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POETRY.

Rhinology—A Phicopic Poem.

BY JOHN G. SAGE.

Motto: "I Nose what I know."

Hail, mighty nose! though much insulted part!
Thy praise, like thyself, shall soon be "blown."
And with the rise of Science and of Art,
Thou shalt not fill all the world shall own
That thou wert formed for nobler ends than these.
To carry speckles, take snuff and sneeze!

Hail, mighty nose! thou palace of the soul!
Thou never-fading index to the heart—
Thou bishop of our life—made to control,
With proper supervision, every part.
Aid the lord, who's unpretending lays
Would gladly prove thy worth and sing thy praise.

Thy phicologic science—that's the name—
Has had its votaries in every age,
Although, as yet, 'tis quite unknown to fame,
And we've adorned the phicologic page;
I mean to say the maxima of mankind
Assist the human nose and mind.

Which prove the mind dependent on the nose,
Just as the nose is dependent on the face;
And this dependency clearly shows
The nasal organ is the real place
Where thoughts are born, and where they always stay
Until they bribe the lips and get away!

But to the maxima—if a man's agrieved,
"His nose is out of joint," we all exclaim;
And if by any one a slight's received,
He cries, "They've bridged my nose; what a shame!"
And when a cunning deacon goes to propose
To learn the people's mind, "he counts their noses."

We say of one a little officious,
Prying and peering with unblushing face,
"He puts his nose in other people's dishes—
He'd better keep it in its proper place!"
And when a person very scornful grows,
You'll hear it said that he "turns up his nose!"

Our doctrine proved, we now proceed to show
How to determine characters at once,
That every man with certainty may know
Whether a stranger be a sage or a dunce,
Witty or dull, courtier or a fool,
Just by inspection of the person's snout!

The Roman nose betokens mainly sense,
The humble snub bespeaks the modest man,
But then, 'twill never rise to eminence,
The least aspiring of the nasal clan,
With but a moderate love of fame or self—
(We got, they say, a snubbish nose myself.)

The Aquiline proclaims the keenest wit,
"But bill of guile as any hawk—or hawk!"
The Turn-up nose—as a portent, hence write—
Is everywher a scooner and a mocker;
Some crooked end it certainly proposes—
"Don't hang your hat nor hope on turn-up noses!"

The Gilt nose is commonly a feature
One does not find on patient blood inherit;
And hence discloses, as of some the nature
Of mind and soul, as of some other "spirit!"
In meaning, therefore, is of small avail,
As to a drabby tone the sign must fall.

The Gilt nose betrays an intermeddler;
Whenever you see a gilt nose before you,
It suggests that some new opinion peddler,
Or special agent, now intends to bore you;
The very chap who, when he pricks your joint,
With hideous smile, cries, "don't you see the point?"

Observe the point?—ye Gods!—of course you do—
You see it all transparently enough,
And worse than that, he'll make you feel it too,
If you are made of penetrable stuff!
You'd better far encounter, on my word,
A tailor's needle or a tailor's sword!

BRITISH EXPLORING EXPEDITION TO THE
Hudson Bay Territory.—The Montreal
Transcript says the British Government
has fitted out an expedition to the North-
west, or Hudson Bay Territory. It is under
the command of Mr. Palliser, with
Doctor Hector as geologist, naturalist and
surgeon; Lieut. Blackstone to take mag-
netic observations, and a botanist not
named. The expedition is now in Canada,
and will proceed from the west of Lake
Superior as a starting point to the Saskat-
chewan, examining the capabilities of the
habitable portion of this great region.
Another of its duties will be to endeavor to
discover a practicable road through the
Rocky mountains as a means of communi-
cation between Vancouver's Island and
Canada.

It is stated that an artesian well
has been sunk at Toledo, Ohio; to the
depth of fourteen hundred and fifty-three
feet without obtaining a supply of water.
Gas, however, issues from the well, and it
has been suggested that possibly this may
supply the city with light, instead of em-
ploying, for this purpose, an article of arti-
ficial manufacture.

The Tribune says that Johnston of
Edinburgh, one of the most scientific geo-
graphers of his time, has just brought out a
magnificent Atlas of the United States.

Rev. Dr. Ross on Negro "Slavery."

We have been much interested in reading the discussion in the Presbyterian General Assembly, (new school) held at Cleveland, Ohio. This discussion is the more interesting because the southern clergymen have at length forsaken their old apologetic standpoint and come out boldly in the defense of the relation of master and "slave," as existing at the South. Their arguments take their Abolition brethren all aback, and after losing their astonishment on seeing venerable Christian ministers stand up and defend "slavery," they begin to look into the subject, and do not find it so horrible after all. The southern ministers, too, have the advantage of the northern ones in courtesy and Christian gentleness. For instance, what can be imagined more genial than the following, from the opening of the Rev. Dr. Ross of Ala?

Brethren, my object is not to make a speech, but if I may by the grace of God throw some oil on the troubled wave that is before me, I shall have attained my object, which is peace. Some brother said yesterday, when I remarked that I wanted to throw oil on the water, that he supposed it would be the oil of vitriol? (Laughter.) No, my brethren, it will be sweet oil—(Laughter) otter oil—roses—on one point, I had no desire to come to this General Assembly. I had within a very few brief weeks consigned to the grave the good, and the brilliant, and the beautiful—my only daughter; and my beloved people told me to go away from that green grave—green in its freshness and not in the flowers and in the verdure of grass; to go away and find in travel some withdrawal of mind from the buried dead. And you can well appreciate that I am in no mood for painful strife. But let that pass, I have no right to thrust too much of this feeling upon you.

My brethren, I speak all in love to you on this subject, and always have done so; and when I go away from this beautiful city I do not apprehend that I shall go away with a single unkind feeling toward me. The great fact of my life is that everybody loves me, the men love me, the women love me, the boys love me, the girls love me, and the slaves love me; and many persons have told me again and again that they loved me because I had given them this Bible view of slavery. One brother whom I met here in this General Assembly said, "Brother Ross, your heart is much better than your tongue." And another brother—one of your most bitter and uncompromising abolitionists—took me by the hand and said, "Well brother Ross, I am astonished that I love you so much!" Now, my brethren, I shall not make a speech, but I shall only endeavor to take a man of straw out of your way.

In course of his speech, Dr. Ross read the following extract from a letter he had written to Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia—

"Many of your most pious men, soundest scholars, and sagacious observers of providence, have been led to study the Bible more faithfully in the light of the times. And they are reading it more and in harmony with the views which have been reached by the highest southern minds; to wit: That the relation of master and slave is sanctioned by the Bible; that it is a relation belonging to the same category as those of husband and wife, parent and child, master and apprentice, waster and hireling; that the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, were ordained in Eden, for man as man, and modified after the fall; while the relation of slavery, as a system of labor is only one form of the government ordained of God over fallen and degraded man; that the evils in the system are the same evils of oppression we see in the relation of husband and wife, and all other forms of government; that slavery as a relation suited to the more degraded, or the more ignorant or helpless types of a sunken humanity, is like all government intended as the proof of the curse of such degradation and at the same time to elevate and bless; that the relation of husband and wife, being for man, as man, will ever be over him; while slavery will remain so long as God sees it best, as a controlling power over the ignorant, the more degraded and helpless; and that, when he sees it for the good of the country, he will cause it to pass away, if the slave can be elevated to liberty and equality, political and social, with his master, in that country; or out of that country, if such elevation can not be given therein, but which result must be left to the unfoldings of the Divine will, in harmony with the Bible, and not to a newly discovered dispensation. These facts are vindicated in the Bible and Providence."

If Dr. Ross had been a little more explicit in his remarks and shown that this "slavery" only applied to the negro race, his definition as above would have been perfect. Though Dr. Ross does not exactly tell us whether he thinks this inequality, yet we infer from a subsequent part of his speech that he considers it natural or created. He says—

What does God say to the negro slave?—Does he tell him to ask to be sent back to heathen Africa? No. Does he give him authority to claim a created quality and unalienable right, to be on a level with the white man in civil and social relations? No. To ask the first would be to ask a great evil. To claim the second, is to demand a natural and moral impos-

sibility. No. God tells him to seek none of these things. But he commands him to know the facts in his case, as they are in the Bible, and have ever been, and ever will be in Providence—that he is not the white man's equal—that he can never have his level—that he must not claim it—but, that he can have, and ought to have, and must have, all of good in his condition as a slave until God may reveal a higher happiness for him in some other relation than that he must have to the Anglo-American.

We have never seen a better statement of the claims of "the golden rule" upon the relations of whites to negroes than the following. It is in Dr. Ross' happiest style, and it ought to be sufficient to set at rest the consciences of many good people who are sometimes troubled upon this point: Jamaica, sir, to say nothing of St Domingo, is an illustration of your theory of the golden rule in negro emancipation. You tell the Southern master—that, all he would expect or desire, if he were a slave, he must do unto his bondsman,—that he must not pause to ask whether the relation to master and slave be ordained of God or not. No! You tell him if he would expect or desire liberty if he were a slave—that settles the question, as to what he is to do? He must let his bondsman go free. Yes, that is what you teach; because the moment you put in the word ought, and say—all that you ought to expect or desire, i. e., all that you know God commands you to expect or desire in your relations to men, as established by him, that do to them. Sir, when you thus explain the golden rule, then your argument against slaveholding, so far as founded on this rule, is at once arrested—it is stopped short in its full career—it has to wait for a reinforcement of fact, which may never come up.

For suppose the fact to be that the relation of master and slave is one mode of the government ordained of God? Then, sir, the master knowing that fact, and knowing what the slave, as a slave, ought to expect or desire, he, the master, then fulfills the Golden Rule, when he does that unto his slave which, in similar circumstances, he ought to expect to be done unto himself. Now comes the question of questions on this subject. And without hesitation I reply—The Golden Rule decides that question yes or no, absolutely and perfectly, as God's word or providence shows that the good of the family, the community, the State, requires that the slave is or is not to be set free and made equal. That as God reveals it settles the question.

Let the master then see to it how he hears God's word as to that good. Let him see to it how he understands God's providence as to that good. Let him see to it that he make no mistake as to that good. For God will not hold him guiltless, if he will not hear what he tells him as to that good. God will not justify him if he has a bad conscience, or blunders in his philosophy. God will punish him if he fails to bless his land, by letting the bond go free when he ought to emancipate. And God will punish him if he brings a curse upon his country, by freeing his slave when he ought not to give him liberty.

So, then the Golden Rule does not, of itself, reveal to man at all what are his relations to his fellow men; but tells him what he is to do when he already knows them.

So, then, you, sir, cannot be permitted to tell the world that this rule must emancipate all the negro slaves in the United States—no matter how unprepared they may be—no matter how degraded—no matter how unlike, and unequal, to the white man, by creation—no matter if it be a natural and moral impossibility—no matter—the Golden Rule must emancipate—by authority of the first sentiments of the Declaration of Independence, and by obligation of the great law of liberty—the intuitional consciousness of the internal light!

No. The Rule, as said, pre-supposes that he who is required to obey it, does already know the relations in which God has placed him, and the respective duties in those conditions. Has God, then, established the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, master and slave?—Yes. Then the command comes. It says to the husband:—To aid you in your known obligation to your wife—to give you a lively sense of it—suppose yourself to be the wife; whatsoever, therefore, you ought in that condition, to expect, or desire, that, as husband, do unto your wife. It says to the parent:—Imagine yourself the child; and whatsoever, that, as parent, do unto your child. It says to the master:—Put yourself in the place of your slave; and whatsoever you ought, in that condition, to expect, or desire, that, as master, do unto your slave. Let husband, parent, master, know his obligations from God, and obey the Rule.

The discussions in Cleveland will do great good, and if Dr. Ross should only become the Hugh Miller of ethnology, to reconcile the apparent contradictions between science and Revelation which erroneous interpretations have caused, he would achieve for his race and the world a benefit which cannot be estimated. The following may be of interest to our readers, as it is the document formerly drawn up to define the position of the southern church upon the "slavery" question.

THE POSITION OF THE SOUTHERN CHURCH DEFINED.
We do not believe that the system of

American slavery as an appointment of God, stands precisely in all respects upon the same footing with the family relation, with that of husband and wife—parent and child.

But, upon the contrary, this system differs from the family relation, both with respect to the date of its origin, the nearness and sacredness of its relations, the nature of its continuation.

The relation of master and slave did not exist from the beginning, as did that of the family relation, nor do we believe that it will continue to the end.

But Slavery does exist by driven ordination and recognition, for wise purposes, to be overruled for his glory, in the elevation, civilization and final redemption of the African race. Sin cannot be predicated on the relation itself, but on the abuse of that relation. It stands in the same category with the family relation in the fact that it is ordained of God, in the sense above explained, and in the fact that, like the family relation, it is a subject of divine legislation. When we say that the slaveholding relation "is right," we do not mean to say that every system of Slavery is right as it may have existed in other ages and in other countries, but only as it now exists with us, and under all the circumstances in which we are now placed. When we say "it is right," for our churches to hold slaves under the present circumstances, we mean to say that they are acting consistently with the spirit and letter of the gospel, in so doing. And were we to adopt the contrary, as the resolutions under consideration would have us assert, to wit: that we hold slaveholding to be wrong—it would place us before the world as destitute not only of the spirit of Christianity, but as being bereft of every principle of moral honesty. We believe that the slave is not prepared for freedom; that to give it to him now under all the circumstances would be to best, either for master or slave.

We believe that Freedom is better than Slavery, where men are prepared to appreciate it, that Slavery is better than Freedom under certain circumstances, just as it is with human governments. Our American republicanism may be the best form of government for us, but under present circumstances it might be a great curse to Russia or Mexico.

F. A. Ross, P. R. Grattan, Henry Matthews, G. W. Hutchins, R. M. Morrison, Robt. F. Lea, C. M. Atkinson, A. C. Dickerson, J. W. K. Handy, W. E. Caldwell, E. R. McLean, T. H. Cleland, Jno. B. Logan, J. W. Cleland, Geo. M. Crawford, Jas. G. Hamner, A. H. H. Boyd, Robt. McLain, F. R. Gray, Gideon S. White.

THE ELECTIONS IN MEXICO.—By the last news from Mexico we learn that the Presidential election—though not determined—was progressing favorably for Gen. Comonfort. This is an encouraging omen for the future peace and prosperity of the Republic. It was a matter of extreme doubt whether the people of Mexico were sufficiently enlightened and sufficiently independent of the priesthood to re-elect to the Presidency a man whose chief aim has been to establish the supremacy of the State over the church, and to break down that exorbitant and unwholesome power which the latter has nowhere more arrogantly exercised than in the Mexican Republic.

Mr. Gough has gone into mourning for the acknowledged failure of the Maine liquor law. He writes—"The Maine law is a dead letter everywhere. Drowned, like poor Ophelia, but not of 'too much water.' The fact is, temperance is a matter of education; it is not to be forced into people's houses, either on high or low service. Unlike the new river, temperance is not to be turned on 'from the Maine.'"

The New York Sunday Mercury of May 25, reiterates the statement made by that journal last week, that the Burdell murder was perpetrated by two assassins, who entered the house by the back window; and asserts, in addition, that evidence to prove this theory will be forthcoming. The motive is also said to have been revenge for an injury, and on the part of one of the assassins, an honorable one.

AN ORIGINAL.—Some folks can write, and some folks can't. Those who can't would do well to take as "copy" the following letter, written by Mr. P. Wicker to the editor of the Niles Enquirer, who was so rash as to ask for "them subscription:—

tenny wondy, nu York.
Novm the 10 18 fifty 6.

nr edyturo you mis it for sending for money now for I hante got none.
the fax is i got pizened this fat & hante don a stich of work for moron 4 weeks I spose I wur pizened by ivory or shumeak.
iue in a nauful way my boddy big gers a barrill and my feet luk lyke a koppel of nigger babize they is swelled so and luk so black.

I ete som wild parsonips for dinner this morning & theyse cramping me offally yourn lit deth and well wisher
Preserved wicker.

N b you don't kuo of nothin wots good for pizen i spose duz ye.
The foregoing has been especially selected as a lesson of exercise for the Washington Republican.

SKETCH OF GENERAL WALKER.—Appropos of China, it may be mentioned that Lord Elgin's Secretary, Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, has an article, but without his name, in the May number of Blackwood, recounting a portion of his late experience in Central America. In the course of the article, which is a very interesting one, Mr. Oliphant thus describes the filibustering chief:—

In stature General Walker is but little over five feet four. His features are described as coarse and impassive; his square chin and long jaw denote character, but his lips are full and his mouth is not well formed; his eyes are universally spoken of as the most striking feature in his face—of a singularly light grey, they are so large and fixed that in a daguerrotype the eyelid is scarcely visible. His manner is remarkably self-possessed, and some of his most intimate friends, who have been with him through the most trying scenes in his Nicaraguan experiences, have assured me, that under no circumstances have they ever observed him to change countenance, even to laugh, or to utter in the smallest degree his slow and precise mode of diction.

He is at all times taciturn, and when he does speak, it is directly to the point. He manifests a contemptuous indifference to danger, without being reckless, and altogether seems better qualified to inspire confidence and respect among lawless men, than to shine in civilized society. He is ascetic in his habits, and his career hitherto has shown him to be utterly careless of acquiring wealth.

Highly ambitious, it is but due to him to say that his aspirations, however little in accordance with the moral code in vogue at the present day, are beyond riches. Like Louis Napoleon, he has a fixed faith in the star of his destiny, and like him he will doubtless be branded by the civilized nations of Europe as an unprincipled adventurer or a heaven-born hero, according as he fails or succeeds in daring enterprise."

Gen. HENNINGSEN, recently Gen. Walker's right lower, and one of the fugitives from Nicaragua, is a remarkable man. He is a native of England, of German parentage. At the age of seventeen he took part in the Carlist war in Spain, and distinguished himself in many dashing exploits. His career was stopped by capture, and he was released on parole, promising that he would not serve again during the war. His impressions of Spain he embodied in a book, "Twelve Months in Spain." He next served a campaign with the Russian army in the Caucasus, and, says the New York Post, wrote some "Revelations of Russia," which were re-produced in the United Service Magazine. He also joined the Hungarians in their struggle against the Austrians. His attention was then turned to the subject of improvements in his farm, and upon his arrival in this country he superintended the construction of the first machine ever made here. He also devoted much time to literature, and wrote, among other books, "The White Slave," a picture of Russian serfdom. His books have obtained a considerable circulation, and more substantial advantages seem to have attended the use of his pen than that of his sword. His foreign service has brought him abundance of fame apparently, but very little beside. His services in Nicaragua under Walker are familiar to our readers, and probably the most lucky incident in his whole life is his escape from the Costa Rican forces with a whole skin.

LETTING DOWN THE ANTI-CRUCIFIX.—The elegant Miss Mason, whose father had made a splendid fortune as an enterprising draper and tailor, appeared at a magnificent entertainment in royal apparel. With that fastidious exclusiveness for which the latest comers into fashionable circles are the most remarkable, she refused various offers of introduction, as she did not wish to extend the number of her acquaintances; "her friends were few and very select."

The beautiful Miss Taylor, radiant with good natured smiles, and once well acquainted with Miss Mason when they went to the public school in William street, N. Y., together, noticed the hauteur of her ancient friend, who was determined not to recognize one who would only remind her of her former low estate. But Miss Taylor, the rogue, as clever as she was pretty, determined to bring her up with a short turn, and not submit to being snubbed by one whose ancestral associations were not better than her own. Watching her chance when the laughing young lady was in the midst of her set, Miss Taylor walked up, and with smiles of winning sweetness, remarked:—

"I have been thinking, my dear Miss Mason, that we ought to exchange names."
"Why, indeed?"
"Because my name is Taylor, and my father was a mason, and your name is Mason, but your father was a tailor."
There was a scene then, but there was no help for it. The little Miss Taylor had the pleasure of saying a very cute thing, which was soon repeated in the ears of a dozen circles, and the wits wished to see her, but the proud Miss Mason bit her lips in silence.

Dr. Brandreth has not only conceived the project of completing, at his own expense, the Washington Monument, but has deliberately resolved to devote the proceeds of his business, amounting to \$10,000 yearly, to the consummation of the work.—Exchange.
A pretty good advertisement of his pills!

From the Ashtabula Sentinel. An Hour with the Mormons.

A few days ago a party of the Latter Day Saints—a part of a fresh importation of eight hundred from the old world—were encamped around about the Cleveland depot, waiting for Monday morning and the cars, to pursue their journey to Salt Lake. Unlike most parties of western emigrants, a large proportion of these was of the gentler sex. Generally, the women were not what an American would call handsome, or even good looking; but judging from the demonstrations of affection on the part of some of their male companions, they must have been perfect Dutch and English beauties. But there were some among them as pretty, fair-haired and blue-eyed as any of our own Ohio girls. They were accompanied by fathers of brothers, or may be lovers—going through hardships and fatigues, to prostitution and degradation, quite sufficient to make heroes and heroines of themselves.

The men, for the most part sleepy, ignorant, mallet-head looking wretches, with some oily-tongued priests or elders who had charge of the drove, lounging about the cars, squatting down on the rails, leaning against the sides of the houses, talking to strangers a little now and then, and always and everywhere, and all over smelling horribly of tobacco, sweat and beer; while the women, or some of them, were engaged in cooking provisions either in the shanties of the Irish or out doors on the hill side. There were not many children with them. One rather old man, an Englishman, was sitting on the platform of a car looking very doleful. Some one asked him what he was going to Salt Lake for. He said a quarter section of Government land, and was advised to separate himself and family from the rest, when they got to Iowa, and settle there, thus preventing his girls from experiencing the practical part of that hideous "religion," whose first and chief prophet was a common bar-room loafer. He should like to do that, and his youngest girl and Bart would like to do that, too. Who was Bart? Some one asked. Oh, he was going to marry his youngest girl when they got settled. He was going to please his family; he didn't believe in the religion, he said, but his family were about half crazy on the subject, and he sold out his business—he was in the entery trade in a small way—and came with them; and here he was. How much of a family had he got? Only two girls, between eighteen and thirty years of age. He had a wife once, and one wife was as much as a man could take care of; he didn't believe in the religion much himself, he repeated; he was going along because his family were determined to go anyhow. He had money enough to buy a quarter section there, (pointing toward sundown)—they should like to do that indeed; but his oldest daughter was stubborn and would go, and ruled the other one, and the other one ruled him, and there he was, and he expected to go through.

The old fellow let us into these little domestic confidences with an air of great modestness, leaving the impression that his "family" consisted principally of a very self-willed, tolerably antiquated daughter. While this conversation was in progress, a little knot of bystanders had gathered around, as bystanders are very apt to do, and some of them were preparing to put the man through another course of questions, when one of the smooth-faced elders who were mousing around among the crowd, breaking up conversations with any of their people by one pretext and another, here slipped up the steps and invited our friend into the car. Presently the elder came and stood at the door, and looking down on the crowd, scraped his hand over his jaw very much as one would suppose Mr. Flintwick would do, when meditating giving "A ferry, my woman!" a dose of throttle. The counterpart of mistress A. ferry in appearance, though certainly not in spirit, stood behind the elder looking over his shoulder. "Somebody, who was hidden by somebody else in the crowd, asked him if he had ever been in Utah? Yes. Well, was it true that Brigham Young had forty wives? This the elder contemptuously refused to answer. "How many did he have; then?" "Tell them its none of their business," said the woman behind him; but he did not tell them so; and when some one inquired how many wives he had, he turned round and went into the car—the woman saying to him again, in a shriller key than before, "Tell them its none of their business."

Gipsy hats, such as Italian street organ grinding girls wear, were quite common with the Dutch girls; and really, fastened under the chin with a dirty ribbon, and shading the swarthy cheeks, spreading out umbrella-like over the greasy, blue-speckled dresses and fat, weather-tanned faces, there needed only to have been a few trees, a small sprinkling of rain, thunder and lightning, and night, of course, to make one think one was in a gipsy camp. There were plenty among the older she proselytes to Mormonism in the crowd who would have passed for natural Meg Merrills.

The Dresden Telegraph announces the birth of a calf with eight legs, in that town. Calves with two legs, are quite common in this neighborhood.

The editor of a newspaper at Perth feeling challenged, coolly replied that any fool might give a challenge, but that two fools were needed for a fight.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1857.

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

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

The Late Election—Personal Defections do not affect the Progress of Democracy.

Up to the time of the present writing, we are without full returns of the late Territorial election. The result in neither Chehalis or Walla-walla have been officially reported, and discrepancies may exist in others as compared with previously published reports. In Cowlitz county, we are told, that through some illegality in the organization of the board of judges and clerks in one precinct, where Gov. STEVENS had received nearly all the votes, the election there has been declared invalid—thus giving Mr. ABERNETHY a majority of two in that county. In one of the precincts in Slaughter county it is alleged, that one of the judges of the election was ineligible, on the ground that he was not a resident voter, in consequence of which it is intimated that an effort will be made to have the vote of that precinct set aside, or contest the right of Mr. A. A. DENNY to a seat in the Council. For some unknown cause, no poll books were opened in Oak Harbor precinct, Island county, which, in some measure, will account for the meagre majority received there by Gov. STEVENS. As heretofore stated, the election in Slaughter county between three of the opposing candidates for representatives, resulted in a tie. So also in Pacific, where Messrs. BRISCOE and VAN CLEAVE, both good democrats, opposed each other, (there being no black republican there that cared about being defeated.) Both of the above gentlemen have heretofore been members of the House, and either will make a good representative. A new election in those counties has been ordered. Mr. BRADSHAW, black rep., has been elected to the House from Clallam county.

Next week, we hope to be able to give our readers full returns—at least as soon as they are officially received, a table of the result will be prepared. We feel safe in saying, however, that the vote for delegate in the Territory, will be at least 1600, and that Gov. STEVENS' majority will be between 450 and 475—more than double that received by either of his predecessors. That the result of that election was as unexpected as it has been overwhelming to the hopes of the learned, accomplished and astute members of the black republican party, as well as many disaffected, pretended democrats, their mournful, rueful countenances, elongated visages, general ill-humor, or stolid sulky silence, bears ample testimony. But it also illustrates how little these admirers of ivory, set in ebony, lamp black and ivorol—these disappointed, disaffected, time-serving sycophants, really know concerning the feelings, sentiments and incentives that govern the honest masses of the people—the democracy. The result is in no wise dubious or mysterious. The rank and file of the party have taken the management of their political affairs into their own keeping, and have plainly indicated to the would be masters and oracles who would fain assume the prerogatives of selecting their candidates for office, and of manufacturing to order public sentiment, applicable to the various localities throughout the Territory, that their intrinsic labors are no longer desirable, and can be disposed of.

A majority of the members elect to the Council and House of Representatives at the late election, we have every reason to believe, will eschew all fusionism, regardless of the nature or manner in which it may present itself. We have not the remotest idea that there has been a sufficiency of "pizzanactims" elected as democrats who, by joining the black republicans, can possibly secure a fusion majority in either branch of the legislature. We have no fears that with an ostensible democratic majority in the next assembly, that fusionism will control its legislative action, as has been the case on one or two previous occasions. Duplicitous and double-dealing has received a severe rebuke at the late election. The democracy have become tired of electing political knaves, thimble riggers and selfish, aspiring spoolmen to office, whose professions do not at all comport with their practices. And we presume that the mass of the party in some of the counties feel somewhat as did the Frenchman, who dandled a beautiful child on his knee until something unpleasant occurred, when he expressed himself as being "very much disgust."

In neither of the preceding struggles for the election of a delegate to Congress, were there such unscrupulous means resorted to for the defeat of the nominees of the democracy, as were brought to bear against Gov. STEVENS. Eschewing the discussions of the principles which divides the democratic from the black republican party, the

canvass was conducted by the opposition on grounds of private griefs and personal hostility. Each county had its cue, and the key furnished for its operations, and no misrepresentations were too gross, no falsehoods too palpable, and no slanders too base, to be resorted to and used to procure the defeat of the democratic candidate. With the opposition, the contest partook of a species of desperation—as if life or death depended on the result. And it is worthy of remark, in this connection, that whilst several up-start, penny-whistle pretended democrats, and aspirants themselves for the delegateship, (a position which the people never for a moment dreamed of electing them to), exerted themselves throughout the canvass to defeat the candidate of the democracy—that, on the other hand, such members of the party as could creditably, and with honor, represent the people of the Territory in the Congress of the United States, took an active and efficient part, not only for the election of Gov. STEVENS to Congress, but for the whole local ticket, wherever nominations were made.

For the very decisive and handsome majority which the Territory has given for delegate, is Gov. STEVENS indebted to the true, real, genuine, democracy, whose ranks have, within the last year or eighteen months, received no small permanent accessions—not in the shape of "nigger shriekers" or "out" and "lat" mongrels—but of honest, intelligent former old line whigs. And whilst they nobly came up to the work, many pretended democrats that we know of, were busily engaged in tampering with the wavering, and appealing to the personal feelings and private prejudices of members of all parties, with a hope to defeat the nominee of our party.

To the tried, unflinching members of the democratic household, as well as to such recreants as abandon the cause when the "tug of war" approaches, we earnestly commend an attentive perusal of the following, from the Indianapolis (In.) Sentinel:

"The teachings of the past ought to be sufficient to demonstrate the fact that the principles and policy of the Democratic party cannot be overthrown by the defection or treachery of any of its members, no matter how high may have been their position in it, extended their influence or great their ability. Neither does the life of the party, or its continuance depend upon the mere identity of men with it. If its prominent leaders or members pass away, the party does not die with them, but its principles and policy still live. The party did not die with Jefferson, its great founder and originator, nor did the defections from it in his day check its onward career. Under the administrations of Madison and Monroe its march was onward, and its policy gave progress, prosperity and power to the country. The defection of prominent and influential men during the administration of Jackson, it was thought and prophesied, would have divided and overturned the party, but they did not even make a ripple upon the surface of the stream in its onward flow. Van Buren, with all his influence and ability, in his defection, only defeated the Democratic candidate for the Presidency; that was all, its policy still controlled and governed that of the nation.

As it has been in the past so will it be in the future. At all times weak men, unstable men, selfish, aspiring men, corrupt men, and those who assume the possession of more virtue, honesty and ability than their fellows, will be found who will leave their party associations, to find in an opposite party preference or position which they are unlit to obtain in their own, or to satisfy a restlessness for place, which to secure they will sacrifice principles and friends.

We see these facts illustrated in our own experience. Look at the Jim Lanes, the Ellises, the Maues, the Mortons, and a number of that ilk in our own State, who within the past few years have deserted the Democratic party and its principles with the hope to find a reward and compensation in the loves and fishes of Ku-Nothingism, Fusionism, or its last development, Black Republicanism. Democratic principles and policy survived these defections, and their treachery most signally failed in its object. The vanity of men in their influence and ability often leads them to founder upon that quicksand. The almost innumerable failures of men who expected that their influence or ability would destroy the party by their defection, should be a lesson to those who are about to wreck upon the same rock.

Under Democratic rule our country has achieved its present greatness. The policy of the nation is but the policy of the Democratic party. Its history is identified with its principles, policy and measures. Such will be the future. A temporary defeat may for a moment check its progress, but it will only be to gather more strength in the returning wave which will bear it onward.

From the days of Jefferson the opposition have ever been predicting the ruin of the Democratic party. They have ever heralded anticipated defections, schisms and divisions, but whenever a battle is to be fought it displays an united and invincible front. It will ever be so. Its principles will ever be victorious and its policy will ever govern the country, for they are the basis upon which rest the security and progress of a government based upon popular sovereignty and public will.

Our readers can supply the names marked thus with those of such persons in our own Territory that may suggest themselves, and be deemed applicable.

"Absurd then is it to think that the defection of a few men, great or small, from the Democratic ranks, will stay its progress or defeat its mission. Its ridiculousness is the more apparent, when we look at similar developments in the past. What has been will be, with the same results."

SPEECH OF THE REV. DR. ROSS, ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—Over two years ago, it will be remembered, we published an excellent and able speech delivered by Rev. Dr. Ross, of Tennessee, on the slavery question, delivered before the New School Presbyterian General Assembly, sitting at Buffalo, N. Y. The question of slavery was then convulsing that church, north and south, and has been the stumbling block upon which it has recently split and divided.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found an eminently able speech from the same gentleman, delivered before the General Assembly of the same church recently in session at Cleveland, Ohio. Although Dr. Ross has been a slave-holder himself to the amount, it is said, of \$40,000, he emancipated them several years since. We ask for his speech an attentive perusal by all parties. Although the church of which he is a member, has recently been divided, north and south—the members of the former refusing all further communion or fellowship with the latter—the southern wing, in a spirit of moderation and liberality, propose to establish the church anew on a national basis—recognizing, without distinction, members in all States of the union.

The last Oregon Statesman is disposed to be somewhat severe at the expense of the feelings of the relatives of a dead man, because of the manner and phraseology adopted by us in the publication of an obituary some weeks since. The editor of the Statesman has an unquestionable right to publish all such notices, or ought else, precisely as he pleases.

We are not prepared to say that we have a more acute knowledge of the bereavement which is supposed to pervade the family circle, (particularly when an unfortunate member thereof is removed by a death of violence) than has the editor of the Statesman; but in the instance under consideration we have preferred our own mode of conveying sad intelligence to the fraternal and maternal roof, and will leave it for others to determine, who has been actuated by the most generous impulses in the premises.

"Louisiana Penitentiary."—The editor of the Baton Rouge Advocate, describing a recent visit thither, details numerous improvements in the management of the State Penitentiary. Instead of being served in their cells, the prisoners are now seated at long tables, where they take their meals from the common supply, as if at an hotel. The saving in provisions is already perceptible. Light iron bedsteads are also soon to be substituted for floor mattresses; all which, it is believed, will conduce to the health of the convicts. The Advocate adds:

On Tuesday the looms turned out about 6,000 yards of cloth. In addition to those now in operation, one hundred others have been ordered, and will be at work by the 1st of October, when double the above quantity of cloth will be daily turned out. Mr. Pike estimates that the factory will consume over 5,000 bales of cotton per annum.

The foundry is to be rebuilt forthwith. The labor on which will be done by unemployed convicts, and the cost will be trifling. A great institution is the Louisiana Penitentiary.

Perhaps the benighted "nigger-bredren" of this extreme north-west corner, who read nothing except the N. Y. Tribune, National Era, and "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are not aware that the South is "getting a good ready on," preparatory to being unceremoniously kicked out of the Union by northern fanaticism, priestcraft, witchcraft, &c.

We would inform them, however, thro' their neighbors, that whilst the north is plotting treason against the constitution and the Union, the South is erecting every species of manufacturing establishments, and making preparations to carry on their own merchant trade, with their own shipping. The most improved breeds of sheep, the Peruvian Llama, are being imported into the southern States in large quantities, and it would seem that the southern people are determined to be their own manufacturers when circumstances shall require it. We will venture the assertion that the manufacturing convicts in the Louisiana penitentiary, are as well treated, fed, clothed and comfortably provided for, as a majority of the "deroted" in the northern rag factories.

Nicaragua.—It is reported that advices have been received in San Francisco, addressed to the Nicaragua Agency in that city, to the effect that the Transit Route is to be immediately opened. The people of California will hail this intelligence with peculiar pleasure, holding out as it does the prospect of a reduction in the prices of travel between that city and the East.

Insanity.

A few months since, the crazy editor of the New York Tribune was badly "sold" by a crazy Frenchman named EUGENE BARNIER, late a resident of this Territory, of perhaps a year's standing, and who, under an assumed name, (which we have forgotten), and the assumed title of "French Consul for Puget Sound," succeeded, through a characteristic crazy communication, in enlisting the sympathies and a favorable notice from the great Mogl of niggerism. The assumed "French Consul" pretended to have been robbed by the Indians in the late war, of much valuable property, and was after Congress, with a "sharp stick," for redress in the shape of "money," concerning which, for reasons set forth, Greeley expressed grave doubts as to his success. Now we have no fault to find because one crazy man chooses to "sell" another, (and the joke is duly appreciated where known), but inasmuch as his followers claim for him (Greeley) that he knows almost everything, he should have known that Puget Sound has never been deemed of sufficient importance to be honored with an accredited consul of any kind, from any foreign country. And for his further information, we would state that his "French Consul" took "French leave" of a volunteer company, and finally of the Territory, on learning that it had been announced that certain French exiles and fugitives had permission to return to their native country.

We are led to refer to this matter at this time, only because we believe somebody else has been trying his hand at humbugging the editor of the Tribune. The following "Plea for the Indians," by "John Beeson" (who is he, or where does he live?) is certainly too ridiculous, too laughable to be intended for sober earnest. We are of opinion that "Z. Paddock, Binghamton, N. Y.," has either "run a saw" on the Tribune, or else that both he and Beeson are infernal scoundrels, in partnership in getting up a collection of stereotyped libels and slanders upon the people of this and Oregon Territory, concerning the conduct of the late Indian war. But it is altogether too "rich" to be serious. Only think of it! "A Plea for the Indians, with Facts and Features of the Late War in Oregon," and the perusal thereof finished in a few hours! Well, if the "perusal" was not "finished" at telegraph speed, the "handle" is no index to the "pitcher."

Prepare to read and weep: A PLEA FOR THE INDIANS.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR—I received, a few hours since, and have just finished the perusal of "A Plea for the Indians, with Facts and Features of the Late War in Oregon, by John Beeson." The details of these "facts," and the presentation of these "features," have moved my heart to its very center. I should doubtless have been less affected by them had I entertained any doubt of their truthfulness. Indeed, could I now doubt, it would be a great relief to me. That the posterity of the Pilgrims, and the descendants of the signers and adopters of the Declaration of Independence, should be guilty of such wicked injustice as has been, according to the showing of this book, perpetrated upon the poor Indians, humbles me as an American to the very dust. I am dishonored; I am wounded in the house of my friends. But I cannot doubt. For, apart from the air of candor and fidelity everywhere traceable in the whole performance, I am personally and well acquainted with the author, and know him to be morally incapable of intentional misrepresentation. I know him, too, to be calm, deliberate and discriminating; in a word, to be intellectually incapable of committing any very material error. And yet I must—I will hope that unreported because unknown facts might have given a less appalling aspect to this picture. But, making all the allowance which the charity of my heart and the love of my country oblige me to make, there is still enough left on the dismal canvass to crimson the cheek of an American with shame. And will not God avenge for these things? He certainly has no attribute that will incline him to take part with us in oppression and robbery! We must cease to do evil and learn to do well; we must deal justly and love mercy, if we would not provoke or perpetuate his frowns. But I grogue; I took up my pen simply to ask my countrymen to procure and read this book. It contains facts that ought to be known; because, if known, the remedy would be almost certainly applied. A civilized people, a Christian nation, could not allow such atrocities to be committed, with the means of prevention at command.

Z. PADDOCK, Binghamton, N. Y., June 18.

OCCIDENTAL MESSENGER.—We received last week the 6th No. of the paper bearing the above name, hailing from Oregon. The Messenger is published by HALL & GILLIS, L. P. HALL, Editor—at \$4 per annum, in advance, or \$5 at the expiration of the year. The No. before us is well filled with editorials, communications and selections, and takes strong pro-slavery ground in the adoption of a constitution for the future State of Oregon. We like the terms of the paper much better than any of a less grade. Oregon can now boast of eight weekly newspapers.

POSTSCRIPT.

Another Indian Attack and Murder. Just as we are getting our paper to press, an express arrived here from Whidby's island, conveying to us the painful intelligence of another attack by the Northern Indians, attended, as these affairs always are, with the usual accompaniment of savage barbarity and brutal atrocities. Heretofore, the depredations of these murderous wretches have elicited but little interest and caused still less sympathy; probably from the fact that the unfortunate victims were generally strangers to this community. In this instance, however, it has resulted in the death of one universally respected, an old resident of the country, and a man generally esteemed by the citizens of the Territory—in the death of ISAAC N. EBEL, formerly collector of customs.

The particulars, as near as we can learn them, are somewhat as follows: On Wednesday last, about 12 o'clock at night, and after all had retired for the night, a party of northern Indians came on to the premises of Col. Ebel, who, immediately upon learning the fact, and in accordance with the laws of our Territory, ordered them off. This they peremptorily refused. After vainly expostulating with them for some time, not having sufficient force to eject them from the premises, he threatened to let loose a savage dog, and was in the act of starting to put his threat into execution, when he was fired upon by several of the party, and, from an inspection of the body subsequently, it is supposed, fell lifeless to the ground. Hearing the report of firearms, and too well knowing what probably had happened, the inmates of the house, at which were stopping Mr. Corless, U. S. Marshal, and wife, and the family of Mr. E., consisting of his wife and three or four children, were instantly aroused, and, favored by the darkness, made good their escape through a back window, to the house of Mr. Hill, about half a mile distant. Here, the fugitives, almost dead with fear, gave the alarm, when a party, consisting of the two Hills, Corless and Crosbie, as well as perhaps, some others, instantly armed themselves, and returned to the scene of death. On arriving there, the body of Mr. Ebel was found near the end of the porch, with the head severed therefrom, and, as the same was not found, it has undoubtedly been carried off as an evidence and trophy of their barbarian valor. The Indians, however, had already made good their escape.

A party of men started next morning in pursuit, and an express was also sent to inform the officers of the Active of the occurrence, and to request her assistance and protection. A number of Northern Indians found elsewhere on the island were immediately taken into custody by the citizens, and it was said that unless the criminal parties were overtaken on yesterday, and brought back, these were to expiate with death the crimes of their guilty brethren—so enraged were the people of the island at this unhappy affair.

Although several shots were fired at the parties before mentioned in attempting to make their escape, none, we believe, sustained any injury. The escape of any one of the party was almost miraculous, particularly so that of Mrs. Corless, who, we are informed, by some means had become separated from the others. Two shots were fired at her while noiselessly endeavoring to step through the back window, as before stated. To the darkness of the night are they all indebted for their safety.

Next week, should we be enabled to get any thing further, we will give more full particulars.

EXECUTIVE DEPT., W. T. } Olympia, Aug. 11, 1857.

Hon. C. H. MASON, } Sec'y W. Ter. Olympia.

SIR—I have transmitted a communication to the Secretary of State, (a copy of which I herewith enclose,) resigning the office of Governor of the Territory of Washington to take effect this date, which will, in accordance with the provisions of the Organic Act devolve the executive functions upon yourself as acting Governor, till the arrival of my successor.

Yours respectfully, ISAAC I. STEVENS.

"EXTENDING THE AREA," ETC.—Those who are watching the progress of our country towards the equator, in the course pointed out by "manifest destiny," are very likely to overlook the extension of United States authority in more remote regions. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says that another annexation of territory to the United States has actually taken place, without a formal protest from any quarter. Moreover, it is not even of contiguous territory, but of land far away in the South Pacific. Jarvis Island and New Nantucket Island are now under the American flag, guaranteed by the U. S. Government, and actually in possession of American citizens.

There is a venerable Arab, Mohammed Habat, now in New York—the first of his race, says the Evening Post, who has ever touched our shores. He is a nephew of the celebrated Ex-Bashaw of Tripoli, Hamat Caramanly.

Additional News Items.

Ahead of the Mail and Regular Express. It afforded us pleasure last week to acknowledge our indebtedness to B. P. Anderson, Esq., who, on his arrival here, placed us in possession of files of papers from the Atlantic cities up to July 6th, and from San Francisco and Oregon of August 1st. No States mail arrived last week, and we are principally indebted to whatever of interest may be found hereto annexed, to the N. Y. Herald, N. O. Delta, Missouri Republican, San Francisco Herald, and Globe, and Oregon Times.

As the time approaches for the meeting of the convention in Oregon, for the framing of a State constitution, the discussion of the slavery question by the press of that territory, editorially, and through communications, has waxed quite earnest and warm. The Statesman is in favor of the convention submitting two propositions to the people: one constituting Oregon a slave and the other a free state; and which ever receives a majority of the votes, to become a part of the constitution.

Through the Statesman of August 21st, Judge CYRUS O'NEVY announces that he has declined the reappointment of associate Justice of Oregon, and is only awaiting the appointment of a successor that he may retire from office; at the same time expressing a desire that measures should be taken to secure the appointment of some Oregon lawyer to fill the vacancy. A good suggestion.

The Oregon Times of July 25th says:—"We regret to learn that Dr. J. McLaughlin, of Oregon City, is lying dangerously ill. He is one of our pioneers, an agent of the Hudson Bay Company, and has over and over, fed the hungry, clothed the naked, and relieved the distressed. He however revived, and at last advices was a little better. He is about eighty years of age."

We learn from the Times of August 1st, that the U. S. Surveying Steamer Active CVYLER—Lieut. Commanding, was lying at the Portland wharf; that the Revenue Cutter So Lane—Mason—Lieut. Commanding, is in the Columbia river, and that H. B. M. Screw Steamer Satellite, 21 guns, was lying at Vancouver, having on board the commissioners to run the boundary line north between the United States, and British possessions.

The representatives of the British government are Capt. J. C. PROVOSE, principal commissioner, A. G. YOUNG, Secretary, and D. E. DONVILLE, Chaplain.

On the part of the United States Mr. A. CAMPBELL, commissioner, M. J. WARREN, Secretary, and S. N. KING, Jr. Master. The Active was to have left Portland on Monday last for Puget Sound.

The last Oregonian says that "quite a number of persons have left the valley during the last week, for the northern gold mines, where they expect to raise 'big piles.'" A number of miners and others, among them Judge Yantis, of Olympia, W. T., who have recently returned from that region, are now at the Dalles, preparing for an immediate return to the mines. May they all realize their golden hopes!

CALIFORNIA.—In the golden State, the press represents that the prospects ahead are growing more favorable; and whilst the organs of the black Republican party advocate the repudiation of the State indebtedness, the democracy are determined, at the earliest possible moment, to honorably extricate the State from the embarrassment that has been hanging over it.

The democracy of California have nominated Col. JOHN B. WELLER for governor, and it is confidently asserted that he will obtain a larger vote than has ever before been given for an Executive of that State. He will be opposed by EDWARD STANLEY, Esq., the owl, but, and nigger nominee. From present appearances on the political battle ground, after the election, and after Col. WELLER is through with combating him, it will be somewhat difficult to obtain a "lock of hair from Mr. STANLEY'S head— from de place where de wool ought to grow."

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.—The following are the latest quotations that we have been able to obtain:—Flour is selling for \$5 50 and \$7 50 per barrel; Oregon and Wash. ington: boulders, 12 1/2 cents per lb.; lams, 21; sides 20; Oregon and Wash. lumber, \$25 and 26 per M; shingles, \$4 per M.

The banking house of WELLS, FANCO & Co., of San Francisco, has discontinued the "discount portion" of their banking business, but still advance on gold dust, sell exchange on all prominent places in the Union, and receive deposits, which was the original intention of the firm when they first established a branch in California. By carrying out this intention, they only alter one feature in their general business, which is a cessation of discounts.

CELESTIALS.—The Herald says that 1860 Chinese, fresh from the Celestial Empire, landed in that city in a single week in June.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.
SEVENTH CONGRESS - THIRD SESSION.

AN ACT TO incorporate the Columbia Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and the blind.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Columbia Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and the blind, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, be and the same is hereby incorporated...

AN ACT to establish an additional Land District in the State of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act of Congress...

AN ACT to incorporate the Columbia Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and the blind.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Columbia Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and the blind, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, be and the same is hereby incorporated...

MEDICAL.

C. K. WILLARD, M. D.
HAS MOVED TO THE BUILDING LARGELY OCCUPIED BY H. SILVERSTEIN, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

I have just received, and will hereafter keep constantly on hand, and make selections from the various branches of the profession...

BUSINESS CARDS.

BARNES & AYERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN HARDWARE, STOVES & TIN-WARE, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
TAKES pleasure in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers in Washington Territory...

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

THE undersigned having purchased and become sole owner of the above named Hotel, and completely renovated and remodeled the same...

NOTICE.

I AM now prepared to furnish any bill of SPANS on the shortest notice, at the lowest cash price...

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESSLER & CO. are now manufacturing superior quality of sawed lumber.

The British Periodical.

Republishations,
Price Reduced to Five Dollars!
NOW ready, complete in two volumes...

SCRIP NOTICE.

A S scrip piece of "scrip" is now remaining in my office belonging to persons who post office addresses I do not know...

Notice to Tax Payers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that as the Tax Duplicate of said County has this day been delivered to the undersigned...

W. H. WOOD.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINE & LIQUOR STORE, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

PACIFIC HOUSE.

W. T. COCK, Proprietor,
Corner of Main and Third Streets, OLYMPIA, W. T.

Eight Horse Power.

THE Improved Patent Thresher and Separator,
W. T. GLASGOW & Co., are prepared at short notice...

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. - Gentlemen: I beg to say that your 'Farmer's Guide' is the only guide...

AN ACT for the construction of a Wagon Road from Fort Kearney via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains...

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized...

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

In Olympia, and will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all the various kinds of WINE, LIQUORS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCO, PIPES, &c.

IMPORTANT!

TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORIES, & MEXICO.
MERCHANTS, from either of the above countries will find it to their interest to call, examine, and purchase from the immense and well assorted stock...

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE, King County, W. T.
Having resumed the practice of MEDICINE - AND - SURGERY.

REMOVED.

D. M. P. BURNS, late of Steilacoom, Pierce Co., W. T., has removed to Olympia, to the house formerly occupied by John G. Parker on Main street...

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The Farmer's Guide" - This week is a rich mine of agricultural knowledge, presented in a simple and familiar style...

AN ACT for the construction of a Wagon Road from Fort Kearney via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains...

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized...

Register and Receiver's Notice to Settlers.

IN Township 7 North, Range 1 West, W. M.
" 21 " " 1 " " "
" 22 " " 1 " " "
" 23 " " 1 " " "
" 24 " " 1 " " "

Hughes & Wallace.

105 & 107 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Hughes & Wallace, White Goods, Linens, &c.
Hughes & Wallace, Embroideries, Hosiery, &c.

M. LOUISON & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c., &c.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT TERM of the above Institute commences on Monday, the 14th of September, and continues eleven weeks.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

"Farmer's Guide."
Great reduction in the price of the latter Publication!

AN ACT for the construction of a Wagon Road from Fort Kearney via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains...

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized...

Pioneer Book Store.

FOR OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.
G. K. WILLARD & CO.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Washington Territory that they have just received and intend keeping on hand a good supply of...

WARD & HAYS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FLOUR, WHEAT, SHOPS, BRAS, LUMBER, &c.
TEMWATER, W. T.

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.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY.

FRUIT, SHRUBS, & FLOWERS.
I have lately obtained, from one of the most extensive nurseries in California, a choice lot, such as...

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE GREAT and important events - Religious, Political, and Military - now agitating the nations of the Old World...

AN ACT for the construction of a Wagon Road from Fort Kearney via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains...

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized...

Books & Stationery.

In addition to their list of School Books, they have an assortment of HISTORIES, HYMN BOOKS, AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, MEDICAL WORKS, POETICAL WORKS, SCIENTIFIC & MISCELLANEOUS.

WARD & HAYS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FLOUR, WHEAT, SHOPS, BRAS, LUMBER, &c.
TEMWATER, W. T.

W. H. WALLACE.

APPOINTED AT LAW, STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
W. M. WRIGHT, SADDLER, Olympia, Washington Territory.

COLUMBIA DINING HALL.

WASHINGTON STREET,
NEAR DOOR TO THE GAITHER HOUSE,
Portland, Oregon.
THE above named house has been fitted up in a neat style as an EATING ESTABLISHMENT, and richly furnished, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British Periodical, is a valuable acquisition to the collector, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs...

AN ACT for the construction of a Wagon Road from Fort Kearney via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains...

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized...

Notice to Farmers.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase WOOL, in large or small quantities, if delivered between this date and the 1st of October, on a marketable condition, at his store in Olympia, for which he will pay the highest market price in cash and merchandise.

WARD & HAYS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FLOUR, WHEAT, SHOPS, BRAS, LUMBER, &c.
TEMWATER, W. T.

United States District Court.

THE regular sessions of the United States District Court, as fixed by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, are as follows:
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT, At Vancouver, 2d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.

ICE CREAMS.

WILLIAM WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS COMPANY.
Treasure, Packages, Parcels, Letters and Freight forwarded from all parts of Washington Territory by every steamer to all parts of California and the Atlantic States...

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews, per annum \$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews, do 5 00
For any three of the four Reviews, do 7 00
For any four of the Reviews, do 9 00

AN ACT to amend the twenty-eighth section of the act of Congress approved the thirtieth of August...

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the twenty-eighth section of the act of Congress approved the thirtieth of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby amended...

WILSON & DUNLAP.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, EMPROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND CLOTHING. FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.

Information Wanted.

OF the present whereabouts, if living, of AARON O'F. T. COLLEY, who emigrated from Wisconsin for California in 1849 - reached there in 1850, when he went to Oregon to purchase cattle, and has since been heard of no more. His relatives in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania are very anxious to have some tidings from him...

Physician and Surgeon.

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

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS COMPANY.

Treasure, Packages, Parcels, Letters and Freight forwarded from all parts of Washington Territory by every steamer to all parts of California and the Atlantic States...

Notice to the Public.

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