be paid, not in stocks, but in specie.

The good effects of this collapse are to be very general. Extravagant importations will be arrested. So far, this year, they have increased beyond former example, and even under the operation of the reduced tariff. The proper circulation will be curtailed, and in consequence of this, the exaggerated prices of provisions must fall.

The arrival of the Illinois, with more than a million and a half of gold, and payments from the Sub-Treasury, have increased the means of the banks in this city. To-morrow, it is supposed, they will have three millions more than they had at the beginning of the week.

The breaking of the Atlantic submarine electric cable, is a deep mortification and disappointment to the whole country. At a moment when we were expecting to receive intelligence of the arrival of the telegraphic fleet at Newfoundland, and of the safe deposit of the electric wire in its ocean bed, we had news that the cable was broken and lost.

Though the accident occurred on board of the Niagara, yet the cable and the operation of paying it out, was under the immediate charge of Mr. Bright, the chief engineer of the company. Mr. Bright's letter explaining the cause of the parting of the cable, appears in the papers of this morning. He attributes it to the imperfection of the machinery, and the unskillful application of the brakes. Three hundred and thirty-five miles of the cable had been deposited. A large part of this will be a total loss; a portion which is in shallow water will be recovered.

Both the American and the English directors of the company are perfectly confident in the ultimate success of the enterprise. No submarine cable was ever successfully laid on the first trial. It is yet uncertain whether the directors will make another attempt this fall; or defer it till next summer.

Affairs at Washington are very quiet. The operations of the Executive Departments go on very satisfactorily.

Beverly Tucker, formerly of the *Sentinel* of Washington, is appointed consul at Liverpool, and Mr. Spencer, consul at Paris. A few other consulates have been filled. Charles J. Fox, of Michigan, is appointed to the consulate at Aspinwall.

Foreign missions generally are to be filled by new appointments next December or January. The principle of rotation is certainly to be applied to all diplomatic and lucrative appointments. The missions to France and Spain will be filled severally by the appointment of Mr. Shield in the place of Mr. Mason, and Mr. Appleton, now Private Secretary of State, in the place of Mr. Dodge. I think it likely that Mr. Clifford, of Maine, formerly Attorney General, will be appointed Minister to Russia.

A report appears in the papers, but is not yet confirmed, of the resignation of Mr. Justice Curtis of his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court.

The Illinois brought us intelligence from Central America. It appears that President Mora has undoubtedly granted the right to the Transit to Mr. W. R. C. Webster and Mr. Harris, but upon terms that are impracticable. Webster is to advance a quarter of a million of dollars to Costa Rica immediately, and the money must go out in the packet to-morrow. But Webster is in the Eldridge-street jail as a debtor, and it is doubted whether he has been able to raise the funds; moreover, the condition of the grant is such that England and the United States shall guarantee the transit; but this government will refuse to do that, unless Nicaragua shall give her assent to the arrangement. This government will not permit Costa Rica to assert an exclusive claim to the Transit, nor to take possession of any port of the territory of Nicaragua, in virtue of a right of conquest.

The government sent William Carey Jones to Costa Rica and Nicaragua some three months ago, to obtain information as to the political condition and relations of these States, and have never had a word from him since. Jones was at San Jose by the last accounts, and has not yet visited Nicaragua. He had held no intercourse with President Mora.

We have rumors that Gen. Walker, assisted by Gen. Henningsen, is making headway in his arrangements for a return to Nicaragua. It is reported that he will proceed to Cotoya and thence to the capitol of Costa Rica. It appears that the Costa Ricans are not unaware that another invasion will shortly be attempted, and are making preparations for it.

Kansas affairs remain quiet, but it is reported that the Free State party are as factious as ever, and will unite to vote down any constitution that may be submitted by the regular convention, and adhere to the Topeka Constitution.

About two thousand troops are under orders for Kansas to supply the place of those sent to Utah. The following order from the War Department was issued yesterday:

"It being deemed inadvisable to detach Brevet-Brigadier-General Harney from service in Kansas, Col. A. S. Johnston, of the 2d Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Utah expedition, and will proceed to join the same without delay.

"As Col. Sumner, of the 1st Cavalry, may be daily expected with his column of horse and foot, Gen. Harney will, in anticipation, despatch six companies of the 2d Dragoons to escort the civil officers to Utah on their mission, and remain attached to the command of Col. Johnston. The companies so detached, will, if possible, be carried to at least sixty men each, by transfers from the remaining companies.

"The Staff department will supply all the wants of these Dragoons, as well as the wants of other portions of the Utah expedition that may be remaining behind.

"Brevet-Major Porter, Assistant Adjutant-General, will promptly report himself for duty to Col. Johnston, before the latter shall pass Fort Leavenworth."

Mr. Henry O'Reilly, the pioneer in Western telegraph enterprise, has completed his arrangements for continuing his lines of telegraph to the Pacific.

Orion.

Affairs in Utah.—Intelligence, which is considered reliable, has been received at the Interior Department at Washington, to the effect that Brigham Young is preparing to resist Gen. Harney, on his entry into Utah, and that he continues to hold up the Government of the United States to the contempt of the Mormons. General Harney will, probably, teach him better manners.

The correspondence of the War Department confirms the report from Fort Kearney that a party of drovers with eight hundred head of beef cattle in charge, destined for the Utah expedition, had been attacked by the Cheyenne Indians, and the cattle run off. The same correspondence shows that California wagon-road parties have been delayed by Indian hostilities and sickness—*N. Y. Times.*

Indian Troubles in New Mexico.—Colonel Roberts, from New Mexico, reports that a battle had occurred between the Apache Indians and Col. Miles' command, on the Gila River, in which twenty-five Indians were killed and upwards of thirty wounded. Lieutenants Stein and Davis, and nine privates were wounded. Col. Miles recovered a large amount of property.

General Items of Atlantic News.

Sickness among the Passengers of the Illinois.—It will be recollected that by the last steamer we received news of this vessel having gone on shore near Havana. From the Times, we learn that the Illinois had arrived in New York, and that considerable sickness prevailed among the passengers. She was detained at quarantine Some eighteen sick persons were landed from her, a portion of them having been sick since they left Aspinwall, and others being attacked since the steamer sailed from Havana, where she put in after her unfortunate grounding upon Colorado reef.

The trials incident to a prolonged passage, and the dangers they have passed through it is presumed have had their influence in producing this sickness among her crowded passengers. Some of these cases are of a doubtful nature; others present some resemblance to yellow fever, and a man and a woman from among the number have died. Under these circumstances it was deemed prudent to detain the vessel, and also the passengers, until further time should develop their true condition as to infectious diseases.

The Illinois, after having been seventy-two hours on the Colorados, was hauled off by the Spanish war steamship Blasco de Garay and the Empire City. She is believed not to have sustained any material damage, and proceeds to New York at noon this day. Among her passengers are the captain and crew of the three-masted schooner George Sheffield of Stonington, wrecked on the Lerrano Keys, some little time since. The Illinois arrived at New York about midnight September 2d.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

The Navy Department this morning received dispatches from Capt. Thatcher, who visited the Costa-Rican capital, and had an interview with Gen. Mora, the late commander of the Costa Rican forces in Nicaragua, relative to the forcible detention of certain American citizens on the Lake of Nicaragua and San Juan steamers, by the Costa Rican authorities. Gen. Mora denied any such detention, and said that the engineers and hands employed or occupied on said steamers, by him or his subordinates, were paid by Costa Rica, and none were forced to remain in any capacity. The contracts were made of their own free will, and not more than a dozen American citizens in Nicaragua chose to remain there.

The Government has received dispatches from Wm. Carey Jones, but they contain nothing definite in regard to the mission to Costa Rica.

Exploration of the Rio Colorado.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times, under date of April 4, says:

The main portion of the party which goes out under command of Lieut. Ives, for the exploration of the Rio Colorado, will start in the Star of the West to-morrow, *en route* for California. It is the intention of Lieut. Ives to proceed immediately to the Gulf of California, from San Francisco, in a sailing vessel, taking with him the materials of a small steamer. On reaching the mouth of the Colorado, his steamer will be put together, when the party will forthwith commence the ascent of the river.

The expedition of Lieut. Ives, it is allowed, will eventually prove to have been one of the most important enterprises of the kind of any now in progress; whether considered simply with reference to its anticipated scientific results, or more generally to the future destiny of the vast region which it is contemplated thus to throw open to the march of civilization.

The Rumored Seizure of the Island of Formosa.—The Washington Correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* gives a professedly authoritative explanation of the rumor received a few days since from China correspondent, that Captain Simms, of the United States Marine Corps, had been sent to take formal possession of the island of Formosa. It seems from this statement, he has gone thither to inquire into the circumstances of the alledged ill-treatment, by the authorties of that island, of the officers and crew of two American vessels that were some time since wrecked in that vicinity; and that he was to remain at Formosa until the matter could be arranged, for the purpose of rendering "legitimate a prior American foothold, in case our Government should look to future reprisals and occupancy." It seems from this, that the statement of our correspondent was substantially correct, and that our Government is at least looking forward to the seizure of that island as a possible contingency. We shall probably hear more of this matter by the next mail from China. —N. Y. Times.

Mrs. Cunningham Again.—On the 18th inst., Mrs.—what shall we call her? for, if Dr. Marvine married her, she is no longer Mrs. Cunningham, though the Surregate has decreed that she is not Mrs. Bardell—under the name of Mrs. Emma Augusta Bardell, sold out all her real estate in the town of Bergen, to her lawyer, Wm. H. Stafford, Esq. She purchased this property, which comprises some twenty lots, in August, 1855, for four thousand dollars. She has now sold it, as will be seen by the deed, for two thousand five hundred. Whether this indicates that real estate in the township of Bergen is on the decline, or whether the low price is named to conceal the secret of the amount of her lawyer's fee, we can only guess.—N. Y. Times.

Remarkable Run of Bad Luck.—The *New York Times* says: A down-town merchant received a remittance from one of his correspondents, in the shape of a draft on the Ohio Life and Trust Company for three thousand dollars, on the very day on which that institution closed its doors. He immediately telegraphed the fact to his debtor, who sent him another draft on John Thompson, which arrived the day after the failure of that broker; the merchant again telegraphed the failure, and received in a few days another draft on Atwood & Co., just as that firm suspended.

The President has, by proclamation, declared the treaty of friendship and commerce between the United States and Persia, of binding force. In addition to the ambassador or diplomatic agent near each government, it provides for Persian Consuls at Washington, New York, and New

Orleans, and U. S. Consuls at Teheram, Berder, Bushire, and Tauris. The treaty is to continue in force ten years.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The telegraph cable at last date, was laid down across the Atlantic from Valentia, by the Niagara, parted three hundred and thirty-five miles out from the place of starting.

It is stated that about five hundred desertions have taken place from the Fifth and Tenth Regiments of U. S. Infantry, lately arrived at Fort Kearney.

The Pacific Steamship Company demands salvage on the steamer Illinois, cargo, in consequence of the recent damage and detention. The amount claimed is $400,000.

It appeared probable that General Henderson would decline, and the Hon. Matt. Ward, of Kentucky, would be nominated for the U. S. Senate in the place of Rusk.

Major Beard, the celebrated auctioneer of New Orleans, died in that city on Thursday.

A letter from Belize gives an account of the arrest of Col. Kinney at that place.

POLITICAL.—The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*, taking the Representatives elect and estimating the political character of those yet to be chosen, makes the next House stand as follows:

Republicans	93
Know-Nothings	13
Democrats	128
Democratic majority over Republicans	35
Democratic majority over all	22

The correspondent adds: "The most prominent candidates for the Speakership are Mr. Orr of South Carolina, Mr. Hopkins of Virginia, Mr Phelps of Missouri, and J. Glancy Jones of Pennsylvania. Mr. Houston of Alabama is running without opposition in his own district, but will probably not be considered in the Democratic caucus at Washington. Mr. Orr will probably yet be successful, but has injured his standing with his own party by apparently giving up the cause of the pro-slavery faction in Kansas."

THE TEXAS ELECTION.—The *Galveston News* of the 19th inst., says that returns from ninety counties of Texas have been received, and that Burnell, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is eight to nine thousand ahead. White's majority over Crosby in the Western Congressional District, is 4,000, and in the Eastern, Reagan's majority over Evan's is nearly 5,000.

VERMONT STATE ELECTION.—The Vermont State election took place on Monday and resulted of course in the triumph of the Republicans. Out of thirty-two Representatives known to be elected, there is but one Democrat.

THE MISSOURI STATE ELECTION.—The result of the Missouri election has at length been decided. The official returns give Stewart, Democrat, a majority of 334. This in an aggregate vote of upwards of 95,900, is pretty close.

MINNESOTA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—The Conference Committee of the double-headed Constitutional Convention of Minnesota have at last agreed upon a report, which was adopted in the respective bodies. But one Constitution will be submitted to the people.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—On Friday night, the 25th ult., Col. J. B. Backenstos, of this city, threw himself into the river at the termination of Taylor street, and was drowned. On Saturday morning a search was made for his body, and after a brief period it was recovered. He had left his hat, cloak, and a lantern, on the bank of the river, and this, together with other circumstances, creating the suspicion of a premeditated purpose to make this disposition of himself, led to the search, which resulted as we have stated. The deceased was perhaps driven to this step from fears of the result of a charge pending against him in the District Court, for assault and battery with intent to kill, and to avoid the infamy of a conviction and consequent incarceration, he appealed the cause in the manner we have detailed. He leaves a wife and several children.—*Portland, Oregon, Times.*

A SPIRITED BRIDE.—A couple were going to be married, and proceeded as far as the church door. The gentleman then stopped his intended bride, and thus unexpectedly addressed her: "My dear Eliza, during our courtship I have told you much of my mind; but I have not told you the whole. When we are married I shall insist upon three things. In the first place," said the bride groom, "shall sleep alone, I shall eat alone, and find fault where there is no occasion. Can you submit to these conditions?" "Oh, yes, sir, very easily," was the reply, "for if you sleep alone I shall not, if you eat alone, I shall eat first, and as to your finding fault without occasion that I think may be prevented, for I will take care that you shall not want occasion." The conditions being thus adjusted, they proceeded to the altar, and the ceremony was performed.

A REMEDY FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH.—Reynold's *Miscellany* says, that for this purpose almost the only substance that should be used at the toilet is the concentrated solution of the chloride of soda, as prepared by Labaraque at Paris, its inventor, and by Beauffoy in London. From six to ten drops in a wine glass full of pure spring water, taken immediately after the toilet operations of the morning are completed, will instantly sweeten the breath by disinfecting the stomach, which, so far from being injured, will be benefitted by the medicine. If necessary, this may be repeated in the middle of the day. In some cases the odor arising from carious teeth is combined with that of the stomach. If the mouth be well rinsed with a teaspoonful of the solution of the chloride in a tumbler of water, the bad odor of the teeth will be removed.

Later from Europe.

By the arrival of several steamers at New York, we have dates from Liverpool to Aug. 22d.

The news by the Atlantic is of an unimportant character.

The telegraph squadron was at Plymouth. Future movements were to be determined upon at a meeting of the directors of the Sub-Marine Company in London on the 19th of August—the day the Atlantic sailed. It is reported that the company are now deliberating whether they will renew the attempt to lay down the cable in October or wait till next July.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to an inquiry, stated that there was to be a mutual conference of the different powers of Europe, for the purpose of placing the commerce of Turkey in a more favorable position.

Recent storms and floods had done considerable damage to the crops, etc., in England, but dry weather had prevailed during the three days preceding the Atlantic's departure, and it was hoped that the effects of the rains would be much alleviated.

The mail steamer for India, to sail on the 19th of August, would take out about a million pounds sterling in silver. Gen. Wyndham, "the hero of the Redan," was amongst her passengers. He goes out to assume an important command in the army.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* mentions the departure, from Paris for Marseilles, of General d'Orgoni, and predicts that he will be found at the head of the insurgents of Delhi before November. It was he who stirred up the last Burmese war.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the French government contemplates sending a naval and military expedition to Cochin China to support a demand for satisfaction for an insult offered to the French representative by the Emperor of Annam. He also says that it is proposed to found a maratime and commercial settlement in the bay of Touraine in Cochin China.

A Berlin dispatch states that great anxiety was felt at the continuous fires that were taking place throughout Prussia, believed to be the result of an incendiary spirit, although it was thought they might have been caused by the sun's rays. In the town of Bojanudd, in the province of Posen, 350 out of 420 houses were burnt down, rendering 2000 persons entirely houseless.

Intelligence from Tunis, of the 13th, announces that a sanguinary disturbance took place three days before against the Jews, and even the Christians were menaced. Several persons were killed, and the English Consul was insulted. Military measures of suppression were adopted, but not until some grave disasters had taken place.

The Russians were stated to have been defeated on the banks of the Kuban; they lost six guns and sixty-four pack horses. It is said that Schamyl with 25,000 Circassians, had also defeated the Russian army, which attempted to dislodge him from the banks of a river commanding some passes. After a battle which lasted ten hours, the Russians were driven across the river. Several fortified places built by the Russians at great cost for the maintenance of their communication, fell into Schamyl's hands.

A St. Petersburg letter, published in Paris, says:

"For some time past the Russian Government has had it in contemplation not to remain an inactive spectator of the events now passing in China, but to take an active part in them. In order to give more weight to the words of the Russian representative, it is now intended to send a flotilla into the China seas. Count Poutsaline, who rendered very eminent services at the time of the expedition to Japan, has been chosen to represent Russia on this occasion, but only in the event of an actual conflict. This diplomatist is immediately to embark for China, the flotilla which had been fitted out at Cronstadt being now almost ready for sea."

In the House of Commons, on the 21st of August, Sir G. Pachell inquired of the First Lord of the Admiralty whether any additional vessels, including gun-boats, had been sent to the West India station for service on the coast of Cuba? Sir C. Wood was understood to say that as soon as Parliament had voted the necessary number of men, he had ordered four gun-boats to be got ready for service off the coast of Cuba, and that two of those vessels would be ready for sead in a few days.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Rost*, writing on the 20th of August, says: Some continental journals stated long since that the difficulty between Spain and Mexico was about to be arranged. Such assersions originated simply on the declared wish of both parties that France and England should meditate. But in point of fact no real advance has been made of a pacific character. M. Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy, never got his instructions at Madrid, and has now left that city. Meanwhile, the authorities of Mexico are ordered to call the people to arms. It is more than probable that a Spanish expedition will sail in a few days. The Spanish Government by this time must have learned that the Mexicans only pretended to negotiate in order to gain time.

Mr. Eames, our Minister to Venezuela, now in Massachusetts, will return to Washington soon for his instructions, and proceed immediately to Caraccas.

Mr. Banney, of North Carolina, will be appointed Secretary of Legation to Brazil.

Mr. Meek, of Pennsylvania, declines the appointment of Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

The total number of deaths in New Orleans for the week ending August 22, was ninety-seven.

ARRIVED—Steamer *Constitution*, Hunt, Victoria and intermediate ports, with the U. S. Mail and Passengers, to M. Louisson & Co.

The steamer *Columbia*, Dall, sailed from Port Townsend at 4½ o'clock, A. M., on Monday.

At Seattle—Bark *Ella Francis*, to load lumber for San Francisco.

SAILED—From Seybeck, Hood's Canal, 14th, bark Brooks, for San Francisco.

The Indians living about Victoria, on Vancouver's Island, as well as the Cowitchins, appear to have declared war against the Northerns, as all that can be decoyed beyond the protection of the town and fort, are murdered ruthlessly. The body of a northern Indian was found on Monday last, in the bushes close to the fort: the head cut off and suspended to a tree above the body. This is but one of many murders that have been committed recently. The few Northern Indians that are at Victoria are therefore in a constant state of alarm.

List of Passengers:

Gov. McMullon, Dr. Willard, Mr. Wykoff, Mr. Parker, Mr. Allen, Mr. Rhoeder, Mr. Snyder, Lieut. Bates, Mr. Mercer, Mrs. Darrow, 3 Misses Work, Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Theris, Mr. Cranney, Mr. Smith, Mr. Young, Mr. Fry, Miss Mercer, Capt. Trask, 3 Chinamen.

☞ Brave actions are the substance of life, and good sayings the ornament of it.

MARRIED,

On the 3d of October by Wm. Rutledge, Esq., Mr WM. FISH, to Mrs. NAOMI SNYDER, both of this county.

By the Rev. G. F. Whitworth, at his residence in Olympia, on the evening of the 17th of August, 1857, Mr. DAVID LIVINGSTON to MISS MARY RENTON, both of Port Orchard, W. T.

Religious Notices.

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

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

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

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

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

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

W. S. EBEY, Adm'r.

October, 16, 1857. n47-4t.

NOTICE.

To Teachers, School Directors, and District Clerks.

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

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

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

G. F. WHITWORTH,
County Superintendent.

Olympia, Oct. 12, 1857.

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

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY

CLOTHING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

All orders must be accompanied by the Cash.

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

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Offie at Olympia, the 1st day of October, 1857, and if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the "Dead Letter Office" as dead letters:

Brown Owen W., Bowman Pierce, Clinton W. T., 2, Chase Michael, Creek Wm., Darling Dharles, De Lacy W. W., Guess William, Harmon Hill, Hardy John J., Horton Dextor, Harris Thos. W., Hewett C. C., 2, Johnson Henry, Kenton M. V. B., Kellum S. W., Krise Wm., Lingo J. S., 3, Lane Edward, McDermot Patric McNott Francis, Martino Antoine, McDaniel Charles, Olney Oscar W., Rowland D. S., Yates Edward, 2, Shay Thos. Seybert Charles, Smith Isaac W., 2, Tikle Geo., 5, Travers Robt., Tickuor J. T., Whiting David.

Olympia, Oct. 9, 1857.–n46.

New Goods! New Goods!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received per bark Medonna, a fresh supply of

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

which they are determined to sell immediately, and those wishing to buy will find it to their interest to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing at other stores.

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.

☞ A lot of summer clothing for sale at cost. P. H. & CO.

Olympia, July 24, 1857. 35tf

NURSERY NOTICE.

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

Shrubery in variety.

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

HUGH PATTISON,
Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.

Oct. 9th, 1857.–n463m.

To Whom it may Concern.

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of sale issued out of the Probate court of the county of Thurston and Territory of Washington, at its September term, A. D., 1857, I will sell upon

Thursday, October 22d, 1857,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises of John Edgar, late of said county, deceased, all the cattle, horses, stock and effects, remaining unsold and constituting the personal estate of said deceased.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply to

JOHN M. SWAN,
Administrator with the will annexed, of John Edgar, deceased.

Olympia, Oct. 2, 1857.–n45-2w.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of George B. Goudy, late of Thurston county, Washington Territory, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Thurston county, on the 29th September. All persons indebted to the said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them for settlement within one year from date

WM. RUTLEDGE, Adm'r.

Olympia, Oct. 2, 1857.–n45.

PENITENTIARY OF Washington Territory.

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

JOEL KNIGHT,
WM. H. DILLON,
Locating Commissioners.

September 25th, 1857.–n44-10w.

PUGET SOUND

DRUG STORE,

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

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

(For Medicinal purposes only.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE,

THIS SCHOOL will commence the Fall Term in M. E. Church Olympia, on Monday, the 14th instant.

Rev. ISAAC DILLON, A. M., Principal.
Miss EVELINE BABB, Preceptress.

TERMS:

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
Music, with the use of the Piano,	15 00

No pains will be spared upon the part of Trustees and Teachers to render entire satisfaction to those who may patronize this institution of learning.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Olympia, Sept. 7, 1857.–tf.

H. S. WASHBURN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, CROCKERY,

WOOD AND TIN WARE &c.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

H. S. WASHBURN.

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

For Sale or Rent.

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

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

THOMAS JOHNSTON.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

Faugh au Ballagh.

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

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

MITCHELL & STUART.

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

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER,

"CONSTITUTION,"

JAMES M. HUNT,
Commander.

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

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

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

For further information, enquire of the Captain, on board, or of M. LOUISSON & CO.

Sept. 18, 1856. [n43-tf.

REMOVED.

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

KENDALL CO.

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

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, I, WILLIAM C. DOBBINS, executed a promissory note, payable to Benjamin Close, dated September the fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, for the amount of three hundred dollars:—And whereas, said note is not yet due, I hereby caution the public against buying said note, as it has been paid in full, as I can show by a receipt in my possession.

WM. C. DOBBINS.

Olympia, Sept. 3, 1857. no.41-6w.

REMOVED.

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

Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.29-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 remoddled 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

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,
Oilchintz 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's Schiedam 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"

before purchasing elsewhere.

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

ARMY NOTICE!

Mechanics Wanted!!

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

Good wages will be given.

September 25th, 1857.–n44

NOTICE.

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Olympia, Sept. 15, 1857. tf.

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
&c., &c.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

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

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give us a call.

WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.

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

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

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Aug. 28, 1857. no.40.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

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

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

G. K. WILLARD.

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

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

FORWARDING, Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

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

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

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

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

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

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

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

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

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

EW. 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.

STOCK FOR SALE.

AMERICAN HORSES & CATTLE

IN consequence of the dissolution of co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, they now offer for sale some sixty or seventy head of choice American cattle, consisting of COWS & CALVES, two and three years old STEERS, WORK OXEN, &c., and twenty-five or thirty head of American and Indian HORSES, mares, colts, &c., which they offer for sale at very reasonable prices for cash.

CHAPPELLIER & DAULNE.

Cowlitz Farms, Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-6t.

IMPORTANT!

TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORIES, & MEXICO.

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

Hughes & Wallace,

105 & 107 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

N. B.—Orders solicited and carefully executed.

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

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

CHAP. CX.

AN ACT to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for Service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

For the compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving aud annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz:

For an additional messenger from first February to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, at twelve hundred dollars per annum, four hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For increase of compensation of the superintendent in charge of the Senate furnaces, from fourteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, at one hundred and twenty dollars per annum in addition to former salary, one hundred and four dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For the Congressional Globe and binding the same, three thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-two cents.

For the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—For clerks to committees, pages, police, horses and carryalls, fourteen thousand seven hundred and one dollars.

For stationery, four thousand dollars.

For reporting proceedings, sixteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty-four cents.

For miscellaneous items, two thousand and six hundred dollars.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, three hundred a[nd] thirty-two thousand and fifty-six dollars and eighteen cents.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospital storehouses and offices, forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations, and reports, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the increased compensation of clerks in the assay office in New York, authorized by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the branch mint at San Francisco, California, forty thousand dollars.

For the salary of the surveyor general of Utah Territory, for the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifty dollars.

For amount due for the construction of the marine hospital at Vicksburg, Mississippi, seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty-eight cents.

For amount necessary to complete the custom-house at Louisville, Kentucky, forty thousand dollars.

For amount necessary to complete the custom-house at Bath, Maine, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of two clerks in the Department of State, authorized by the act of Congress approved eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand one hundred and thirty dollars and forty-three cents; being from the eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

For Contingent Expenses of the House of Representatives, viz: For folding documents, including folding paper, envelopes, and other folding materials, twenty thousand dollars.

For furniture, repairs, and boxes for members, two thousand dollars.

For laborers, three thousand dollars.

To indemnify the clerk for such sums as he may have expended for books under resolution of House of Representatives of July seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and to enable him under said resolution to furnish to each member and delegate of the House of Representatives who has not heretofore received the same the following enumerated books, viz: Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates, Congressional Globe and Appendix, Public Land Laws, Instructions and Opinions, Elliott's Debates, Diplomatic Correspondence, Opinions of the Attorney-General, in five volumes, Finance Reports, Gales & Seaton's Annals of Congress, John Adams' works, Jefferson's works, to be supplied from the numbers of said work now in charge of the librarian, Hickey's Constitution, and Mayo and Moulton's Pension and Bounty Land Laws, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided they be furnished at prices not exceeding those for which they were heretofore supplied, and provided also that said books be forwarded by the clerk to such public library in the district of each of said members and delegates as may be designated by said member or delegate.

Contingent expenses House of Representatives:

For stationery, eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of one hundred and forty-two copies of the first and tenth volumes of the works of John Adams for the members of the thirty-second Congress, six hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

For the re-appropriation of five hundred and eighty-five dollars heretofore carried to the surplus fund, being the amount appropriated for the engraving of fifty-one thousand five hundred and twenty copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report for eighteen hundred and fifty-one-two.

To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for books for members of the thirty-third Congress, three thousand dollars.

For Capitol police, two hundred dollars.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay to John C. Rives the additional compensation for the Congressional Globe and Appendix provided in the sixteenth section of the act making appropriation for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, eleven thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-nine cents.

To enable John C. Rives to pay to the reporters of the House the usual additional compensation for reporting the debates of the present session, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

For the completion of the printing heretofore ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives, and paper for the same, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For fees of witnesses in behalf of the government in the court of claims, and of agents or attorneys to be appointed by the solicitor thereof to attend to the taking of depositions, five thousand dollars.

Army.—To meet the expenses of nurses as attendants, authorized by the third section of the act of sixteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act providing for a necessary increase and better organization of the medical and hospital department of the army," from the date of said act to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For a re-appropriation of fifty thousand dollars of the balance of the appropriation for the medical and hospital departments, which was carried to the surplus fund thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, for the payment of claims applicable to said department, accruing during the war with Mexico, and not yet settled by the Treasury Department, fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water, of clothing, camp and garrison equipage from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots, horse equipments, and of subsistence from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent, of ordnance or ordnance stores and small arms, from the foundries and arsenals to arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and forages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other sea-going vessels, and boats for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts, hire of teamsters, transportion of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments, the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific, and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance, seven hundred thousand dollars.

For completing the repairs of the branch mint at New Orleans and rendering the same fire-proof, one hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars.

For seamen's wages, repairs, and incidental expenses of light-vessels, occasioned by damages, loss of moorings, and for necessary expenses in recovering said vessels broken adrift during the late storms and freshets, and by floating ice, forty thousand one hundred and five dollars and sixty-two cents.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, re-mooring, and supplying losses of buoys, and for chains and sinkers, occasioned by damage, losses, and for necessary expenses in recoving and restoring buoys and their appendages during the late storms and freshets, and by floating ice, thirty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty cents.

For restoring spindles and repairing day beacons destroyed or damaged by the late storms, freshets, and floating ice, fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying expenses of the defence of suits against the the United States for lands occupied by marine hospitals, light-houses, and fortifications at the harbor of San Francisco, California, thirty thousand dollars.

To defray expenses incurred in preparing plans and estimates of cost of a new jail for the District of Columbia, and af a building for the proper accommodation of the Department of the Interior, five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the extra compensation given by each of the two houses of Congress, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to its officers and employees, shall be paid by its disbursing officer out of the contingent fund, and his accounts therefor shall be allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department. But nothing herein contained shall be so con-trued as to repeal the joint resolution of twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, "to fix the compensation of the employees in the legislative department of the government, and to prohibit the allowance of the usual extra compensation to such as receive the benefits htreof," which said resolution is hereby declared to be in full force and effect, except so far as herein provided for.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the thirteenth section of "An act making appropriation for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six," allowing to the several disbursing agents for the late California Land Commission the same compensation for the receipt and disbursement of moneys as are allowed to other disbursing officers of the government in California, was intended to apply and is hereby declared to apply, and give said compensation as well when the disbursing agent was a member of said commission as in other cases.

Approved March 3d, 1857.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Implements, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER, ROBBINS.

PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n49-ly.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

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

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 23, 1856. 2-ly

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the practice 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

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & COUNSELLOR.

—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.

Pioneer Book Store,

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

G. K. WILLARD & CO.

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

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

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

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

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FOR YOUTHS AND 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 1, 1857. no.28-tf.

SCRIP NOTICE.

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

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

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

THOS. LAMBERT. CHAS. POTTER.

THOS. LAMBERT & Co.,

General Commission Merchants and Importers

OF

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

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

SAN FRANCISCO,
Cor. Cal. & Front sts.

September 25th, 1857.-n14-4w.

ACCOMMODATION,

AT

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

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

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

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

CHARLES BAILEY.

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

NAPOLEON
Billiard Saloon
—AND—
BOWLING ALLEY.

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

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

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

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

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

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.

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 Ffancisco.

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.

New Goods! New Goods!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received per bark Medonna, a fresh supply of

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

which they are determined to sell immediately, and those wishing to buy will find it to their interest to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing at other stores.

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.

☞ A lot of summer clothing for sale at cost.

P. H. & CO.

Olympia, July 24, 1857. 35tf

W. H. WOOD,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES & LIQUORS,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

July 10, 1857. no.33-ly.

NEW STORE.

W. H. WOOD begs leave to inform the citizens of Thurston County, and the trade on Puget Sound, that he has just opened a wholesale

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE

in Olympia, and will keep constantly on hand a good selection of the best quality of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCO, PIPES, &c.

As he will not keep any but first rate articles, and will sell them at reasonable prices, he hopes to obtain a liberal patronage.

TERMS—Cash, in every instance.

Olympia, July 10, 1857. no.33-tf.

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.

LOST,

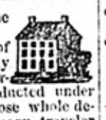
OR MISLAID, a couple of discharges from the volunteer service of Washington Territory. The one a discharge of JAMES LONGMIER from the company of Puget Sound Rangers, Charles H. Eaton, Capt., dated in the early part of 1856, and the other given to VAN OGLE, a private in company "B" (first organization), Captain Hays.

As these are of value to none but the owner, the finder will confer a favor by leaving them with the owners, or at the office of this paper.

Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-4w.

ALTA HOUSE,

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.



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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

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.

It shall be his constant aim to furnish his patrons with as good if not a better article of lumber than is usually sold to customers. Where bills are left for sawing, it shall be the aim of the undersigned to have them executed in conformity with promises made, so that delays shall not be justly chargeable to him. In ordering bills of lumber, persons are requested to be as precise and concise as possible. Wherever such course is pursued, he hesitates not to guarantee entire satisfaction.

As heretofore, all lumber must be paid for at the mill, and the undersigned no longer considers himself liable for the quantity or quality of lumber after leaving the mill.

S. D. REINHEART.

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

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

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

Hair Cutting, Champooing, &c.

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

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

Call and be *shaved*.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf.

United States District Court.

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

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Associate Justice O. B. McFADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

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

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

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

L. P. FISHER'S

Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the

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

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

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

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

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

AND FOR

BOUNTY LANDS, PNSIONS AND PTNTS.

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

Established in 1853.

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.

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

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;
200 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.

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

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

Judicial Notice.

THE FALL TERM of the United States District Court for the first Judicial District of Washington Territory, embracing the counties of Walla Walla, Skamania, Clarke, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, and Pacific, will be held at Vancouver, on the first Monday, the FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1857—Associate Justice Hon. O. B. McFADDEN, presiding.

WM. KELLY, Clerk.

Vancouver, August 7, 1857. no.37-8w.

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.

COLUMBIA
DINING HALL.

WASHINGTON STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO THE GANTNER 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.

PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS, according to the official returns of the general election, held according to law, in the Territory of Washington, on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1857, the whole number of votes cast for Delegate to Congress were fifteen hundred and thirty-five: And whereas, Isaac I. Stevens received nine hundred and eighty-six votes, and Alexander S. Abernethy five hundred and forty-four votes, John H. Scranton three votes, J. S. Smith one vote, and Columbia Lancaster one vote: And whereas, Isaac I. Stevens has received the highest number of votes cast:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES H. MASON, Acting Governor of the Territory of Washington, do publish and declare Isaac I. Stevens to be duly elected Delegate to Congress for the term of two years.

Given under my hand at Olympia, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

C. H. MASON,

42-3t. Act. Gov. Territory Washington.

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. 22 "METROPOLIS" HOTEL.

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

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

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. ltf.

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 gutlt 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 rewrote, 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 comprisis 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.*

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

—AND THE—

'Farmer's Guide."

Great reduction in the price of the latter Publication!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (CONSERVATIVE.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (WHIG.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (FREE CHURCH.)
THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW, (LIBERAL.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (TORY.)

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

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical; but politics form only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class, they furnish a