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DEATH STRUGGLE AT BUENA VISTA.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

It was near the setting of the sun, when the Man of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, saw the clouds come down on the last charge of Buena Vista, that a scene worthy the days of Washington, closed the day in glory. Do you behold that dark ravine, deep-sunken, between these precipitous banks? Here no sunlight comes, for these walls of rock wrap the pass in eternal twilight. Withered trees grow between the masses of granite, and scattered stones make the bed of the ravine uncertain and difficult to the tread.

Hark! That cry, that rush, like a mountain torrent bursting its barriers, and quick as the lightning flashes from darkness, the dismal ravine is bathed in red battle light. From its northern extremity, a confused band of Mexicans, an army in itself come yelling along the pass, treading one another down as they fly, their banners, spears, horses and men, tossed together in inextricable confusion. By thousands they rush into the shadows of the pass, their dark faces reddened by the sheeted blaze of musketry. The caverns of the ravine send back the rear of the panic, and the grey rocks are washed with their blood.

But the little band who pursue this army! Who are they! You may see in their firm heroic ranks, the volunteer costume of Illinois and Kentucky. At their head, urging his men with shouts, rides the gallant M'Kee, by his side young Henry Clay—that broad forehead, which reminds you of his father, bathed in the glare as his sword quivers on high ere it falls to kill. There, too, a wild figure, red with the blood of Mexican foes, his uniform rent in tatters, his arms bared to the shoulders, striking terrible blows with his good sword—Hardin, of Illinois—comes gallantly forward. The small, but iron band, hurl the Mexicans from the heights into the ravine, and follow up the chase, down the the eternal twilight of that mountain pass.

Look! As their musketry streams its steady blaze, you would think that one ceaseless sheet of lightning bathed these rocks in flame! Over the Mexicans, man and horse, hurled back in mad disorder, the Americans dash on their way; heeding not the overwhelming numbers of their foes, never heeding the palpitating forms beneath their feet, with bayonet, rifle and sword, they press steadily on, their well-known banner streaming overhead. The howl of the dying war-horse! Hark! Does it not chill your blood to hear it? The bubbling cry of the wounded man, with the horse's hoof upon his mouth, trampling his face into a hideous wreck—does it not sicken your soul to hear it?

A hundred yards or more into the pass, the Americans have penetrated, when suddenly a young Mexican rushed back upon their ranks, seized the fallen flag of Anahauc, and dashes to his death. To see him, young and beardless, a very boy, rush with his country's flag, and with his bared breast, upon that line of sharp steel—it was a sight to stir cowards into manhood, and it shot into the Mexican hearts like an electric flame. Even in their panic-stricken disorder, they turned; by hundreds they grasped their arms, and rolled in one long wave of lance and bayonet, upon the foe. Woe to the brave men of Illinois and Kentucky now! Locked in that deadly pass, a wall of infuriated Mexicans between them and that wall of rocks—above their heads, through every aperture among the cliffs, the blaze of musketry pouring a shower of bullets in their faces—wherever they turned the long and deadly lance poised at their throats—it was a moment to think once of home and die! Those who survived that fearful moment, tell with shuddering triump of the deeds of three heroes—M'Kee, Hardin and Clay.

Hardin runs from a heap of slaughtered foes, his face streaming from its hideous lance wounds, and waved a Mexican flag in triumph as his life-blood gushes in a torrent over his muscular form. That instant the full light of the battle was upon his mangled face. Then flinging the captured flag to a brother soldier, he shouted:—"Give it to her as a memorial of Buena Vista! My wife!" These were his last words. Upon his bared breast the fury of ten lancers rushed, and the horse's hoofs trampled him into the heap of dead. But most sad and yet most glorious of all, was the death of the second Henry Clay! You should have seen him, with his back against yonder rock, his sword grasped firmly, as the consciousness that he bore a name that must not die ingloriously seemed to fill every vein, and dart a deadly fire from his eyes. At this moment he looked like the old man. For his brow, high and retreating, with the blood clotted hair waving back from its outline, was swolen in every vein, as though his soul shone from it, ere she fled forever. Lips set, brows knit, hand firm—a circle of men fighting around him—he dashed into the Mexicans until his sword was wet, his arm weary with blood.

At last, with his thigh splintered with a ball, he gathered his proud form to its full hight, and fell. His face ashy with intense agony, he bade his companions to leave him there to die. That ravine should be the bed of his glory. But gathering round him a guard of breasts and steel—while two of them bore him tenderly along—these men of Kentucky fought round their fallen hero, and, as retreating step by step, they launched their swords and bayonets into the faces of the foe, they said with every blow, "Henry Clay." It was wonderful to see how that name nerved their arms, and called a smile to the face of the dying hero. How it should have made the heart of the old man of Ashland throb to have heard his name yelled as a battle-cry, down the shadows of that lonely pass. Along the ravine and up the narrow path, the hero bleeds as they bear him on, and tracks the way with his blood. Faster and thicker the Mexicans swarm—they see the circle around the fallen man, even his pale face uplifted as a smile crosses its fading lineaments, and like a pack of wolves scenting the frozen traveler at the dead of night, they come howling up the rocks and charge on the devoted band with one dense mass of bayonets! Up and on! the light shines yonder on the topmost rocks of the ravine. It is the light of the setting sun. Gen. Taylor's eye is on that rock, and there we will fight our way, and die in the old man's sight!

It was a murderous way, that path up the steep bank of the ravine. Littered with dead, slippery with blood, it grew blacker and blacker every moment with Mexicans, and the defenders of the wounded here fell one by one into the chasm yawning all around. At last they reached the light, the swords and bayonets glitter in sight of the contending armies, and the bloody contest roars towards the topmost rock.

Then it was that gathering up his dying frame—armed with supernatural vigor—Clay started from the arms of his supporters and stood with outstretched hands in the light of the setting sun. It was a glorious sight which he saw there, amid the rolling battle clouds; Santa Anna's formidable array hurled back into ravine and gorge by Taylor's little band. But a more glorious thing it was, that dying man standing, for the last time, in the light of the sun, which never shall rise for him again.

"Leave me!" he shrieked, as he fell back on the sod; "I must die, and I will die here! Peril your lives no longer for me! Go! There is work for you yonder!"

The Mexicans crowded on, hungry for blood. Even as he spoke, their bayonets, glistening by hundreds, were leveled at the throats of the devoted band. By the mere force of their overwhelming numbers, they crushed them back from the side of the dying Clay. Only one lingered; a brave man who had known the chivilric soldier, and loved him long; he stood, and covered as he was with blood, heard these last words:

"Tell my father how I died, and give him these pistols!"

Lifting his ashy face into the light, he turned his eyes upon his comrade's—placed the pistols in his hands—and fell back to his death. That comrade, with the pistols in his grasp, fought his way alone to the topmost rock of the path, and only once looked back. He saw a quivering form canopied by bayonets—he saw those outstretched hands grapling with points of steel—he saw a pale face lifted once in the light, and then darkness rushed upon the life of young Henry Clay.

☞ Gen. HARNEY has been hauled up at Washington, and the President having inquired whether he intended to demand a Court of Inquiry, the brave old man answered that he was not aware that any charges had been preferred against him, or that he had in any manner committed wrong. He had not learned, until recently, that he had been recalled at the instance of the British minister. He adduces the following justification of his conduct, as reported by a Washington correspondent: That he was not made acquainted by Gen. Scott, while upon the Pacific side, with the arrangements entered into between himself and Gov. Douglas. On the contrary, from the meagre information that really was furnished him by the Commanding General, he was left to infer that nothing determinate had been arrived at. His only interview with Gen. Scott was upon his arrival, when he (Gen. Harney) expressed the hope that, as everything was in a shape to conserve our rights and interests, there would be no disturbance of the existing *status*. To this Gen. Scott testily replied: "We both have our superiors." To General Scott's letter, written on the eve of his departure from Washington Territory, suggesting the expediency of his accepting another command by reason of the prospective demand of the British Government to that effect, he had replied, that having been placed in his position by the President and Secretary of War, he should not abandon it. He displaced the captain (Hunt) of the company on San Juan Island for the reason that he had punished and banished from the island persons who had been tried and acquitted of charges by the legal authorities. He had restored Capt. Pickett, who was in every sense suitable for the command, and had required the Territorial laws to be observed. Whether this was right or wrong, he had no information from Gen. Scott that it was a part of his arrangement with Gov. Douglas that any other captain than Pickett was to have command, or that the Territorial laws concerning civil matters were suspended.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION AT PANAMA.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* contains some very interesting news from Panama, received by the steamer *Washington*, which arrived at that city lately. It appears from the account of the *Bulletin's* correspondent, that for a week previous to the 28th of September, the national Intendente for the State of Panama had been forcibly recruiting men for service against the revolutionists under Mosquera and Nicto. The negroes complained that great injustice was done them in the matter, as whites and parti-colored young men, as well as blacks, who happened to be of the Conservative party, have been exempt from conscription, while they (the negroes) had been arbitrarily taken from their labor, and families, and sent to different parts of the Confederation to fight in a cause in which they have no sympathy. It was rumored that four hundred recruits were wanted to be sent to Santa Marta, and when the negroes heard of this, they fled from the city and took refuge in the country. It appears that about three hundred of these banded together, and with as many arms and as much ammunition as they could obtain, they waited till the garrison should be weakened by the requisition of General Arboleda for the Magdalena. On the 25th of September, there were left in the city only a garrison of seventy men. On the Thursday following, the city was attacked, but in the meantime two or three detachments of British sailors and marines had landed from the ship *Clio*, and engaged in a battle with the insurgents, whom they repulsed after a short fight, in which the British lost two in killed and three or four wounded. The negroes lost four, retiring as soon as they ascertained that the British were defending the city. Probably a thousand shots were fired during the engagement. A detachment of American marines were landed to protect the railroad depot.

A PHILOSOPHER'S PREDICTION AT FAULT.—Nearly one hundred years ago, Voltaire resided at Geneva. One day he said to some friends, in a boastful and sneering tone, "Before the beginning of the nineteenth century Christianity will have disappeared from the earth!" Well, in the same house, in that same room, where those impious words were spoken, what think you there is to-day? A large deposit of Bibles! The sacred books fill the house from the floor to the ceiling. So much for Voltaire's prediction.

☞ The best Purifyer of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodine of Potass. 6m16

THE GAME OF LIFE.

BY ELIZA COOK.

With eager hand Hope deftly waves
The mantles that our pride would don,
While busy finger'd Care unreaves
The garments as we put them on.
We rear our palaces with joy,
And tread them with exulting shout,
Till, crumbling round, 'tis plainly found
Some corner stones have been left out;
And thus we play the game of Life.

Shadow and substance ever blending;
'Mid flowers of Peace and tears of Strife
Gaily beginning—sadly ending.

The maiden greets her swain to-day,
They jar to-morrow and she flouts him;
Now she believes what'er he 'll say.
A month has gone—alas! she doubts him;
The lover hangs upon a glance,
With glowing trust and earnest sueing;
Next year he rouses from his trance,
And scorns the one he late was wooing.
And thus we play the game of Life,
Our dreams dispell'd, our plans defeated.
And when we've lost with pain and cost,
Still stand, as ready to be cheated.

The cooing infant's rosy mouth
Aptly receives the sweeten'd portion;
When waves are calm, and winds are south,
None see the death-rock in the ocean.
The rich man toils to "gather up,"
Meaning to bask in Fortune's clover,
And while he pours into his cup,
Perceives it is not running over.
And thus we play the game of Life,
Now simply snared, now wisely brooding,
Now bribed by smiles, now spreading wiles,
Living deluded and deluding.

The Poet prattles to the stars,
Philosophers dissect the thunder,
Both, both are stopp'd by crystal bars,
And stand outside to watch and wonder;
We moralize on battle-plains,
Where blood has poured, and fame was won.
We turn and see the baby's glee
Over his mimic sword and gun.
And thus we play the game of Life,
'Twixt holy Thought, and fearful Deed,
Some only stay to work and pray,
And some but live for Crime and Greed.

Our feet of clay trip up each other,
Our wings of ether seek the sky;
We breathe—we are—child follows mother.
Yet none can tell us "how" or "why,"
Our hearts, like clocks, keep ticking fast,
We climb and laugh, we fall and weep,
Till tired of guessing, at the last
We solve the riddle in a sleep.
And thus we play the game of Life,
In motley garbs of Grief and Pleasure,
Till we are dressed in that green vest
For which the sexton takes our measure.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says the Privy Council, held on Thursday, at which it was understood the proposal from Gen. Guyon to augment the French army in Rome to 20,000, some say to put down Garibaldi, was discussed. It is to be feared the result was a decision which will lead to a bloody war, and at the best put an end for a long time to all hopes for the regeneration of Italy. Marshal Valliant leaves Paris to take command of the army of Italy, and will speedily be followed by two divisions.

It is stated more positively than ever that the Pope has resolved to leave Rome.

The capitulation of Ancona is confirmed.

The vanguard of the Sardinian army was at Trippoli, six kilometers from Rome.

The Paris *Patrie* reports Neapolitan royalists masters of the Voltuerns.

The second body of English volunteers, 450 strong, for Garibaldi, had embarked.

The ship Conway, chartered to the Government for the conveyance of the soldiers' families to India, had been abandoned 300 miles from Madeira. The 564 passengers and the crew were all rescued.

It is reported that Garibaldi had withdrawn the command of the fleet from Admiral Persons.

It is stated that Austria intended to propose at Warsaw that the different powers should not recognize any settlement of the Italian question without her consent.

Garibaldi is victorious along the whole line of his operations. The Garibaldians have made 20,000 prisoners. This report is doubted.

It is rumored that Garibaldi has invited Victor Emanuel to go to Naples, and assume authority, and he would retire home.

The Royal troops at Naples have been repulsed and dispersed.

The Papal Government is making fresh enrollments, and promising large rewards to the troops remaining at Tivoli.

The Spanish Government has demanded a Congress of the Catholic powers, with a view of guaranteeing the integrity of the States to his Holiness. France admits the propriety of such a Congress.

Cavour denies any proposition that has been made involving the possession of a single inch of Italian territory.

UNWISE EXEMPTION.—British legislators generally manage to secure large immunities to rich corporations. In Vancouver's Island and British Columbia the House passed an act exempting all farm improvements from taxation. The greatest relief thus afforded is to the Puget Sound and Hudson Bay Companies, who are large land holders, and who, by their vast claims of valuable territory, are thus enabled to retard improvement of the colonies and starve out industrious settlers.

Empire of Gold.

The Kingdom of Gold is the World.—The imperious Autocrat of all the Earth beholds the unwilling prostration of every other power, and exults in his unlimited monarchy. Haughty ones whose veins have been the avenues of unbroken nobility for ages, are compelled to marital relations with the low-born, trading great names for the ducats and stout daughters of those who *did not* "come over with the Conquer-or." Even royalty has found it necessary to barter title for the ducats of the industrial and baronies for the forbearance of plebeian creditors. Foreigners have been fond of sneering at American avarice; they said that, acknowledging no sovereign, we are ruled by a more despotic master. We fear that there is much of truth in the observation, but deny that it should have exclusive application to our own countrymen. We think a weakening in the knees of Mr. Bull can be discerned when in presence of the despotic metal; and even NAPOLEON begins to exhibit wonderful affinity for the money-lender. We are reminded of the time when the Briton and the Gaul spat upon the poor Jew, and drove him forth, like Salathiel, to endless wanderings. But the Hebrew has been a patient man, thriving on the improvidence of his revilers, until he has secured the key of England's treasury under his doublet, and, like Ahasuerus, holds out the golden sceptre to the ambitious Emperor who would—borrow the shekels of the Jew. Royalty, nobility, genius, labor, yield to the exacting dictator, and even Religion sometimes falters from uprightness at the altar, and Love forgets his tenderness when the arch enchanter interposes his dazzling sheen.

We do not perceive any reason why this condition of things should be deplored; there must be some great governing power, secondary to Omnipotence; there must be some incentive to the ambition of Labor. After all Gold is but the reward and representation of labor complete. It is a more generous and accessible ruler than Nobility, who, producing nothing, exacts tithes of Labor for which he makes no return. Superior birth is but an arbitrary and valueless advantage, except insomuch as its superiority is voluntarily acknowledged; the uprising of the populace may drive it out, to exile, or conduct it to the scaffold; but the currency of Gold is co-extensive with civilization; its power cannot be destroyed by revolutions, its throne is above the reach of conquest, its empire imperishable as the necessities of man.

There is no impassable gulf between labor and wealth; there is no decree to prevent the child of proverty from rising to patrician rank; and, if there must be distinctions in society, those of wealth and poverty are less repulsive and less hopeless than the impassable barriers between patrician and plebeian. There is a closer affinity between wealth and labor—a greater mutual dependence: one cannot long exist without the other; they are each an independent condition, adapted one to the other, without which the wise economy of the Creator would be deranged. We know not why the poor man should repine and grow despondent when from his lowly cottage he sees the splendid lights gleaming from the mansions of the rich. Each will be of equal value at the ballot-box and in the coffin, and one is no more than the stone laid by chance above the other in the great structure of society; if either be removed the fabric is unsound. Give us competence and content, and to feel that the soul is above all empire save allegiance to GOD, and we shall have no emotion of envy if the tabernacle of our neighbor aspire to the skies.

The time is coming when hereditary distinction will have been destroyed. Rational ages will have inquired what those people have done to make them nobler than others. Labor, with his unerring square, will measure the monument of their works; Science and Genius will expel the idlers from long cumbered places, and Invention and Art will disguise every landmark of their existence. Already the sons of manufacturers assume alarming influence among hereditary law-givers; the sovereign becomes gracious to the banker; the whirr of the factory reaches to the throne-room, and he who developes a spangle of gold in the depths of the mine adds an atom to the supreme power of human government. We do not believe that the thrones of Europe will be occupied many centuries, and, if uprising Liberty be not bound with manifold cords, but few of them will have much significance a hundred years hence. Commerce will require no absolute or limited monarchy, save God; Mind will submit to no sovereignty but GOD, and other nations, tired of obsolete system, will essay the experiment of democratic government.—France has already commenced the great revolution; and, although temporarily quiet under the rule of NAPOLEON, yet who can tell at what hour an hundred thousand stentorian voices may not send terror through the streets of the Capital with the portending notes of the *Marseillaise*? VICTORIA is beloved by her people as a good and wise sovereign; but Ireland treasures deep resentment, the Canadas are republican at heart, and Australia wearies of allegiance as the wealth of that island continent developes under the sturdy blows of labor.—A century hence, if it exists even in name, the proud sovereignty of Britain will be no more than a sinecure—GOLD will be King, and Corn, Cotton, Commerce and Labor will be his ministers.—*Mirror.*

A FEAT OF SEAMASHIP.—Some years ago we read something about a ship being navigated from San Francisco to New Zealand under peculiar circumstances. Captain M'Phee, of the brig *Eagle*, now in Honolulu, was the person who performed the feat, and as the account will bear repetition, we give it here. It was in the year 1850 that Capt. M'Phee, commanding the British ship *William*, of about 600 tons burthen, went into San Francisco, where, having discharged his cargo, he found himself unable to procure a crew, and set sail with his vessel, having on board but one mate and *two* apprentice boys, intending to touch at Honolulu and obtain seamen. When near these islands, his vessel was becalmed and drifted to leeward, and after vainly attempting for 12 days to gain the port, he squared away for New Zealand, whither the ship was bound, and where, after a fair passage, he arrived safely, having navigated his ship of 600 tons to a distance of over 6000 miles, with the help of one man and two lads—a feat unparalleled in the history of navigation.—*Honolulu Advertiser Sept. 20.*

AGREEABLE INFORMATION FOR PORK-EATERS.—The *Academie des Sciences* of Paris has just received a communication, which has literally caused the quills upon that fretful porcupine to stand on end with horror. A *savant* of Wurtzburgh, M. Mirchow by name, announces the fearful discovery he has just made of the existence of a dreadful microscopic animal, the *truchina sparqtis*, in the flesh of hogs, no matter how prepared, whether you call it pork, ham, bacon, sausage, or polony. When an individual happens to eat of this animal in abundance he is observed to grow pale and emaciated in a few days afterwards; his strength deserts him, and he dies at the end of the sixth week. A post-mortem examination shows the muscles of the body to be filled with *truchina sparatis*, which proves that the death must be occasioned by muscular composition, owing to the attacks of this horrible little monster. Moses knew well what he was about when he forbade the use of swine's flesh to his countrymen.

☞ Official advices have been received by our Government from Mr. Ward, our Minister to China. Strong efforts were being made, but to the latest dates without success, to settle the difficulties between the Chinese Government and the French and English. It had been asserted, on high authority, that the two latter Governments were willing and anxious for an adjustment, and were ready to receive any communication from the Chinese authorities touching that subject; but that owing to the internal dissentious of that Government, it was considered extremely doubtful whether anything could be done. In the meantime active preparations were going on, and they were putting themselves in the best possible attitude for defense. Mr. Ward some months ago asked for leave of absence for six months. The Government informed him that his request would be complied with as soon as the aspect of affairs in that country would warrant his absence, but for the present they thought he had better reman.

A RELIC.—While a log was being cut in a saw mill at or near Monston, Michigan, the saw came in contact with some hard substance, which, upon examination, proved to be an old fashioned French hatchet, which was found imbedded in the heart of the log, and judging from the number of rings outside of the hatchet, it is concluded to have been placed in the tree near a century ago.

☞ An infernal machine, called the centrifugal gun, is on exhibition at Columbus, Ohio, which will throw five hundred balls a minute, with the force of an ordinary rifle, without the aid of powder or cap, by merely turning a crank like a coffee-mill.

☞ No man can avoid his own company—so he had best make it as good as possible.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, NOVMEBER 16, 1860.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Sufferings of Immigrants.

In another portion of to-day's paper will be found a sad account of the sufferings and privations of a party of immigrants, a large number of whom were killed by the Indians, while on their overland journey through the Snake river country. It is a tale of horror which makes one sick at heart. Such a needless loss of life—such misery and privations. We dread the recital of these atrocious scenes of cruelty and of these sacrifices of life, which are continually forced upon us, bringing, as they do, sorrow and sadness to many homes and friends. For years back the friends of our people have left the western States to seek a home on this far coast, expecting to be amply protected by military forces along the route, and with fond hopes for the future, to be met and welcomed by kind relatives, have been inhumanly butchered by these blood-thirsty savages. Offers of inducement to come and settle in this Territory and Oregon—donations of land to every man who desires a home—and yet little or no protection is offered those who must travel across the plains. For a long time this state of things has continued, and almost annually we are shocked and horrified by the sufferings of immigrants, and scarcely an effort made to stop it, or to punish the perpetrators.

It was well known that this last summer large numbers of immigrants would cross the plains for this coast; that the Indians were hostile to the whites, and would waylay and murder them if possible; yet that indolent arm of government—the military force—amply able to protect them, and supported at an enormous expense, have been laying idle and useless, without employment, in different sections of the country, and the poor immigrant has been left to fight his own way through, or leave his bones to bleach among the sands and sage brush of the plains. Is this the protection merited by our people? They are justly indignant at such treatment, and from one end of the country to the other, will be free to express their censure of that government upon whom the blood of these immigrants will rest. If the military force cannot be sent into the field, and our people defended from the rifle and knife of the savage, they had better be sent out of the country, and the citizens be supported in defending their own frontier, and punishing the Indians. If but a moiety which it costs to sustain the military forces on the Pacific coast could be used by the people for their own protection, we should soon see an end of these horrible tragedies.

LYCEUM AND LIBRARY.—We notice that a few of the more patriotic portion of our citizens are about to inaugurate an association, the design of which is to procure a general and scientific library for the benefit of the place; also, the establishment of a Lyceum, for the benefit of the more youthful portion of our population, and those who have not been accustomed to public speaking. This is well. "In this age of the world," says a well-known writer upon this subject, "and in this country particularly, every man should be able to speak in public; and no one can safely consider himself free from the liability to be called upon to do so; either to defend a principle, enforce his own claims, or the claims of others dear to him; oppose a false doctrine, or to return thanks at a dinner, or offer a resolution at a public meeting. It should therefore be the aim of every male citizen to appear before an audience with credit to himself and pleasure to those who may hear him."

The next meeting of the association will be on Wednesday evening next, at which time they will adopt a constitution and by-laws, and proceed to a permanent organization. We sincerely hope that the undertaking may prove successful.

SCHOOL GIRLS.—One of the most agreeable sights to us is to see, at the approach of nine o'clock, the girls of our village wending their way up the side-walk to the Puget Sound Institute. Females, from children up to matrons, according to our notions, are always pretty, and nothing delights us more than to look at them politely as they pass us. But there is an attraction in a school girl just budding into womanhood that is not possessed at any other time of her life—a liveliness and a sweetness that her previous youth has suppressed, and her after age dampens, and it is of those we now particularly speak. They are seldom met alone, but generally three or four are seen together, for girls are sociable beings, and dislike anything like being solitary, and their faces as they chat their lively way along, are always beaming with smiles. You never see them, like boys, memorizing their lessons as they trudge the streets, for they learn them before they leave their homes, and hence their happy countenances. Their school dresses, too, plain and unornamented, throw a greater charm about them than all the flounces and gewgaws they may put on in after days, thinking to render themselves more beautiful.

When we were a school-boy, which was but a few years ago, males and females went to school together, as they do here, and we attribute our love for the sex to that circumstance, for we recollect with great distinctness, having forty-seven sweethearts from the age of ten to fourteen—we wish we had them yet. *

☞ The Republicas here had a good time thanking their God last Thursday evening, if we may judge from the "bluster and fury" of some of them, on the reception of the Oregon election news. A number of guns were fired, and a few barrels burnt by some boys and Siwashes. Their hilarities were, of course, such as would be expected from such a crowd and occasion.

Survey of the Snoqualmie Road.

Below we give letters from Col WRIGHT, in answer to one addressed to him by Gen. TILTON, containing the petition of the citizens of Seattle, to have the route for a road from that place, via Snoqualmie pass, to the Wenatchee river, on the east side of the mountains, surveyed and marked out. It is to be regretted that the wish of the petitioners cannot be complied with, so that the road could be immediately opened. No work of greater importance to the people of the Sound country is needed at this particular time than this. The late extensive gold discoveries in the region east of the Cascades, which must inevitably attract a large mining population, the settlement of those large valleys of rich agricultural and grazing lands, all demand an easy means of communication with the Sound, and this route cannot fail of drawing the attention of every person as one of the nearest and very best outlets to be had. We must be blind indeed if we allow our rights to be taken from us when within our grasp. The road should be opened immediately, and thus secure what our northern and southern neighbors may for a time deprive us of. But it seems the *proper* way is to get up petitions and memorials, and wait for that slow coach of a Congress to make an appropriation. If it is, we fear the road will never be completed. Our people have had several such instances, until patience and forbearance have ceased to be virtues:

HEAD QUARTERS, DEPART. OF OREGON,
FORT VANCOUVER, W. T.,
November 10, 1860

To GEN. J. TILTON,
Surveyor General, Wash. Territory,
Olympia, W. T.

SIR:—Your letter of the 1st inst., has been received with its enclosure. The reply to the petitioners from Seattle I enclose in an open envelope, which please seal after reading and forward to its address.

I should be very happy to forward the views of the petitioners; but the lateness of the season, and the absolute necessity I am under at present, to abstain from any expenditure of funds for transportation (or other purposes indeed,) not indispensable, prevent an immediate compliance with their request.

I have felt a great interest in the developement of our section of country, and believe that facilities of communication from the Coast inward are vitally important to the progress of both the Sound country and interior. I shall be glad to do my part toward increasing those facilities.

But money is indispen..ble. I earnestly recommend that the people interested should use every means at once to make their wants known and appreciated by Congress.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your ob'd't servant,
G. WRIGHT,
Col. 9th Infantry, Commanding.

HEAD QUARTERS, DEPART. OF OREGON,
FORT VANCOUVER, W. T.,
November 10, 1860.

To Messrs. H. L. YESLER, A. C. RAND, L. B. ABBOTT, D. B. WARD, J. S. MCDONALD, and others:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, requesting me to order an engineer officer to survey and mark out a route for a road from Seattle, *via.* the Snoqualmie pass, to the mining districts of the Wenatchee.

I have not overlooked the necessity of having a good highway from some point on the Sound, east, across the Cascade Mountains. The importance of having an easy communication east from Puget Sound to the Columbia river, as well in a military as in a commercial point of view, is patent.

To make the road properly, an appropriation is absolutely needed. I would recommend that a petition be prepared by the inhabitants on the Sound, which, with the recommendation of the Territorial Legislature, should be forwarded at an early date, so as to insure an appropriation by Congress, during the coming session.

I shall most cheerfully co-operate with your efforts for the advancement of the interests of Northern Washington Territory.

In this connexion, I add an extract from a recent report which I have made to the Head Quarters of the Army, which is appended, to manifest my sense of the necessity of the government coming forward immediately and liberally to the assistance of Puget Sound.

"Although the most remote possession of the United States, this (Washington Territory) is destined at no distant day, to become one of the most important sections of our country. The inland sea at the Northwest, with its thousand Islands, deep water, safe and commodious harbors bordered by magnificent forests, must be the seat of an extensive commerce. If we do not promptly avail ourselves of the natural advantages presented, and secure the commerce of the Sound, it will inevitably fall into the hands of the nation on our north. The English government has at last been aroused to the importance of British Columbia, and are sparing no efforts to secure a commercial ascendency on the Sound, as well as to develop the mineral wealth of the interium.

"The recent discoveries of gold in many places in Washington Territory, east of the Cascade Mountains, have caused a large number of people to flock to that region, and it is not doubted that in the course of another year a still greater number will repair to those mines. Towns will spring up and the resources of the country, not only its mineral wealth, but its agricultural and grazing capabilities will soon be developed. The same thing will take place north of the 49th parallel, and when the whole country shall be settled up, the great entrepot must be on the Sound. Shall it be North or South of the 49th parallel? The little that may and ought to be done now for the purposes of protection and defence, may be of incalculable consequence in the solution of this question. Neighboring localities vieing with each other for the control of trade, rise or fall in importance, frequently from trifling advantages, secured by one over the other; and in new countries, that colony among weak neighbors which receives the fostering attention of a parent state, other things being equal, speedily acquires the ascendency, and in time absorbs its neighbors. Thus the opportune expenditure of the amount necessary for these works, may have an important influence in the assignment of the centre of trade to the AMERICAN side of the boundary,—at least it will delay the utter absorption by the British, of the trade of the whole Northwestern section."

Was the season at present favorable for an exploration, want of funds would prevent an immediate compliance with your request to send an engineer officer through to the Wenatchee. The insufficiency of money appropriated, hampers the operations of the military service exceedingly. The only remedy is in the hands of Congress.

I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
G. WRIGHT,
Colonel 9th Infantry, Commanding.

☞ The enormous sum of $200,000 has been appropriated by government for the purpose of establishing a military post at Colville, which some of the Oregon papers think is enough to build a string of posts the whole length of Snake river.

OREGON ELECTION.—The following is the vote of each candidate, as far as heard from, in fourteen counties. In several of the counties the returns of a few precincts have been received:

Breckinridge	4184
Douglas	3528
Lincoln	4055
Bell	163

This makes the majority for Lincoln over Breckinridge, 471; Breckinridge over Douglas, 656; Lincoln over Douglas, 1127. Five counties are yet to be heard from, which will materially change the above vote.

☞ Visitors who attended the Puget Sound Institute on last Friday afternoon speak very highly of the entertainment. The exercises consisted of a review of studies, recitations, speaking, reading of the *Boquet* and singing, in all of which the scholars done credit to themselves and to teachers—Rev. B. C. LIPPINCOTT and lady. The recitations by the school, and speaking by the boys, without particularizing, were excellent. The *Boquet*, a monthly paper composed of the contributions of the young ladies, edited and read by Miss M. CONNER, is worthy of special notice as one of decided merit, and elicited much applause. The singing was good.

☞ The citizens of Steilacoom have taken steps to secure a public cemetery, and have chosen the grounds on the borders of Gravelly Lake as a suitable location. Interments have heretofore been made in the garrison burial-ground, but which is now deemed only sufficient for the use of the post.

☞ It is reported that twenty thousand bushels of wheat have been garnered this season in the Walla-walla Valley, and that twelve thousand bushels have been stored in the mill of Simms & Co., which has recently been completed, and is making the finest of flour.

☞ The steamer *Oregon* was advertised to sail from San Francisco for Porland, Victoria, Port Townsend and Olympia on the 10th inst.

☞ The United States Marshal for Oregon reports the population of that State at 50,000.

Survivors of the Late Massacre.

We copy the following correspondence from the Portland Daily *Advertiser* of the 6th inst.:

WALLA-WALLA, Nov. 1, 1860.

Sad but yet gratifying news I have to communicate. An express from Captain Dent arrived at this place yesterday, with letters from officers in the expedition. I have been permitted to make the following extracts:

BURNT RIVER, Oct. 28.—We are here with the snow all around us upon the hills. I am on my march back to Walla-walla. We have been successful. We have with us twelve of the immigrants: Mr. Jeffrey, Mr. Munson, Mr. Myers and wife, and five children, Mrs. Chase and child, and Miss Trimble.

Another letter states: We are now homeward bound, after a successful tramp. We have been as far as the Owyhee, and rescued twelve of the immigrants alive, buried eight, and can now account for all that were in the train.

Mr. Myers, brother of the rescued Myers, started to meet his brother and family this morning. A supply train and ambulance were immediately sent out from the Fort with blankets, clothing, fresh vegetables, beef, and other necessaries, which will meet them near the Grand Ronde about the 3d or 4th inst. By the 7th or 8th, we expect the train will arrive at the fort. The official report, giving details, will be made out in a few days. The details are of the most heart-rending character. They were in a perfect state of nudity—having been stripped by the Indians and left to perish. For ten days previous to their discovery they had subsisted upon *human flesh*—the bodies of those who had perished. Mrs. Chase had fed upon the dead body of her husband. A private letter says that on the evening of the 27th Oct., an officer with a detachment in advance of the main party, found near a small stream the women and children naked, in a state of starvation, and greatly emaciated; so much so that their bones almost protruded through the skin. The women and children, on seeing their rescuers, fell upon their knees, and by the most pitious wailing, implored food. The stout hearts of the soldiers were softened to the most touching emotions of pity, which was followed by dire revenge towards the red skins.

On receiving the intelligence at the fort the sensation felt was such as humanity alone can experience. The conduct of Maj. Stein, the officer in command, was prompt, and every comfort of the fort which could be transported, was quickly dispatched to the scene of suffering. The wives of the officers purchased every description of clothing requisite for the women and children of the train. A physician, with medicines, &c., accompanied the supply train.

More full accounts will be given when the train arrives. Meantime I trust the people of the Valley will suspend their judgment upon the causes, both remote and intermediate, of this dire calamity.

C. C. HARCUM.

MONTICELLO, W. T., Nov. 12, 1860.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat:

DEAR SIR—Agreeable to my promise to inform you of the result of the debate mentioned in my last, and such other items as may suggest themselves to me, I take pen in hand.

The evening of the 10th having arrived, the leading disputant, J. B. LADU, opened the debate by first stating the rules by which Mr. ROE and himself had agreed to be governed, LADU to open and ROE to close, each having two "rounds." LADU then stated the points of his arguments, stating also the authorities he should quote, reading from the Constitution and from the "Dred Scott decision," assuming the position assumed by that portion of the Democracy who acknowledge the leadership of Breckenridge and Lane. Mr. ROE took the position that it could not exist without local law, or, more properly speaking, "local police regulations," and quotes as authority the opinions of Chief Justice Holt, and Mansfield, of the Kings Bench, to show that in the absence of statutory law it comes under the common law, and by the common law persons could not be held in bondage; unfortunately for his argument he also quotes Yorkes opinion, also Chief Justice of the Kings Bench, which is in direct opposition to Holt and Mansfield's, and more than that is sustained by practice and popular opinion. He also quoted from the provincial laws of South Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, showing that at the time of the Revolution, Slavery was supported by positive enactments, refers also to the Constitution of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, declaring "all men to be born free and equal," held by the Supreme Court to emancipate all slaves from the date of its adoption, closes first round by asking the question, "If the Constitution takes Slavery into the Territories, how, when it becomes a State, can it rid itself of it?"

LaDu, in his second "round" first denies statement of Roe, that Slavery exists in Southern States by virtue of statutory law, quoting from speech of Senator Mason, of Virginia, appendix to Con. Globe, and assumes first that slaves are property, (Henry Clay's speech in Senate Feb. 7, 1839.) 2d. Territories common property, (Dred Scott decision, page 450) 3d. Sovereignty of territories vested in Congress, (speech of Henry Clay on Missouri Compromise.)—4th. No sovereignty in territories from the fact that they have no voice in the alteration of the Constitution, (speech of Humphrey Marshall July 7th, 1860, giving opinion of Daniel Webster.) Also brings forward the Constitutions of the several States showing that Legislators have deemed it necessary to insert clause therein declaring that Slavery *shall not* exist after a certain period, thereby showing if it could not exist without positive law it would only be necessary to repeal the laws protecting it; also, cites opinion of Lord Stowell as communicated to Judge Story in regard to Slave Grace.

Roe, in closing, first attempts to bolster his authority, Hildreths History of the United States; gives Webster's definition of Common Law. Opinions of Judge Mansfield, of Kings Bench, Mansfield's decision liberated the slaves of England. Reviews Dred Scott decision. Had the same question been raised while Jay was Chief Justice it would have been decided in accordance with the Republican view of the case. Marshall also would have decided according to Lord Mansfield's decision. Dred Scott decision subject to change, in political changes. Question submitted. Decided that even allowing the statement to be true that in the absence of statutory law appeal must be had to common law, held that English Common Law is not to be used, but the Constitution is the common law of the United States. Question decided in the affirmative. I do not of course give you any conception of the eloquence displayed upon the occasion, and have also left it in some instances to the reader to imagine the purpose for which certain arguments were brought. There was a very good number in attendance who listened patiently to the discussion of the question from about six o'clock until half-past eleven.

No clue has yet been obtained to lead to the discovery of the stolen goods, and I am afraid will not be. Considerable speculation prevails in regard to the result of the election in Oregon, and the Breckenridgers are quite sanguine of carrying the State by a small majority. But I have spun this letter to a greater length than I intended, and will therefore close by suggesting if it is too long, or otherwise faulty, to throw it into the stove. Yours, &c.,

ORION.

☞ In the several State elections that have been held thus far, the National Democracy have gained eight members of Congress. The union has been fully perfected in New York, and the most sanguine hopes are entertained of the success of the Democratic ticket in the Empire State.

Letter from Vancouver Island.

Practical Demonstration of Abolition-Republican Principles!

The "Irrepressible Conflict!"

"Lo! The Poor Nigger."

VICTORIA, Nov. 4, 1860.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat:

Believing you will give this communication a place in your valuable journal, that the people of Washington Territory may learn how the niggers of this colony abuse the privileges of a free government, I will state what occurred on the evening of the 3d inst. in the Theater at Victoria: Having prepared themselves, beforehand, by arming with pistols, knives, bludgeons and sling-shots, some 50 niggers sallied from their barracks; (before leaving their rifles were loaded, and all put in order for a general rising, if necessary), two were sent into the parquette of the Theater just as the play was about to commence,—they were requested to leave, but they declined to do so. Help was called, and they had reached the door, and were about going into the street, when, at a signal, some 20 or 30 niggers rushed by the door-keeper, and then commenced a scene that throws everything in the shade I ever saw in civilized society. They challenged the whole Theater to put them out, and when they found that no person was willing to commence a fight, they began breaking chairs, benches, and everything that came to hand, taking the foot-lights (which by the way were camphene lamps) and throwing them all over the building. Several ladies were in the house at the time, but fortunately none were injured. Mrs. Copland had her dress entirely destroyed by camphene, and only through the exertions of a few white men was the Theater saved from being a mass of smouldering ashes this morning, and with it the entire town. At one time the building was supposed to be on fire; the bells rang, and the chief engineer was quickly on the spot with a train of firemen with him. We return thanks to Divine Providence for our escape from those fiends in human shape. All this from a class of people who have every privilege the British authorities guarantee to white subjects. That is not enough—they want to be socially superior to the white man. The rioters, when taken to jail, were found with loaded revolvers and knives. Every one of them had a bludgeon in his hand. Mr. Smith, chief of police, acted with much judgment and decision in the matter, and without calling for a policeman, collared each offender and kept him till an officer came up. Two white men were severely stabbed, and others injured badly. That this thing will occur again I have no doubt, and, under the circumstances, the people should go armed and be ready to wipe them out if necessary,—or rise in a body and leave the Theater.

Now, sir, there is but one way for British subjects and American citizens to do, and that is to bring these niggers back to their natural subjection. It is only a question of time who are to be the masters in this colony; if the nigger, then we may look for a bloody edition of St. Domingo.

The British subjects of Canada, Nova Scotia and Australia refuse to associate with them, but here they wish to force themselves into the family circle; and this they call their rights, and they will have them, or die in the attempt.

A neat place was fitted up for them, with cushioned seats, made comfortable, and at a reasonable price; but no, they must sit by your wife, daughter, or any lady you may have in the Theater, causing the lady to be greatly annoyed by his "odoriferous" proximity, and the entire audience disturbed by the uproar. This the nigger calls his rights. The fact is, he wants to eat at the same table, sleep in the same bed, and intermarry with your family; and this he also calls his rights.

When Africa is peopled with a race as intelligent and industrious as the inhabitants of Great Britain, then and not till then will the nigger enjoy all his desires. When the untamed lion shall lie down with the lamb, and feel no desire to make a meal on it, then and not till then can the nigger live on equality with the Anglo Saxon race. When God, in his divine wisdom, may think it time to wipe out that unseen, but often painfully felt nauseousness arising from their unfortunate bodies, then and not till then will the white and black man mingle without becoming contaminated by the affiliation.

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

WENATCHEE GOLD MINES.—We learn from Mr. Null, who arrived recently from the Wenatchee gold region, that the miners have nearly all left for want of provisions. Mr. Null has been mining on Peshasta Creek, a tributary of the Wenatchee. He informs us that miners are making from $2 50 to $4 per day by panning, and that great need was felt for want of proper implements. When he left, (Oct. 30), there was no snow on the flats, but considerable on the mountains. All prospects which had been made in the gulches produced good color. He purposes to return in the spring. Mr. Bothwell, who has just returned from the same mining region, exhibited to us several specimens, some of which weighed $2 50 each. Mr. Bothwell intends returning shortly. From these facts it becomes evident that there is gold on the Wenatchee, for all who desire to work in order to procure it.—*Portland Advertiser, Nov. 9.*

GREAT FEAT OF HORSEMANSHIP.—Jose Ramon Pico, who recently undertook to ride one hundred and fifty miles in six hours and a half for $1000, accomplished the feat in six hours and sixteen minutes. The feat was performed on the San Jose, California, course, and many thousand dollars changed hands on the result, as it was generally considered an impossible performance.

BY EXPRESS AND OVERLAND MAIL.

DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO OCT. 21!

Miscellaneous Items.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN SAN FRANCISCO.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail yesterday, we received papers from Oregon to the 12th, and from California to the 2d inst. From the San Francisco Daily *Herald* of the 2d inst.

ST. JOSEPH, Oct. 21, 1860.

From Washington we learn that the receipts into the Treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing with July, amount to about $18,000,000. Those during the past week, $870,000.—Subject to draft, $4,193,000.

TROOPS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The number of troops soon to be sent to California and Texas is upwards of ten thousand. Three thousand for the former State go via the Isthmus.

The pistol, a valuable relic of the Washington family, taken by Capt. Cook from Col. Washington, during the Harper's Ferry raid, has been returned to the latter by Thaddeus Hyatt, who recently received it from an unknown source.

Full election returns are received from every county in Nebraska Territory. Morton, Democrat, is elected over Daily, Republican, by 200 majority. The Republicans control the legislature. The former report was incorrect. Mr. Morton is the present Secretary of the Treasury.

The Prince of Wales was received with great splendor at Boston on the 18th, by Governor Banks and suite, Mayor and Council, Military, etc., etc.

A grand ball was given at the Academy of Music.

The royal fleet which is to receive the Prince next week, arrived at Portland, Me., on the 16th. The officers in command were tendered a reception ball (which they accepted) by the citizens of Portland.

The Prince left Boston to-day for Portland.

Venezuela dates to Sept. 21st have been received here. The Spanish Minister had demanded his passports, and all the Spanish citizens were leaving the country. The difficulty arose out of the refusal of the authorities of Venezuela to punish the murderers of Spanish citizens and make indemnity.

"Flora Temple" and "Geo. M. Patchen" had another great trot at Watertown, N. Y, on the 18th. "Flora" won.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The immense Joy & Frisbie's ice houses and contents, at Chicago, were destroyed by fire on the 18th.—Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

The Republicans throughout the Free States are having public meetings over the elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana.

The official vote of Ohio shows Brinkerhoff's majority, for Judge of the Supreme Court, to be 12,002.

UNITED STATES SENATOR IN VERMONT—Jacob Collamer has been elected United States Senator in Vermont.

Washington dispatches say that four or five California Land cases will be argued before the Supreme Court of the United States at its next term; the great bulk, involving millions of dollars, having been already adjudicated.

The telegraph informs us that the Nicaraguan Minister at Washington has notified the State Department that a plot exists in southern cities to invade Central America, for the purpose of extending slavery under the auspices of a powerful combination, of which Gen. Walker was only an agent.

A dispatch, dated Boston, 29th, says: The three parties opposed to the Republicans, have united in the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, on Messrs. Bigelow and Appleton against Rice and Burling game.

The Douglas State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, on the 19th, withdrew the straight electorial ticket to pledge themselves to support the Reading Electorial ticket, but they endorse Douglas and Johnson as the nominees of the party. An attempt to erase the Breckinridge men from the ticket was unsuccessful.

In New York, the Americans of the Second Congressional (Brooklyn) District, have endorsed the Breckinridge nominee, Mr. Odell.

A dispatch has been received, announcing the murder of Rev. Morris Bergnier, Missionary to the Crow Indians, by a party of Sioux.

Later advices from Mexico state that the expedition against Guadalajara had arrived before the city, Gen. Pesqueira commanding. A division of the Church forces had been defeated with a loss of forty men.—Gen. Ampudia commands the Eastern division of the Constitutional army.

The Franklin Buildings, on Sixth street, Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire, on the 19th. They were occupied by Duncan White, book-binder, whose loss is $35,000. William Young, job printer, among whose stock the forms of several weekly and monthly papers were destroyed, including the *Presbyterian, Quarterly Review* and *Christian Instructor*. Loss unestimated.—Sloth & Peters, stereotype printers, loss $30,000. The building occupied by Hollings Cowperthwait; total loss $70,000, covered by insurance.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Two murders were committed last night, under the following circumstances: Michael Harrigan, late steamboat runner, was married, three years since to an exceedingly pretty woman. They lived separate for two years. He was jealous of her, and, it is reported, with

some reason. Last night she went from her boarding house to a coffee saloon, at the corner of Drum and Pacific streets. Harrigan entered the sloon soon after, and walked up to a table where his wife was sitting. "Now I know you are guilty," said he, and putting his arm around her head and drawing it back, with his jack knife cut her throat, first too high in the jaw, then lower down, from ear to ear. The jugular vein and the carotid artery on one side were severed. The woman fell back, bleeding terribly, and a moment after was dead!

The saloon keeper, as the man uttered his remark to his wife, ran for his pistol. When he turned, Harrigan was walking out. He seems to have thrown his knife into the water, and then took the shortest way to the station house. He said that he had killed his wife, and wished to be locked up. Of course his wish was complied with.

Daniel Keely and Patrick Donnelly, partners in the Union Boarding House, quarreled yesterday. The lie was passed, whereupon Keely mortally stabbed Donnelly. Keely was arrested. Donnelly is alive, but without hopes of recovery.

MINT OPERATIONS.—During the past week there has been deposited at the San Francisco mint for coinage, 8,033.52 ounces of gold; 1,001.05 ounces of silver; and $110,000 in double eagles, $5,000 in silver half dollars, and $10,000 in dimes, have been coined.

REPUBLICAN FIGHT.—San Francisco, November 2.—The Republican County Committee last night broke up in a row, the "straight outs" and the "regulars" taking to blacking each others eyes, &c.

☞ Nature, that we may not be disgusted and discouraged with beholding our own internal deformities, has wisely and kindly turned the sight of the eye entirely outward.

☞ The quickest way of destroying "weeds" is to marry a widow. It is, no doubt, a most agreeable species of *husbandry*.

☞ When beggars cease to importune you, it is time to begin to think about purchasing new apparel. Some respect is due to the opinion of others.

☞ We rather think that the most reluctant slave to vice that we ever saw was a poor fellow who had his fingers in one.

MARRIED,

Near Steilacoom, Thursday, the 1st inst., at the residence of Mr. R. Thompson, by A. J. Burge, Esq., Mr. W. N. SAVAGE and Miss ELIZABETH C. GERLECH, both of Pierce county.

Episcopal Service.

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

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

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

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

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

R. HALL & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
6m38 113 and 115 Clay street.

Mrs. Winslow,

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

New Advertisements.

Come and get your Money!

BY ORDER OF THE HONORABLE BOARD OF County Commissioners of Thurston County, W. T., I am directed to notify all persons holding County Orders issued prior to December, 1858, to present them to the undersigned for payment.

Office at the store of Frankel & Lightner.

T. F. McELROY,
Treasurer of Thurston County, W. T.
Olympia, W. T., Nov. 9, 1860. 2w

Sheriff's Sale.

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

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

WM. BILLINGS,
Sheriff of Thurston County, W. T.
Olympia, Nov. 9, 1860. 4w51

NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
County of Thurston. }

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District.

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

November 3, 1860.
B. P. ANDERSON,
3m51 Attorney for Plaintiff.

For Sale.

WISHING TO RETURN TO PENNSYLVANIA on account of my health, I now offer for sale my farm on the Tenalquot Prairie, Thurston county, W. T. It consists of 480 acres, and for soil, water, beauty of location, and access to market, it is not surpassed by any farm in the Territory. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the undersigned on the premises.

T. W. GLASGOW.
November 2, 1860. 50tf

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS indebted to us,

BY NOTE OR ACCOUNT,

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

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

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

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

I. O. O. F.

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

B. CALLAGHAN,
R. Secretary.

NOTICE!

Selling off at Cost!!

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

First Day of January, next.

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

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

Call early and get bargains.

M. BETTMAN.
Olympia, November 1, 1860. 50td

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

Gangloff, Moxlie & Co., *Proprietors*,

HAVE THE LARGEST amount of the best

TREES

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

☞ Catalogues furnished free of charge to applicants.

Address GANGLOFF & MOXLIE, Olympia,
F. McNATT, Seattle.
Olympia, Oct. 26, 1860. 6m49

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sign of the Big Collar.

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

REMOVED

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

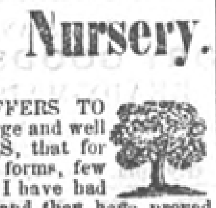
SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, VALICES,

and all other articles in his line of business.

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

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

Washington Nursery.



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

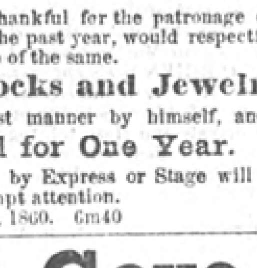
HUGH PATTISON.
Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.
Oct. 19, 1860. 6m48

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.

JULIEN GUYOT,

(Successor to L. A. Blanc,)

Olympia, W. T.,



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

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

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

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

Repaired in the best manner by himself, and

Warranted for One Year.

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

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 6m40

A. B. Gove

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

He has now on hand a complete assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

A. B. GOVE.
Olympia, August 24, 1860. 40tf

TO HOTEL AND SALOON KEEPERS.

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

HAVANA CIGARS,

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

☞ Orders promptly attended to. ☜

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

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES,

ARE UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE

ONLY SEWING MACHINE

FULLY ADAPTED TO

EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY WORK.

The Stitch

BEING ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IT CANNOT

BE RIPPED OR RAVELED.

A PATENT HEMMER

IS ATTACHED TO EACH MACHINE, BY WHICH

A FELL

OR HEM, OF ANY DESIRED WIDTH, IS TURNED

IN THE VERY NEATEST MANNER.

GATHERING

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

EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY WORK, FROM THE COARSEST TO

THE FINEST, IS DONE ON THIS MACHINE

WITH EQUAL FACILITY. IT HAVING

LESS MOVABLE PARTS,

IS NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER, AND

IS EASIER LEARNED THAN

Any Other Machine,

WHILE ITS SPEED, QUIETNESS AND EASE OF

OPERATION ARE UNRIVALED!

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

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

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

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

AND AT EVERY FAIR IN CALIFORNIA, OVER

SINGER, GROVER & BAKER

AND ALL OTHER

SEWING MACHINES

WHERE THEY HAVE EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION FOR A PREMIUM.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

Corner Montgomery & Sacramento Streets,

San Francisco

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

☞ Buy the Very Best Machine or None!

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

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

LEATHER! LEATHER!

BILES & CARTER

HAVE NOW THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE Tannery in successful operation at

TUMWATER,

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

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

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

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

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

CATHARTIC PILLS.

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

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

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

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

PRICE THREE DIMES.

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

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

Sold by the Druggists everywhere, and by

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

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

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

JOHN T. DALY'S

OLD "Q" BRANDY.

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

PURE ARTICLE OF FRENCH BRANDY,

and is unsurpassed in quality.

The Extensive Sale

of this Brandy in California,

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS,

sufficiently tests its reputation.

The Cases are branded

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY

NONE OTHER IS GUNUINE.

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

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

UREKA WHISKEY.

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

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

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

None Other is Genuine.

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

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

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

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

AMERICAN,

ENGLISH & GERMAN

Hardware,

Iron, Steel,

NAILS,

Paints, Oils,

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS,

STOVES,

Mechanic's Tools

TINWARE,

FAMILY GROCERIS

&c., &c.,

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELFANDHEAVYHARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS!

DOORS, SASH, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, Etc.

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

D. PHILLIPS & SON

OFFER FOR SALE

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

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

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

PACIFIC RESTAURANT!

(FORMERLY PACIFIC HOUSE.)

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

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

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

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

The house will be kept on the restaurant principle,

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT!

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

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

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

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Olympia, Dec. 4, 1857.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c. &c.

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1851. 33ly

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

WINSOR & LAMAN.
Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.
Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

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

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

HENRY WINSOR,
J. D. LAMAN.
Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

132 *Sansome Street*,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

AGENTS FOR

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

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING MATERIALS.

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

San Francisco, May 2, 1860. 25y

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Dec. 7, 1859.

Laws of the United States.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER CXXIX.

An Act to Incorporate the National Gallery and School of Arts in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there may be established in the District of Columbia by the persons hereinafter named, a gallery and school of arts, for the purpose of promoting the improvement of the fine arts, and their application to patriotic purposes, by means of exhibitions, libraries, museum, instruction, and any other practicable operations.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said institution shall be under the management, direction, and government of a number of trustees, not exceeding twenty-five, to be elected annually by the contributors to the said gallery and school, in such manner and under such limitations and restrictions as may be provided in the by-laws thereof; and the first trustees of the said institution shall consist of the following persons, namely: Horatio Stone, John Cranch, J. M. Stanly, J. G. Bruff, Robert Bogle, W. W. Corcoran, A. F. Cunningham, T. G. Clemsen, J. G. Berret, F. P. Stanton, A. Thomas Smith, H. G. Fant, Charles Eames, B. Ogle Taylor, George W. Riggs, Charles Haskins, Seth Eastman, Samuel F. Vinton, and L. D. Gale which said trustees and their successors shall be a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name and style of "The National Gallery and School of Arts;" by which name and title the said trustees and their successors shall be competent and capable, in law and equity, to take to themselves and their successors, for the use of the said institution, any estate in any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, moneys, and other effects, by gift, grant, bargain, sale, conveyance, assurance, will, device, or bequest, of any person or persons whatsoever; *Provided*, The same do not exceed, in the whole, the yearly value of fifty thousand dollars and the same property and effects, real and personal, to grant, bargain, sell, convey, assure, demise, and to farm let, and to place out on interest for the use of the said institution; and by the same name to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any courts of law and equity; and to make and use a common seal, and the same to break and alter at their pleasure; and generally, by and in the same name, to do and transact all and every the business touching or concerning the premises.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the trustees aforesaid shall hold their offices until the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty, and until their successor shall be elected. And in the mean time, the said trustees shall pass all necessary ordinances and by-laws for the complete organization, government, and administration of the institution herein established. They may appoint or elect a president and secretary of their own body, and all such officers, professors, or teachers, as to them may seem expedient, and may confer upon them such powers, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as may to them seem suitable to the end in view.—They shall provide for the election of their successor on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty, and annually thereafter; but, if from any cause, such elections should not take place at the times herein provided, they may be appointed for any other convenient time. And the said trustees for the first election, and their successors ever thereafter, shall determine and establish the rules and conditions upon which subscribers and contributors to the said gallery and school shall be admitted as members of the said institution, the manner in which they shall vote in the annual elections for trustees, and the privileges they shall enjoy in the said institution, and in the lectures, exhibitions, and other proceedings thereof. A majority of said trustees shall constitute a quorum to do business.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said trustees shall have power to grant and confirm to meritorious persons, such degrees in the arts as they may in their by-laws establish; and grant diplomas or certificates, under their common seal, and signed by the president and secretary to authenticate and perpetuate the same.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of trustees to keep regular books or journals, in which shall be entered, under their direction, an account of all their ordinary acts and proceedings; all the by-laws, ordinances, rules and regulations; a schedule of all the property and effects of every kind which may in any way be vested in the said trustees for the use and benefit of the said institution; and the names of all the subscribers and contributors qualified to vote for trustees, with their respective places of residences. And the said books or journals shall at all times be open to the inspection and examinarion of the said subscribers and contributors, and when required by either House of Congress, it shall be the duty of the said trustees to furnish any information respecting the institution and its affairs which may be so required.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize said corporation to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or other evidence of debt to be used as a currency.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That this act may at any time be altered, amended, or repealed by the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That, it shall not be lawful for the corporation hereby created to adopt any system of lottery or chances, as a means of making a revenue, or in the distribution of any works of art.

Approved, June 15, 1860.

CHAPTER CXXX.

An Act providing for additional Terms of the United States Circuit and District Courts in the State of Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Kentucky, now provided for by law, a term of the circuit court and of the district court of the United States for the district of Kentucky shall be held in the city of Louisville, in said district, commencing on the fourth Monday in April in each year, and a term of each of said courts shall likewise be held at said city, commencing on the fourth Monday in September in each year, each of said terms to continue, if the business shall require it, twelve judicial days; and special terms of said courts, or either of them, may be held at said city of Louisville, at such other times as the district judge may appoint; and process may be made returnable to any general or special term of said district or circuit court, at said city of Louisville, at any succeeding term thereof, notwithstanding a term of said courts may, in the meantime, be held at the seat of government of the State of Kentucky, or elsewhere.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of the said circuit and district courts shall keep a clerk's office for said courts at Louisville, and all the records and papers pertaining to business in said courts at Louisville shall be kept therein, and shall appoint a deputy clerk for said courts to reside in said city of Louisville.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That additional terms of said circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Kentucky shall be held twice during each and every year at Covington, Kentucky, commencing on [the] second Monday in January and September, and continuing twelve judicial days each, if the public business shall require it; and special terms of said courts, or either of them, may be held at said city of Covington at such other times as the district judge of the United States for said district may appoint; and process may be made returnable to any general or special term of said district or circuit courts, at said city of Covington, at any succeeding term thereof, notwithstanding a term of said courts may have been held elsewhere in said State.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of the said circuit and district courts shall keep a clerk's office for said courts in said city of Covington, and all records and papers appertaining or relating to business in said courts held at Covington shall be kept therein, and he shall appoint a deputy clerk for said courts, to reside in or near said city.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the district judge for said court of the United States for the district of Kentucky may make such rules and regulations for the regulation of the times of holding special terms of said court, and the process and business thereof, and the fees and costs to be taxed therein, as he shall deem expedient, if not inconsistent with any existing statute, and revise and alter the same when necessary.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That additional terms of said circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Kentucky, shall be held twice during each and every year at Paducah, Kentucky, commencing at such times as may be fixed by the presiding judge of said court, and continuing twelve judicial days each, if the public business shall require it; and special terms of said courts, or either of them, may be held at said Paducah, at such other times as the district judge of the United States for said district of Kentucky may appoint, and process may be made returnable to any general or special term of said district or circuit court, at said Paducah, at any succeeding term thereof, notwithstanding a term of said courts may have been held elsewhere in said State.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of the said circuit and district court shall keep a clerk's office for said courts in said Padacah, and all the records and papers appertaining or relating to business in said courts held at Paducah, shall be kept therein; and he shall appoint a deputy clerk for said courts, to reside in or near said Paducah.

Approved, June 15, 1860.

CHAPTER CXXXI.

An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

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, for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

For transportation of the mails within the jurisdiction of the United States, and on such routes along the coasts of the United States as do not touch at a foreign port, nine million six hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-eight dollars: *Provided, however*, That the maximum compensation to be paid to route agents shall not exceed eight hundred dollars per year.

For compensation to postmasters, two million six hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars, *Provided, however*, That where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners.

For clerks in the offices of postmasters, eight hundred thousand dollars.

For ships, steamboat, and way letters, twenty thousand dollars.

For office furniture in the post offices, four thousand dollars.

For advertising, seven thousand dollars.

For mail bags, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For paper required for printing blanks, seventy thousand dollars.

For printing blanks, twelve thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, fifty-two thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, fifteen thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, seventy thousand dollars, *Provided*, That from and after the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, not more than sixteen hundred dollars per annum shall be allowed to any special agent of the Post Office Department as compensation for his services: *And provided further*, That the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four," approved May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be and the same is hereby repealed.

For miscellaneous payments, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to furnish to Congress, in his annual report on the first Monday of December next and of each and every year thereafter, a detailed statement of the expenditures made under the head of "miscellaneous payments;" and that it shall not be lawful to use any of the money hereby appropriated for the defence of suits brought against officers of the Post-Office Department for malfeasance or nonfeasance in office, or for acts committed by them under color of law, and in derogation of the rights of citizens.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, one hundred thousand dollars.

For payments of balances due to foreign countries, three hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, the charge for the delivery of letters by carriers, shall be not exceeding one cent each, the whole of which shall be paid to them for their services. And the Postmaster-General may establish boxes for the delivery of letters at the outside stations in the suburbs of cities, provided it can be done without loss to the department or injury to the service; and any net revenue derived from the rent of said boxes may be applied by him towards the payment of the expense of collecting letters or towards the increase of the carrier's fund, as he may deem just and equitable.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if the revenues of the Post-Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations of this act, than the sum of five million seven thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-five cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause the mails to be transported between the United States and any foreign port or ports, or between any port of the United States to any other port of the United States, touching at a foreign port, by steamship, allowing and paying therefor, if by an American vessel, the sea and United States inland postage, and if by a foreign vessel, the sea postage only, on the mails so conveyed: *Provided*, That the preference shall always be given to an American over a foreign steamship. When departing from the same port for the same destination within three days of each other.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of the appropriation for inland mail service as is provided for transportation of mails from San Francisco to Puget Sound, via Astoria, in Oregon, shall be applied to the transportation of said mails by land to Olympia, whenever by law such service shall be provided in lieu of ocean service.

Approved, June 15, 1860.

CHAPTER CXXXII.

An Act authorizing the Sale of the Western Military Asylum in Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the board of commissioners of the Soldier's Home be, and they are hereby, authorized and required, to sell and dispose of the Western Military Asylum, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, at such time and manner, anc upon such terms and conditions as they may deem best, and that the proceeds of such sale be restored to the fund of the said Soldier's Home: *Provided*, That no sale shall be made until at least sixty days' public notice thereof shall be given: *Provided further*, That said sale be made within twelve months from and after the passage of this act. But said sale is not to take place unless the property shall bring at least twenty-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, or such person as they may duly aud legally appoint, shall, upon the full payment of the purchase money for said Western Military Asylum, agreeably to the terms of sale, and upon the approval of such sale by the Secretary of War, make and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, on behalf of the United States, a deed in fee simple for said property.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the tenth section of the act of March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, which directs the sale of the Western Asylum at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 15, 1860.

BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

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

H. WINSOR.

Olympia, Aug. 31, 1860. 41tf

HENRY M. McGILL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

AND

Commissioner of the court of Claims of U. S.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY,

3-y Olympia, W. T.

MOUND PRAIRIE ACADEMY.

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

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

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

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

Board can be had at very reasonable rates.

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

Mound Prairie, W. T., Oct. 1, 1860. 46:8

EX RECENT ARRIVALS,

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

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

COMPRISING

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

ALSO, VIA ISTHMUS:

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

And a General Assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUITED TO THE SPRING TRADE.

—ALSO—

EX RECENT ARRIVALS,

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

AGENCY OF

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

Invoices very Low Priced

Floor Oil Cloths.

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

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLER'S ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

In Township 9 North of Range 1 West, Approved April 5, 1859;

In Township 25 North of Range 1 West, Approved May 5, 1860;

In Township 26 North of Range 1 West, Approved May 5, 1860;

In Township 27 North of Range 1 West, Approved May 5, 1860;

In Township 30 North of Range 1 West, Approved February 21, 1859;

In Township 39 North of Range 1 West, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 40 North of Range 1 West, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 10 North of Range 2 West, Approved November 5, 1859;

In Township 25 North of Range 2 West, Approved May 5, 1860;

In Township 39 North of Range 2 West, Approved February 21, 1859;

In Township 40 North of Range 3 West, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 17 North of Range 7 West, Approved September 10, 1860;

In Township 18 North of Range 7 West, Approved May 24, 1860;

In Township 17 North of Range 8 West, Approved September 10, 1860;

In Township 17 North of Range 9 West, Approved July 22, 1860;

In Township 17 North of Range 10 West, Approved July 22, 1860;

In township 18 North of Range 10 West, Approved January 5, 1860;

In Township 19 North of Range 11 West, Approved March 7, 1854;

In Township 17 North of Range 11 West, Approved July 22, 1860;

In Township 19 North of Range 11 West, Approved January 4, 1860;

In Township 20 North of Range 11 West, Approved January 4, 1860;

In Township 17 North of Range 12 West, Approved January 5, 1860;

In Township 18 North of Range 12 West, Approved January 5, 1860;

In Township 26 North of Range 1 East, Approved May 5, 1860;

In Township 27 North of Range 1 East, Approved May 5, 1860;

In Township 28 North of Range 1 East, Approved May 5, 1860;

In Township 37 North of Range 1 East, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 38 North of Range 1 East, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 39 North of Range 1 East, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 26 North of Range 2 East, Approved May 5, 1860;

In township 27 North of Range 2 East, Approved May 5, 1860;

In Township 28 North of Range 2 East, Approved May 5, 1860;

In Township 30 North of Range 2 East, Approved December 12, 1859;

Camano Island 31 and 32, 2 East, Approved December 12, 1859;

In Township 37 North of Range 2 East, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 38 North of Raage 2 East, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 26 North of Range 3 East, Approved December 12, 1859;

In Township 27 North of Range 3 East, Approved June 18, 1860;

In Township 28 North of Range 3 East, Approved August 30, 1859;

In township 30 North of Range 3 East, Approved December 12, 1859;

In Township 31 North of Range 3 East, Approved December 12, 1859;

In Township 32 North of Range 3 East, Approved December 12, 1859;

In Township 38 North of Range 3 East, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 26 North of Range 4 East, Approved December 12, 1859;

In Township 27 North of Range 4 East, Approved February 21, 1860;

In Township 28 North of Range 4 East, Approved June 8, 1860;

In Township 29 North of Range 4 East, Approved August 30, 1859;

In Township 30 North of Range 4 East, Approved August 30, 1859.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

G. SUTRO & CO.,

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

100,000

Fine Havana Cigars.

75,000 Hamburg and Bremen Cigars, Havana filler—a superior article—imported direct from Hamburg.
125,000 New York made Cigars—a good article.
150 cases sweet Tobacco, such as Peach, Fruit, Mary's Own, Our Own, Gipsy Queen, &c.
250 boxes Natural leaf Tobacco, such as Forest Rose, Cream of Virginia, Harris', Dubloon, Magnolia, Gold Leaf imported direct from Virginia.
150,000 Manilla Cigars and Cheroots—imported direct Manilla.
300 dozen Sutro's best scented Corn-cob smoking Tobacco, Clay pipes, Powhattan pipes, Meerschaum pipes and Cherry stems, Lorillard Snuff, etc.

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

Twenty per cent. cheaper than San Francisco Houses!

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

FRUIT TREES!!

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

My Nursery contains upwards of

Thirty Thousand Trees,

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

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

JOHN M. SWAN.

Olympia, Sept. 28, 1860. 5m45

LONDON

CLUB HOUSE GIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

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

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

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

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT

NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

Olympia, Washington Territory

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

JOB AND FANCY TYPE,

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

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

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

Orders respectfully solicited.

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

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

HORSES AND MULES,

Wagons,

CARRIAGES, &c

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

Olympia, W. T., March 19, 1858. a17 tf

WM. G. DUNLAP

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

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

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

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

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

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

DISSOLUTION.

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

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

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

BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, AND PORK

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

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

Olympia, July 27, 1860. 36y

NEW BOOKS!

G. K. WILLARD & SON

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM

NEW YORK,

A large assortment of CHOICE

BOOKS,

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

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

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

Olympia, Nov. 4, 1859. 50tf

NEW STORE

AND

NEW FIRM.

AT

TUM WATER!

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

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

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

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

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

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

FORWARDING,

Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

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

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

G. K. Willard & Son,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses,

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,

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

Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

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

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best uality.

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1857. 49tf

New Goods!

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

100 Cast and Steel Plows of various sizes.

50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking STOVES,

25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;

A general assortment of Tin-ware;

Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;

AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;

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

250 boxes Hill's Pale Soap;

30 tons Liverpool Salt;

5 tons New Orleans Sugars;

50 bags Rio Coffee;

35 bales Sheetings, Shirtings & Drills;

--ALSO--

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

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,

Gents Boots and Shoes;

Ladies' thick and light Shoes;

Ladies' Gaiters.

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

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

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

Gangloff & Moxlie, *Proprietors*,

OFFER FOR SALE FOR THE FALL AND Spring planting, 65,000 of the best trees ever offered in this Territory, consisting of Apple, one and two years old from the graft; Cherry, from one to three years old; Plum from one to three years old; Quince, Currant, Goosberry and Raspberry bushes. Flouring plants, as usual.

Also under prapagation, and can be furnished next year, 100 named varieties of Tulip; 150 varieties of Hyacynths; 32 Dahlias; 6 Crown-imperials; 12 Lillies, and a "right smart chance" of other Flowering articles too numerous to mention. Every article warranted genuine and true to label, or the money will be refunded. We wish purchasers to understand that we know what we are selling.

TERMS—Positively cash, or an equivalent, on delivery. We are also determined to sell cheap.

Address GANGLOFF & MOXLIE, Olympia or Seattle, or J. E. Whitworth, Main street, Olympia, where we intend to keep a supply of trees during the season. 42tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

J. B. PAINTER,

(LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER,)

DEALER IN

Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards,

And Printer's Stock generally,

132 *Clay Street, near Sansome,*

11y *SAN FRANCISCO.*

L. B. HASTINGS,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

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

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 5tf

Andrew J. Moses,

AUCTIONEER,

Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

C. CROSBY & CO.

TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

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

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

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

J. W. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory

March 26, 1859. 18y

FOWLER & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

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

Fort Townsend, April 21, 1858. 20tf