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POETRY.

THE WORLD FOR SALE.

BY RALPH HOYT.

The world for sale!—Hang out the sign:
Call every traveler here to me;
Who'll buy this brave estate of mine,
And set me from earth's bondage free?
'Tis going!—yes I mean to fling
The bauble from my soul away:
I'll sell it, whatsoever it bring,
The world at auction here to-day!

It is a glorious thing to see;
Ah, it has cheated me so sore!
It is not what it seems to be:
For sale! It shall be mine no more:
Come, turn it o'er and view it well;
I would not have you purchase dear;
'Tis going—going! I must sell!
Who bids!—Who'll buy the splendid Fear?

Here's Wealth in glittering heaps of gold,
Who bids! but let me tell you fair,
A baser lot was never sold;
Who'll buy the heavy heaps of care?
And here spread out in broad domain,
A goodly landscape all may trace;
Hall, cottage, tree, field, hill and plain:
Who'll buy himself a burial place?

Here's Love, the dreamy potent spell
That beauty flings around the heart!
I know its power—alas too well!
'Tis going! Love and I must part!
Must part! What can I more with Love?
All over the enchantment's reign!
Who'll buy the pensive, dying dove,
An hour of Bliss—an age of Pain?

And Friendship—rarest gem of earth,
(Who e'er hath found the jewel hid?)
Fruit, fickle, false, and little worth,
Who bids for friendship—ask it bid!
'Tis going—going—Hear the call!
Once, twice, and thrice—'Tis very low!
Twas once my hope, my stay, my all,
But now the broken staff must go!

Ambition, Fashion, Show and pride—
I part from all forever now;
Grief, in an overwhelming tide,
Has taught my haughty heart to low.
Poor heart! distracted, ah, so long,
And still its aching throbs to bear;
How broken, that was once so strong;
How heavy, once so free from care.

No more for me life's fitful dream:
Bright vision, vanishing away!
My bark requires a deeper stream;
My sinking soul a surer stay.
By death, stern sheriff all bereft,
I weep, yet humbly kiss the rod;
The best of all I still have left—
MY FAITH, MY BIBLE, AND MY GOD!

PURIFYING WATER.—Dr. Bell, in his "Treatise on Baths," mentions the following simple contrivance for purifying water:

A large earthen funnel, or stone bottle with the bottom beaten out, may have its neck loosely stopped with small stones, over which smaller ones may be placed, supporting layers of gravel increasing in fineness, and, lastly, covered to the depth of a few inches with fine sand, and all thoroughly cleaned by washing. This apparatus may always be renewed, by taking out and washing the upper stratum of sand. A still better, suggested by Dr. Bell, is to filtrate by ascension;—this is done by having two jars, communicating together at the bottom; one contains the gravel, sand, &c., in the other, the turbid water is poured, which finds its way into the second, and, rising through the filtering matter, comes up quite clear. An improved apparatus, adds Dr. Bell, consists of a small box, lined with lead, and having at its lower part charcoal between two layers of sand. The passage of the water through this filter is accelerated by artificial pressure, by which, from an equal body and surface of water, seventeen times the quantity can be passed as through a common filterer in the same time. The Egyptians clarify the waters of the Nile by rubbing an almond paste on the inside of an earthen jar, which contains the water. In Dougla, Nubia, &c., beans and castor oil seeds are used, instead of the almond. The Nile water was, however, more successfully clarified by the introduction of a solution of alum, or of the powder itself, in the proportion of a quarter or half a grain to a quart of water. The waters of the Seine, at Paris, are purified in like manner, and the same means are sometimes used here, when the ignoble Jemms is on a spree, as at present, and compelling his loyal subjects to eat dirt.—Richmond Dispatch.

That writer does the most who gives his readers the most knowledge and takes from them the least time.

He that blows the coals in quarrels has nothing to do with, has no right to complain if the sparks fly in his face.

Mr. Sarjent's Letter.

POST OFFICE, GRAND MOUND,
Oct. 15, 1857.

MR. WILEY.—In your last week's issue there appears a letter over the signature of Asher Sarjent which contains charges against the Post Masters of Olympia and Grand Mound, which, if true, would condemn them to a felon's cell. The following is his language:

"Now is it not a little surprising that considering our Post Masters are generally composed of the most intelligent in the communities in which they live, with their instructions before their eyes, the penalties of the law staring them in the face, that a private letter, duly sealed and addressed, cannot be mailed at Olympia and delivered at Grand Mound without being broken open, and that, too, in so bungling a manner that the envelope is almost torn off."

It is, sir, indeed "surprising" that such "intelligent Post Masters" should become such reckless scamps;—"surprising" that being so "intelligent," and such adepts at villainy that letters cannot be mailed at one office and delivered at the other without being broken open, should yet be such bunglers at their work. Admitting his principle, I am not surprised at his conclusion, that "under such a state of arrangements letters containing money would stand a poor show." I think so, too, and if Mr. Sarjent's statements are correct, the public ought to think so, and hurl such villains from their positions, and let the majesty of that "law" that has "stared them in the face," while they have been committing their deeds of darkness, fall upon them and crush them to the lowest depths of the penitentiary. But, sir, before the sentence of the law is passed, I, for one, claim the privilege of being heard in my defence. And in the first place I brand the statement that "a letter cannot be mailed at Olympia and delivered at Grand Mound without being broken open," as false. There has scarcely been a week during the two years and a half since I have acted as Post Master at this place, but what letters have been "mailed at Olympia and delivered at Grand Mound" without having been broken open. Never, to my knowledge, has there been a slip of complaint from any one, that letters could not pass between the two offices without being broken open, till Mr. Sarjent's letter appeared in the *Pioneer*. But, says Mr. Sarjent, "such a letter was received by last mail, by a member of my family, with the envelope broken." If Mr. Sarjent means by that word "such" that the letter was "duly," meaning properly sealed, I shall be compelled to say his statement is not true.

But before I proceed to notice the manner in which this letter was sealed, I wish to notice a remark which you make in relation to the matter. You say—"Let Post Masters in future see that none but sworn employees have access to their offices." This is right. My office being kept in my dwelling house, all the members of my family, who are old enough to have anything to do with the office, are sworn assistants. On the day when the mail arrived from Olympia, bringing the letter in question, my family were all absent. I was confined to the house by ill health. The mail arrived in the morning. I opened it myself—found but one package addressed to my office; upon opening it I found a single letter addressed to "Miss Rebecca Sarjent." Being in a hurry at the moment, I put the letter, with the letter bill doubled around it, in the letter box. Towards night Mr. Sarjent's son called for his mail. I took down the letter, and as I separated the "bill" from it, I discovered the letter was open. The hand of no mortal had touched it after it had reached my office but my own, and if there is any guilt attached to any one at this office, I am that guilty one. Indeed I would not be much afraid to say that I will assume all the guilt that there can be attached to any one from any quarter in relation to that letter. It may have been maliciously broken open, but I don't believe it. It was my firm conviction at the time that it had not been feloniously opened, and nothing has transpired since to change that conviction. My reasons are these: 1st. The letter was never properly sealed. The material used for sealing was a wafer. The writer for some cause did not sufficiently soften the wafer, and used no stamp. This was evident from the fact that the wafer remained whole on the lower part of the envelope, as large as it was the moment that it was taken from the box. Not a particle of the wafer was on the tongue of the envelope. A little fuz or lint rested on the top of the wafer, as though the wafer had been slightly wet and the tongue of the envelope had barely touched it. Both parts of the envelope did not adhere. Hundreds of persons who have much correspondence have received letters under similar circumstances, without branding Post Masters as guilty of a penitentiary offence. But the "envelope," says Mr. Sarjent, "was torn almost off." Then I say it must have been stretched considerably after it left my hands before Mr. Sarjent saw it. Before it passed out of my hands I failed to discover any break in the envelope whatever. After it had been handled by another and picked at awhile, I was shown a little break on the neck of the envelope just above where it should have adhered to the wafer about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in length. But it appears Mr. Sarjent found it torn "almost off," and of course the Post Masters at Olympia and Grand

Mound are to be held up for public exhibition.

My second reason for believing the letter was not feloniously opened, is from the case with which it might have been re-sealed. The felon, if there was one, must have had no desire to conceal his act, as he had only to have wet the parts, (the wafer and the upper part of the envelope), and pressed them together, and all this odium thrown upon the Post Masters would have been saved. My third reason, taken in connection with the others, is the absence of all notice for the crime.

It strikes me that if Mr. Sarjent had exercised a little of that "charity" the apostle recommends, he would have hesitated and tried to have solved the matter in some other way before he hurled his unenvied shafts at his fellow-citizens whose reputations are as dear to them as his is to him. With the closing remarks in Mr. Sarjent's letter, I think the public can rest satisfied that all abuses in the Post Office Department will hereafter be removed; that with the penalties of the law "staring" Post Masters "in the face," and Mr. Sarjent at hand to see them enforced, communications between Olympia and Grand Mound will be re-opened, and letters can be mailed at the one and delivered at the other without being broken open in so "bungling a manner."

I will just say to Mr. Sarjent, that while he is watching Post Masters so keenly, I wish he would watch a few persons who do business at this office, and think Post Masters are under obligations to advance money to pay for their magazines at the east, and wait four or five months till said magazines arrive for their pay, thinking probably that if the money should be lost, the Post Master would have to lose it. Such meanness is but little better than breaking open letters.

Respectfully yours,
J. W. GOODELL,
P. M. Grand Mound.

P. S.—The following statement from the only two persons at my house when the letter was taken, I publish merely to show its condition when it left this office:

GRAND MOUND, Oct. 15, 1857.

This certifies that we were shown a letter taken from the Post Office at this place by Wilson Sarjent soon after said letter was taken from the office, and which we were told had been feloniously broken open. The wafer with which it was sealed was unbroken, remaining entire upon one part of the envelope. There was a small break in the tongue of the envelope, just above where it had been attached to the wafer, about one-eighth of an inch in length.

W. B. GOODELL,
H. C. FINCH.

POST OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T.,
Oct. 15, 1857.

MESSRS. FURSTE & WILEY—I was somewhat surprised to perceive in the last issue of the *Pioneer and Democrat*, an article above the signature of Asher Sarjent, censuring, in very severe terms, the Post Master of Olympia or Grand Mound with having feloniously broken open a private letter addressed to a "member of his family." This assertion (in reference to this office), is as false as it is broad. When Post Masters shall have so far descended from their position, "with their instructions before their eyes, and the penalties of the law staring them in the face, that a private letter duly sealed and addressed, cannot be mailed at Olympia and delivered at Grand Mound, without being broken open, and that, too, in such a bungling manner that the envelope is almost torn off," then, and then only, is it time for Asher Sarjent or any other person to resort to "that first law of nature, viz: "self preservation." It is a well known fact (and Mr. Sarjent, himself, is not left, in ignorance in regard to it), that Post Masters do keep Post Offices for some reason or other, either to accommodate the public, the government, or themselves, and it is true, too, "they know their duties, or should know them before they undertake the responsibilities attached to the proper management of a Post Office." Knowing this, it appears to me, especially as neither Post Master could have any interest whatever in the letter alluded to, with the penitentiary "staring them in the face" for thus disregarding the laws with impunity,—these facts alone would have deterred them from such a gross and culpable act. The letter alluded to by our friend Sarjent was mailed at this office on the 3d inst., and addressed to "Miss Rebecca Sarjent" of Mound Prairie. Whether the letter was sealed or not when placed in the office, it would be impossible for me to say, but having been shown the envelope by Mr. Wilson Sarjent after it was taken from the office at Grand Mound—according to the best of my belief, the letter (instead of being "broken open and the envelope nearly torn off" as stated) was poorly sealed, if sealed at all, and not misused. For the responsibilities and blame attached to this office, I alone am responsible, as no person except myself had access to the Post Office on the day that the above letter was mailed, neither are persons at other times permitted to have access to the Post Office except sworn assistants.

In conclusion I may say that justice to the Post Master at Grand Mound, and also to myself, alone has prompted me to notice the contemptible assertion in your last week's issue. Trusting, however, in

the integrity and ability of Asher Sarjent as a person competent for the responsible duties devolving upon him as a self created mail superintendent for Grand Mound and Olympia, and who will hereafter see "that the laws respecting such cases as referred to, shall be strictly enforced," I trust that the public may feel every assurance that their letters can hereafter "be mailed at Olympia and delivered at Grand Mound without being broken open, or the envelope torn off."

Yours most respectfully,
RUFUS WILLARD,
Deputy P. M.

From the San Francisco Herald, Sept. 26.

Letter from Petropoloski.

We have been permitted by a gentleman in this city to make the following extracts from a letter received by him yesterday from the above place. Very little is known about Petropoloski, or in fact any portion of the Russian possessions on the Pacific, and the manner and customs of a people living in such an out-of-the-way place, conveyed in the extract given below, cannot fail to prove interesting:

"On Monday, May 3d, thirty-six days from San Francisco, we made the land, and a more desolate, barren-looking place the eye never rested on, worse even than where I was on the other side; nearly the whole covered with snow, and what was not, looked like rock without sufficient vegetation to keep a goat. After being humbugged close to the harbor for thirty-six hours, we got up to it. The entrance looks not unlike the 'Golden Gate,' only not so wide, and has splendid anchorage from the mouth to the town, which is about ten miles up, at the base of a high ridge of mountains. The harbor is very small, but for safety the world cannot produce its equal. As I remarked before, the town is located at the base of the mountain, and it contains about one hundred and twenty houses, what in any other portion of the world would be called 'huts.' These huts are all built alike, and only differ as regards size. A description of our residence will suffice for all: it is about forty-five feet front, and about sixteen feet deep, and divided into three rooms, all of course facing on the street; the first is the store-room and sleeping apartment of the cook, the next is the kitchen, the other is the bed-chamber, dining-room, reception-room, etc., of B. and myself. The house is built of logs, caulked between each with moss, only one story, and roofed with straw; they have a loft, the floor of which is covered with about two feet of earth to prevent the cold from coming in from above. In the kitchen is a large brick oven, in which the cooking is done, and the house heated; it is so arranged with flues as to heat to any temperature. The fire is made once each day, and is a thing a Yankee could not improve on for comfort.

"When we arrived here, the entire harbor was frozen over to the depth of five or six feet, so you can judge what it must be in winter. We hauled alongside of the ice and made fast to it.

"If you recollect, we supposed this country inhabited by Indians, with the exception of a few officers and soldiers. It is all a mistake—there is not an Indian in the country—the natives, or Kamsedals, as they are called, are descendants of the Indians, but several generations removed. All the officers, civil and military, belong to Russia proper. You, as well as myself, have often heard and read of the semi-civilized state of Russia, and believed them to be a nation of barbarians, knowing nothing outside of the small circle of the Court of St. Petersburg, nearly all slaves, ground down below the level of humanity by their masters, in short—ranking with Chinese. It is all a mistake—you never were so much mistaken in your life—the very lowest, in point of politeness and good breeding, will totally eclipse nine tenths of American gentlemen, and our western men are positively savages compared with them; the officers, and all the educated portion of the population, in refinement of manners, surpass the French. It is innate—not studied, put on for special purposes—every body bows, and raises his hat to everybody he meets, although you may meet a dozen times a day. All have an exalted opinion of America and Americans, and show them every attention. Our sympathy for them during the last war, is known by every one, and appreciated. The town has a population of about four hundred people—before the war it had about one thousand—they are coming back as fast as possible. The whole country contains between six and eight thousand. The government consists of two heads, one over the civil, and

the other the military department—each have their separate duties, and in no wise conflict. All the males over seventeen years are enrolled as soldiers; are not kept in service, but are something like our militia, kept in train and readiness; that is, two years they serve as guards, policemen, etc., but instead of always living in 'quarters,' are allowed to live most of the time with their families; the next two years they are exempt from duty, except in cases of invasion, besides getting pay and rations while on duty; while off duty they are exempt from every sort of taxation, land given them to build on and cultivate, medicine and medical attendance gratis, and in time of war the same chance of promotion as the noblest born. There are several reasons why Americans, as others educated under different forms of government, would not like to become Russians, but it is all form of education; we would not under any circumstances become Englishmen, yet they say they are the most free and enlightened nation on the face of the globe—no accounting for taste.

"Although we found so much rain and snow here, the weather has not been at all cold, in fact it has been pleasant; at present, (21st June) the weather is very fine. All the snow is gone, and the trees and grass and other vegetation look beautiful. One day we have had delicious; no spring day at home could surpass it, the air so mild and soft, something like that you read about and rarely see."

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Hudson's Bay Question.

We find in one of our New York contemporaries (the *Times*) a document of great importance to this country; the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Hudson's Bay question. We have not yet seen published in the English papers a copy of the Report, but we fancy that obtained by the London correspondent of our New York contemporary will be authentic. It was not, we are told, expected to be made public in England for some time after the date of his letter, July 27th. Our readers will peruse it with very great interest; and they will bear in mind that it is the production of a Committee very strongly pro-Hudson's Bay Company in its composition. The New York *Times* accompanies the publication of the Report with the following remarks:—

We publish in another part of to-day's impression this important document, received from our London correspondent in advance of its appearance in the English journals. In the government of that immense expanse of American territory lying to the north of Canada we are interested as well as our Canadian neighbors, and it is satisfactory that we can congratulate them upon the conclusion at which the Commons' Committee, after a close and laborious investigation of the subject, have arrived. The theory upon which the committee have drawn up their report is, that the British Sovereign and people have no other interest in the region now administered by the Hudson's Bay Company except that it should be dealt with in the manner most conducive to the prosperity and contentment of the North American colonies. Acting, therefore, on this democratic principle, and believing that the Red river and Saskatchewan countries are those which will be desired by Canada for early occupation, the committee recommend the immediate annexation of these districts to that Province, and the extension of its boundaries in all other directions where any useful purpose can be obtained. Over this territory the Hudson's Bay Company's jurisdiction will of course cease directly the annexation is declared, and the termination of the company's connection with Vancouver's Island is also urged by the committee. For various reasons the committee believe it advisable to continue the company's privileges of exclusive trade in Rupert's Land and the Indian territory where there is no prospect of settlement. On the whole the report is fair and impartial, doing justice to all parties, and we fully expect that, on its recommendations, Parliament will pass a bill for the arrangement of the question.

REPORT.

The near approach of the period when the license of exclusive trade, granted in 1838, for twenty-one years to the Hudson's Bay Company, over that north-western portion of British America which goes by the name of the Indian Territory, must expire, would alone make it necessary that the condition of the whole of the vast regions which are under the administration of the Company should be carefully considered; but there are other circumstances which, in the opinion of your Committee would have rendered such a course the duty of the Parliament and Government of this country.

Among these, your Committee would specially enumerate—the growing desire of our Canadian fellow-subjects that the means of extension and regular settlement should be afforded to them over a portion of this Territory; the necessity of providing suitably for the administration of the affairs of Vancouver's Island, and the present condi-

tion of the settlement which has been formed on the Red River.

Your committee have received much valuable evidence on these and other subjects connected with the injury which has been inflicted to them, and especially have had the advantage of hearing the statements of Chief Justice Draper, who was commissioned by the Province of Canada to attend the Committee on behalf of that important Colony, whose interests and feelings are entitled to the greatest weight on this occasion.

Your Committee have had also the opinion of the Law officers of the Crown communicated to them on various points connected with the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Territory over which the Company now exercise rights is of three descriptions: 1. The land held by charter, or the Rupert's Land. 2. The land held by license, or the Indian Territory. 3. Vancouver's Island. For the nature of the tenure by which these countries are severally connected with the Company, your Committee would refer to the evidence they have received and the documents appended to their report.

With regard to Rupert's Land, which is held by charter, it might be very desirable to ascertain precisely what is the force of the powers claimed and exercised under it, and of the extent of the country over which those powers exist. But from the experience of a long series of years, during which there has been, from time to time, much controversy on these questions, as well as from the tenor of the opinions which they have received from the law officers of the Crown, your Committee are apprehensive that there may be great difficulty and delay in arriving, by the ordinary forms of the law, at any certain conclusions upon them.

On the other hand, prompt measures are very desirable; and your Committee hope that it may be found practicable to effect such arrangements as are required for the satisfaction and benefit of those concerned, without waiting for the result of proceedings of so doubtful and dilatory a character as may appertain to the complete investigation of the ancient charter.

The Law officers, however, suggest a course by which with the united consent of Canada and the Company, the question of the actual boundary, which appears at present to be in a state of uncertainty in some respects, may be determined through the instrumentality of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and your Committee have been assured, by the Hudson's Bay Company, in a letter which is appended to this report, that they are willing to accede to this proposal. In the event of this course being adopted, it is impossible for your Committee now to form an opinion how far the award given by the Judicial Committee may modify the duty of your Committee to make, by circumscribing the extent of country to which these recommendations may apply.

Your committee entertain the strongest conviction that the Crown and people of this country can have no other interest in the Territory now administered by the company, except that it should be dealt with in whatever manner is most conducive to the prosperity and contentment of our North American fellow subjects; and especially in the mode which is best calculated to add to the strength of the great colony of Canada. It is on these principles alone that the recommendations of your Committee will be founded, so far as is consistent with equity and good faith.

In the first place, therefore, your committee consider that it is essential to meet fully the just and reasonable wishes of Canada, to be enabled to annex to her Territory any portion of the land in her neighborhood which can be made available to her for the purpose of settlement, with which she is willing to open and maintain communications, and for which she will provide the means of local administration. Your committee apprehend that the districts on the Red River and the Saskatchewan are the most likely to be desired by Canada for early occupation. It is also of great importance that the peace and good order of those districts should be effectually secured. We believe that some simple machinery could be devised, by the aid of which these districts could be ceded to Canada, and a convenient boundary line laid down upon substantial proof being given of her willingness and ability to administer them.

In like manner, the boundary of the Colony in other directions might be thrown back wherever, by so doing, any purpose useful to Canada could be obtained. Within the districts thus annexed to her, the authority of the Hudson's Bay Company would of course entirely cease.

Your committee think it best to content themselves with indicating the outlines of such a scheme, leaving it to the Government to consider its details more naturally before the act of Parliament is prepared, which will probably be necessary to carry it into effect.

In case, however, Canada should not be willing at a very early period to undertake the Government of the Red River district, it may be proper to consider whether some temporary provision for its administration may not be advisable.

Your Committee are of opinion that it will be proper to terminate the connection of the Company with Vancouver's Island as soon as it can conveniently be done, as the best means of favoring the development of the great natural advantages of that important

island. Means should also be provided for the extension of the colony over every portion of the adjoining continent on which permanent settlement may be found practicable to the West of the Rocky mountains.

As to those extensive regions, whether in Rupert's Land or in the Indian Territory, in which for the present at least, there can be no prospect of a permanent settlement by the European race for any purpose except that of the fur trade, the opinion of your Committee has arrived is mainly founded on the following considerations: 1. The great importance to the more peopled portions of British North America that law and order should, as far as possible, be maintained there. 2. The fatal effects which they believe would infallibly result to the Indian population if a system of open competition in the trade of peltry, and the consequent introduction of spirits in a far greater degree than is the case at present. And 3. The probability of the indiscriminate destruction of the fur bearing animals in the course of a few years.

For these reasons your Committee would recommend that the privileges of exclusive trade should be continued to the Hudson's Bay Company for a term of years—without, however, thereby giving to the chartered rights thus claimed by the Company any further sanction or validity than what they may already possess. Your Committee consider that it would be of the utmost consequence that the best understanding should be cultivated between the local Government of Canada and the Company, which, indeed, there seems no reason to doubt has generally existed between them up to a very recent period.

Your Committee have now specified the principal objects which they think it would be desirable to attain. How far the chartered rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company may prove an obstacle to so doing they are not able, with any certainty, to say. If this difficulty is to be solved, not by adverse litigation, but by amicable adjustment, such a course will be best promoted by the Government, after communication with the Company, as well as with the Government of Canada, rather than by detailed suggestions emanating from this Committee.

Your Committee cannot doubt but that, when such grave interests are at stake, all the parties concerned will approach the subject in a spirit of conciliation and justice, and they, therefore, indulge a confident hope that the Government will be enabled, in the next session of Parliament, to present a bill which shall lay the foundation of an equitable and satisfactory arrangement, in the event, which we consider probable, of legislation being found necessary for that purpose.

GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE.—This noble Pennsylvanian of the Revolution, at the storming of Stony Point, was struck in the head by a musket ball, and fell to the ground, but rising to his knees, he cried, "Carry me forward, and let me die in the fort!" He was borne within the fortification by his men; but he was destined to live and serve his country many years longer. He held a command in the army until the close of the struggle, when the Legislature of Georgia presented him with a valuable farm, and he retired to private life. He was a member of the Pennsylvania convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1787. In 1792 he was placed in command of the army with the Indians, and gained a brilliant victory at the battle of the Miamis, August 20, 1794. He died while engaged in active military duty at Presque Isle, and was buried on the shores of Lake Erie.

THE GENIUS OF HAMILTON.—The National Intelligencer, in some comments respecting the method of transacting business at the Treasury Department, remarks: It is another proof added to many others of the superior genius of Hamilton, that all the present system, forms, checks, and balances of the Treasury Department originated with him, without his having a precedent or model to work from; and that, after an experiment of seventy years, no improvement has been made, though no doubt, many have been suggested or attempted, upon his original plan.

THE JEW.—Lady Shell, the wife of the British Ambassador to Persia, in a book entitled "Glimpses of Life and Manners in Persia," says the Jew cannot "be taken under any form with which we are acquainted with him—whether as represented on the monuments of Egypt or of Assyria, or in the purest stock still found, either in Europe or in Asia—as the type of physical beauty. In common with all the Semitic races, he has a high development of the intellectual faculties, especially of the imagination. In this respect he yields to none. But the well known characteristics of the race—the sharp, hooked nose, the sensual lip, the peculiar form of the profile are too prominent and defined for perfect beauty of features. And these peculiarities are not to be attributed to any intermixture of blood, to variation of climate, to political changes, or to social condition. The Jew of to-day, is the Jew of the Captivity, the Jew of the Kingdom of David and Solomon. Even to this hour, the Shilohite might still be his pass word had he crossed to the other side of Jordan."

"If a man steals my umbrella," says Hunker, "it's no use makin' a fuss—it only shows that umbrella equilibrium has been broken. Now, if I take one from some one else, that restores the equilibrium. There is, really, no umbrella lost; an umbrella is only lost when it is used up."

A liberal mind resembles the magic tent of Arabian story, that grew with the throng it sheltered: for to such a spirit, neither truth nor beauty come too late.

Exercise, air, good temper, and temperance, are the principal sources of growth, health, and longevity.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1857.

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

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

To SUBSCRIBERS.—We hope that such of our subscribers as have been patrons to this paper, through all its changes of names and owners, and have never paid one cent, will bear in mind that their respective dues, if forwarded immediately, will greatly oblige us, and relieve us of a great and constant drain upon the purse, in keeping up a losing concern. In all sincerity do we assure our readers, that the publication of a newspaper in Washington Territory is by no means profitable, but on the contrary, exhausts almost entirely the profits accruing from the public work, to keep the machine in motion. The best evidence we can adduce to prove our statement is the brief existence of the "Puget Sound Courier" and "Washington Republican." Although the sums are small in themselves, to us, as a whole, they amount to far more than we ever owned, and, unless our patrons turn over a new leaf, more than we have reason to expect to. We dislike dunning; we never have dunned our subscribers, except in a round-about manner, such as could give no offence, and we are now alone constrained to do so by stern necessity. We hope that all will therefore now consider themselves as personally requested to pay us what is our due, transmit the same by mail, at our risk, notwithstanding the mail deductions of which complaints have been made, (even though the mail were thoroughly cleansed of its contents every other time, our chances of getting the color will be better than when our subscribers sink it in the lining of their breeches pockets,) and receipts shall be promptly forwarded by return of mail. Should any be in doubts as to the amount due, we would suggest that it be in our favor—send enough—and we will give advance credits. As we have been lenient and easy, others should be thus with us. The call is general, the wants are great, and our debtors must promptly come up to the scratch. We are out of money; out of credit; out at the elbows, and out at the heel; in debt, and in want; and the Lord only knows how soon we shall be in the penitentiary. Thanks to an overruling Providence, we have no families to share with us these our afflictions, otherwise our fate would indeed be a sad one. If we have not depicted a picture of despair, which will move your iron hearts to sympathy and fetch out the tin, we shall be compelled to give you all over to the devil, for there you all will be consigned, every mother's son of you, unless you repent—pay up—for who among you will be able to show your receipts at the great day of accountability, that you have paid your honest debts? Scarcely any. We shall be there with our books, and unless we are much mistaken, your cases will be hard ones—you will be gone coons. Therefore repent while it is yet time.

On our first page will be found a couple of communications from the post-masters at Grand Mound and Olympia, in reply to a letter from Mr. ASHER SARGENT, published in our last. As we have good reasons for believing that, we consenting to loan the use of a column or two a week, for perhaps a month to come, these communications will be protracted to an indefinite length—written by the mile, and cut off to suit—we would suggest to the beligerents to dry up at our expense. The one has now had an opportunity of preferring his charges, and the others to make their defence. Although these disputes are fun to others, they are quite uninteresting to ourselves. Every column placed in type costs us from \$2.50 to \$4.00, and it is thus the printer is martyred for the gratification of the public. We shall be very happy to devote a few of our advertising columns to such matter, on very accommodating terms. Now, reader, please observe whether any more are intruded upon our patience, shortly.

HORSE THIEF SHOT.—A horse thief was shot dead a few days since, in Lane county. He was caught in the act by a gentleman, who, with his rifle pointed at him, told him to stand until his wife could tie his hands, upon peril of being shot. He stood still until the work was partially accomplished, when he started to run; whereupon he fired and killed him instantly.—Statesman.

Served him right. It is generally believed that a few of this class have an existence in this Territory, whom we could dispense with as well as not. Unless they cease their tricks, experiments may be made upon them to ascertain whether their hides are bullet proof. Their heads are impervious to good advice.

In character, in manners, in style, in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity.

No vices are so incurable as those which men are apt to glory in.

FOR THE STATES.—The Hon. EDWARD LANDER, Chief Justice of Washington Territory, having obtained leave of absence for a short time, leaves for the States by the next steamer. Also, ELWOOD EVANS, Esq.

Although the latter has always been politically an enemy, personally we have been friends. During the excitement and heat of the canvass, many harsh words have undoubtedly passed, but with the close of the same, our animosities have ceased. Especially could we forget all that might have occurred during the heat of political combat, from a knowledge of the fact that our friend Elwood was made our political enemy from circumstances—had this not existed we should have been friends in every sense, socially, politically, and personally. That circumstance was simply that a certain gentleman who occupied a high position on our recently elected ticket was obnoxious to our friend E., and whom it therefore became indispensably necessary he should oppose. But, more than all, this gentleman was a democrat, and therefore friend E. could not give in his adhesion to such principles as he (our candidate) had been taught to venerate from his earliest youth. It is, therefore, as "clear as mud" how we and our friend became political enemies. Now, as a friend, we will give you our parting advice:

When you get back to Philadelphia, make no more allusions to your political career in Washington Territory than you can possibly avoid, for you well know it has been a most unenviable one, so far as success has been concerned, although you did outrun your ticket in every instance; swear fealty to the democratic party—protest that you never was anght else than a democrat; and we have no doubt you will succeed. This will be at the sacrifice of no prejudice which you could possibly entertain to any of our party, for the person to whom your hatred was so great that you could not affiliate with the party of which he was a member, will not be there to annoy you; and then, should any part of the foregoing be useful to you in establishing your standing in the party of your adoption, just send for us, and inform them we are ready to swear to all of it. Anything, friend E., to get you into the party, for by no means would we consider you as a political foe of a mean order.

But, aside from all jesting, we are indeed sorry to part with either of these gentlemen. Of long residence within the Territory, they have made the acquaintance, and established for themselves the good will and opinions of all, or nearly all, its citizens. They leave many friends to regret their departure. That they may have a pleasant and prosperous journey, and meet as warm friends as are left behind, is the wish of all.

SOCIAL PARTY.—On the return of Gov. McMULLEN from an excursion down the Sound, and visit to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on Friday last, an invitation was extended to his Excellency to be present at a social gathering at the Capitol, of which the Governor, with that politeness of which he has already become proverbial, duly accepted. The object of those with whom the idea originated, was to afford him an opportunity of making the acquaintance of all, to afford a few hours of healthy exercise and amusement, and to pay that respect to the Governor which his position warrants, and which an intelligent community, like that of ours, will ever extend to those who are deserving of just honor and distinction. From the universal attendance of our citizens on the occasion, the Governor must have felt himself highly flattered. The ladies, (so says the Governor—high authority in this case,) looked unusually captivating, the dancing would have done credit to a dance, and everything passed off as "merry as a marriage bell." Nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the evening, and it was not till late in the evening that the gay assemblage were reminded that rest for mind is as necessary as exercise for the body.

BLOWN UP.—The steamer "Fairy," owned by Mr. A. B. RABBEON, plying between Olympia and Steilacoom, was blown up yesterday morning, just as she was pushing off from the wharf at the latter place, and instantly sunk. There were a number of passengers aboard at the time, all of whom were more or less injured, except the engineer, who escaped unhurt. The wife of Mr. F. KENNEDY, formerly of this place, was so seriously scalded that but little hopes are entertained of her recovery. The damage to the vessel and machinery are as yet unknown. These are all the particulars we have been able to learn up to the present.

By doing good with his money, a man, as it were, stamps the image of God upon it, and makes it pass current for the merchandise of heaven.

Ceremony keeps up all things; it is like a penny glass to a rich spirit, or some excellent water; without it the water were spilt, the spirit lost.

Gov. DOUGLASS.—The rumor, to which we gave credit some time since, that Gov. DOUGLASS, of Vancouver's Island, had signified his readiness to despatch an armed vessel, in conjunction with one to be furnished by our government, in search of the murderers of Col. I. N. ENEY, and bring them to immediate punishment, as well as with a view to the future protection of the citizens and subjects of both nations, turns out, as well might be supposed upon a moment's reflection, to be nothing but rumor. That gentleman has either been misunderstood, misrepresented, did not consent to do any such thing, or has unequivocally changed his mind, in the premises.

Information having reached Gov. McMULLEN of the willingness of Gov. D. to co-operate with our government as above stated, that gentleman proceeded on the last trip of the Constitution to Victoria, to have a personal interview with the latter, obtain from him such information as might be of service, and devise upon some mode that would secure concert of action. The mission of our executive having been made known, and after stating the satisfaction with which was received the news by our citizens of his (Gov. D.'s) design to assist, Mr. McM. informed him that he was ready to comply, on his part—not being willing to have the reflection thrown upon us that a foreign government should offer protection to our citizens, which our own patriotically withheld. Gov. D., after repeatedly attempting to evade any and all direct answers, but being hard pressed for one, and with all the tact of a finished diplomatist, replied that he "should very much like to do so—be much pleased to gratify our citizens, but that it was beyond his power to render the aid desired; he would however instantly report to home government for instructions, and then act thereon." So here will probably end the expedition into the Russian possessions for the present. Those who have censured our executive with lethargy in this matter, can now see the injustice of their charges, for it is beyond a doubt that Gov. D., had he not been well aware of the inability of our executive to comply with the conditions imposed, never would have submitted such propositions, if made at all. Moreover, it is extremely doubtful whether Gov. McMullen would have consented to waging war upon the subjects of a foreign government, without advice from the proper department.

On our first page will be found quite an interesting article on the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company. From the position which our citizens sustain towards this company, almost anything touching upon the affairs of this gigantic institution and mammoth incorporation is read with avidity by our readers in this Territory. The report is that of a committee appointed by the House of Commons upon statements submitted by the Colonial Legislature of Canada, who, at the same time commissioned Chief Justice DRAKE of that province, to enforce, by suitable and proper representations, an extinguishment of the rights of this monopoly company in the two Canadas. Upon these representations, it will be seen, is made the report of the committee. It will be perceived that, amongst other suggestions, the committee forcibly recommended a termination of the connection of the H. B. Co. with Vancouver's Island, believing, as has always been our opinion, that the existence of this company everywhere has been prejudicial to the advancement and growth of the country wherein it has had an existence. We are confident the free settlers of Vancouver's Island will hail the event with joy, and as the matter is now officially before the English government it is to be hoped the ball will be kept in motion, and that desirable end soon attained.

An excellent improvement.—In many of the first class houses recently erected in England, fire place shutters are provided, which, when partly drawn down, act as powerful blowers, and when wholly drawn down, so as to touch the hearthstone, entirely close up the fire-place, and instantly extinguish the combustion of the fuel in the grate, or that of the soot in the chimney, should it accidentally take fire.

Professor Thomson, of England, professes to have invented a means of producing heat by mechanical means alone. The machinery may be moved by water power or by steam, and in the latter case the heat evolved is much greater than that from the furnace. The same apparatus may be used for reducing the temperature of buildings in summer.

Swiss in the United States.—R. W. McGAVOC delivered an address in Davidson county, Tenn., on the Fourth, in which he stated that there are 150,000 Swiss in this country, most of whom inhabit the Northwestern States. There are 2,000 in Tennessee, of whom a large number are in Morgan county.

Guilt, though it may attain temporal splendor, can never confer real happiness.

FATAL CASUALTY.—Mr. JAMES K. HURN, of this place, while engaged, in company with others, in securing a wild Spanish steer which had made its escape from the slaughter house, was attacked by the animal a short distance south of town, and thrown with such violence to the ground as to cause concussion of the brain, from the effects of which he died in about two hours. The steer had been secured by a rope to a tree, and while the back of Mr. H. was turned in another direction in conversation, the steer reared on his hind legs, snapped the rope and made a plunge at the unfortunate man, striking him with such force as to break the collar bone, and otherwise injuring him as above stated.

The deceased leaves a wife and infant child to mourn his loss, and a large circle of friends. His integrity, honesty, and manly bearing had endeared him to all, and a gloom has thus been cast upon our community which it will require time to dispel. We were intimately acquainted with the deceased some ten years, then a mere youth, and we must say, that a truer friend and more honest man—that which constitutes the noblest work of God—never lived. Thus go we forth in the morning, in full vigor and the prime of life, and at night we are no more. How uncertain is life!

His funeral will take place from his residence in Olympia to morrow (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock. He will be buried in the new cemetery grounds, on the east side of the bay.

We learn that Lieut. NILES, of the U. S. A., at Fort Steilacoom, died late last evening, from the effects of a species of quick consumption, contracted during the prevalence of the influenza, with which we were visited a month or two since. His death is regretted by all—citizens as well as military—with all of whom he was a favorite.

Niggerism Clippings.

The slave trade continues brisk. At last accounts, not less than ten vessels were fitting out at Havana for the coast of Africa.

Indeed! "The slave trade continues brisk" with all the pressure of northern fanaticism and British philanthropy (?) opposed to it? And "not less than ten vessels were fitting out at Havana for the coast of Africa?" Certainly could not have been American or English bottoms. But let us see what this is:

It is stated that quite a number of American vessels have lately been purchased in Havana, and added to the fleet of African Slavers, a fleet which numbers at this time one hundred and fifty sail.

Is it possible! "American vessels been purchased, and added to the fleet of African Slavers?" The north says that the south owns no vessels. Then they must have been northern vessels, built by northern capital, and noisy abolitionists! And sold for the purpose of carrying on the traffic in "human chattels" too! "Take the witness!" But again:

A letter from Havana says that coolies have advanced to \$400 per head. Very common coolies from the coast of Africa, are worth a thousand dollars each, and the slave trade is flourishing beyond any previous knowledge of the oldest trader.

What! "Slave trade flourishing," and the price of coolies advanced despite the interference and intermeddling of all the bearing, all the decency, all the piety, all morality and all the wealth, north of Mason and Dixon's line? Well, what is to be done about it? Ah! here's the remedy:

It is stated positively that a blockade of the coast of Cuba will be established by British cruisers, if the Spanish authorities show them themselves any longer unwilling or unable to suppress the slave trade.

How considerate! How philanthropic! But the Boston Herald is mean enough to say that Jobny Bull's philanthropy finds no better interpretation than in the fact that all the Africans seized upon slave ships by British cruisers, are taken to British subjects colonies, and bound out to British subjects for such a term of years as their services will be worth paying for, when they are left to shift for themselves. That is philanthropy, "over the left," through the new route, with fresh pork all the way!

The total number of emigrants sent to Liberia since the foundation of the American colonization 1820 is stated to be 9,312, of whom 3,675 were born free, and 5,637 emancipated with a view to emigration. This number does not include 1,499 sent to "Maryland, in Liberia," by the Maryland Colonization society.

About twelve thousand people of color left the United States for Africa during the last year. More than half of them were emancipated for the purpose.

Will some "cute" nigger-worshipper inform the public how much capital was invested by the abolitionists to procure the emancipation of these slaves? And also "calculate" how many more would have been emancipated if there had been no agitation of the slavery question?

ABSENT.—The senior editor is still absent on his visit to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, and the various places, bays and harbors of the Sound. Whenever he returns the editorial department will receive more attention than we, at present, can bestow upon it. Our readers will therefore bear with us patiently.

ARRIVED.—Steamer Constitution, Hunt, Bellingham Bay and intermediate ports, with Passengers, and the U. S. Mail to M. Louison & Co.

List of Passengers: Rev. J. Devore, C. C. Terry, Mr. Rabbeon, Mr. Haskins, and 5 others.

Letter from Australia.

By the arrival of the Sebastopol, we have files of newspapers from all parts of the Australian Colonies. They contain no news of importance. The Sydney Morning Herald has an article on the proposed federation of the Australian Colonies. This measure looks towards the future independence of the country, and possesses peculiar interest to the people of the United States. The Herald says:

We are gratified to see gentlemen of various parties and opinions so far above a mere national prejudice on the one side—willing to learn from the experience of America and to copy those portions of her constitutions which may be engrafted upon others which are essentially British. These are dictated, not by political theories, but by parallel requirements, arising from the condition of both countries. We are far from inclined to precipitate those ulterior changes which are sometimes predicted in spite, and sometimes foretold in the spirit and tone of philosophy. The recent course of the English Government in colonial matters has not only neutralized the anti-British spirit but almost destroyed it. A generous concession of freedom on the one side, and a profound reliance upon the humanity, moderation and intelligence upon the other side of the globe, will leave little disposition to debate abstract theories of political dependence, much less to hazard present advantages in order to test them. Whether there should be any public action on the subject or not, at present, may be doubtful, considering the great measures which will require the attention of the colonies for some time to come. The Colonial Association will be justified, however, in interpreting silence as consent—as to the preliminary steps which they have recommended to Her Majesty's government, and which will still leave to each its own free choice whether it will or not accept the boon.

The Sydney Empire says, on the same subject:

The only remaining one is that of a local federation. On this point the feeling throughout Australia will soon be unanimous. Experience has forced it into existence. It is satisfactory to find that the same view is entertained in London among the gentlemen interested in Australian affairs. They are also moving, and that in this direction. Mr. Wentworth is giving the powers of his energetic mind to the subject. The application is for an act of parliament to frame and authorize such a scheme of union among those colonies as shall provide for the settlement of all matters in which they have a mutual concern. The general purpose is right, whatever may be the details, of which we must not prematurely form a decided conjecture. We have so often enforced the thing now so congenially contemplated, that we cannot help congratulating ourselves, as well as our fellow colonists, on the prospect that is opening before us. As all these colonies are bound together by an identity of political principles, and by the closest intercourse of trade, as well as by a general similarity of physical advantages, nothing can be more unfortunate than that every one of them should be legislating apart on those topics which cannot fail to affect the interests of all.

Mr. Williams, American Consul at Sydney, has resigned his appointment, after holding the same in this colony for the period of eighteen years; and only holds office until the arrival of his successor.

Floods had taken place in the provinces of New South Wales, occasioning considerable damage to the crops and other property.

The Melbourne public attention is almost exclusively devoted to the struggle in the Legislative Assembly, where the new administration is attempting to pass a law for the benefit of the squatters. It is said it is now pretty evident why the O'Shanassy Ministry were so promptly expelled from office, and what the influences were which wrought that desirable event, previous to the settlement of the Land Question. A perfect rage against the government measures has been prevalent amongst the people of the interior; and monster meetings at the several centres of population have uttered unanimous reprobation of the administrators.

TREASURY EXTENSION.—The first story of the south front is now ready to receive the long pilasters, of which there will be between fifty and sixty on that front. The excavations for the west wing are nearly completed, and the foundations are being put in as fast as the work of excavation is done. The cellar under the west wing is being arched in, and preparations are nearly completed to begin the basement story of this wing. The second story of the south front is expected to be carried up before the end of the present working season.

The new bark Ephraim Williams, built by Messrs. Beall & Dixon, contractors for the stone work of the new Treasury, is now on her first trip to Washington, with some of the long pilasters for the west wing. She is freighted this trip with stone to the amount of 450 tons. Messrs. Beall & Dixon have now on the line three first class vessels, with an aggregate capacity of 1,500 tons.

A certain author said: "The most happy marriage I can picture, or imagine to myself, would be the union of a deaf mute to a blind woman."

A NORWEGIAN COLONY.—The Chicago Press learns that a colony of Norwegians arrived at Clinton, Iowa, a few days since, with a view to settlement. They have purchased lands immediately upon the line of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska railroad, some eight miles west of De Witt, to which they will move the present season. This party is to be followed by an additional number very shortly.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

CHAP. CXI.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Naval Service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

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 they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million eight hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of nautical instruments required for the use of the navy; for repairs of the same, and also astronomical instruments; and for the purchase of nautical books, maps, charts, and for making and binding the same, eighteen thousand dollars.

For printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical surveys, and astronomical observations, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the publication of the series of wind and current charts, and for defraying all the expenses connected therewith, eighteen thousand dollars.

For models, drawings, and copying; postage; freight and transportation; for working lithographic presses, including chemicals; for keeping books in order; for fuel and light; and for all other contingent expenses of the United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographic Office, eight thousand dollars.

For the wages of persons employed at the United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographic Office, viz: one lithographer, one instrument maker, two watchmen, and one porter, three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For erecting, improving, and repairs of buildings and grounds, and support of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, forty-two thousand three hundred and seven dollars and twenty cents.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, twenty-two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For preparing for publication the surveys of the late expedition to the North Pacific Ocean and the Iberian Straits, and for finishing the publication of the charts made by the late expedition for the exploration and survey of the river La Plata and tributaries, six thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

That the whole expense shall not exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

For the reappropriation of this sum, (carried to the credit of the Treasury, and the balance of the same, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.)

For the reappropriation of this sum, (carried to the credit of the Treasury, and the balance of the same, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.)

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For the reappropriation of this sum, (carried to the credit of the Treasury, and the balance of the same, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.)

For repairs of ordnance building, engine and machinery, sea-wall at Fort Norfolk, and repairs of all kinds, fifty-six thousand and ninety dollars.

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of Panama, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

Approved, March 30, 1857.

CHAP. CXIV.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the safe custody, transfer and disbursement of the Public Revenue."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the safe custody, transfer and disbursement of the Public Revenue, approved August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, be and the same is hereby so amended that each and every disbursing officer or agent of the United States entrusted to him for disbursement shall be and he is hereby required to deposit with some one of the assistant treasurers or public depositaries, and draw for the same only in favor of the persons to whom payment is to be made in pursuance of law and instructions; except when payments are to be made in some other twenty dollars, and in such cases such disbursements may be checked in his own name, stating that it is to pay small claims.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, assistant Treasurers, and public depositaries shall safely keep all moneys deposited by any disbursing officer or agent of the United States, as well as any moneys deposited by any receiver, collector, or other person which shall be the moneys of or due to the United States, and for a failure so to do shall be held guilty of the crime of embezzlement of said moneys, and subject to the punishment provided for embezzlement in the act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each and every person who shall have possession of the United States in his hands or possession to pay the same to the treasurer, the assistant treasurer, or public depositary of the United States, and take his receipt for the same, in duplicate, and forward one of them forthwith to the Secretary of the treasury, and for a failure to make such deposit, when required by the Secretary of the Treasury, or any other department, or higher officer of the treasury, the person so failing shall be held guilty of the crime of embezzlement, and subject to the punishment for that offence provided in the act to which this is an amendment.

Approved March 30, 1857.

Pioneer Book Store,

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

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

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

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

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

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

They have quite a variety of hand-made and interesting

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

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

They are also agents for Appleton's new works, to-wit: Spelling and Business Methods, Espinasse, in 2 vols., and Abridgement of the Debates of Congress, by T. H. Benton, complete in 15 vols.

Call, see, and examine.

Olympia, June 4, 1857. n.284f.

SCRIP NOTICE.

A diverse piece of scrip is now remaining in the hands of the undersigned, and he is notified that if he does not know of such persons as are notified by addressing a note to the undersigned, giving their place of residence or post office address, will have their scrip forwarded to him immediately.

W. M. WILSON, Q. M. & Com. Gen. Olympia, July 17, 1857. n.314f.

ACCOMMODATION AT

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

AWARE of the great inconvenience and expense attending the want of suitable accommodation for travellers, the undersigned has fitted up, in good style and comfortable manner, a first class HOTEL and boarding house, for the convenience of travellers from the American side, and is prepared to receive and entertain them in the most comfortable and economical manner.

It is the constant aim and endeavor of the subscriber to furnish his table with everything calculated to gratify the taste, and render the stay of guests with him agreeable and pleasant. To pleasure seekers and parties of pleasure, he is especially recommended, as he will provide in every respect for the wants of the most fastidious.

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

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

Olympia, July 21, 1857. J. J. WESTBROOK. n.364f.

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

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co., Wholesale and Retail

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

Corner Main and Second Streets, one door north of the Oregon State Bank, Seattle, Wash. Territory.

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

THE PUGET MILL CO.

CONTINUE to furnish cargoes of sawed lumber (rough or dressed, hem timber masts and spars, or short notice, at their steam saw mill at Teaklet, (H. C. Canal), Washington Territory.

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

J. P. KELLER, Agent, Teaklet.

A. J. POPE, San Francisco. Teaklet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce, A general assortment of provisions &c., may be found at the store of the Puget Mill Co., at Teaklet Hood's Canal. Apply to J. P. KELLER. Oct. 22, 1855-7ly.

W. H. WOOD, Wholesale Dealer in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINE, BRANDY, &c., &c., MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

July 10, 1857. n.331y.

THOS. LAMBERT, CHAS. POTTER, TIOS, LAMBERT & Co., General Commission Merchants and Importers of WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

Prompt attention paid to the execution of orders for all descriptions of Merchandise, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. & Front st. September 29th, 1857-n.144f.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

HAVING disposed of my entire interest in the "NON-RESISTANCE" to its former proprietor, I hereby wish to inform my numerous "debtors" and having no objection to them "a friend in need" (a friend indeed), at times when to all intents and purposes they were straggled, and unable to come up to the amount, thus reluctantly obliging me to look their accounts, that "now is the acceptable time" to make a demonstration of their gratitude. For this purpose I would now gently ask the memory of such as might otherwise be forgotten. I ask as a favor that all indebted to me attend promptly to this matter, for as I am about to leave the country, these accounts must be closed.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK, Olympia, July 31, 1857. n.356f.

MEDICAL, G. K. WILLARD, M. D., HAS REMOVED TO THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY E. SYLVESTER, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

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

G. K. WILLARD, n.201y. Olympia, April 9, 1857.

ALTA HOUSE, VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

SPEAR & MAYHEW, Vancouver, Aug. 28, 1857. n.404f.

Hair Cutting, Shampooing, &c.

NOW OPENED in Olympia, one door south of the Non-Resistant Saloon, an elegant room, "A No. 1" Barber Shop, in which the various functions of such an establishment will be satisfactorily performed, or no charge made.

A supply of fancy soaps, oils, cologne water, perfumery, &c., ready on hand and for sale. Call and be satisfied. Olympia, May 22, 1857. 20f.

United States District Court.

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

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT, At Vancouver, 2d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in August.

Associate Justice O. B. McFADDEN, presiding. At Olympia, 2d Monday in March, and 1st Monday in September.

Chief Justice EDWARD LASSER, presiding. At Coveland, 2d Monday in February, and 1st Monday in August.

Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding. The duration of the terms are limited to a period of three weeks, but may be adjourned before the expiration of that time.

By order of a majority of the Judges. Olympia, March 7, 1857. n.10015.

L. P. FISHER'S Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

No. 1714, Washington Street, up stairs, nearly opposite the corner of the Hotel de France.

L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the PIONEER & DEMOCRAT, Olympia, W. T.; Marysville Herald; Sacramento Union; Pacific Mail, Stockton; Sonora Herald; Nevada Journal; Grass Valley Telegraph; Lead Hill, Jackson; Toulon Courier; El Dorado Democrat, Placerville; San Joaquin Republican, Stockton; Columbia Gazette; Mountain Democrat, Mokelumne Hill; Shasta Courier; Mariposa Gazette; Yreka Weekly Union; Trinity Journal, Weaverville; Iowa Hill News; Volcano Ledger; Weekly Telegraph; Jackson; Sonoma County Journal; Polson Dispatch; California Mining Journal; Alameda County Gazette; Placer Courier, Yuba City; Sierra Democrat, Downieville; Humboldt Times; Oregonian, Portland, O. T.; Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.; Herald, Jacksonville, O. T.; Pacific Christian Advocate, Salem, O. T.; Polyesian, Honolulu, S. I.; Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.; Mexican Statesman, Mexico; Hongkong Register, China.

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

A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner. Sept. 1857. n.114f.

C. B. ADAMS, ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE CLAIMS, DEBTS, &c., &c., AND FOR BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.

Office: No. 563, SEVENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C. Established n. 1853.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS COMPANY.

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

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

All orders for the purchase of merchandise, books, &c., attended to with punctuality and dispatch. At the store of J. & C. E. Williams. Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856.

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

MOSIS HURD, no. 321y. Olympia, July 3, 1857.

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

THE undersigned having purchased and become sole owner of the above named Hotel, and completely renovated and remodelled the same, hereby wishes to return his sincere thanks for past patronage, and requests a continuance of like favors. Having enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the sojourn of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to set his table as well as any in the 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 applied with forage for the accommodation of animals of the travelling public. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

SILAS GALLIHER, n.234f. Olympia, Dec. 10, 1856. 4f.

New Year's Call.

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

M. LOUISSOU & CO. Olympia, Dec. 10, 1856. 4f.

PAPEP HANGINGS AND CARPETS.

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

6000 rolls French and American Borders; 2000 Dupont Velvet Carpet; 325 lbs Tapestry Brussels Carpet; 230 lbs Three-Ply Carpet; 300 lbs Superior Ingrain Carpets; 200 lbs Extra Fine Ingrain Carpet; 200 lbs Cotton and Wool Carpets; 125 lbs Star Carpets, assorted; 275 lbs Bay State Druggists; 800 lbs Oil Cloth assorted; 125 lbs Silk Damask and Brocade; 800 lbs Cotton and Worsted Damask; 4000 pair Window Shades; 375 pair Lace Curtains; 750 pair Muslin Curtains; 8000 Cornices and Curtain Bands; 325 dozen Mats, assorted; Stair Rugs, Table Covers, Glimps, Fringes &c., Wholesale and Retail, by FRANK BAKER, n. 110 & 112 Clay St., San Francisco. Orders from the country filled with care and dispatch. May 15, 1857. n.253m.

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

WILSON & DUNLAP, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND CLOTHING, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade. We have removed our stock in Olympia to the store on the corner of Main and Third streets, opposite the Pacific Hotel. We have also opened our old store at TUM WATER, Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT. One of our firm will reside constantly in San Francisco for the purpose of selecting, expressly for this market, goods which we shall be receiving by every vessel. With these facilities, and a determination to do a cash business, we are confident of being able to hold our superior inducements to cash customers. March 18, 1857. 10f.

Judicial Notice.

THE FALL TERM of the United States District Court for the first Judicial District of Washington Territory, embracing the counties of Walla Walla, Skamania, Clarke, Colville, Wabikium, and Pacific, will be held at Vancouver, on the first Monday, FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1857—Associate Justice Hon. O. B. McFADDEN, presiding. WM. KELLY, Clerk. Vancouver, August 7, 1857. n.378w.

Notice to Farmers.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase WOOL, in large or small quantities, if delivered between this date and the 20th July, in a clean, marketable condition, at his store in Olympia, for which he will pay the highest market price, and if very abundant, he will purchase at a discount. WM. RUTLEDGE, Olympia, May 29, 1857. n.274f.

COLUMBIA DINING HALL, WASHINGTON STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE GARDNER HOUSE, Portland, Oregon.

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

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

No pains will be spared by the proprietor to render it satisfactory to all who may call. It is especially arranged and furnished for the accommodation of Evening Parties of gentlemen or ladies.

ICE CREAMS Will be kept in proper season.

2nd FARMERS are respectfully invited to call with whatever they desire to sell, such as Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c., early vegetables, &c.

SPORTSMEN will please bring their Game. Good Accommodations for a few Lodgers. Portland, March 27, 1857. n.234f.

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

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

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

C. H. MASON, Proprietor. 42-31. Act. Gov. Territory Washington.

J. B. COLE, M. D., Late from San Francisco.

Offers his services as Physician and Surgeon To the people of PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

D. B. C. is Professor of OBSTETRICS, and DISEASES OF FEMALES AND CHILDREN. Please call and see him—consent will cost you nothing.

OFFICE—"METROPOLIS" HOTEL, No. 21, METROPOLIS HOTEL, Office Hours from 8 A. M. till 10 o'clock, P. M. Portland, September 27, 1856. [23 y.

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.