

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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Washington Territory Bible Society

STEILACOOM, Jan. 1st., 1859.
Pursuant to constitutional provision, the Washington Territory Bible Society met at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Steilacoom, Jan. 1st., 1859—President S. CASEY in the Chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. J. W. MILLER. Twenty-four persons became members of the Society, and \$31 were received for membership.

The constitution was so amended that the Society hold its annual meeting on the last Wednesday in May, and a semi-annual meeting at Olympia, the capital of the Territory on the second Sabbath in December of each year.

On motion, it was determined to hold the annual meeting at Steilacoom at 2 o'clock on the day appointed.

The constitution was further amended, making the Secretary depository.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. J. W. Miller.

Vice Presidents—Rev. G. W. Goodell, Rev. N. S. McAllister, Alfred Hall.

Secretary—Rev. G. W. Sloan.

Treasurer—Rev. W. J. Franklin.

Executive Committee—Rev. Chas. Byles, Wm. M. Kincaid, W. R. Downey.

On motion, adjourned to meet next day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

STEILACOOM, Jan. 2nd, 1859.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment, President Casey in the Chair.

After prayer by Rev. C. H. Dray, the President submitted his annual report, which was adopted.

On motion of Rev. J. W. Miller, a copy of the report was requested for publication in the Territorial papers and the *Pacific Christian Advocate*.

Rev. G. F. Whitworth delivered an eloquent and appropriate address.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. J. W. Miller, Rev. G. W. Sloan, and Rev. W. J. Franklin, to revise the constitution.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet in Steilacoom on the second Wednesday in May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SILAS CASEY, President.

O. P. MEKKER, Secretary.

REPORT.

Since the last annual meeting I have endeavored, in accordance with the resolutions of the society, and as chairman of the executive committee, to obtain the services of a colporteur to be solely employed in the duties of circulating bibles and testaments either by sale or donation. Not being able to obtain the services of a suitable person for that duty, I requested a number of the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal Church to engage in the good cause of distributing, among the poor and destitute, the word of life.

The executive committee had resolved that every family within the bounds of the Territory should be visited and supplied with the word of God. Rev. G. M. Berry undertook to visit and supply every family in Pierce county. Before he left for the east, he had supplied about thirty families with either the bible or testament. His sales amounted to \$54. He also donated some 12 or 15 books.

Rev. Mr. McAllister, another of our distributors, operated principally in Thurston county. He visited 85 families, and supplied all those who were destitute, with the exception of two persons, who refused to receive them. His sales amounted to \$39 45, and his donations to \$3 75. His zeal and fidelity in the cause deserve our commendation.

Rev. Mr. Franklin, who operated principally in King county, has reported sales amounting to \$21 50.

From Rev. Mr. Dray, another of our distributors, who operated principally in Lewis county, no report has been received.

Our distributors report that the people with whom they communicated on the subject expressed much sympathy with the cause.

The treasurer of the society left for the gold mines on Fraser river, during the excitement last spring, and has not returned. Rev. G. M. Berry, at my request, assumed the duties temporarily. As he is now absent, it becomes the duty of the executive committee to prepare the treasurer's report.

The committee examined the treasurer's account, as turned over by Rev. G. M. Berry, and find that they have paid to the American Bible Society, during the current year, \$100. We have received from that society an additional invoice, amounting to \$87 93, which, added to our former indebtedness, makes the balance due from this to the parent society the sum of \$1,128 60; not charging that society with the donations which have been made.

The Thurston county Bible Society is indebted to this Society the sum of \$209 25. There is also due from other Societies, for bibles and testaments, \$130 67. There is in the hands of the President the sum of \$96 10.

The committee found it difficult, from the deranged state of the Treasurer's account, to ascertain the true state of affairs. They, however, have presented the results as above, to which they have arrived, under the circumstances, without venturing to say that it presents the true and complete condition of affairs; although they have, with great care and diligence, examined all the books and papers in their hands.

The great God who made the universe, and who has impressed upon it those laws by which its various bodies revolve around their centre of gravity in curvilinear orbits, has also made man, and placed him on this beautiful earth of ours, which he has balanced in the heavens. He has endowed him with necessary faculties, by which he is enabled to investigate the laws which govern the material universe. Had man kept his first estate, those faculties would, without doubt, have been sufficient to have enabled him to comprehend the true relation which he bears to his maker; but, perverted as they have been by the fall, nothing can be more false than the idea that man's reason alone is sufficient to lead him to the knowledge of the truth with regard to himself and his relation to God.

Where can we find, in the whole race, more acute and powerful intellects than those possessed by the ancient Egyptians and Grecians, and what did their boasted reason tell them were the objects for worship? Leeks, onions, crocodiles, or heavenly bodies, to whom they ascribed in many instances extremely vicious qualities.

The best system of morals enjoined by the best men of whom the pagan world could boast would not be tolerated, at the present time, in any community where the gospel has been promulgated, even in its lowest type.

In His loving kindness towards man, God has not been unmindful of his moral nature, but has revealed His will with regard to him in the book we call the bible. The proofs for the authenticity of this book, it can with confidence be affirmed, are greater by far than for any profane history written to portray those times when the will of God to man was indited by inspired men.

In the investigation of those truths, there is a fine field for the exercise of our reasoning faculties; and, did we require no better proof to establish them than we require in the ordinary affairs of life, I venture to affirm that no sane man, with that reason which has been vouchsafed to almost every one, could gainsay them.

All the evils of modern infidelity with regard to the truth of the bible had been triumphantly answered, when that prince of sceptics, David Hume, brought forward his celebrated aphorism, which was considered by his followers at the time as unanswerable. It was this: "Miracles being a violation of the laws of nature, no testimony is sufficient to establish them, unless it be of such a kind that its falsehood would be more miraculous than the facts which it endeavored to establish." The Christian revelation (as was justly remarked Doctor Johnson) is not proved by miracles alone, but as connected with prophecies, and with the doctrines in confirmation of which miracles were wrought. Mathematical science here steps in and beautifully solves Hume's difficulty. By making use of the science of probabilities, so well explained by the celebrated La Place, the conditions of Hume can be satisfied, and his objections fall to the ground. The last prop has been knocked away from the infidelity which denies that God has revealed Himself to man, leaving without excuse those who still refuse to admit this great and momentous truth.

of the principles which it inculcates. I say, without fear of contradiction, that it is the bible, and not the constitution of the United States, which is the great charter of our liberties. Take away that just fear of God which the bible inculcates, and man must be governed by the fear of man.

Our lot has been cast in this far off portion of our republic. We are, as it were, a Protestant colony, surrounded by the darkness of heathenism. God, through our instrumentality, (if we accept it), intends working out here some great event of his providence.

"Japheth shall dwell in the tents of Shem," was the prophecy of an inspired man of old. The signs of the times are now propitious for the fulfillment of that prophecy. By the treaty lately made with the Emperor of China, an empire of 415,000,000 of souls is now opened to the teachings of Christianity. This coast, above every portion of our ocean-bound republic, is interested in this matter. In the course of time, not far removed, there will be an immense trade with all those eastern countries. Before we come in intimate relations with these teeming millions, and commence exercising that glorious instrumentality which providence is so plentifully indicating; let us take care that we meet them with a pure Christianity drawn from God's holy book.

In view of these great and momentous events which are now dawning upon us, it is plainly the duty of this society to take care that every family within its bounds has a copy of the bible, or an opportunity of refusing one. As a society for the distribution of God's word, we occupy no unimportant position in that army whose duty it is to fight against sin, and we shall finally prevail; for the all-animating voice of the Son of God is with us, and he will lead us to victory.

SILAS CASEY,
Lt. Col. 9th Inf., President Society.

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WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE—SIXTH SESSION.

IN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1859.

The Judiciary Committee, (Mr. Maxon) to whom had been referred the series of House bills relating to county business, terms of County Courts, taxes, and the mode of their assessment and collection, reported the same, with the recommendation that they pass. These bills were severally taken up in their order and read a third time and passed.

Mr. Wiley, of the Select Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreement of the two Houses, on the resolutions relating to the enrolment of bills, the employment of an enrolling clerk, and the pay of said clerk, reported: That it was absolutely indispensable to proper perfecting of legislation to have an enrolling clerk; that the enrolment of bills by other than a properly constituted officer was a measure fraught with evil, establishing a bad precedent, calculated to defeat legislation, and must operate prejudicially to the best interests of the territory. Appended to the above are two resolutions. The first authorizes the committee to employ a competent person if they can within a specified time (one day) find such person who is willing to look to the general government for his pay. The second resolve is, in case of failure to secure a clerk on the terms mentioned in first resolution, to employ a person, who shall be paid by the Territorial Treasury for the time actually employed. The first of said resolutions was adopted unanimously. On the passage of the second the ayes and nays were demanded, and the resolution passed by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Fales, Maxon, Miller, Phillips, Wiley, Woodard, and the President—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Denny and Wallace—2.

Mr. Miller, of the Committee on Memorials, reported back the joint resolution relative to the election of Territorial officers, recommending to fix the day on the 22d, instead of 24th, and to strike out "Penitentiary Commissioner."

Said committee also reported the joint memorial referred to them relative to a military road from Seattle, via Snoqualmie Pass, to Fort Colville, without amendment and recommended its passage.

Mr. Wiley of the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom had been referred the bill conferring civil jurisdiction on Probate Courts, reported said bill, recommending its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Maxon, of the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the Prosecuting Attorney Law, which had been referred to said committee, with an amendment reducing the salary of said office, from six hundred dollars per annum to two hundred dollars.

Mr. Fales introduced a bill reducing the territorial tax from one mill to one-fourth of a mill. Read a first time.

Mr. Wiley gave notice of introduction of a bill incorporating the Olympia Bridge Company.

Mr. Phillips called up the bill authorizing C. C. Vail to establish a ferry on the Lummi river. Bill read a third time and passed.

The bills from House were then read a first time, viz:

The act amendatory of the law relative to officers taking acknowledgment of deeds.

The act amending the law relative to Librarians. This is the law altering the time the library shall be open during sessions of the Legislature.

Then adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1859.

Mr. Miller, of Thurston, absent on account of illness.

Mr. Wallace of the Committee on Counties, to whom had been referred the bill fixing the boundary line between Sawamish and Thurston counties, reported the same, recommending its indefinite postponement. The Council adopted the recommendation of the committee, thereby defeating said bill.

The same committee reported the bill relating to the county seat of Clallam county being fixed by popular vote at next general election, recommending its passage. Bill read a third time and passed.

The bill giving jurisdiction to a District Court for the county of Pierce, was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill relating to the exclusion of jurors of a county on account of prejudice, read a second time and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

The bill relating to the Librarian read a second time and referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill relating to the acknowledgment of deeds, read a second time and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

The joint resolution, with its amendments, relative to the time of election of Territorial officers by Joint Convention, taken up, amendments adopted, and resolution read a third time and passed.

The memorial for military road from Seattle to Fort Colville, read a third time and passed.

The act conferring civil jurisdiction on Judges of Probate reported back by Committee on Judiciary, with recommendation that the said act be indefinitely postponed; report of committee adopted, and bill defeated.

The amendment of Committee of Judiciary to the prosecuting attorney bill, reducing salary of said office, adopted. Bill read a third time and passed. This bill passed unanimously. Messrs. Denny and Miller absent.

The law authorizing the selection of a County seat for Clallam county by a popular vote, at ensuing general election, read a third time and passed.

The Chehalis and Pacific boundary line bill, reported back by Committee on Counties, with a recommendation of indefinite postponement. Report of committee adopted, and bill thereby defeated.

Mr. Wiley introduced a bill incorporating the Olympia Bridge Company. Bill read a first time.

Then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1859.

Mr. Maxon, of Committee on Judiciary, made a report recommending the passage of the bill conferring jurisdiction on the District Court of the county of Pierce. And also the bill excluding county jurors by reason of prejudice.

The Pierce county District Court bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill relating to jurors being excluded from a county was read a third time, and on the final passage Mr. Denny called the ayes and nays, and the bill was defeated by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Maxon and Phillips—2.

NAYS—Messrs. Denny, Fales, Wallace, Woodard, and the President—5.

Mr. Fales introduced a bill incorporating the Cascade Railroad Company. Bill read a first time.

The act granting a charter to Royal C. and Noyes H. Smith, of navigation by steam of the Cowlitz river, read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Phillips referred to Committee on Corporations.

(A message from the House announced the passage of sundry bills, &c.)

The bill reducing the Territorial tax to one-quarter mill was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Wallace was referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

The joint resolutions reported by Committee of Conference on the subjects growing out of the question of employment and pay of Enrolling Clerk, having been passed by the Council as a substitute and new proposition instead of an amendment to the House Joint Resolution, were sent to the House for concurrence. That body struck out the second resolution, authorizing the pay to be drawn from Territorial Treasury if a clerk could not be found willing to take our affectionate Uncle Samuel for his pay. The question being on concurrence in said House amendment, Gen. Maxon moved to lay on the table, and make said report the special order of the day for the 4th of July next, the Council so ordered.

The bills appointing officers for the counties of Skamania and Walla-walla, were amended in House by additional names and filling blanks. Council concurred in all of said amendments.

The joint memorial relative to increased pay per mile for survey of the public lands, read a second time and referred to Committee on Memorials.

The new fence law, providing for fence viewers, &c., was read a first time.

Mr. Maxon introduced a general arbitration law, which was read a first time.

Mr. Maxon introduced a bill amendatory of the Divorce Law. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20, 1859.

Butler P. Anderson, Esq., one of the commissioners appointed by the last Legislative Assembly, reported his revision and compilation of the laws. In regard to this

compilation, Mr. Wiley of the Joint Select Committee, to whom had been referred this subject, reported as follows:

"That Mr. Anderson had fully discharged the duty imposed, and had placed in the hands of the committee what appeared to be an all sufficient revision and compilation of the laws now in force in this territory. The committee recommend that said report be laid upon the table, and that the committee be discharged from further examination of the matter."

Mr. Phillips, of the select committee to whom had been referred the House resolution relative to the mail service on Puget Sound, reported the said resolution to the Council with the evidence taken by them in committee, recommending that the resolution be laid upon the table, and that said evidence be printed. Report adopted.

The evidence alluded to is the defence of Messrs. Hunt & Scranton, mail contractors, a letter of B. J. Madison, of New Dungeness, alleging irregularities, and an explanation by Capt. Hunt (for Hunt & Scranton) of the causes thereof. Although the said report has been ordered printed, it is proper here as a matter of justice to the contractors, and for information to the numerous parties interested, that a brief synopsis of the documents should be given.

In regard to the character of the vessel employed, Messrs. Hunt & Scranton say, that true it is that the act of Congress requires a first class steamer, suitable for war purposes; that they have placed on the Sound a steamer thoroughly fitted in every regard for the security of the mails—well found and provided for the comfort and safety of what passengers she might carry, and fully capable of serving for any ordinary purposes of war; that when she first arrived on the Sound the objection urged was that she was too large for the business on these waters—her tonnage being nearly 600 tons; that in February, 1858, they were, in consequence of difficulties wholly unforeseen, deprived of the services of this steamer for a time. Such an accident will not warrant the tone of condemnation of the third resolve.

In regard to the contractors not owning the steamer, they say no phase of the law or the contract requires them to be owners. But the allegation as to ownership is untrue. And in May, 1858, the said commodious steamer first placed by them on the route, resumed her regular trips, and has, except for two short periods when necessarily laid up for repair of accidental damages, regularly performed the services, as the receipts of the postmasters on the route will show.

The contractors then allude to the expense of running a steamer of the class required by the act of Congress—the inability of but few parties to invest the necessary capital—the smallness of the allowance for the service, being not more than half it should be—the difficulty of replacing machinery in case of accident, for want of a foundry and machine shop, involving the delay of sending to San Francisco without possibility of return for four weeks at least—that accidents are likely to happen on Puget Sound as on other inland waters, and that here are encountered the difficulties and delays above recounted.

The "Resolute," used while the "Constitution" was laid up, was the largest steamer which could be obtained, her tonnage, by register, being 132 tons; for the use of which, these contractors paid the sum of five hundred dollars per week. The contractors say that they endeavored once to secure the "Santa Cruz" but failed to obtain her, she being under charter. When the "Resolute" was out of order, these parties were forced to secure the services of a small steamer called the "Ranger;" and have at times been forced to perform it in boats or canoes. The contractors next alluded to the building of the "A. V. Brown," upon which much money has been expended, and she is expected to soon be ready for service.

Much of the defence relates to the delivery of the mail at Penn's Cove. They say at the signing of the contract they were not obliged to go to Penn's Cove—that the chart was shown to the Postmaster-General, the distance out of the way (over ninety miles) clearly pointed out, and the position of Ebey's landing denoted, and the contractors agreed to land at Ebey's landing, and carry the mail thence by a sworn mail carrier. This has been done by a faithful and good citizen, at the expense of the contractors, for the past fifteen months; and appended hereto is the receipt of the mails for the quarter ending October 1st, 1858, by F. Cranney, the postmaster of Cowlitz, similar receipts having before been given for the performance of said service.

The postal agent, Messrs. Thompson and Norris, have each examined complaints of this nature, and each have officially notified the contractors that the steamer was not required to go to Cowlitz—and for the very reason that the good accomplished to the few interested, would be an inconvenience and sacrifice to other portions of the territory.

In regard to Major Van Bokkela's letter, by examination of it, it will be found to refer to the mail service between Olympia and San Francisco, and seeks to have Port Townsend made a distributing office.

The contractors say there are eleven postmasters and post-offices on the Sound, and only three of them (and one is Maj. Van B., of Port Townsend, who does not allude to this service,) have sent letters to the committee of the House.

In regard to the letter of Madison, of Dungeness, where there is no postmaster, the contractors say they had the mail at the light-house, and ask "whether the steamer is to be expected to go nearer the shore when the character of that harbor is taken into consideration?"

Report ordered printed.

The Committee on Roads and Highways, recommended the passage of the bill locating a territorial road from Yelm Prairie to the crossing of the Naches river by the military road, and also the bill declaring as territorial roads all military roads within Washington Territory. Both of these bills were read a third time and passed.

The majority of the select committee recommended the indefinite postponement of the bill relative to slaughtering beef cattle within the limits of town sites. The Council adopted the report of the committee. The yeas and nays being called, the following is the vote:

AYES—Messrs. Denny, Maxon, Phillips, Wiley, Woodard, and the President—6.

NOES—Messrs. Fales and Wallace—2.

ABSENT—Mr. Miller.

Mr. Maxon introduced a bill amending the Prosecuting Attorney law. First reading of the bill.

Second reading of the bill incorporating the Olympia Bridge Company. On motion of Mr. Wiley, referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Several other bills received their second reading, and were referred to the appropriate standing committees.

The adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21, 1859.

The annual report of the acting Capitol Commissioner, Benjamin Harned, Esq., was read. It briefly states that in consequence of the provision of the act of January 5th, 1858, that no money was to be expended in the erection of said building and improvements, until the Attorney-General had approved the title of the territory to the site. Nothing had been done. That the papers first submitted were incomplete, some not having been forwarded. But that the missing papers had been transmitted by the mail of Nov. 5th, 1858, and the approval by the Attorney-General of said title might confidently be looked for very shortly, when the work would at once be commenced.

Message from the House by their clerk, communicating the passage of sundry bills, &c.

The Committee on Corporations recommended the passage of the bill granting a charter to Royal C. and Noyes H. Smith, for steam navigation of Cowlitz river. The bill coming up in order, Mr. Wallace asked leave to read a petition signed by F. Dollo and 94 others, praying that a charter for the same might be granted to Henry Windsor, and moved that the bill be so amended in first section as to strike out the names of Royal C. and Noyes H. Smith, and insert the name of Henry Windsor, and on this motion the ayes and noes were called. The Council refusing to so amend by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Denny, Wallace, and Woodard—3.

NOES—Messrs. Fales, Maxon, Phillips, Wiley, and the President—5.

On motion of Mr. La Du (Mr. Maxon in the chair) now was assigned as the time for third reading of the bill. Bill so read and passed.

The Committee on Judiciary recommended the passage of the general arbitration law, and the amendatory divorce law. Both of these acts were read a third time and passed.

The Committee on Judiciary reported an amendment to the Olympia Bridge Company Charter, providing for the purchase of the said bridge by the town of Olympia, should it be incorporated, or the County Commissioners of Thurston county, if it was desired to declare said bridge free. Said amendment was adopted. Bill read third time and passed.

The various bills reported from the House were severally read and referred to the proper standing committees.

Then adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 1859.

The Judiciary Committee (Mr. Maxon, chairman,) reported the following amendment to the bill relating to taking acknowledgments of deeds, &c.: strike out after the enacting clause, and insert a provision giving "County Auditors the power of taking acknowledgments of deeds and instruments of writing." This amendment was adopted; and thus amended, the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Committee on Education (Mr. Denny, chairman,) made a report on the bill relative to the University lands, and recommended that no further action be taken upon the said bill. This recommendation, the Council say, is made because but comparatively a small portion of the territory has been surveyed, the field of selection is therefore limited; that when it may be deemed advisable, it can be done at little cost, by authorizing the Surveyor-General, or some competent persons to make such selection, guided by the plats of official surveys.

The report of the committee was adopted, and said bill laid upon the table.

The Judiciary Committee also recommended the passage of the House bill amendatory of the tax law, and the Council bill amending the Prosecuting Attorney law. It is proper to add that the latter bill divides the office into three, one Attor-

ney for each Judicial District—making the salary of each one hundred dollars, payable out of the territorial treasury. Both bills were respectively read a third time and passed.

A message from the House by their clerk, announced the passage and introduction of several bills, &c.

The time fixed having arrived for the meeting of the two Houses in joint convention, to elect territorial officers, on motion of Mr. Wiley, the Council proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives. The following are the proceedings:

JOINT CONVENTION.

All the members of both Houses were present except Mr. Lewis, Representative from King county.

On motion of Mr. Chapman (Representative from Pierce) the House proceeded by viva voce to elect the officers in the order designated in the Joint Resolution. The first officer named was the Territorial Printer.

Mr. Chapman nominated Charles Prosch, of Pierce county.

Mr. Biles, of Clarke, nominated Butler P. Anderson, Esq., of Thurston.

Mr. Tennant, of Whatcom, nominated Edward Furste, Esq., of Thurston.

A ballot was taken with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast, 36. Necessary to a choice, 19.

For EDWARD FURSTE—Messrs. Fales, Maxon, Miller, Phillips, Wiley, Woodard, and the President, of the Council—7.

Messrs. Briscoe, Catlin, Goddard, Gove, Hawk, Henness, Longmyre, McCall, Rutledge, Shead, Sylvester, and Tennant—12, of the House of Representatives. Total 19.

For B. P. ANDERSON—Of the Council—none; of the House of Representatives, Messrs. Biles, Caples, Carter, Cline, Daniels, Judson, Mannen, Purdy, Smith, Stiles 10. Total—10.

For CHARLES PROSCH—Of the Council—Messrs. Denny and Wallace—2. Of the House—Messrs. Chapman, Howe, Savage, Weed, and the Speaker—5. Total—7.

Edward Furste, Esq., having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Territorial Printer.

TERRITORIAL LIBRARIAN.

Messrs. Fales, Maxon, Miller, Phillips, Wiley, Woodard, and the President—7, (of the Council); and Messrs. Briscoe, Catlin, Goddard, Gove, Hawk, Henness, Longmyre, McCall, Rutledge, Shead, Sylvester, Tennant, Weed, and the Speaker, (15 of the House of Representatives.) Total—22 voted for Andrew J. Moses.

For James C. Head—Mr. Wallace, (1) of the Council; and Messrs. Biles, Caples, Carter, Cline, Daniels, Howe, Judson, Mannen, Purdy, Stiles, (10) of the House of Representatives. Total—11.

Blank—Denny of the Council, 1; Messrs. Chapman and Smith of the House, Total, 3. Andrew J. Moses, Esq., having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected Territorial Librarian.

Wm. Rutledge, Esq., was elected Territorial Treasurer, receiving 29 votes.

Blank and Scattering—Messrs. Denny and Wallace of the Council, 2, and Messrs. Chapman, Howe, Mannen, Rutledge, and Savage, 5. Total—7.

It is just to remark that before the balloting commenced David L. Phillips, Esq., the estimable Treasurer of the past year, by a note addressed to the President of the Convention, declined being a candidate for said office.

H. J. G. Maxon was, on motion of Mr. Wiley, declared elected by acclamation as Brigadier General.

By about the same vote the present Board of Capitol Commissioners were re-elected. The gentlemen holding those offices are James Biles, Benjamin Harned, and R. M. Walker, Esquires. The business for which the Joint Convention assembled being completed, the Council retired to their chamber, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1857.

Mr. Rutledge, of the committee of Roads and Highways, recommended the passage of the bill locating a Territorial road from Monticello to the Upper Cascades, so amended as to provide that the said commissioners shall not receive any pay for their services except voluntary subscriptions. The amendment was adopted. H. L. Caples' name was stricken out, on his motion, as one of the commissioners to locate said road, and the name of Wm. H. Martin inserted. As thus amended the passed.

Mr. Goddard, of the committee on counties, recommended that the claim county seat bill pass, and that the bill relating to boundary line between Pacific and Chelalis counties be indefinitely postponed. The first bill was passed, and the latter, on motion of Mr. Catlin, was laid upon the table and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Cline was appointed in place of Mr. Tennant (excused) on the joint committee on Enrolled bills.

Under suspension of the rules, the House passed the memorial for a Light House on Sandy Point, and the bill for a Territorial road from Yelm Prairie to Naches river.

The bill relative to University lands was passed. The new road law, superseding the different laws heretofore passed on this subject, occupied considerable attention during the afternoon session. Sundry amendments were made, not altering the main features of the bill, and it was then passed.

The resolution relative to adjourning sine die on the 24th inst. was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Stiles. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1857.

Mr. Biles, of the Judiciary Committee, made a majority report recommending the passage of the bill incorporating the Sisters of Charity of the house of Providence. The committee reported certain amendments to the bill relative to fences and fences viewers.

The bill incorporating the Sisters of

Charity was put upon its final passage, and was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Biles, Caples, Chapman, Carter, Howe, Judson, Manning, Smith, Stiles, Weed and Speaker—12.

Noes—Messrs. Briscoe, Catlin, Cline, Goddard, Gove, Hawk, Henness, Lewis, Longmyre, McCall, Purdy, Rutledge, Savage, Shead, Sylvester, Tennant—15.

The bill relating to officers taking acknowledgments of deeds was passed; also the bill altering the time for the Library to be kept open during session of the Legislature.

The fence bill was under consideration quite lengthily this morning, several amendments were proposed, and finally, on motion of Mr. Howe, the bill and proposed amendments were referred to a select committee of five—Messrs. Howe, Henness, Gove, Stiles, and Carter.

Messrs. Stiles, Tennant and Rutledge were appointed on the part of the House on the joint committee of conference on the disagreement of the two Houses upon the subject of the enrollment of bills, and the pay of enrolling clerk. Adjourned.

MONDAY, JAN. 17, 1857.

Mr. Tennant, of the joint committee of conference on the matter of enrolling clerk, reported two resolutions, (see Council proceedings, Jan. 17, 1857.) The Council adopted said report, and passed these resolutions as a Council joint resolution. The passage of said resolutions being reported to the House, the House proceeded to the consideration thereof. Passed the 1st, and made 2d the order of day for to-morrow.

Mr. Henness introduced a bill amendatory to the election law. By the bill the clerk of election numbers each ticket as deposited, and such number corresponds with the number and name of person on tally list.

The charter to R. C. and N. H. Smith, the special order of the day, was taken up. Mr. Manning tried unsuccessfully to reduce the length of charter from five to four years. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Biles introduced a bill amending the marriage law, passed January 1855.

Mr. Chapman introduced a bill defining the boundaries of Pierce county. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 18, 1857.

Mr. Biles, of the select committee to whom had been referred the three Council bills respectively appointing officers for Walla-walla, Spokane, and Skamania counties, reported amendments to the same, filling blanks and naming additional officers. The report of the committee was adopted, and the bills severally passed.

The committee on judiciary recommended the passage of the bill relative to instructions by the court in trials in the District court; and the indefinite postponement of the Council bill relating to the estates of minors and persons of unsound mind. The former was passed, and the latter was laid upon the table.

Mr. Henness, from the select committee in charge of the fence law, reported sundry amendments to the same, and recommended its passage. Report adopted and bill passed.

The committee on education reported the receipt of a revised school law from Rev. G. F. Whitworth, which was introduced.

Mr. Catlin introduced a bill amendatory of the tax laws, and relating particularly to the payment of taxes in county orders—allows the payer of county taxes to present county orders, and if the order is greater than taxes, the amount thereof shall be endorsed on the order to the credit of the county.

The memorial praying increased compensation to surveyors of the public lands was passed.

The resolutions from Council relative to enrolling of bills, &c., was taken up. Mr. Stiles moved to strike out 2d resolution, authorizing pay of said clerk to come out of Territorial treasury, and on this the ayes and noes were demanded:

Ayes—Messrs. Biles, Briscoe, Caples, Carter, Chapman, Cline, Henness, Howe, Judson, Mannen, Purdy, Savage, Shead, Smith, Stiles, Weed, and Speaker—17.

Noes—Messrs. Catlin, Goddard, Gove, Hawk, Longmyre, McCall, Rutledge, Sylvester and Tennant—9.

On motion of Mr. Tennant, the committee on Enrolled bills was increased by the addition of one member. The speaker appointed Mr. Caples, of Clarke county.

Mr. Gove, of Pierce, introduced a bill locating a Territorial road from Olympia to Steilacoom.

Mr. Purdy introduced a bill locating a Territorial road from Hood's Canal to Chelalis river. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1857.

Mr. Rutledge introduced a bill to incorporate Olympia Division, No. 2, of Sons of Temperance.

Mr. Biles introduced a bill repealing laws conferring civil jurisdiction on Judges of Probate.

Mr. Henness introduced a bill defining the west and north boundaries of Thurston county.

Mr. Goddard introduced a bill re-locating the University. By the terms of this bill, said institution is to be located on the Fourth Prairie, Clarke county, if title to 160 acres of land can be secured.

Mr. Stiles introduced a bill to re-locate the Territorial Capitol. Boisfort Prairie is the site designated by this bill.

The bill amending the election law was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Caples, Henness and Biles.

The bill defining the boundaries of Pierce county was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Chapman, Lewis, Weed, Henness and Purdy.

The House refused to adopt the report of the committee on Judiciary recommending the indefinite postponement of the bill relative to minors and persons of unsound mind. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1857.

Mr. Caples gave notice that he would at an early day introduce a bill to incorporate the Milling and Transportation Company of Clarke county.

Mr. Carter, of the committee on Enrolled bills, reported that said committee had secured the services of Butler P. Anderson, Esq. as Enrolling clerk, without recourse to the Territorial treasury.

Mr. Biles, of the select committee to whom had been referred the compilation of laws made by B. P. Anderson, reported that he had fully completed said labor satisfactorily, and asked to be discharged from further consideration thereof. Committee discharged.

Mr. Chapman introduced a bill exempting mechanic's tools from execution. Referred to the committee on Agriculture.

The following bills were passed: The bill relative to endorsing receipts for county orders; bill locating a Territorial road from Olympia to Steilacoom; bill locating Territorial road from Hood's Canal to the Chelalis river; and an act amending the marriage law passed January 1855. Adjourned.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1857.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

To Persons Desiring to Emigrate to Oregon and Washington Territories and to the Fraser River and Colville Gold Mines.

The following highly interesting letter of Lieut. JOHN MULLAN of the army, and officer in charge of the construction of military roads in the territories of Washington and Oregon, was found published in the Washington Union of a late date, and it is with pleasure we transfer it to our columns. The importance of the subject upon which the letter dwells, and the ability with which it is treated, the invaluable suggestions, etc., is sufficient apology for its appearance in our columns at this time.

Although our territory has now entered upon the sixth year of its existence, and has since its organization, been rapidly filling up with an industrious and hardy population, who have grown opulent with scarcely an exertion—whose abode is in a country unsurpassed in the fertility of her soil, and unequalled in the mildness of her climate—a country rich in many of the precious metals, with coal fields, whose extent is yet involved in mystery; within whose boundaries is situated the finest, safest, and most extensive harbor in the world, which for years has received the shipping of not only our own people, but of almost every nation on the globe. Situated, we say, in a country presenting all the elements for future wealth—presenting all the advantages, both commercial, social and political, which can make a people happy. Is it not surpassing strange that the existence of such a country is known to scarcely any other than our immediate relations or friends. It is high time our citizens stepped forward and claimed a distinct existence for themselves, separate from that of Oregon, with which our territory has generally been confounded—and truly glad we are that so able a man as Lieut. M. has taken the matter in hand. His knowledge of the country and its advantages, is perhaps greater than that of any other man in it—and so far as we are able to pass judgment upon it, from our knowledge and experience, obtained from a six years residence therein, we can assert, with the fullest confidence, that a more accurate and truthful description of our territory has never before been laid before the public.

We hope our readers will first carefully and attentively peruse it themselves, and then give it circulation by sending it to their friends in the States. By this course alone, can we expect to bring our territory prominently into notice, and add materially to its speedy and early settlement:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

December 15, 1853.

In order to lay before those who from time to time have made inquiry regarding the character of the country beyond the Rocky mountains, and particularly the gold fields on Fraser and the Columbia rivers, I take this means of circulating such information as I have in my possession and that would seem to be necessary for the purpose.

The territories of Oregon and Washington lie between the latitudes 42 and 49—the Rocky mountains on the east and the Pacific ocean on the west. This whole region is divided by the line of the Cascade range of mountains, running north and south, and about one hundred and fifty miles from, and parallel to, the coast. This line marks the climate and the general character of the country in the most distinctive manner. To the west of this range the country is well forested, principally with the fir, pine, and oak, the soil is of extreme fertility, the climate mild and pleasant, and the inducements and invitations to settlement scarcely surpassed by any section in the West. The country to the east of this range, though differing in general features from that to the west, yet possesses advantages so peculiar to itself that it has already attracted to new and flourishing homes many hardy and industrious emigrants.

Owing to the fact that the Hudson Bay Company had established their principal trading station west of the Cascade range, it was natural and necessary, for the pur-

poses of security and protection, that the first emigrants to this region should form themselves around these posts, which, at that day, became the nuclei of thirty settlements, and which to-day form the large and flourishing cities of Portland, Oregon, Salem, Vancouver, Corvallis, Olympia, and a number of others that dot with civilization and progress that far-distant region.

Such being the case, we to-day find the principal portion of the population of the two territories west of this range—not by virtue of better or greater inducements to settlements necessarily, but from the causes above mentioned.

But now, in the section west of the Cascades, the country is becoming so fast acted up, that even from here an exodus is taking place, and to-day are they looking forward for new homes in that broad expanse of territory between the Cascades and Rocky mountains. This region is an open rolling prairie country, intersected in every direction by streams trickling down from the mountain sides and flowing through rich alluvial bottoms which are marked in this ocean of prairie by the strips and fringes of timber along their borders. Here must be the great grazing lands of the Northwest. The grasses here have two growths—the first in early spring, the second in the autumn; this last matures in the stock, which affords for the largest bands of horses, cattle and sheep, the finest grazing in the world. The soil in the numerous valleys through this region is rich and fertile, and I have seen here growing as fine grain and cereals as are found in our fertile fields of the Illinois and Ohio bottoms. These valleys are sufficiently extensive and agriculturally capable to support a large population of graziers; and with a mild, genial climate, such as allows cattle and stock of every character to graze out all winter, with the facilities of communication by land and water of a marked nature, and markets near at hand, this region is not destined to long remain the unutilized wilderness that it now is.

The facilities for communication are being increased day by day, both by land and water. The liberality of the general government has not been wanting—true, not on an extensive scale as it would seem to merit, but yet sufficiently liberal to add to the many inducements that are already possessed by these regions for settlement. A steamer has just been launched to run on the Columbia river from Fort Dalles to Fort Walla-walla, which, doubtless, may be the pioneer of the long line of steamers that, at no distant day, may be seen ploughing the waters of the Columbia from the coast to the Rocky mountains.

The advantages possessed by the Columbia river are not fully appreciated. Rising, as it does, in the main chain of the Rocky mountains, it is the only large stream that breaks through the coast range and empties into the Pacific. It flows for a distance of twelve hundred miles through the heart of the two territories, through many regions of fertility. For miles along its upper waters it is fringed with beautiful groves of pine, cedar, and fir; while in the mountains and spurs through which it flows are found large beds of limestone and granite, and the deposits of gold, lead and copper, are already attracting the attention of thousands, inviting them towards its borders.

These are facts which time is developing—that are becoming patent to the country—and I would not lengthen a letter that might be swollen to a volume to give in detail the advantages held out for populous settlements by these two territories, and the great part which, from their geographical position, they are destined to play, at no distant day, in the great commercial drama that is being now enacted on the Pacific coast; but I would limit myself to stating that for climate, soil, fertility, health, and general prosperity, they hold out more than ordinary inducements to the emigrant.

The agricultural and grazing advantages of this region do not alone give them their only recommendations, but the newly discovered gold fields on the Fraser, Thompson, Yakima, and Pend d'Oreilles rivers in Washington Territory have already given a new impetus to trade and travel that must soon pour into their laps a dense population.

With regard to the richness of these mines, notwithstanding the many conflicting opinions held in reference to them, I can say, on the authority of men who have been in and worked in them, that they have averaged from five to fifteen dollars per day. But the first rush of emigration to the mines was so great that, for the want of proper preparations made for their reception, there was much suffering on their arrival, and, owing to the unsettled condition of Indian affairs, much danger was to be apprehended on all the lines of travel thither. But, notwithstanding these many and serious disadvantages, sufficient in themselves to diminish, if not deter, an emigration thither, not less than eighteen thousand men visited these different mines during the past summer, and not less than four thousand miners have determined to winter in the mines, building their own homes and there forming the nuclei of future towns and settlements.

These things being the case, the only question that arises is as to the best, cheapest, and shortest route there. There is no question but that this route must be an overland route, for, owing to the long, tedious, dangerous, and expensive trip by sea, it is out of the question for those persons who intend making this region their permanent home to make the trip with their families, and have the wherewith to commence new homes in a new and unsettled country, and therefore an overland route—a route where travel can be had with their families, their horses, stock, and farming implements—is the only one that the permanent settler and emigrant can take. To this region there are two routes—one by the South Pass to Fort Walla-walla, and the other, that followed by Governor Stevens in his expedition in 1853, while exploring a route for a railroad to the Pacific. Between these two

routes a glance at the geography of the country indicates which is the shortest, and the reports of those who have been over both point out which is the best and the cheapest.

They both go to show that the one followed by Governor Stevens enjoys advantages possessed by none other. It is shorter by five hundred miles, and there is no position on the route where wood, water, and grass cannot be had, and where wagons cannot be carried, and which gives to the emigrant a great saving of time and money, that enables him to reach the western settlements on the Pacific at an early day in autumn, so as to allow him to look about, select, and prepare his new home before winter sets in—no unimportant matter should he arrive very late in the season.

The route that I would point out to the emigrant desiring to settle in either of the two Territories, or who is anxious to visit these newly discovered gold placers in the North, would be, to start from a point on the Upper Mississippi—say Saint Paul, from which point to Fort Walla-walla, where he meets the Columbia river steamers, is but fifteen hundred miles; or he may start from St. Louis in April or May by the American Fur Company's steamers, and go to Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri, from which point to Fort Walla-walla he has but five hundred miles of land travel. This last is a very good route for those to follow who have not large bands of stock or wagons with them. For those who have, the first is their only route by one of the northern passes.

The emigrant, then, should be ready and prepared to start from St. Paul on the 1st of May, at which time the grass is high and green; and, supposing him to travel only ten miles a day—a short day's travel—he will accomplish his 1,500 miles in 150 days; or, in other words, by the last day of September he is at his journey's end, and has October and November to select and prepare his new home, and to allow his stock to recuperate for the winter season. Those who intend emigrating should make their wishes known to their friends and acquaintances, so as to form parties of from (say) 20 to 100 families, that should move together under some fixed organization, general convenience, and personal pleasure. By this means the tediousness of the trip will be in a great measure modified, and these parties would be thus sufficiently strong to meet any emergency while passing through the Indian country. But with regard to the Indians, I would state that now along the whole route the Indians are friendly and kind; but it cannot be too strongly impressed upon all who pass through their country to treat them on all occasions with justice, honesty, and kindness, and they will thus not only reap rich harvests from seed thus well sown, but they will pave the way for all future emigration in safety and security, and thus prevent the occurrence of the many sad massacres that the history of all overland emigration has hitherto been so fraught with. Revenge is at all times the law with the Indian, and he will seek retaliation at all hazards, and therefore let each and all be careful and cautious, lest by some ill-judged or overt act once committed, but never forgotten, some mother, sister, wife, or relative, tracing his or their steps at some later day, may be called upon to pay the penalty with their lives.

The emigration being ready, then, to start on the first of May, organized as suggested, let them provide themselves with some friendly Indians as guides, and take up their line of travel for Fort Union, at the junction of the Yellowstone river with the Missouri, a distance of six hundred miles, crossing in the meanwhile a number of small streams. At the mouth of the Yellowstone they will find a trading post of the American Fur Company, supplied every year direct by steamer from St. Louis. This route they could always avail themselves of to send from St. Louis, by a cheap transportation, such articles as they would need on their long journey. From this point to Fort Benton, near four hundred miles, is a broad, well-marked, and often-traveled wagon road, with wood, water and grass along the whole route at short and convenient distances; crossing the small and easily-fordeable streams of the Little and Big Muddy Creeks, thence to the Milk river, the valley of which is followed for most of the distance over a level (almost macadamized) road to the Marias and Teton rivers, to Fort Benton, on the Missouri. At this point persons are found in any number who will point out the road to the St. Mary's valley; thence to the Coeur d'Alene mission; thence to Fort Walla-walla, by an easy, direct road. Through the Coeur d'Alene mountains the emigration of next year will doubtless pour a large party, building the military road from Fort Walla-walla to Fort Benton, which was commenced last year, but upon which work was suspended in consequence of the Indian disturbances in Washington Territory. But since these difficulties have been adjusted, work will be resumed in early spring, and the emigrant will not only find a party at work, bridging streams, clearing the forests, and grading hills and mountains to expedite his journey, but he will also find this party protected with a military force, thus gaining that security so needful in passing through the Indian country. At several points along the route they will find farms where they can procure fresh vegetables, and points to rest their train—at Forts Union and Benton, Pend-d'Oreille Mission, St. Mary's valley, Coeur d'Alene Mission, and in the Walla-walla valley. From the Coeur d'Alene Mission to Fort Walla-walla affords a good wagon-road, crossing but one large stream, over which they will find a ferry established. Thus, on the whole route they are free from those excessive tolls and rates that render the poor emigrant still poorer, and which he is often not in a condition to meet, and hence is often compelled to sacrifice his stock and a portion of his grain in order to be enabled to progress on his journey. On arriving in the Walla-walla

country they again meet with steamer that they can take to any point. But their land journey is now at an end; in fact, there are many inviting tracts reached before they arrive in the Walla-walla country. But for more detailed accounts of the special points reference can be had to the reports of Governor Stevens, who has traversed and reported upon that whole interior region of the northwest, and whose reports will be found replete with every requisite information that the emigrant should be in possession of. I now only say that the emigrant, on the whole line from St. Paul to Fort Walla-walla, will find no difficulty so great that his own sturdy character will not overcome, and no obstacle so stubborn that his own rude means, always at hand, cannot remove.

As to wood, grass, and water, he need entertain no difficulty in the least, as he will find each and all at suitable distances. A wise precaution that every traveler in a new country takes is to provide himself with a guide from the friendly tribes of Indians, and thus much trouble and anxiety will be saved, movements expedited, and the general comfort of the trip advanced.

This, together with the ordinary prudent course that circumstances from day to day point out, once adapted and rigidly adhered to, all parties can be guaranteed a safe and pleasant overland journey.

Much more might be said had not able pens already described in detail a route which, from its geographical position, must one day be one of the great carrying routes of commerce for the world, looking, as it does, from the Pacific shore, through the magnificent window of Puget's Sound, upon ports in the East held by four hundred millions of people—ports hitherto closed, but now just opened to the commercial world. The impetus given by the three great nations of the world to the trade of the North Pacific, the newly-discovered rich gold fields within our limits in the Northwest, the establishment of a strong British colony along our northern border, and the great moving lines of life that must soon take up their march from the already redundantly populated cities of the Northwest—these and many other causes fraught with volumes, that the womb of the future must soon develop, all tend to point to this region as the one, in all probability, in our own day and generation, that is destined to form an unimportant chapter in the history of the commercial and civilized world.

In a word, let it be stated that all who desire to locate themselves in a region where Ceres yields her richest harvests, and where golden fields invite from afar, would do well to seize the earliest opportunity to make their new homes in that section, where labor is honorable, and where toil meets with its richest rewards.

JOHN MULLAN,
United States Army.

Democratic Legislative Meeting.

Pursuant to the following call there was a meeting of the Democratic members of both branches of the Legislative Assembly, convened and held at the time and place designated. The call referred to reads as follows:

We, the undersigned Democratic members of the Council of the present Legislative Assembly, do hereby agree to meet with the Democratic members of the House on Friday the 21st inst. (at the room now occupied in part, for the Executive Library) at 2 o'clock, (or as soon thereafter as practicable) for the purpose of nominating Democrats to fill the various Territorial offices provided by law, and the election of whom has been agreed upon by a joint resolution of the two Houses, which election has been decided shall take place to-morrow.

And was signed by—

OF THE COUNCIL.

Crumlino La Du, H. J. G. Maxon,
D. R. Fales, Wm. W. Miller,
C. C. Phillips, Samuel S. Woodard,
James W. Wiley.

OF THE HOUSE.

John A. Tennant, John Catlin,
Charles McCall, C. C. Lewis,
J. M. Hawk, James Longmyre,
Oliver Shead, John F. Smith,
H. L. Caples, John D. Biles,
Elliot Cline, H. A. Judson,
J. P. Mannen, Wm. Rutledge,
B. L. Henness, Warren Gove,
Travers Daniel, Edmund Sylvester,
John Briscoe.

Convention met pursuant to call, and on motion of Mr. HAWK, Mr. JOHN CATLIN was chosen Chairman; and on motion of Mr. SYLVESTER, Mr. TENNANT was appointed Secretary. On motion of Mr. BRISCOE, Mr. WILEY was chosen Assistant Secretary.

On motion of Mr. MAXON, Mr. MILLER was allowed to cast his vote by proxy. Upon calling the roll the following members answered to their names—Mr. LONGMYRE answering for Mr. MILLER, as his accredited proxy:

Messrs. La Du, Maxon, Fales, Woodard, Wiley, Phillips, Miller, Sylvester, Shead, Hawk, Longmyre, Rutledge, Henness, Lewis, Catlin, McCall, Tennant, Gove, Briscoe—19.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of Public Printer. On calling the roll Mr. EDWARD FURSTE had nineteen ayes—nays, none. The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of Librarian. On calling the roll it appeared that A. J. MOSES had, ayes nineteen—nays none. The nomination of Territorial Treasurer being next in order, Mr. RUTLEDGE received a majority of all the votes cast, and was declared the nominee of the Convention.

Mr. MAXON was then chosen as the nominee of the meeting for the office of Brigadier General. The meeting then proceeded to the nomination of Capitol Commissioners; and the following named gentlemen having a majority of all the votes cast were declared the nominees of the Convention, viz: MESSRS. JAMES BILES, BENJAMIN HARNED and R. M. WALKER. On motion all the nominations were declared unanimous.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN A. CATLIN, Chairman.
JOHN A. TENNANT, Secretary.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERNER.

By the arrival at Olympia of the P. M. S. S. Company's steamer *Northerner*, Wm. L. DALL, commander, we are placed in possession of New York dates to the 20th, New Orleans to the 26th ult., and San Francisco to the 17th inst. The news received by this mail is generally unimportant to the people of the Territories of Washington and Oregon, being almost entirely of a local nature. Congress seems to be doing just sufficient in the matter of legislation to entitle them to their *per diem*, and no measures of great importance to the people of the Pacific coast—save the introduction of a bill, by Senator Wilson, for the construction of the Pacific railroad—had yet been brought forward in either house. The provisions of this bill are substantially as follows:—The President and Senate shall appoint five civil engineers, practically experienced in the laying out and construction of railroads, who, within two years, shall locate the route of a railroad from the Missouri River to San Francisco, through the region between the 34th and 43d parallels.

If the President approves of their decision, the railroad, as located by them, shall be built by the Government, under the direction of a Board, to consist of the Secretaries of War and the Interior, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General, who shall contract with the bidders for its construction, in sections of not more than twenty-five miles in length.

Money to build the road shall be raised by loan, as needed, in sums of not more than \$10,000,000 annually.

From the passage of the act till the location of the road, all public lands between the aforesaid parallels shall be withheld from sale, but shall be open to pre-emption by actual settlers. After the road is located, the proceeds of the sale of lands, for one hundred and fifty miles on each side, shall constitute a fund for the construction of the road, and the payment of the debt incurred for it.

Mr. Wilson proposes this on the ground that the Pacific Railroad is a public necessity, and that there is no hope that private capital will invest in it. If done at all it must be done by the Government.

In the House, the Committee on Territories had a meeting, December 17th, and rejected, by a vote of five against four, Mr. Grow's proposed amendment to the Senate's Oregon Bill to repeal that clause of the English Kansas Bill which prohibits the people of Kansas from calling a Convention to form a Constitution, until they have a sufficient population for a Representative in Congress according to the federal ratio. The bill, as it came from the Senate, was ordered to be reported. Later advices received here and in California, however, inform us that the probabilities are in favor of the admission of Oregon as a state at this session, notwithstanding the almost general opposition it is likely to meet with from the Republicans and Americans, to the former of whom the constitution is obnoxious for the reason that it denies citizenship to negroes. The real reason, however, is probably to prevent her admission until 1860, by accomplishing which they expect to secure the next presidency.

Bills had also been introduced in both houses for the organization of territorial governments for Arizona, and Dacotah, and an ineffectual effort was made in the House to admit Mr. Mowry to a seat on the floor as delegate for the first named Territory in embryo.

In the discussion which ensued upon the introduction of the bill to organize the Territory of Arizona, Mr. WILSON (opposition) moved to amend so as to provide for the election of a governor, secretary, judges and other officers by the people.—Should this amendment pass, we hope that privilege may also be extended to the Territory of Washington, with the residents of which we doubt not, an event of this kind would be hailed by general acclamation.

The secretary of the treasury was about to issue proposals for the loan of ten millions of dollars, being the balance of twenty millions authorized and provided for by the last Congress.

The Post Office Department intended to resort to stringent measures in all cases where the offence of using borrowed franks to cover private correspondence, so prevalent in Washington, can, by any possibility, be traced to the guilty parties.

Mr. STEADMAN, printer to the House, had sent in his resignation. Various combinations were forming to secure the vacancy, among whom Mr. WENDELL appeared most prominent.

The resolution to impeach Judge WATROTS was lost by a vote of 113 to 86, in the House, on the 14th ult.

The following appointments were confirmed by the Senate in executive session of the 15th December:—WILLIAM PRESTON, of Kentucky, Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain; J. GLANCEY JONES, of Penn., Minister Resident to Australia, and JOHN E. WARD, of Georgia, Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

The appointment of Mr. JONES was confirmed by a strict party vote, the Republicans all voting against him.

The Senate also ratified the treaties recently made with China and Japan, and copies of them will be immediately returned to those governments.

Mr. Stevens, of Washington Territory, offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Military to inquire into the expediency of constructing a wagon road from Fort Arbuckle to Seattle, Puget Sound, Washington Territory, and the survey of the Upper Missouri and Columbia rivers for military purposes.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, has given notice of a bill providing for the establishment of an emigrant and mail route to the most eligible point in Minnesota to Puget Sound.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, has given notice of a bill to authorize the establishment of a Northern Pacific mail route, and making an appropriation for a wagon road from Fort Abercrombie, via Fort Union, to the Pacific.

A rencontre occurred on the morning of the 18th ult., on Pennsylvania avenue between two members of Congress—Messrs. English, of Indiana, and Montgomery, of Pennsylvania. The statement given is that Mr. English, on meeting Mr. Montgomery, saluted him in a friendly manner, and that in return Mr. Montgomery behaved in an insulting manner, when Mr. English struck him with his cane. Montgomery took up a brick and threw it at English, but without effect. Nothing more occurred; but it was reported that the police were afterwards, to prevent a further breach of the peace. The cause of Montgomery treating English in an insulting manner is said to be an old grudge arising out of the Kansas difficulties, (English bill and Montgomery amendment) last session.

In the House, Dec. 17th, there was a long discussion on the bill to provide for the examination and payment of the claims of the citizens of Georgia and Alabama, on account of losses sustained by the deprivations of the Creek Indians, involving about a million and a half of dollars.—Should this bill pass, as we sincerely hope it may, we cannot conceive the possibility of delaying the payment of our debt much longer, standing, as it does, in precisely the same position as does that of the citizens of the above States. During the discussion consequent upon the introduction of this bill, in which Messrs. STORER, of Ala., and WASHBURNE, of Wis., participated, the "lie," a habit it would seem quite common to the people's servants at the national capitol, was given by Mr. S. to the latter, whose remarks during the discussion were rather uncomplimentary to the bravery of the citizens of these States. At this stage of the proceedings the chair called the gentlemen to order, and there the matter ended—precisely as such affairs have always ended.

Unofficial information, believed to be reliable, had been received that Maj. Emory and eight men of the First Cavalry had been murdered by Indians while on the way to Fort Arbuckle from Cottonwood Springs.

The Navajo Indians had agreed upon an armistice for thirty days. Efforts are being made to conclude a peace with them, and with some prospects of success.

The apprehension of trouble with Great Britain, once seriously entertained, is fast subsiding. The rumors that the President intended sending Congress a war message are not well founded. The administration has still under consideration this important subject, and its most prominent friends say its action will be such as will meet the reasonable expectations of the country.

The disbursements by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House since the 6th Dec. last, on account of mileage, arrears, and salaries, amounted to the sum of \$327,000. The total disbursement for the present Congress, up to Dec. 26th, was \$1,435,000. This will give our readers a basis upon which to found their estimates of the expense of the entire session.

So far as we are able to judge, and from anything we can find in Atlantic papers to the contrary, the Atlantic Telegraph has proved an entire failure thus far. The *New York Herald*, however, sticks to it with great pertinacity, that the thing will be a success. A recent editorial paragraph expressed the belief that a kink which was discovered in the Valencia Bay part of the Cable, has caused all of the difficulty, and that now there are strong probabilities of the rapid transmission of messages.

The report of the extent and richness of the gold mines at Pike's Peak are fully confirmed. A company from Iowa, under Samuel S. Curtis, had arrived at Aurora, were building houses, and preparing for winter operations.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT PORT TOWNSEND RECENTLY.—British ship *Stamboul*, No. 1—Capt. Reed; Brig *Merchantman*, Capt. Robbins, and Bark *J. B. Lancaster*, Small, all from San Francisco.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The bark *Ork* arrived at Victoria on the 19th inst., 61 days from San Francisco. We are indebted to Maj. VAN BOKKELIN, of Port Townsend, for a file of the San Francisco *Herald*, brought by the *Ork*.

Regulations relative to the Admission of Cadets into the Military Academy.

Owing to a change having recently been made in the regulations of the Military Academy at West Point, whereby the course of studies has been reduced from five to four years, and as a consequence in the number of classes to four; and inasmuch as in consequence of such reduction of time, &c., a vacancy has occurred in said Academy, to be filled by appointment for this Territory, one year earlier than was anticipated, we deem it our duty to publish the following, in connection with the above heading. It was furnished to Acting-Gov. MASON by Col. MASSFIELD, Inspector General of the Army; and as a number of applications, in all probability, have, and will be made for the vacant cadetship, we submit it for the guidance and information of all who may feel interested in the matter. We deem it unnecessary to publish a synopsis of the course of studies pursued at the Military Academy:

As frequent inquiries are made in regard to the mode of procuring admission into the Military Academy, all persons interested in the subject are hereby informed, that applications should be made by letter to the Secretary of War. By provision of Law each Congressional and Territorial district, and the District of Columbia, is entitled to have one cadet at the Military Academy, and no more. The appointments are made on the nomination of the member of Congress representing the district at the date of the appointment. The Law requires that the individual selected shall be an actual resident of the Congressional district of the State or Territory, or District of Columbia, from which the appointment purports to be made. Also, appointments "at large," not to exceed ten, are annually made. Application can be made, at any time, by the candidate himself, his parents, guardian, or any of his friends, and the name placed on the register. No preference will be given to applications on account of priority; nor will any application be entered in the register when the candidate is under or above the prescribed age; the precise age must be given; NO RELAXATION OF THIS REGULATION IN THIS RESPECT WILL BE MADE; nor will any application be considered in cases where the age and other conditions of the candidate, before the arrival of the period for making the selections. Persons, therefore, making applications, must not expect to receive information on this point.

As a general rule, no person will be appointed who has had a booter education.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Candidates must be over sixteen and under twenty-one years of age, at the time of entrance into the Military Academy; must be at least five feet in height, and free from any deformity, disease, or infirmity, which would render them unfit for military service, and from any disorder of an infectious or malarial character. They must be able to read and write well, and perform with facility and accuracy the various operations of the four ground rules of arithmetic, of reduction, of simple and compound proportion, and of vulgar and decimal fractions.

It must be understood that a full compliance with the above conditions will be insisted on—that is to say, the candidate must write in a fair and legible hand, and without any material mistakes in spelling, such sentences as shall be dictated by the examiners; and he must answer promptly, and without errors, all the questions in the above-mentioned rules of arithmetic; failing in any of these particulars, he will be rejected.

It must also be understood, that every candidate will, soon after his arrival at West Point, be subjected to a rigid examination by an experienced medical board; and should there be found to exist in him any of the following causes of disqualification, to such a degree as will immediately, or in all probability may at no very distant period, impair his efficiency, he will be rejected:

1. Feeble constitution and muscular tenacity; unusual health from whatever cause; indications of former disease; glandular swellings, or other symptoms of scrofula.
2. Chronic cutaneous affections, especially of the scalp, or any disorder of an infectious character.
3. Severe injuries of the bones of the head; contusions.
4. Impaired vision, from whatever cause; inflammatory affections of the eyelids; immobility or irregularity of the iris; strabismus, &c., &c.
5. Deafness; copious discharge from the ears.
6. Loss of teeth, or teeth generally unsound.
7. Impediment of speech.
8. Want of due capacity of the chest, and any other indication of a liability to a pulmonary disease.
9. Impaired or unequal strength of one or both of the superior extremities on account of fractures, especially of the clavicle, contraction of a joint, extension, an unnatural curvature or incurvature of the spine.
10. An unnatural curvature or incurvature of the spine.
11. Hernia.
12. A varicose state of the veins of the scrotum and spermatic cord, (when large), sarcocele, hydrocele, herniorrhoid, testis.
13. Impaired or inadequate efficiency of one or both of the inferior extremities on account of varicose veins, fractures, malformation, (flat feet, &c.) lameness, contracture of the muscles, bunions, overlying or supernumerary toes, &c., &c.
14. Ulcers, or unsound cicatrices of ulcers likely to break out afresh.

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

The Way the Money Goes.

A letter appeared in the last issue of the *Puget Sound Herald*, over the signature of "Economy," which abounds in gross pervasions of the truth. "Economy" may have the right to keep an argus eye on the treasury, and the manner in which the public fund is expended, but he should not falsify the record.

It is not true that there is annually paid \$300 per annum for cleaning the territorial arms. At the session of 1857-8, there was an appropriation of \$228 for cleaning the territorial arms. That is the first. There has been an appropriation made at this session for the same object, but it will not near reach the sum named. We believe the appropriation and expenditure for 1858, for cleaning and repairing the public arms, will not exceed fifty dollars. But did not "Economy" state too much when he gave the character of the arm he had the "honor to shoulder" in the late Indian war. Who is responsible for the arms being of a condemned lot? Not the territorial authorities. And if such arms are of the kind "Economy" describes, then is the expense necessary—and his complaint of extravagance is unfounded, and falls harmless.

It is not true that the Legislative Assembly have passed a bill paying \$4 per day for an enrolling clerk. The precise reverse of this is the truth. "Economy" has chosen a good soubriquet if truth be the "medium" by which such a characteristic

is to be judged. In his statements and letter, he has indeed been very "economical" of the "truth." The House passed a resolution to employ an enrolling clerk at \$4 per day. The Council concurred in said resolution. The House seeing that such a resolution might saddle a debt on the territorial treasury, passed another resolution, concerning their first so that no charge against the territorial treasury could be implied. The Council assuming the manly and true ground that the Legislature had not the right to secure "labor" from any one under a false pretence—that the work was necessary for proper legislation—struck out the "not" in said resolution, and created an office for which the territory might have to pay. The House did not concur. A conference on the disagreement followed. The joint committee made a unanimous report, stating the necessity of the office—first, authorizing the employment of a person who would be a "clerical micrometer," and wait and wait, until "something turned up." Failing to find one of that sort—second, a competent person was to be employed, who was to be paid for his services for the time actually employed. The House refused to concur in this, but passed the first resolve. The Council then laid the matter on the table until the 4th of July. The House committee employed BUTLER P. ANDERSON, Esq., who desired to see the laws properly enrolled, and would do the work without looking to the territory. His duty is to enroll the bills passed which had their origin in the House. In the Council we are informed A. J. MOSES, Esq., assistant clerk, has and does perform the enrolling. We say, without violating a proper spirit of economy, that these gentlemen deserve their pay, and ought to have it from some source. An "economy" which leans against depriving the "laborer of his hire"—that allows the laws to go without an enrollment, because the authorities are too sordid and parsimonious, is not "economy"—it is worse than that.

We did not desire to argue in this article the necessity of an enrolling clerk, nor the propriety of paying such an officer. We merely desired to point out some of the glaring misstatements in the letter of which this is a notice.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Within the past week we have received several communications, which will be attended to in their regular order, after we have made a final "wind up" in the publication of the proceedings of the Legislature.

The communication of John W. Jozett, Hugh Crockett and John Keintz, late grand jurors for the 3d judicial district, was handed to us after our issue of last week had been struck off, and was received on condition that its insertion in our columns would have to "bide its time," until the matter above referred to, (Legislative) had been disposed of.

The communication of "L. U. M. T. C. II." will be attended to in the due course of its position on the calendar. Other communications, explanations, &c., will be given to the public, whenever all the facts in the premises shall be handed in for our consideration, containing definite statements as to the questions in controversy. These remarks, of course, refer only to such matters as may have been handed in subsequent to the issue of our last paper.

ARRIVAL OF THE BARK ORESTES AT VICTORIA.—We learn from the *Victoria Gazette* of the 20th inst., that the British Bark *Orestes* arrived at that place on the 18th inst., from Melbourne, Australia, via Honolulu. She left the former place on Sept. 1st, and the latter Dec. 24th. She brings 86 passengers; of these, there are 37 miners, 4 blacksmiths, 2 mechanics, 3 plasterers, 2 bakers, 1 surgeon, 1 cutter, 1 publican, 1 clerk, 1 engineer, 1 stone mason, and 1 painter. Of quite a number the occupation is not given. There are 7 women and 7 children on board. The passengers are of varied nationality: 27 being English, 27 Irish, 9 Scotch, 5 American, 4 German, 1 Austrian, 1 Polish, 4 French and several of Australian birth.

Our thanks are due to Parser MOLTROP of the *Constitution*, for late Victoria papers.

MARRIED.

On Sat. 23d inst., by Rev. J. W. Miller, Mr. M. WALLACE and Miss MARY J. McALLISTER, all of Thurston Co., W. T.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE HIS property situate on the corner of Fourth and Adams streets, opposite the Methodist Church, in the town of Olympia, consisting of two good lots, with an excellent well of water thereon, a good declivity house 12 staves high, and a choice variety of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. For terms apply to Alfred Hall, Esq., or F. W. SEALE, of Olympia, Dec. 21, 1858.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.—G. K. WILLARD & SON.

PURE WHITE LEAD, RAW AND BOILED LINSEED OIL, Spirits of Turpentine, Alcohol and Varnishes, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

NOTICE.
AS MY WIFE ANGELINE C. SIMONS LEFT MY bed and board without cause or provocation, I hereby caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account.
SIDNEY B. SIMONS.
Seattle, Jan. 10, 1859.

WM. WRIGHT,

MANUFACTURER OF
SADDLES AND HARNESS,
AND DEALER IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,

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

OFFERS FOR SALE
PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY

HARNESS;
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

SADDLES;
PACK SADDLES

—AND—
SADDLE TREES;
SADDLE BAGS

—AND—
WALLETS;
GIRTHS AND SURCINGLES;

BLOCK AND BENT
STIRRUPS;

HALTERS,
BRIDLES,
MARTINGALES,

WHIPS, SPURS,
CURRY COMBS,
HORSE CARDS AND BRUSHES,

&c., &c., &c. 6m8

PUGET SOUND
DRUG STORE,

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

G. K. WILLARD, PROPRIETOR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps,
Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors,
(For Medicinal purposes only.)
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c.
Olympia, W. T., Aug. 1st, 1857.

A PURE ARTICLE OF CREAM TARTAR AND Soda, (warranted), for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

PROF. WOOD'S AND JONES' HAIR RESTORATIVE, Bachelder's and Alexander's Hair Dye, and Lyon's Kathalicon, for sale by G. K. WILLARD & SON.

CUMMINGS' TOILET SETS, BALM 1000 FLOWERS, Shaving Soaps, Wash Balls, Toilet Soap, Bala's Cologne, and Lumbin's Extracts, can always be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CAMPBELL'S BURNING FLUID, AND CHINA Nut Oil, for sale at all times by G. K. WILLARD & SON.

HAIR, TOOTH, CLOTHES, FLESH, NAIL AND Shoe Brushes, Combs, Hair Pins, Razors, Razor-Straps, and Ladies' and Gents' Pen Knives, constantly for sale at PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE, McLANE'S Liver, Brandreth's Moffat's, Blood Root, Holyway's, and Japanese Life Pills, for sale cheap by G. K. WILLARD & SON.

THE GRAEFENBERG REMEDIES CAN BE purchased at New York prices at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SANDS' AND GUYSSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK Pills, containing the most powerful and safe purgative, constantly on hand at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

AYRES' CHERRY PECTORAL, WISTAR'S BALM of Wild Cherry, Grindell's Magic Compound, and Burnett's Cold Liver Oil, for sale by G. K. WILLARD & SON.

PAINTS—ASSORTED COLORS—PAINT, VARNISH and White-wash Brushes, Grafting Tools, Diamonds, Sand Paper, Gold Leaf, Bronze, Putty, Window Glass and Sash, at the lowest rates, by G. K. WILLARD & SON.

ADOLPH SUTRO & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FINE HAVANA SEGARS,
CHEWING AND SMOKING
TOBACCO,
Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, &c.,
CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON,
AND CORNER OF YATES AND WHARF STREETS,
VICTORIA, V. I.
Jan. 21, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed Administrator (by the Probate Court of Island County, W. T.) upon the estate of JOHN ALEXANDER, deceased, late of Island County, Washington Territory. All persons indebted to said estate will be required to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice.
HILL HARMON, Administrator.
Whitby's Island, January 7, 1859. 4w9

DISSOLUTION
—OF—
CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of BARNES & AYERS, is this day dissolved by limitation. Those indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands, to present them for settlement.
GEORGE A. BARNES,
WILLIAM N. AYERS.
Olympia, W. T., Jan. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—The undersigned would respectfully give notice that they have this day entered into a Co-partnership for the sale of Hardware, Tinware, and general merchandise, at the old stand of BARNES & AYERS, where they trust by a careful attention to the wants of the public, to merit a continuance of the favor with which the old house has been regarded.
WILLIAM N. AYERS,
CHARLES E. WILLIAMS.
Olympia, Jan. 1, 1859. 5-1m

DR. H. D. LONGAKER,
Surgical and Mechanical
DENTIST.

DR. L. HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED on Puget Sound, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to perform all necessary operations on Teeth in the most scientific manner. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold or Silver plate, from a single tooth to a full set. TEETH INSERTED ON HEALTHY ROOTS. Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil. Toothache effectually cured without pain. Teeth extracted in the most judicious manner. Chloroform or Ether given if desired. N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction. Dr. L. is now stopping in Olympia, where he will remain until Feb. 14th, when he will visit the following places, viz: Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Tosekalet, Port Townsend, Whitby's Island. Office—At G. Ford's Photograph and Ambrotypes Rooms, Main Street, Olympia Jan. 14, 1859. 8f

A CARD.
GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS,
FOR THE
WINTER TRADE!

AT
PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.'S
STORE, OLYMPIA, W. T.

WE ANNOUNCE TO THE CITIZENS OF Washington Territory, that we have just received and are now offering for sale a complete assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
SHELFWARE,
HATS, CAPS, FURNITURE,
And a very large assortment of Men's
HEAVY AND FINE CLOTHING.

Our stock having been purchased by one of the firm thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the people, we flatter ourselves that they cannot fail to suit, and ask that every person visiting Olympia will give us a call, and examine our goods before purchasing at other stores.

N. B.—We can't be undersold!
Terms.—Pay in hand on delivery of goods, and we will take in exchange, on good note, Gold, Silver, Frezzer River Dust, Flour, Pork, Lard, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c.
Olympia, Nov. 28, 1858. 11f

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1859.
THE BEST COMBINED
REAPER & MOWER

IN USE, AS ENDORSED BY THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Manny's Patent with Wood's Improvement.

I HAVE NOW BEEN IN THE BUSINESS OF manufacturing Reapers and Mowers for seven years, and my Machine has only been perfected by the most diligent and thorough trial and repeated experiments, and while I do not understand that there are not other Machines worthy the attention of Farmers, I do claim that mine has earned the title of
THE BEST COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER IN USE: And is unsurpassed either as a Reaper or Mower—and I claim for it the credit and confidence that belongs to a standard article. If any Farmer wants a Reaper or Mower he need not ask of my Machine—*Will it work?—Is it reliable?—Is it durable?* My Machine is no new thing or experiment; its reputation is fixed, established; and no man can go amiss in purchasing it for a full and complete performance of all that is claimed for it in the harvest field.

Special Notice.
TREADWELL & CO.
Are sole owners of the Manny Machine for the State of California, and the Territories of Oregon and Washington, and are fully authorized and empowered to prosecute all infringers.
WALTER A. WOOD,
Manufacturer and Proprietor.

Caution.
All persons are cautioned against vending or using said Machine in the State or Territories aforesaid, without a certificate from the owners.

The Machines for the coming harvest are much superior in material and workmanship to any ever before offered to the public.
For sale at our Warehouse, corner of California and Battery Streets, San Francisco.

Also Machines and Agricultural goods of every description; Hardware, the largest and best assorted stock on the coast; 3000 Plows, steel and cast. 3m2
TREADWELL & CO.

Powers of Attorney.
For the transfer of Scrip, neatly executed, for sale at the office of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.
Oct. 15, 1858.

FOUND DROWNED.—A party of men from Sealmoor, recently driven ashore in a boat on one of the islands in that vicinity, report having found the surf boat Malta, with two drowned men lashed to her. One of her planks had been knocked out. On a finger of one of the men found was a ring with the initials "F. B." or "F. P." The drowned men were afterwards interred on the island. One of them was apparently a German.—Victoria Gazette, Jan. 8.

CAPSIZE OF THE SCHOONER WILD PIGEON.—The small schooner Wild Pigeon, just starting for Nisqually, Washington Territory, capsized yesterday afternoon, in the harbor, near Kaindler's Wharf. There were four or five passengers on board, among whom were three ladies, Mrs. Ross and two daughters. One of the young women struck out boldly for the shore, whilst the other two females clung to the vessel. Prompt assistance was rendered by boatmen in small boats, who succeeded in rescuing all the parties. Mrs. Ross, we are sorry to hear, received an injury by the falling of a hot stove upon her. The rest received no other damage than a wetting.—Victoria Gazette, Jan. 14.

A false friend is like a shadow on a dial; it appears in clear weather, but vanishes as soon as a cloud appears.

PIONEER JOB OFFICE.
By the arrival of the steamer Panama, on the 25th October, we receive a material addition to the office of the "PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT," in the shape of an entire new job establishment, by which we are enabled to execute any description of plain and fancy job printing in a manner that, we feel justified in saying, will lose nothing by comparison with the work executed by any like establishment in our neighboring territory. Having an assortment of colored inks, and ample material, we are now prepared, at short notice, to fill all orders for book and pamphlet printing, as well as Posters, Bill-Heads, Cards, Circulars, Bills of Lading, Checks and Drafts, Law Blanks, Catalogues, Programs, Steamboat Bills, Bills of Fare, Ball, Concert and Dinner Tickets, Visiting Cards, &c., &c.

D. F. NEWSOM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, MINING
IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.,
BELLINGHAM BAY, W. T.
April 30, 1858. 23tf

D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES AT MANU-
facturers prices—
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

PURE WHITE LEAD, RAW AND BOILED LIN-
seed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Alcohol and Var-
nishes, at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

The Washington Nursery.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RE-
spectfully inform his friends, patrons,
and intending purchasers, that notwithstanding
standing all the great excitement about
Frazier river, Passes, Bonds and Trails he
has withstood the temptation, for the purpose of sup-
plying the wants of the people with a good selection
of

FRUIT TREES,
and the largest trees, ever offered to the public on the
Pacific coast. I say the best trees—no grass about it—
FORTY THOUSAND TREES, from one to three
years' growth from the graft. For particulars see
catalogue. So now have your orchard good ready;
if you have not, you had better begin, for I intend to
close the sale of trees on the first day of November.
Catalogues can be obtained by addressing the undersig-
ned by post-paid letters, or at any of the stores in
Bellaloom.

N. B.—Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom.
R. H. PATTERSON,
Washington Plaines, Pierce County, W. T.
Sept. 20, 1858. 6m44

FURNITURE STORE!
THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW IN THE RECEIPT
of his old stand one door north of Gallagher's
Tin Shop and Hardware Store, of a large assortment of

FURNITURE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
COMMON AND DRESSING BUREAUS, BREAK-
FAST, DINING AND CENTER TABLES,
ASSORTED BUREAUS, &c., &c.
Chairs of nineteen different varieties, from the cheap-
est to the finest Mahogany.
The low prices for which the above articles will be
sold make it necessary that the terms should be pay-
ment on delivery of the goods. Furniture of all de-
scriptions made to order.

D. C. BEATTY,
Olympia, W. T., Dec. 29, 1858. 6ly

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING
between S. Bettman, M. Bettman and L. Bettman,
under the name and style of Bettman Brothers, has
this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
L. and S. Bettman will continue the business at the
old stand, under the name BETTMAN BROTHERS.
All persons having claims against the late firm will
present them for settlement, and all who are indebted
to us will please call and pay up at an early day.
S. BETTMAN,
M. BETTMAN,
L. BETTMAN.

Olympia, Jan. 6, 1858. 7tf

TREES! TREES! TREES!
JUST ARRIVED FROM
Oregon,
A Lot of
APPLE,
PEAR,
PLUM and
CHERRY TREES,
ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD,
New Red-bellied Larch Black Berry, from George
Seymour & Co's, warranted pure.
Also, three varieties of Honeysuckle,
Which will be sold low for CASH or COUNTRY
PRODUCE.
SAMUEL COULTER, Main st.,
One door North of Barnes & Ayers Storehouse,
OLYMPIA, Dec. 9, 1858. 3

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

M. LOUISON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Crockery, Crockery ware,
&c., &c.
Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISON, J. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKLIN,
April 22, 1854. 23tf

PORT TOWNSEND BAKERY.
J. F. BLUMBERG HAVING PURCHASED THE
entire interest in the above named Bakery, is
ready to supply all demands for
**HARD BREAD, SWEET CAKES,
SODA CRACKERS,**
And all other kinds of Crackers and Bread that may
be called for in his line, and on such terms as will
meet the wishes of his customers.
Orders from all parts of the country solicited and
attended to in such manner as to give satisfaction.
Terms invariably Cash.
J. F. BLUMBERG,
Port Townsend, Nov. 8, 1858. 3m51

H. C. PAGE,
INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS
AT BELLINGHAM BAY.
Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom.
Whatcom, Sept. 25, 1858. 45U

MARINE HOSPITAL.
PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22d, 1858.
DR. P. M. O'BRIEN, late Resident Physician and
Sergeant of the County Hospital, San Francisco,
and of the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, is now in
charge of the Marine Hospital, Port Townsend.
Dr. O'BRIEN is also prepared to receive private pa-
tients. He flatters himself with the hope that an ex-
perience of 16 years to the practice of his profession,
both private and Hospital, together with a thorough
Medical and Surgical education, as evidenced by the
proper guarantee of a Diploma that effect will ob-
tain for him the confidence of the citizens on Puget
Sound.
LETTERS addressed—P. M. O'BRIEN, M. D., Port
Townsend, will be duly acknowledged. n31-1f

C. C. FRENCH, E. H. WILSON, W. G. DUNLAP.
French, Wilson & Co.,
RETAILERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHING
AND
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FINE Custom made clothing received by every
Steamer expressly for letters and made to order.
Orders from the country attended to with care.
115 Sacramento Street—Corner Leidesdorff, opposite
the P. M. Steamship Co's Office.
December 25, 1857. 3tf

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD
assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
and Cutlery, Tin-ware, Ready-made Clothing, Croch-
ery, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Furniture,
Ship Chandlery and Stores, Mining Tools, &c.
Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 28tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UN-
derigned has been appointed, by the Probate
Court of Thurston County, administrator upon the
estate of WALTER G. PERRY, deceased, late of
Washington Territory. All persons having claims
against said estate are requested to present them,
with the necessary vouchers, within one year from
the date of this notice; and all persons indebted to
said estate will be required to make immediate pay-
ment.
January 6, 1859. 4w8
T. J. HARPER,
Administrator.

Doors and Windows,
Ex Ship "Leonore."
SIZES DOORS, 2 1/2 x 6-6,
2 1/2 x 6-8,
2 1/2 x 6-10,
3 x 7,
8-10 WINDOWS,
9-12 "
10-12 "
10-14 "
10-16 "
10-18 "
12-16 "
For sale by
FOWLER & CO.,
Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

Matthew P. Burns,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OCUList.
OFFICE IN THE NEW DRUG STORE, NEXT DOOR
TO THE PACIFIC HOUSE, MAIN STREET,
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
DR. M. P. BURNS returns grateful thanks for
the liberal patronage he has received from the
citizens of Olympia and surrounding coun-
try, for the last five years, and takes this opportunity
of informing them that no pains will be spared on his
part to serve faithfully those who may employ him or
consult him in his office.
Dr. Burns pays particular attention to all persons
who consult him for chronic diseases of Eyes,
Ears, Bladder, and Uterus, and for that
formidable disease, Stricture of the Uterus,
and all chronic diseases of the system and blood.
Dr. Burns will give consultations gratis, every Mon-
day and Saturday, from 8 o'clock, a. m. to 12 m.
Dr. Burns offers the following

DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES
cheaper than ever sold in Olympia:
Thorn's Compound Extract Copava and Sarsapa-
rilla;
Riley's Compound Extract of Buchu;
Nerve and Bone Linctiment;
Mexican Mustang Linctiment;
Green Mountain Ointment;
Ayers' Cherry Pectoral;
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
Graefenberg's Pile Ointment;
Ayer's Pain Expeller; Holloway's Pills;
Galatine Capsules; Barry's Trichoparous;
Batchelor's Hair Dye;
Davis' Pain Killer; Harlem Oil;
Payson's Indian Ink;
Thurington's Balsam of Life;
Graefenberg's Pills; Lees Pills; Wright's Pills;
Sand's Sarsaparilla; Bull's Sarsaparilla;
Graefenberg's Lotion; Townsend's do;
Guyott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla;
Rice Powder;
Bread Pipes—Glass;
Broad Pipes—India Rubber;
Shoulter Braces—male;
do do female;
Hull's Patent Trusses;
Surgical Bandages—male;
Dr. Matterson's Patent Injection Instruments;
Patent Self-injecting Syringes, in boxes;
Castle Soap;
Nursing Bink;
Glass Syringes—male;
do do female;
Eye Syringes;
Sarsaparilla—Jodia Rubber;
Sweet Oil; Rose Water;
Balm Capivi;
Sweet Spirits of Nitre;
Nitrate Potash;
Hops—in 1 lb packages;
Strychnine—pure;
Lunar Caustic—sticks;
do do crystals;
Powdered Elm Bark;
Flax Seed—clean;
Flax Seed—ground;
Epsom Salt;
Sarsaparilla Root;
Dr. Burns' Solid Extract of Cubebs, Coparia and
Sarsaparilla;
Dr. Burns' Eye Water;
Dr. Burns' Ear Wash.
Olympia, Nov. 5, 1858. 50tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING
between S. Bettman, M. Bettman and L. Bettman,
under the name and style of Bettman Brothers, has
this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
L. and S. Bettman will continue the business at the
old stand, under the name BETTMAN BROTHERS.
All persons having claims against the late firm will
present them for settlement, and all who are indebted
to us will please call and pay up at an early day.
S. BETTMAN,
M. BETTMAN,
L. BETTMAN.

TREES! TREES! TREES!
JUST ARRIVED FROM
Oregon,
A Lot of
APPLE,
PEAR,
PLUM and
CHERRY TREES,
ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD,
New Red-bellied Larch Black Berry, from George
Seymour & Co's, warranted pure.
Also, three varieties of Honeysuckle,
Which will be sold low for CASH or COUNTRY
PRODUCE.
SAMUEL COULTER, Main st.,
One door North of Barnes & Ayers Storehouse,
OLYMPIA, Dec. 9, 1858. 3

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

M. LOUISON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Crockery, Crockery ware,
&c., &c.
Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISON, J. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKLIN,
April 22, 1854. 23tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY.
THE Undersigned, having discontinued one of the
two branches of business in which they were
heretofore engaged, are now devoting their entire at-
tention to the BAKERY department. They now de-
sign to keep constantly on hand
**PIES, CAKES, CRACKERS, BREAD, HARD
BREAD, PILOT-BREAD, ETC.**
Which will be supplied to Hotels, Families, and Steam-
ers on the most reasonable terms.
Private and Wedding Parties furnished with any
thing necessary on such occasions, at short notice.
CONFECTIONERIES
Kept constantly on hand.
A choice lot of
CHILDREN'S TOYS,
suitable for holiday presents, for sale cheap. Call and
see.
MITCHELL & STEWART.
Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1857. yly.

DANCING ACADEMY!
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN
--AND--
CHILDREN!
MR. LOUIS BACH,
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, TAKES PLEASURE
in informing his friends and the public, that he
has opened a
DANCING ACADEMY,
For Gentlemen, Ladies and Children,
at MASONIC HALL, (first door) at which, all
Ball-Room and Fancy Dances are taught.
The following dances are taught:
Schottish, Polka,
Polka-Mazouka, Highland Polka,
Waltz, Waltz,
Spanish Waltz, Five-step Waltz,
Yassouanna, Quadrille,
Lance Quadrille, and a number of other dances.
Days of Tuition—Mondays and Thursdays, from
8 to 10 o'clock, for Ladies and Children, and from 8
to 10 o'clock in the evening, for Gentlemen.
For Terms, and other details, apply at the Hall, on
the days and hours as above.
N. B.—Sewer parties for Ladies and Gentlemen will
be given on Friday evening of each week, free to all
scholars. To others, an admission fee of 22 00 will be
charged.
Olympia, Nov. 19th, 1858.—n52-1f

NEW GOODS!
--AND MORE--
COMING
AT THE "ANCIENT DEPOT,"
CORNER OF MAIN AND 2d STS., (WEST SIDE),
OLYMPIA, W. T.
WHERE WILL BE FOUND A LARGE AND
well selected stock and assortment of
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HARD-WARE, &c.,
AND a large assortment of other goods, just received
and will be sold cheap, by
KENDALL CO.
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1858.—n51-1f

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.
M. LOUISON & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND
best selected stock of Goods ever brought to this
market, and would call the attention of their numer-
ous friends and customers to the fact, in order that
their wants may be supplied at an early day.
Our stock consists of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS;
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING;
BOOTS AND SHOES;
HATS AND CAPS;
GROCERIES AND CROCKERY
Hardware, Matting, Oil Cloth, Blankets, Domestic,
and foreign goods, too numerous to mention, but
which can be seen by day and candle-light free of
cost.
We particularly invite the Ladies to try our
nice Bonnets, Cloaks, Mantillas, Caps, Ribbons,
Merinoes, Thibets, all wool De Laines,
French Calicoes, and last, but not least, those
ESPECIALLY MADE FOR
all of which improve the person and make glad the
soul.
One of the firm being permanently located at San
Francisco, we are enabled to take advantage of the
market and bring forth something new by every
steamer.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
M. LOUISON & CO.,
Corner Main and Second Streets, Olympia.
Olympia, Nov. 5, 1858. 50tf

LIVERY STABLE.
HAVING recently purchased the stable premises
and lots heretofore owned by the late Ed-
mund Sylvester, the undersigned is prepared to let
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES
BUGGIES, SADDLES, &c.
My horses are all young and vigorous, and in good
condition. They are also well-broken, and perfectly
safe for even the most delicate lady.
Good buggies and teams also always on hand. No
fears need be entertained of "break-downs" where
we furnish parties.
We have also several teams on the LINE, I stand
constantly in readiness to haul goods and merchand-
ize, etc., to and from all parts of the city and country.
Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.
Also, a good wagon yard and Outing Hay, &c., always
on hand, for traveling customers, at the very lowest
rates.
Give me a call.
J. J. WESTBROOK,
Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-1f

A. J. BURR,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
WILL REPAIR ANY WORK
left with him in the most dur-
able manner and quickest dispatch, and
warrant the same.
Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.
Shop next door to Miles' Saloon, in Washington
Hotel, Olympia.
Aug. 13, 1857. 34tf

FORWARDING, Storage & Commission
THE Undersigned having erected at Port Town-
send, Washington Territory, a large and commodi-
ous warehouse, well adapted to the storage of grain,
merchandise, freight, etc., intended for transportation
up or down the coast, awaiting the necessary means
of conveyance, would inform the shippers and traders
of the Sound that they are now prepared to store such
articles on the usual terms.
Also, being extensively engaged in the business of
TRANSPORTATION, either as owners of or agents for
most of the coasting vessels of the Sound, they are
able to forward such articles of merchandise, stock,
and grain as may be entrusted to them, to any point on the Sound or Straits, Yancou-
ver's Island, or elsewhere, as may be desired, at the
shortest notice and on accommodating terms.
Patrons are respectfully solicited. For further infor-
mation address the undersigned.
E. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-1f

Grand Mound and Olympia NURSERIES,
--AT GRAND MOUND AND OLYMPIA--
GANGLOFF & MOXIE,
PROPRIETORS.
THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
above named Nurseries take
pleasure in offering to the pub-
lic the following varieties of
FRUITS, FLOWERS,
AND
Ornamental Shrubbery,
And hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a
portion of the patronage:
APPLES—60 varieties, from a Golden Sweet to a
Newtown Pippin.
PEARS—10 varieties, from a Summer Beauty to a
Winter Nellis.
CHERRIES—24 varieties, from a Black Morello to a
Bizarrea.
PLUMS—3 varieties, such as the Washington, Jef-
ferson, Green Gage, Coc's Golden Drop, &c., &c.
MINOR FRUITS.
ENGLISH RASPBERRIES—5 varieties.
ENGLISH STRAWBERRIES—6 varieties.
CURRANTS—2 varieties for sale: White and Red
Dutch. Five varieties more under propagation.
Also, 3000 two year old trees—Apple, Cherry and
Plum—for sale at the lowest market price. Old fruit
will not be dressed up in new names in this establish-
ment.
FLOWERING
In this department we are making preparations to
offer to the public a larger and better lot of articles
than has ever before been offered in this Territory.
We have now for sale 40 varieties of Double Monthly
Roses, all colors. Three varieties Dahlias. Irish and
Chinese Chrysanthemums, Queen's and Brompton
stocks, Scotch Labyrinth or Chain of Gold. Four
varieties of English Pansies, Daffodils, Narcissuses,
Gladiolus, Carnations 5, Verbenas 7, and many other
flowers under cultivation, such as Tulips, Hyacinths,
Lilies, Iris, Belladonna, Cillias, &c., &c., &c.
Purchasers are requested to notify us of any mis-
takes. All mistakes rectified.
Mr. THOS. HANNA is authorized to receive and
receipt for all at delivery.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
R. W. MOXIE, A. GANGLOFF,
1 Mile South-east of Masonic Hall, Olympia.
Aug. 13, 1858. 6m38.

To Whom it may Concern.
WM. L. MITCHELL, of the firm of Mitchell &
Stewart, is my authorized agent to receive and
receipt for me and in my name, on all accounts due
the undersigned.
Persons knowing themselves indebted are requested
to send in readiness at all times, to make immediate pay-
ment. My receipts will be good in all cases.
S. L. D. WESTBROOK,
Olympia, Oct. 9, 1857. no.46-1f

MAIL LINE!
--CONNECTING--
THE COLUMBIA RIVER
--WITH--
PUGET SOUND!
H. WINSOR,
MAIL CONTRACTOR, BETWEEN OLYMPIA
and Rainier, on the Oregon side of the Columbia
River, takes this method to inform the travelling
public, that he is at all times prepared to accommodate
all who may call upon him, with—
HORSES AND MULES,
WAGONS,
CARRIAGES, &c.
For their Accommodation and Conveyance to
any practicable portion of the Territory.
PERSONS traveling to Oregon, or from that Terri-
tory to this, can obtain ANIMALS or CONVEYAN-
CES, at either—
Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.
IN passing up or down the Cowlitz River, persons
can have their choice of performing the journey either
with HORSES or in CANOES—Mr. Winsor hav-
ing in readiness at all times, at both Cowlitz Landing
and Monticello, a number of—
GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL
CANOEES.
WHICH can at short notice be manned to order, with
strong and experienced boatmen—well ac-
quainted with the navigation of the river.
TERMS:
PASSENGERS will be conveyed from Rainier to
Olympia, and from Olympia to Rainier, at the follow-
ing rates:
From Rainier to Olympia, \$10 00.
From Olympia to Rainier, \$10 00.
Olympia, W. T., March 19, 1858. n17-1f

BATHING, HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING, AND SHAMPOOING SALOON.
EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN 3d & 4th
OLYMPIA, W. T.
N. B. Hot and cold Baths at all hours.
Olympia, Oct. 15, 1858. GEO. W. LEE, Proprietor. n14-1f

WILSON & DUNLAP,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HAT,
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, oppo-
site the Pacific Hotel.
We have also opened our old store at
TUM WATER,
Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.
One of our firms will reside constantly in San Fran-
cisco for the purpose of selecting expressly for the
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 our customers.
March 13, 1857. 16tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.
THE PROPRIETOR has recently erected in con-
nection with, and as a part of the "Washington
Hotel" a large two-story building—20 by 60 feet—
by which he is enabled to provide the traveling public
with a larger number of spacious, comfortable and
excellently ventilated apartments, than can be afforded
by any other public house in Washington Territory.
An idea of his ability to accommodate the public may
be judged from the fact that the Hotel contains twen-
ty-five private rooms—(exclusive of family apart-
ments)—six of which are large drawing rooms, or
parlors.
Thankful to the public for the liberal patronage
heretofore extended to the proprietor, and having this
he can render the sojourn of strangers with him com-
fortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to
set his table as well as any in like business.
Beds and bed-rooms furnished to such as may desire
them.
Board by the day and week.
A good stable is attached to this establishment,
which will be amply supplied with forage for the ac-
commodation of animals of the travelling public.
A large public patronage is respectfully sol-
icited.
OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857. n2ly

WARD & HAYS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c.
TUMWATER, W. T.
AT the warehouse of WARD & HAYS, two miles
south of Olympia, at the falls of Shutes river, the
public will at all times find in store, and for sale, any
quantity of the above enumerated articles, at prices
conformable with the times. Everything they have to
sell, they warrant to be fully equal to what they
may represent it. Small vessels can reach the vicinity
of their warehouse on the flood, load, and leave on
the ebb tide.
Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

LIVERY STABLE.
THE Undersigned keep on hand a number of excel-
lent HORSES and BUGGIES for hire at reason-
able rates.
Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.
MITCHELL & STEWART.
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857. yly.

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
AWARE of the great inconvenience and
expense of the want of suitable accommoda-
tion for travelers and business men, in times past, the under-
signed has fitted up, in good style and comfortable
manner, a first class HOTEL and boarding house,
for the convenience of travelers from the American
side, and the residents of the Island in general.
It shall be the constant aim and endeavor of the
subscriber to furnish his table with everything calcu-
lated to gratify the taste, and render the stay of guests
with him agreeable and pleasant. To pleasure seek-
ing parties—to which the scenery of the Island espe-
cially will prove inviting—the undersigned will bestow
his particular attention.
The public are therefore requested to call on him as
above, near the Government House, Victoria.
CHARLES BAYLEY,
Victoria, V. I., July 25, 1857. no.26-ly.

THOS. J. HANNA,
Commission Merchant.
FORWARDING AND RECEIVING.
HAVING AMPLIFIED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
the display, sale, and storage of all kinds of
merchandise, and having had considerable experience
in mercantile business, would respectfully solicit the
patronage of my friends.
Port Townsend, W. T. 21tf

L. P. FISHER'S
Advertising Agency,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
NO. 17 1/2 Washington Street, up stairs, nearly op-
posite Maguire's Opera House.
L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the
PIONEER & DEMOCRAT, Olympia, W. T.;
Marysville Herald;
Sacramento Union;
Pacific Methodist, Stockton;
Sonora Herald;
Tulame Courier;
El Dorado Democrat, Placerville;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
California Gazette;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill;
Shasta Courier;
Mariposa Gazette;
Yreka Weekly Union;
Trinity Journal, Weaverville;
Iowa Hill News;
Volcano Ledger;
Weekly Ledger, Jackson;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
Folsom Dispatch;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angeles Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
San Diego Herald;
Alameda County Gazette;
Placer Courier, Yankee Jim's;
Napa County Reporter;
Sierra Democrat, Downville;
Humboldt Times;
Oregonian, Portland, O. T.;
Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.;
Herald, Jacksonville, O. T.;
Pacific Christian Advocate, Salem, O. T.;
Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.;
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.;
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register, China.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.
L. P. FISHER has now completed his arrangements for
the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal
largest circulating Journals and Newspapers published in
the Atlantic States.
A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish
to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at
the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory
manner.
Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-1f.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!
G. COLLIER & BBIN.
PORTLAND, OREGON:
TAKES pleasure in returning thanks to his
numerous friends and customers in Wash-
ington Territory, for their very liberal patronage.
Watches and Jewelry left with Williams' ex-
press will be sent over, and the charges can be col-
lected on delivery. All orders for goods per Williams'
Express, will meet prompt attention: and all watches
repaired at this establishment are warranted to keep
time. On hand and for sale:
Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.
Remember—"G. COLLIER & BBIN, WATCH
MAKERS," PORTLAND. apl 3-19-1f

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND
JEWELRY.
JOHNSON & SEAMANS,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
STEELROOM, W. T.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WATCHES
Clocks, and Jewelry of all kinds. These arti-
cles are made to order and repaired in the best pos-
sible manner, and with dispatch in all cases. 50

BLANK MORTGAGES, neatly executed, for sale
at this office.

OLYMPIA MARKET!
O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.,
Proprietors!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING
leased the well known Establishment
formerly occupied by Hurd &
Weed, will continue to furnish the
public with every thing usually kept
in a well regulated market. Farmers and others hav-
ing Produce for sale, are solicited to give us a call.
Olympia, Sept. 01, 1858. n42-ly.

B. F. DENNISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
--AND--
COMMISSIONER OF DEES FOR CALIFORNIA,
WHATCOM, W. T.
WILL ATTEND TO PROFESSIONAL BUSI-
ness in all the courts of Washington Territory.
Sept. 3, 1858. 41

NOTICE.
I AM now prepared to furnish any bill of SPARS on
the best and well known at the lowest cash price. My
orders from a distance promptly attended to. My fac-
ilities for procuring spars cannot be surpassed in Wash-
ington Territory. Give me a trial.
Moses Hurd,
Olympia, July 3, 1857. no.32-ly.

D. PHILLIPS, D. HORTON, D. L. PHILLIPS,
San Francisco, Seattle, Olympia.
PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail
--DEALERS IN--
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHELF-WARE, HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.,
Corner Main and Second Streets, one door north of the
Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.
D. PHILLIPS, the senior partner, will reside
in the city of San Francisco, and attend to purchasing
goods, and such commission business as may be en-
trusted to his care. [ap. 17-ly.]

L. Q. WASHINGTON,
Agent for the Procurement of Claims at Wash-
ington, D. C., before the Executive De-
partments, Congress, and the Court
of Claims.
WILL attend to the settlement of the accounts of
Marshals, District Attorneys, and other Federal
officers, and of contracts with the Post Office and
other Departments.
Also to the procuring of Patents for Land, Land
Warrants, to claims growing out of Indian hostilities,
and other business of a General Agency.
REFERENCES TO
Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS, Delegate for Washington
Territory.
Gen. JOSEPH LANE, Delegate for Oregon.
J. JOSEPH M. McALLISTER, U. S. Circuit Court San
Francisco.
Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN, Judge U. S. District Court,
San Francisco.
Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Louisville Kentucky.
Hon. ELLIS W. WHITNEY, and to the officers gen-
erally of U. S. Treasury and Interior Departments.
Address
L. Q. WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C.
Feb. 5, 1858. 1ly

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEELACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 91f

**YER'S Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam of Wild
Cherry, Cod Liver Oil, and Graefenberg's Con-
sumptive Balm, for sale at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.**
GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
AT
Point Roberts and Whatcom!
NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES!
WILLIAM FITZPATRICK has now on hand and
offers for sale, cheap for cash or gold dust, (which
will be taken in exchange for goods at the highest
cash value), a large,