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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From the Victoria Gazette, Feb. 24th.

Proceedings of a Meeting of American Residents in Victoria.

At a meeting of the American residents of Victoria, held at Mr. McCrea's store, upon the evening of the 21st instant, [Mr. J. C. George was chosen President, Mr. A. H. Guild, Vice President, and Mr. Frank Tarbell appointed Secretary.

Mr. E. F. Boyce being called upon, produced the following correspondence, which was read:

VICTORIA, Feb. 21, 1859.

To His Excellency GOV. JAMES DOUGLAS, C. B.:

The American residents of this place, being desirous of celebrating the birthday of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, propose firing a salute at meridian to-morrow. Trusting that Your Excellency will approve thereof, we remain,

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv'ts,

Goodwin & Co,	J. C. George & Co.,
Guild, Webb & Co.,	Jules David,
F. B. Austin;	Huntoon & Co.,
A. Van Vleck,	G. A. Reynolds & Co.,
Curtis & Moore,	Curtin & Pettibone,
W. H. Oliver,	A. Kaindler,
G. B. Wright,	A. Sutro & Co.,
Sporborg & Co.,	A. Whitton & Co.,
J. A. McCrea,	Lammot & Green,

J. H. Latham.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Victoria, V. I., 21st Feb., 1859.

GENTLEMEN:—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, applying to His Excellency for permission to celebrate "the birthday of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, by a salute at meridian to-morrow."

In reply thereto, I am to acquaint you that His Excellency, although possessing the most sincere desire to show especial regard to the memory of so estimable and virtuous a private gentleman, and so illustrious a patriot and statesman as WASHINGTON, does not feel authorized, even in this case, to depart so far from custom as to sanction any public demonstrations of any marked character, such as the firing of salutes or public processions through the streets, being undertaken by privat individuals.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your most ob't serv't,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

To Messrs. Goodwin & Co., G B. Wright, J. C. George & Co., and others, signers of the aforesaid communication.

The following resolutions were then passed:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the chair for the purpose of drawing up and publishing to the world, a respectful protest against the insult which has been given to the feelings of the American portion of this community.

Resolved, That all Americans be requested to close their places of business to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M., as a tribute of respect to the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The chair appointed as the Committee mentioned in the first resolution—

G. B. Wright, Wm. Pickett,
G. Sutro, J. A. McCrea,
and Wm. T. Fisk.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. C. GEORGE, Chairman.
FRANK TARBELL, Secretary.

To the World.

The undersigned, in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, believing that the simple publication of the correspondence above is sufficient to proclaim to all men, more forcibly than can be done in any other manner, the indignity, which has been cast upon us as a people, will simply say—

That, in our opinions, there is no sentiment of humanity so ennobling in its effects, as that of reverence for the memory of the dead. This fact is so apparent, that governments ever seek to cherish the growth of that feeling, as an incentive to glorious deeds. Thus each country, in its past history, has enshrined some hero, whose name is handed down from generation to generation, as an inheritance of national glory.

Among the enlightened nations of the earth, these emotions of pride in each other are deemed worthy of a mutual respect, and often, though not perhaps fully sympathizing with its object, one will gladly aid another in paying its tribute to departed worth.

No person of intelligence, at the present day, is ignorant of the feeling almost of *adoration* with which the name of WASHINGTON is regarded by the American people, and it is well known that in whatever portion of the globe they may be found, they would deem themselves forgetful of a *sacred duty*, did they pass unnoticed the anniversary of his birth.

The larger portion of this community is at present composed of Americans who have emigrated to the colony in its infancy—almost entirely developing, as far as has yet been done, the resources of the interior, by their enterprise and industry. By our own acts we have identified our interests with the welfare of the country. We are confident, also, that since our sojourn here, we have fully sustained the proud reputation of being a law-abiding people.

In view of these facts it seems that a sense of justice would have dictated at least the assignment of a *reason* for the refusal of our request, published above. In the absence of such reason, and the total silence of the reply upon that point, we are forced to believe, that a desire is entertained of making us feel that we are aliens, whose presence is unwished for, and who must neither look for the respect which is due to our country, nor the common courtesies which are paid to *gentlemen* in every portion of the world.

G. B. WRIGHT,
WM. PICKETT,
GUSTAV SUTRO,
WM. T. FISK,
J. A. MCCREA,
Committee.

Victoria, V. I., Feb. 22, 1859.

From Victoria.

We clip the following items from the *Victoria Gazette*, of February 23d:

THE WASHINGTON DINNER.—The dinner given in honor of the birthday of GEORGE WASHINGTON, on Tuesday evening, 22d of February, took place at the Hotel de France, and passed off most pleasantly. Mr. J. H. Latham occupied the head of the table, surrounded by some thirty American and six or eight English gentlemen. The first toast drank was to the memory of that great and good man to do honor to whose memory the company had assembled, followed by sentiments in honor of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the President of the United States, &c. The festivities of the evening were kept up till a late hour, with the utmost jollity and good feeling, and the company separated in universal good humor.

THE CELEBRATION.—The observance of WASHINGTON'S birthday in Victoria was almost as general, so far as suspension of business is concerned, as it would have been had the town been located in the United States. The American merchants not only closed their stores, but wherever a bit of bunting was attainable, hoisted it, and thus gave the streets an exceedingly lively appearance, despite the rows of closed doors which flanked them. Many who were desirous of spreading the stars and strips over their buildings were unable to procure flags. We were pleased to see that a large proportion of English merchants and shop-keepers united in the general tribute to the memory of WASHINGTON.

THE SWISS BOY OUTRAGE.—We understand that H. M. steam corvette *Satellite*, Capt. Prevost, 21 guns, is under orders to visit Netinett Sound and punish the Indians who committed the recent piracy upon the brig *Swiss Boy*, if upon investigation the facts of the case are as represented here. The *Satellite* will probably start on this expedition to-day or to-morrow, or so soon as the services of a competent pilot and interpreter can be secured.

SEIZING GOODS ON FRAZER RIVER.—By the *Beaver* which arrived here on Sunday from Langley, we learn that the revenue officers had seized five or six canoes and their cargoes, bound up the river, without either a sufferance to navigate the river, or paying duty upon the goods they were carrying into British Columbia. The guilty parties were taken to Langley. They came from Whatcom.

TRADE AT FORT YALE.—A correspondent at Fort Yale writes us, under date of Feb. 8th, that trade is dull and prices low. Flour is selling at $12 a $13 per hundred. Potatoes are scarce and sell at 12½ a 16c per lb.

THE COLORS OF STARS.—Prof. Gestini, of Georgetown, D. C., made a series of observations while he was in Rome, Italy, on the colors of the stars. Subsequently, he made a comparison of these colors as seen in Rome and in Georgetown, the same telescope being used in both cases, and, to prevent any error, Prof. G. made the American observations before ascertaining from his memoir what color was observed in the Italian one. The results were found to be remarkably uniform; so that, were the state of the air to be ranked amongst the the causes of the different colors of celestial objects, little difference could be said to exist between the atmosphere of this country and that of Italy—even with regard to transparency. This conlcusion is founded on various observations of the planets, as well as of the stars. It was, however, the single stars with which this uniformity was observed, for the double stars were seldom found having the same colors. But besides the double stars five out of 400 single ones reviwed presented remarkable differences.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Sawamish County all Right.

OAKLAND, SAWAMISH CO., Feb. 20, '59.

MR. EDITOR:—This is to inform the democratic party of the territory, that the action of the minority of the late legislative assembly is having its effect, as it did on a former occasion two years ago, in uniting the democratic party of the county more firmly, if possible, in favor of Gov. Stevens for next delegate to Congress, and more determined in securing to him, in a fair and honorable way, the nomination as the democratic candidate. They know too well who it was that stood by them in the hour of danger, when nearly every family in the territory was forced to seek protection in block-houses to save the lives of helpless women and children, where they had to suffer the reproaches of slanderous letter writers and grumbling office-seekers, who were either not in the territory, or were safely housed up in the towns pursuing their usual avocations, protected by the energy of Gov. Stevens and the volunteer soldiery of the territory.

They repudiate, as a foul slander, the words—"six months and yearling democrats, strikers, hirelings, menial slaves, satelites, giving their souls to their earthly masters, submitting their necks to the halter, who tremble and skulk out of the way, doing dirty work which no gentleman will do for himsely, paid for doing so, speculating politicians, always on hand cheap at the lowest bidder, ready to do the dirty work of their masters," &c., &c., purporting to have been made by a member of the house during the discussion of important questions. When *a man of genious* and of *mind* was called forth, the whole action of the democratic party of Sawamish county in favor of Gov. Stevens has been a free-will offering, and a just compliment to him for his untiring energy in favor of their interests and the public welfare, and because they in every way deemed him worthy of the position he now occupies. His course in Congress has demonstrated the fact, that they did not over-estimate his ability and energy at Washington. His traducers, who use slang in place of argument, only show themselves to be unmeritorious of the position he occupies, if indeed any other; for the man who stoops to such a course only proves that he himself is conscious of his own demerits, and seeks to rise on the downfall of his supposed antagonist. The democrats of Sawamish think that the recent slang in the legislature, against the friends of Gov. Stevens in the territory, was more the result of poor fallen nature than of a *man of genious and of mind*. Democrats, we all know that Gov. Stevens is at present the choice of a very large majority of the party in the territory. Let us go to work harmoniously and let our choice be known; and known, to be respected,—by giving to the man of our choice the nomination, through a territorial convention representing the will of the majority, and all will be well. Let there be no evil speaking one of another. Be courtions; be kind. Remain as heretofore on the defensive, and if reviled, revile not again. If any of our party, through disappointed ambition or envy, choose to act otherwise, by using abusive slang or inuendoes, just peaceably and quietly give them rope. Envy will most assurdly punish itself. Let us show an undivided front, and at the election in July next we will have proven ourselves to be as impenetrable as the rocks of Gibralter.

WM. M. MORROW.

IS THE SUN INHABITED?—Sir John Hershel concludes that the sun is a planet abundantly stored with inhabitants, his inference being drawn from the following arguments:—On the tops of mountains of sufficient height, at an altitude where clouds very seldom reach to shelter them from the direct rays of the sun, are always found regions of ice and snow. Now, if the solar rays themselves conveyed all the heat on this globe, it ought to be hottest where their course is least interrupted. Again, aeronauts all confirm the coldness of the upper regions of the atmosphere. Since, therefore, even on our earth, the heat of any situation depends upon the aptness of the medium to yield to the impression of the solar rays, we have only to admit that, on the sun itself, the elastic fluids composing its atmosphere, and the matter on its surface, are of such a nature as not to be capable of any excessive affection from its own rays. Indeed, this seems to be proved from the copious emission of them; for if the elastic fluids of the atmosphere, or the matter contained on the surface of the sun were of such a nature as to admit of any easy chemical combination with its rays, their emission would be much impeded. Another well-known fact is, that the solar focus of the largest lens thrown into the air, will occasion no sensible heat in the place where it has been kept for a considerable time, although its power of exciting combustion, when proper bodies are exposed, should be sufficient to fuse the most refactory substances. Thus from arguments based solely on the supposed physical constitution of that luminary, he deduces the somewhat astonishing idea that the sun is inhabited.

In going through a street somewhere, a bier struck against some obstruction, and the corpse brought to life by the shock. Some years afterwards when the woman died in good earnest, her husband called out to the bearers, "I say, gentlemen, be careful in turning the corners."

The Earth and Moon.

The aspect of the earth beheld from the moon, always gorgeous, is never the same. Before it floats a flickering drapery adorned with moveable ever-changing spots, which are continually disappearing, to give place to others of fresh form and pattern.—Cloudy belts are drawn in certain directions by the agency of monsoons and trade winds. Stripes diverging in other directions are the traces of the polar gales, which rush towards the temperate zones, sweeping the heaving masses of mist and vapor before them. The freaks and violence of the untamed winds give to our planet a more singular and changeable aspect than that of Jupiter as we behold him striped across with transverse bands or belts. In consequence of these continual alterations of the outer veil, it rarely is possible to catch a complete view of the configuration of our continents or of the exact limits of our wide-spread oceans. Lunar students of terrestrial geography, unable ever to obtain at once an entire view of either of our hemispheres, might nevertheless construct an accurate map by noting down the details of various countries as they pre sented themselves from time to time, and then combining the fragments into a whole. It would simply be an exercise of the same mental powers which a child exerts when he fits together his puzzle map of England, finding its proper place for every one of the countries which have been mingled pell-mell in the box. Selenite members of the Geographical Society enjoy the great advantage of having a full view of localities which are all but inaccessible to us. They are able to inspect Central Africa with less fatigue than Doctor Livingston, and they can form an idea of what the North Pole is like, without sharing the sad fate of Franklin.

But while the outlines of the earth's disc are vague and difficult to determine, her coloring is decided and strongly contrasted. At each pole of the shining planet is a vast white spot which offers a singular phenomenon. Although perpetually there, and never effaced, they periodically vary in size, re-assuming their original appearance, after the completion of the three hundred and sixty-five revolutions on its axis, which constitute the terrestrial year. In proportion as the white spot on one pole diminishes, that of the opposite pole increases; it is as if one of the rival powers re-conquered a portion of ground exactly equal to that lost by the other, so that they advance and retreat reciprocally, maintaining, on the whole, between the two, an equal amount of territory. Nevertheless, the northern white spot is always considerably smaller than the southern. To Selenites, who have no notion or knowledge of water and ice, the variation of these two white spots, must remain an impenetrable mystery. We, who observe the same phenomenon in the planet Mars, can easily account for it.

In short, the earth's complexion is brilliant, coming and going as her sentiments, her passions, and the state of her health vary. She turns brightly pale when and where it is winter, and blushes tenderly green under the influence of spring. The divers colors of the different parts of our globe change, like the hues of a magic lantern, according as they are reflected from an arctic circle or a torrid zone, a continent or a sea, a sandy desert or a leafy forest, a mountain or a plain, and even from an Old World or a New. The regular return once in every four-and-twenty hours, of these richly-tinted spots, to the same position, demonstrates at once to moonite philosophers what has given men so much trouble to establish, the fact of the earth's revolution on her axis. It does more; it provides sojourners on the moon with the most magnificent clock that was ever imagined. It is gigantic, permanent, and keeps perfect time; it never stops, and never requires winding up. The rotation of the earth in four-and-twenty hours replaces the hand which travels round the dial plate. Every fixed spot, situated at a different terrestrial longitude, is a number which marks the hours and the minutes, as it passes over this or that lunar meridian.—The spots which at any given moment make their appearance at the edge of the earth's disc, will be situated, six hours afterwards, exactly on the straight line which passes from pole to pole, through the centre of the disc; and six hours afterwards they will have reached the opposite edge of the disc, and will then immediately disappear. Every spot takes exactly four-and-twenty hours to return to the lunar meridian which it has passed. In order to ascertain the hour and its divisions by looking at this admirable clock-face, all that is required is to know the time it takes for the different spots to pass from one meridian to another. The appearance of a spot, as well as its disappearance, also suffice to tell what o'clock—or rather, what on earth—it is. A visitor to the moon would reckon the hour of the day by watching the passage of the earth's spots over the lunar meridian, by exactly the same method as he employs at home, when he lays down the rule that fifteen degress to the east is an hour later, and fifteen degrees to the west an hour earlier than at the place where he happens to be. Thus, when it is noon on the meridian of Paris, it is one o'clock on that of Upsal, and two o'clock on that of Suez.

Unfortunately for residents on the moon, the earth is visible from only one of its (the moon's) hemispheres. That hemisphere is specially privileged; it knows no real night. When sun shine fails, the earth-shine supplies its place with a light equal to thirteen times that of our full moon-light when the sky is at its clearest. And the earth benevolently beams not light only, but also warmth. It has at least been ascertained beyond doubt that the rays of the moon do transmit a feeble but observable amount of heat; the larger and hotter mass of the earth must dart on the moon considerably more than thirteen times the heat reflected from our satellite under the most favorable circumstances. Moonites, then, might well be excused for worshipping the earth in the amplitude of her splendor. Those who dwelt on the hemisphere whereon their queen-like planet is invisible, might be supposed to perform pilgrimages, at least once in their lives, to adore so magnificent a luminary.

PRISONS FOR THE TERRITORIES.—We noticed some days ago, that Edward Clark, Esq., the efficient architect for the Interior Department, had prepared a plan and estimates for State Houses for the Territories, to be submitted to Congress in compliance with the provisions of a resolution passed at the last session. The resolution also called for a plan and estimates of Prison Houses for the Territories, and Mr. C. is now about completing the latter. They will probably be sent to Congress this week. This plan contemplates a main building 25 feet deep, 50 feet wide, and three stories and a basement high. This is to be fitted up for a residence for the jailor and for the necessary prison offices. From this, wings 105 feet long, 45 feet wide, and three stories and a basement high, project on each side and in the rear, on what is known as the "radiating" principle. It is only contemplated to put up one of these wings at first, and the other may be added when requisite. The basement story of the prison is intended for kitchens, wash rooms, &c., and for storing away fuel. The furnaces for heating the building are also located there. It is surrounded by an area, for the purpose of admitting light and air, and for convenience of ingress and egress.

The wings are each divided by a corridor 14 feet wide, and open from the floor of the story above the basement, to the roof. To these light is admitted through large windows at the ends. On each side of this corridor there are balconies for the second and third stories, extending its entire length, and affording access to the cells in those stories; while the cells of the lower story are reached from the floor of the corridor. On each side of the corridor, in every wing, there are twelve cells, each 12 feet deep and 7 feet wide. These all have seperate windows, and are to be made, as nearly as possible, fire-proof. The main building is to be surmounted by an open cupola, to afford ventilation, and in its corners are four chimnies, or ventilating shafts. The material of the building will of course depend on its location.

This plan seems to be admirably adapted to all the purposes of a prison-house. It affords superior facility for maintaining a constant surveilance over the prisoners, as one man, standing in the centre of the main building, can see the doors of every cell without moving from his position. The ventilation, too, is perfect, and the cells are readily accessible. It is also preferable to almost any other plan in point of economy. —*Washington Star, Jan. 12.*

THE FORM OF THE CONTINENTS.—The scientific circles at Cambridge, Mass., have been recently interested in an observation of Professor Pierce, not yet published, upon the form of the continents. If we elevate a terrestrial globe until the Arctic and Antarctic circles are tangent to the wooden horizon, and then cause the globe slowly to revolve, we shall find that a majority of the lines of elevation in the earth's crust, i. e. coast lines and mountain ranges will either as they arise or as they go down, coincide in passing with the wooden horizon. For example, the main coast of the United States tending northeast, will, if carried on in a great circle, graze the Arctic circle, and the coasts of Florida and Labrador tending northwest will graze it on the other side. The same is true of the east coasts of South America and Africa, the coasts of the Red Sea, of Italy, of the Black Sea, of Hindostan, of New Zealand, &c. The Arctic and Antarctic circles are also coast lines, being alway tangent to the horizon.

It is almost impossible to exaggerate the importance of this fine discovery; proving as it does, by geological facts, that the obliquity of the ecliptic has been essentially unchanged since the dawn of creation, and that the solar heat was the agent to carry out the command on the second day, to let the dry land appear. The line of separation between light and darkness, between solar heat and the coolness of night, traveling daily for two months in summer, and again for two months in winter, in such a position as to coincide in passing with the lines of upheaval, indicates unmistakeably that it was connected with the determination of those lines; the slight expansion and shrinking being sufficient to determine the line of rupture of the crust. From a comparison of the forms of the continents Prof. Peirce also draws the order of their upheaval; showing for instance that the western continent is older than Europe, and that the Gulf stream during the second day of creation caused the great variety of outline in that continent.—*Christian Examiner.*

The Future of the Earth.

It is now a very generally received theory among scientific men, that the moon was formerly a portion of the earth, and, that in past ages, it has been thrown off by some tremendous internal explosion. There can be no doubt that, in her time, the earth has proved dangerously energetic, and may so prove herself again. We are treading on very tender ground when we walk over her surface; as will be clear if we believe her interior to consist of a spheroidal mass in a state of igneous fusion, whose diameter equals one hundred and twenty-five times the thickness of her solid crust. Certainly, it is within the bounds of truth to say, that the earth's shell offers, in strict proportion, no more resistance than that of an egg. All the phenomena of past ages, as well as all the phenomena in our own times—that is to say, the whole force of analogy—are opposed to the opinion that the actual surface of our globe is in a state of perpetual stability. The earthquakes which swallow up villages and towns, and the torrents of lava which boil from the lips of volcanoes, to spread themselves over the calcined fields, inculcate a very different idea. With the future fate of the crust of the earth is involved the fate of the races of animals sustained by it. We may live, therefore, mentally secure and confident; but we must not forget that we are not in perfect and certain security, and that a sattelite may one day be shot out into space from the entrails of the earth, and may destroy, in one single instant, by that convulsion, the whole audacious race of Japhet.

Is it possible to calculate the epoch of any new break-up of the present state of things? And can we guess in what way it is likely to take place? To the first question, a negative reply must be given. We cannot predict its date. It would require a multitude of new geological observations and discoveries to resolve the problem in a manner at all approaching to be satisfactory. Meanwhile, it must be allowed that the awful phenomenon may take place to-morrow, as likely as a thousand, or a hundred thousand years hence. The second inquiry may be answered, by the help of analogy, with considerable probability of being approximately true. The animals at present existing on the earth may disappear, in consequence of the action of subterranean fire. The burning spheroid, which constititutes the major portion of our globe, might explode and shoot out a second sattelite into empty space, without the solar system's suffering thereby the slightest momentary disturbance; but not without the earth's receiving a terrible shock, which would reduce every town, and every human edifice, to dust; which would utterly destroy mankind by the outbreak of internal fire, by the crash of ruins or by the overwhelming sweep of outpoured oceans. Either the concussion might be sufficiently violent to break up the earth into fragments and to give birth to new telescopic planets, like Juno, Vesta, and the rest of them; or, she might resist the violence of the blow, and our speroid might melt and then solidify against the shell at present existing. In that case, its centre of gravity would be invariable, and the earth would probably have a rotary movement round the sun, similar to that of her sattellite round herself; namely, an endless summer and an endless day would fall to the share of one hemisphere, while eternal night and winter would envelope the other hemisphere in ever-enduring shade. But in whichever way this fearful catastrophe took place, its necessary consequence would be the total extinction of every existing race of animals. Would other races succeed to them? And would the human race, in particular, be replaced by another set of rational beings, less imperfect than our own? Analogy answers, yes! but the Great Ruler of the universe alone can tell whether analogy suggests a true or a false belief.

Very many learned men have made themselves perfectly easy respecting the future condition of the earth. Its present state, they take for granted, will henceforth remain invariable; the grand cataclysms, which have broken it up at former epochs, will never occur again, and human intelligence has nothing to do but to envelope itself regardless of the future; for what the earth is to day, it will remain forever. Such an opinion of the stability of the actual order of earthly things is doubtless consolotary and is well adapted to tranquilize our minds respecting the lot of future generations; but the optimists must allow others to differ from their views. It is scarcely a logical conclusion to deduce future tranquility from repeated antecedent convulsions; and therefore Monsieur A. Passy, in his "Geological Description of the Department of the Seine Inferieure," is justified in asserting that the causes which produced the first crust of earth, and which have repeatedly broke up its second, envelope, although restrained in their action, are nevertheless far from being exhausted. And Monsieur Elle de Beaumont states his belief, that it is impossible to be assured that the period of tranquility, apparently so stable, in which we live, will not one day be interrupted by the sudden apparition of a grand chain of mountains; another savant ventures to add, and by the birth of one or several sattellites. And thus, the boldest deductions of modern science accord with the declarations of Holy Writ, that the earth shall one day melt with fervent heat, and that there shall be new heavens, and a new earth.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

The Mails.

Although we are not positive as to the precise conditions of the contract existing between the Post Office Department and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with regard to carrying the mails between Olympia and San Francisco, we believe the *spirit* of that contract contemplated an increased service and greater regularity than we were possessed of at the time of the establishment of that route. Arguing from the theory that "governments are instituted for the good of the governed," or, in other words, the *people*, we are of the opinion that the nearer an approach is made towards the consummation of that object, so much the nearer are the aims of government accomplished, and the *spirit* of all contracts which parties may hold under government carried out. Whether this construction be incorporated into such articles of contract or not, we hold to be immaterial; in fact, we think it hardly probable that such ever is the case. Nevertheless, whatever may be the construction placed upon contracts by contractors, we believe there is but one correct construction which can be placed thereon, and that *should be*, as we further believe, from the above force of reasoning.

And now let us ask, in all truth and candor, and without a particle of acrimony actuating us in propounding the question, does the above seem to have been the motive which has prompted the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in the conduct which they have exhibited towards our people since the date of the establishment of business relations between us? We believe not. On the contrary, has it not been dictated by a policy the most illiberal, selfish, mercenary? Those who reflect but a moment will require no answer from us. The service has been performed just barely in a manner to avoid a forfeiture. Well do we remember the high-handed course which the company pursued when first the above service was entered upon, in leaving our mails, either all or a portion of it, at Port Townsend, where it remained until such time as the Sound steamer conveyed it hither. Nor will the most charitable construction which we can impute to the company permit us to attribute any other motives than those the most sordid, when the practice was discontinued. In the positive veto of the department against these proceedings we presume would be found the reason why the mails are now brought to Olympia, *direct*, as contemplated by the contract. Had all the concessions been made, and all been given, by the people of Port Townsend, for which that company applied, it is quite probably that that port would have acquired the importance which the British port of Esquimalt now possess, and which, until within the week past, was virtually made the terminus of the route, whereas, in fact, it was Olympia. While at our port the steamers of that company lay scarcely long enough to change the mails, at Esquimalt—a point unknown in the contract—her officers found ample time to dance two and three days attendance upon the British officers, functionaries, and officials which might be congregated in that vicinity. We do not complain as to the manner in which the leisure time of the officers of that company is consumed, nor as to whose favors they see fit to court. That is an affair of their own, and no business of ours. But when these things result in injustice to ourselves, as it has too frequently done, in failures to connect with the steamers for the States, we conceive it to be our right, and will speak out.

A moment's reflection upon the course pursued by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. in Oregon will demonstrate the truth of our assertion with regard to its connection with Port Townsend and Esquimalt, and the further truth that what that Company cannot *rule*, they will *ruin*. We allude to the Companies' hostility to Portland, and its attempts to "build up" a rival town at St. Helens, wherein they possessed what might be deemed a "bribed interest." The attempt, however, proved abortive, and with five years experience it *might* be supposed they had learned a lesson.

Let our readers further remember that in 1857—the days of *determined* opposition on the Columbia river—the fare to San Francisco, *via* Olympia, was but $40, (at times but $20,) and freight $10 per ton, while from here (the service being performed by one vessel,) where they had full sway, they *imposed on us* a fare of $75 and $25 per ton freight! And, still later, let them not forget that Victoria passengers are carried at $50, by way of Olympia, whereas we pay $60 *direct*! The difference, 'tis true, is trifling, nevertheless it awakens singular conjectures as to the motives.

And furthermore, let our citizens bear in mind, that whatever concessions they make in our favor, as for instance, their late condescension to delay their departure *eight hours* after their arrival here, is but from the force of necessity, and not from any good will that company entertains for our people, and that to Acting Governor Mason justly belongs the credit for having effected the change. Aware of the injustice done to our citizens, he has not ceased in his representations of their shortcomings to the department, until at length the evil complained of has been remedied. And this act, amongst many others, is but another evidence of his efficiency, trustworthiness, devotion to the duties of his office, as well as private worth.

And whilst upon this subject, and in view of the uncertain connection between the steamers at San Francisco, we would suggest to our citizens the propriety of sending their letters, (especially those requiring despatch,) by way of the overland route. By adopting it as the means of communication, the vexatious delays to which we have been so long subjected, will be entirely obviated. The mail being semi-weekly, mail matter will never be detained in San Francisco beyond four days, at farthest, whereas by the old route (steamers), it frequently lies over at that point from two weeks to sixteen or seventeen days. We know of *four* mails which left Olympia between September and January last, which thus failed to connect. The mails by this (the overland) route have been fully as regular as the old route, have made better time, and up to the present time have been quite as safe. Letters to go thus forward should be inscribed, *via* Los Angelos.

While we are ignorant as to the estimation with which this overland mail is viewed in California, we, in Washington Territory, regard it as the greatest achievement of the day, minor only in its importance to the Pacific railroad. As such, we are pleased to see, it is also held by the people of Minnesota, the proceedings of a meeting of whose citizens we publish annexed.

The overland route from St. Louis and Memphis to San Francisco has now been in successful operation for nearly six months, and within that time the fact has been thoroughly demonstrated, that the trip can be made in from 20 to 21 days, (and it has been made in 19,)—being from 4 to 6 days less than the steamers' time from New York to San Francisco. The northern route, or the one from St. Paul to Seattle, is said to be located on equally as good ground, and the distance being about the same, it is presumed fully as good time can be made thereon. In view of these facts, and the presumption that the mail will soon be put in operation, we ask the question—Would not the general government be consulting her own interests, as well as promote the growth and prosperity of her Pacific possessions, were she to annul the contract existing with the P. M. S. S. Co., and give the amount now paid that company to the contractors for carrying the overland mails, as a *bonus* or remuneration for additional service on those routes? We know such a measure would give satisfaction to the people of Washington and Minnesota Territories, and we see no reason why the people of California should object. They would still have all the steam service which they require, by the line which commences operations on the 5th inst., besides giving stability to that company. As long as the Pacific company enjoys the patronage of the government, California must linger in her growth. That company has grown too opulent to brook opposition—is too wealthy to be "run off" by any combination which it is likely will array itself against it. Let California, therefore, lend her influence to accomplish this end, and no longer stand in her own light.

The following are the proceedings to which we have before alluded, all of which we fully endorse, save that clause which censures our worthy Postmaster General—the Hon. A. V. Brown. Minnesota *may* have received *more* under the administrations of other men, and therefore considers herself unjustly dealt with; but such is not the case with ourselves. *All* we have in the way of mails and mail facilities, we are indebted for to the present head of the post office department, and we have not yet become a spoiled child—having received much, wanting more.

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE

FROM ST. PAUL TO PUGET SOUND.

Mass Meeting of the Citizens of St. Paul!

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS, RESOLUTIONS, SPEECHES.

THE PEOPLE MOVING!

The meeting assembled at Concert Hall on Monday evening was one of the largest, most intelligent and most earnest that has ever come together in St. Paul. At an early hour the large hall was crowded to excess by business men and others most deeply interested in the progress and prosperity of our city and the Northwest generally. The character of the meeting gave evidence of a response to the call which proved that our people were alive to the importance of the great movement which the meeting was called to accelerate.

Wm. R. Marshall, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, called the meeting to order, and nominated his Honor

Norman W. Kittson, Mayor of St. Paul, as President.

The President having taken the Chair, the following gentlemen were chosen as Vice Presidents:

Lieut. Gov. Wm. Holcombe;
Col. D. A. Robertson;
Hon. Aaron Goodrich;
Wm. R. Marshall, Esq;
J. W. Bass, Esq.;
J. W. Selby, Esq.;
J. R. Irvine, Esq.

J. Jay Knox and Wm. F. Wheeler, Esqs., were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Ex-Gov. Alex. Ramsey, a committee of seven was ordered to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and a memorial to Congress, urging upon that body the establishment of a semi-weekly mail between St. Paul and Puget Sound.

The Chair announced the following gentlemen as the committee:

Hon. Alex. Ramsey;
Dwight Woodbury, Esq.;
E. F. Ely, Esq.;
W. L. Banning, Esq.;
C. L. Emerson, Esq.;
J. C. Burbank, Esq.;
J. W. Taylor, Esq.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was briefly addressed by Geo. L. Becker, Esq., Wm. R. Marshall, Esq., and Lieut. Gov. Holcombe.

Mr. Becker alluded to the fact, that one of our Senators in Congress had recently introduced a Pacific Railroad bill, looking to the establishment of three routes to the Pacific. He [Mr. B.] regarded this as the wisest and most practicable plan that had yet been devised; and it was the interest and duty of Minnesota to urge forward the route in which she was most deeply interested. He spoke of the growing commerce of the Pacific, and our recent treaties with China and Japan. He called attention to the startling increase of communication across the Isthmus made in the last ten years, and showed the necessity of a more speedy mail communition through the northern part of our country. He advocated the extinguishment of the Indian title to the land on a northern, middle and southern route, which should be opened to preemption, and that they should be placed on an equality, and time would demonstrate the best route for mails and for railroads.

After a few further pertinent and eloquent remarks, the speaker concluded by observing that he came there to listen and not to speak. His whole heart was in the great enterprise, for the consummation of which the meeting had assembled.

Mr. Marshall made a brief statement as to the objects of the meeting, and gave a sketch full of interest, touching the letting of the Southern or Butterfield contract, and its workings. He urged, that having a shorter and better route to the Pacific than the one now in operation, we should, at least, be as well treated by the Government. It was our duty, and the duty of those who represented us in Congress, to see that we were as well provided for as other portions of the Union.

Gov. Holcombe referred to the character of the country over which this proposed route passed; said that it was on an arable country, and susceptible of sustaining a dense population over its entire extent. This was a fact that had been well established by Gov. Stevens and others who had traversed it. It was time that the citizens of our State were awakened to a sense of the rights due them at the hands of the Government; and he was rejoiced that so much interest was manifested in the matter as was displayed by this meeting.

The Committee on Resolutions and Memorial then making their appearance,

Gov. Ramsey, the chairman, stated that the following Memorial had been agreed upon, which was read by its author, J. W. Taylor, Esq.:

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: The undersigned, citizens of Minnesota, respectfully represent to the Congress of the United States, that a semi-weekly mail service to the navigable waters of the Columbia river, and to Puget Sound, from some point central to the western limits of the Great Lakes, can be accomplished in eighteen days, provided the same encouragement is given by the Government to the enterprise which has been extended to the line from St. Louis and Memphis to San Francisco.

The object of this memorial is to ask from Congress that the requisite encouragement shall be extended to the Northwestern route.

Of the vast extent of American territory between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean, the principal portion lies north of the fortieth parallel of latitude. As proprietor of the public domain and the guardian of immature States, therefore, the General Government is interested in a postal connection, which, while indispensible to the people of Oregon and Washington, would encourage speedy settlements in the valleys of the Upper Missouri river and of the Rocky Mountains, and in the transmontane basin of the Columbia. We look in vain, over more southern areas, for geographical and hydrographical relations so commanding as are presented by the limits of navigation on the Lakes and the Mississippi, and by the channels of the Missouri and Columbia rivers. Regarded as a question of Internal Policy alone, the Overland Transit from the Northern Lakes to Puget Sound challenges the favorable consideration of the Government.

South of latitude 40, the Federal Government now expends $2,230,698 annually for the transportation of the mails to the Pacific coast, as follows:

Semi-monthly ocean service, via Panama to California and Oregon,	$738,250
Semi-monthly overland mail from San Antonio, Texas, to San Diego, California,	196,448
Semi-weekly overland mail from Memphis, and St. Louis via El Paso to San Francisco,	600,000
Weekly overland mail from St. Joseph, Missouri, and thence to Placerville, California,	320,000
Monthly route from Kansas City, via Albuquerque and Tejon Pass to Stockton,	90,000
Semi-monthly mail from New Orleans to Tehuantepec,	
	$2,194,698
Add $36,000 for the Tehuantepec Route when the contractors choose to carry mails to San Francisco,	36,000
Total,	$2,230,698

The Ocean service by the Isthmus of Panama, starts from New York and New Orleans, and communicates with Oregon as well as California, and is not exclusively local in its character. Deducting, therefore, the sum first above stated, and also the payment on account of the Tehuantepec route (which would be an aggregate of $1,024,250,) and it leaves a total annual expenditure for Mail Service over American Territory between latitudes 31° and 40° of $1,196,448, while the area between latitudes 40° and 49° is without any Overland Mail Service whatever.

These facts warrant the present application to Congress, for the establishment of an Overland Semi-Weekly Mail on or near the forty-seventh parallel of north latitude, and that the same legislative and other provision in its behalf shall be made, which now exists in favor of the Overland Route near the Southern frontier. More, the citizens of the Lake States are not disposed to ask—so much the Government should be prompt to concede.

The late annual report of the Postmaster General contains a favorable intimation on this subject. In regard to the "overland connection with California and the other Pacific States and Territories," that officer remarks: "except one other route, commonly called the Northern route, from St. Paul, in Minnesota, to Seattle, in Washington Territory, no other is now thought of as being likely to become necessary." In a schedule of mail contracts, for which the Post Office Department has invited proposals, a semi-monthly mail service between the points named above, was advertised. But a semi-monthly mail is entirely inadequate to meet the public emergency, while the necessary expenditure for stock, vehicles, stations, facilities of transit, and protection to the employed, will be nearly the same under a semi-monthly as a semi-weekly contract. No proposition, which responsible and competent parties would tender, is likely to be accepted, without the intervention of Congress. Hence bills have already been presented at Washington by Hon. H. M. Rice, Senator from Minnesota, and by Hon. E. B. Washburn, Representative from Illinois, either of which, if enacted by Congress, would be satisfactory to the memorialists. We repeat and urge the request, that one of these bills may speedily become a law.

The preceding statements of the current expenditures for Pacific mail service, is produced with no inviduous motive. We disclaim all sectional prejudice on this subject. The transit of Central America and an overland connection of the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific, are objects of such importance political and commercial, as fully to justify the appropriation in question. The citizens of Minnesota are accustomed to regard the debouchure of the Mississippi upon the Gulf of Mexico; the junction of the Ohio and Missouri in mid-channel of the Mississippi, and the head of navigation upon the Mississippi, as the prominent points of departure and distribution to the great plains of the continent; and they will advocate in behalf of routes from New Orleans to San Diego, and from St. Louis to San Francisco, the identical measure which they ask for an Overland Mail Route from Minnesota to Oregon and Washington. Safe and speedy communications between the Gulfs of Mexico and California should be and have been established, but why not join, by similar enterprise, the converging Mediteraneans of the Northern Lakes? Not a subscriber to this Memorial, but would rejoice, if at the present session of Congress, three millions per annum were appropriated to open three great post routes, as already delineated—an expenditure, which, in connection with the extinction of Indian titles along the lines, a corresponding extension of land surveys and pre-emptions, and some aid in the construction of roads and bridges, would accomplish more to advance the Pacific Railway interest, than the passage of any of the measures now pending at Washington. Indeed, any or all routes of a Pacific Railroad must be opened in their whole extent to settlement—must be made accessible to emmigrants—must be transferred to the postal and political protection of the Government, as completely as the settled districts of Minnesota, before any substantial progress is made upon the question of a Pacific Railroad.

The undersigned need not enlarge upon recent events, which have made it impossible for an American statesman longer to ignore the importance of the Overland Route to the North Pacific. The discovery of the extensive gold fields upon Frazer and Thompson rivers—the organization of British Columbia—the withdrawal of the Hudson Bay Company, to the Districts of British America north of latitude 55°—the abundant evidence, that there is an inhabitable district, Northwest of Minnesota and beyond the international frontier, fertile, rich in coal and minerals, and which, including Vancouver Island and British Columbia, has an area of five hundred thousand square miles—the late treaties with Japan and China, opening to the commerce and manufactures (even to the lumber of Oregon,) an illimitable market—the rising power of Russia in Asia with the well known friendly disposition to the people of the United States—the annexation by Russia of the navigable Amoor river, with its tributary valleys fully three hundred thousand square miles in extent, and constituting a most attractive field of adventure and speculation—the arrangements, made and making, by Russia and England to cover the North Pacific with war and postal steamers—the British scheme of a Pacific naval station at Victoria on Vancouver Island—a similar scheme of Russian aggrandisement upon the sea of Japan—a project believed eminently practicable for telegraph and perhaps railway extension from Moscow to Japan, and a telegraph thence by the Aleutian Islands across the North Pacific to Sitka in Russian America—these, and other events of no less significance have transpired within the half year just closed, almost within the Congressional recess. Certainly, Senators and Representatives cannot be insensible to the importance of a direct connection between the leading Atlantic cities and the scenes of such imposing events.

Passing from the topics thus enumerated, and whose relation to the immediate subject may seem rather remote, we urge upon the attention of Congress some additional considerations in favor of a semi-weekly mail on the proposed route.

1st. The southern boundary of Minnesota is in latitude 43 degrees and 30 minutes. Extend that parallel to the Pacific, and the belt of the territory enclosed by the British boundary on the north, would be traversed by the mail route under consideration. The river systems revealed by the maps within these limits afford the best evidence, that the entire area has a fall of water, ample for all the purposes of agriculture. With this important fact fully considered, the basins of the Columbia, the upper Missouri, the Yellow Stone, the James, the Sioux, the Sheyenne and other tributaries of the Red river of the North, are unquestionably adequate for the organization of eight first class States. While the Great Plains between Minnesota and the Falls of the Missouri, and also the interior valleys of the Columbia, will constitute vast grazing ranges, the Rocky mountains themselves are destined to witness more animated combinations of industry. The valleys are fertile—the winters are mild—useful and precious minerals abound—the hills are clothed with valuable woods—water power is abundant, and there, upon the crest of the continent, population may be expected to concentrate more than upon the Great Plains. Let Government secure to the emigrant a wagon road and regular mails to this most beautiful and salubrious region, and the next ten years will witness at the Falls of the Missouri the same transformation, which an equal period, just passed, has wrought at the Falls of St. Anthony.

2d. In the more Western valleys of the Rocky mountains, several Indian tribes, half civilized by their intercourse with Catholic Missionaries, own large droves of horses—these animals needing no protection in winter and finding sufficient sustenance along the margins of mountain streams. This is the case, even at Fort Benton, two degrees north of St. Paul, and situated at the eastern base of the Rocky mountains. Contractors could always obtain horses from the Flatheads, Nesperces or Kootonais Indians at moderate cost and whenever necessary. The Crow and Blackfeet Indians, who inhabit the eastern valleys of the Rocky mountains, have a breed of horses, noted among trappers as superior to the animals found among more southern tribes. The Northern route has a great advantage, in this respect, over the Central or Southern.

3d. There is an abundance of water, for the use of man and beast, at every point of the route. We have already referred to the general and sufficient fall of rain—as a consequence, springs and rivulets are always accessible.

4th. The hostile Indian tribes of Washington Territory have been effectually subdued by the late military campaign. Parties who have recently passed without molestation from the navigable waters of the Columbia, to Fort Benton, on the Missouri, report that the Indians in the Bitter Root Valley and elsewhere, are very desirous that a regular communication should be established by wagon roads and mail carriers between the head of navigation on the Columbia and the Mississippi States.

5th. The distance from St. Paul and the western end of Lake Superior to the shores of Puget Sound, as ascertained by Gov. Stevens, is in round numbers 1800 miles. On the southern route, the distance is 2795 miles from St. Louis to San Francisco; and the average speed is 100 miles a day. We are justified in fixing the time of the transit from Minnesota to the Pacific at eighteen days.

6th. With our Minnesota experience, we unhesitatingly assert that a north-western winter, with its moderate but permanent snow-fall; the frozen streams and marshes; the subsidence of the wind at seasons of extreme cold; and the increase of animal vigor, is advantageous to an Overland Mail Service. One fact is most unquestionably established, that the winters are less rigorous at all parallel points westward of our boundaries, than in Minnesota, growing sensibly milder with every degree of west longitude, until, at the sources of the Missouri, as already stated, horses and cattle do not require shelter. The mail route from Dubuque to St. Paul, over the prairies of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota has been served hitherto during the winter, very successfully, and no portion of the route to Puget Sound is more unfavorable. At all events, contractors can be found, having ample experience in the climate of Fort Snelling, who are ready and willing to assume all the risks of "snow and ice," if Congress will give the aid asked by this memorial.

7th. Perhaps a single illustration may have greater weight than any array of argument. Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, in a recent discussion before the New York Geographical and Statistical Society, produces on the authority of Mr. Collins, American Consul on the Amoor, some interesting and pertinent facts in relation to the great postal service from Moscow to Irkoutsk in Eastern Siberia. The distance is not 1800, but 3,426 miles. On this route are established two hundred and ten stations, with a postmaster and the necessary relays of horses at each station—sixteen and two-third miles to each relay of horses. The contractors are obliged to carry the mails twice a week, and they are also obliged to transport passengers over the route at certain rates of speed, to-wit: at eight miles an hour in winter, six and two-thirds in summer and five and one-third in the fall. (Our Minnesota time tables show the same proportions at different seasons.)

The time required to carry the mails from Moscow to Irkoutsk, is twenty-five to thirty days, a distance on the average of 112 to 137 miles per day, while the government couriers go over the route in fifteen to twenty days, or at an average of 171 to 228 miles per day. The mail route is between the fifty-second and fifty-eight parallels, and the thermometer in winter on a large portion of it is habitually below zero. At Moscow, the western terminus of the route, the average of the thermometer is 15 degrees, and at Tobolsk, 1½ degrees above zero, while at Tomsk, it is 3 degrees, and at Irkoutsk, 1 degree below zero. The average temperatures for January 1857, for the three latter places, were respectively 3, 5, and 6 degrees below zero. Mr. Collins himself, traveled over this entire route in winter and early spring, making such rates of speed as, from Vercheosdinsk to Chetah, 300 miles, in forty-five hours, and, from Irkoutsk to Kiachta, 367 miles, in forty-eight hours. But he mentions another fact more significant still. On this distance of 3,426 miles, between the parallels of fifty-two and fifty-eight degrees, the thermometer on a large portion of it through the winter being below zero, he found five hundred cities, towns and villages, showing conclusively, that the extremely cold presented no difficulty in the way of the occupation of the country.

In the face of a such a statement, will Congress hesitate to establish across the American continent, a postal communication in the temperate climate of the forty-seventh parallel of latitude—a parallel, if extended across the Atlantic, which traverses southern France, northern Italy and the Crimea, and if extended beyond the Pacific, which is central to the Japanese empire and the magnificent valley of the Amoor? Such a girdle of the globe is south, not north of the heart of Christendom and civilization.

The memorialists close with the expression of their confidence that there will be no denial or delay by Congress, in making provision for a semi-weekly Overland Mail Service from the north-western states to the valley of the Columbia and the shores of Puget Sound.

Gov. Ramsey then read the following resolutions as the remainder of the report of the committee:

Resolved, That the distribution of population, and the development of commerce in the zone, bounded on the north by the international line of 45 deg., and on the south by the 43d parallel of lat., embracing as well the valleys of the Great Lakes, the upper Mississippi and the transmontane slopes of Washington and Oregon, reaching to the Pacific Ocean and Puget Sound, creates a necessity for immediate action by the national government, to open postal communication, at least semi-weekly, through this immense region; the necessity being the more immediate and pressing, inasmuch as British enterprise, through the aid of its government, is about to establish a northern communication with the Pacific, and make our people dependent upon them for the mail facilities they are entitled to at the hands of their government—a government which has already manifested its liberality towards such enterprises, by the annual expenditure of a million and a half of dollars for the extension of postal facilities between the Mississippi and the Pacific south of the 40th deg. of north latitude.

Resolved, That we, the people of Minnesota, many of us long resident in this region of country, and entirely familiar with it, hereby bear our testimony to the fact, that a northern stage route to Puget Sound, conveying passengers and the United States mail, is eminently practicable, and would not be interrupted by winter's cold or depth of snow, nor by any difficulty incident to climate or latitude.

Resolved, That we hereby tender the thanks of the people of Minnesota to Senator Rice and the Hon. E. B. C. Washburne, of Illinois, for their promptitude in calling the attention of Congress to this important enterprise, and we ask the friends of Minnesota, and the Northwest, and especially our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to aid us in the construction of this great work so essential to the growth and commerce of the country between the Lakes and the Pacific.

Resolved, That as the best means of carrying out the purpose of this meeting, we respectfully urge upon the Board of Trade to take charge of this work, and invite the co-operation of other similar bodies to secure its early consummation.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to take charge of the enterprise, and solicit the attention of Congress and arouse the country generally to its importance.

Resolved, That the papers of this city and of the state be requested to publish the proceedings, and that copies be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the President and the Postmaster General.

Col. D. A. Robertson was then called upon, and spoke for a few minutes earnestly and pertinently upon the question which engaged the attention of the meeting. He said it had been truly remarked, that this was the most important enterprise that would ever be projected in the history of St. Paul and Minnesota. It was one we should all feel in earnest about, and not rest until it was entirely consummated. We must impress its importance by our action here at home upon our members of Congress; and if it failed through their derilection, he would go for carrying out the Chinese system of justice towards faithless public servants—chop off their heads. But he had no fears that they would not prove true, and would accomplish all we asked of them. Besides the school-house, the

printing press and the church, there was one other institution the American could not do without—the postoffice. You could not carry emigration to the Pacific, unless you first provided the settler with his weekly or semi-weekly mail. Then he would move forward until we had no western frontier but the Pacific Ocean.

Gov. Ramsey being called upon, stated that the ground of argument had been almost entirely covered by the memorial and what had been said by gentlemen who had preceded him; but on one point he would allude to. Some people, he was surprised to find, still spoke of the impracticability of the northern route, when the fact was notorious, that mails had been carried over this very track since the first occupation of the north-western country by the fur traders. It was the route of transit between the Atlantic cities and the Pacific, which had been used since the white man first set foot upon this continent.

Wheat and all the cereal grains were produced in perfection six hundred miles north of St. Paul. What nonsense then to suppose, that over a country where wheat could be grown, a mail could not be carried!

J. W. Taylor, Esq., was next called upon, and alluded to the probability already mentioned in the resolutions, that if the American Government neglect the great highway of the continent between the Lakes and the North Pacific, British enterprise, within the next twelve months, would establish an Overland mail route north of the international boundary. It would be one of a series of measures, already made familiar by public discussion. The mission of Lord Bury, and the reception of Canadian ministers in London, fully indicate that a confederation of the British Provinces, the political organization of the basin of Lake Winnipeg, a line of postal communication from Galway to Canada, and thence to British Columbia, and a Continental Railroad, constitute the settled policy of Great Britian; and there was a great probability that a semi-weekly mail would be first in order. Mr. Taylor was in receipt of assurances, that for some time to come, such a mail would take the route of St. Paul and Pembina.

For one he hoped that the Government of the United States would be equal to the occasion, which late events have developed—that our rulers would be adequate to grasp and wield the destiny of an ocean-bound republic; but if not, if we are to remain laggard and paralysed, then he rejoiced that the noble old mother stock would press forward with energy as well as sagacity to the great Pacific prize. Every Minnesotian would so rejoce, for here the spirit of International Reciprocity ruled the hour.

But this assembly—the spirit here evinced—the concurrence of the Great Northwest—all the signs of the times, were full of encouragement. The affirmative voice of Congress cannot be withheld from the reasonable demand of the Upper Mississippi States and the communities of Oregon and Washington.

The memorial and resolutions were then put and unanimously adopted. The proceedings were ordered published in the papers of the state, and copies to be sent to our members of Congress and the Postmaster General.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as the Executive Committee, in accordance with the fifth resolution:

Jas. W. Taylor, Alex. Ramsey, Geo. L. Becker, John S. Prince, J. W. Bass, D. A. Robertson and Girard Hewitt.

The reading of the memorial and the remarks of the speakers were frequently interrupted by the plaudits of the audience, and the whole proceedings were of the most earnest and enthusiastic character.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The U. S. M. steamship *Constitution*, Capt. A. B. Gove, arrived at her wharf on Friday last, with mails and passengers from Semiamoo and intermidate ports.—Left Victoria on Thursday at 1 o'clock, P. M., and met *Northerner* going in.

We are indebted to Capt. Gove for late Victoria papers.

Off Danginess the *Constitution* met bark *Ella Francis* returning,—had thrown overboard the deck load—leaking badly, and both pumps going.

At Port Gamble eight large ships loading, all for foreign ports.

At Port Ludlow clipper ship *Darkaway*, just arrived to load for Chili.

At Grennan & Cranney's mill, ship *Horsburg*, loading for California.

At North Bay, bark *C. E. Tilton*, loading for Balch & Webber.

On 23d ult., off west end of Lummi Island, saw revenue cutter *Jeff. Davis* in search of some violators of the revenue laws.

The last trip of the *Constitution* has been the most severe during the winter, having experienced almost continuous gales.

PSOTAL.—The following letter from the assistant Postmaster General was received by Mr. WILLARD, the postmaster at this place, by last mail, and a copy thereof was promptly presented to the purser of the *Northerner* when last here. We understand that his reply thereto (in substance) was—"that he couldn't *accommodate*." A short and spicy answer, than which none could be more characteristic of the company under which he serves:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Contract Office, Jan. 19, 1859.

SIR:—The postmaster of Steilacoom City complains of vexatious delays in the receipt of mails. You are desired to request of the captains of the steamers, both on the Whatcom and the San Francisco routes, to accommodate that office as far as it is practicable for them to do. Be pleased, also, to see that the mails going off by land to that place are not unnecessarially detained at your office.

The captains referred to, should not leave his mails at Port Townsend in any case.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
WM. H. DUNDAS,
2d ass't. Postmaster General.

POSTMASTER, Olympia, W. T.

GOV. STEVENS.—Gov. STEVENS and family may be expected here about the middle of April next. Having spent the entire recess of the last Congress in Washington City, it is hoped that he may have completed his arrangements for a departure from New York by the steamer of the 5th inst.

☞ Bark *D. W. Rice*, Capt. DIGGS, arrived at Olympia Wharf on Tuesday evening last, from San Francisco, with a large amount of freight. We have been furnished with the following memoranda of consignees:

Clanrick Crosby, 259 packages; Ayres & Williams, 589; L. Ensign, 14; G. Gallagher, 19; S. Coulter, 2; Kendall Co. 48; M. Louisson & Co., 55; Phillips & Horton, 2; Jas. Tilton, 1; S. Mailer, 4; Miss M. A. Bell, 4; B. Greenbaum, 4; L. Hefron, 74; G. F. Whitworth, 1.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—We learn that the Secretary of the Treasury has written to the Hon. O. B. MCFADDEN, Chief Justice of our Territory, requesting him to send back to that department the drafts which were sent to him about eight months since, being the amount of the appropriation made by Congress for the construction of the Capitol and Penitentiary of this Territory. It will be remembered that those drafts were made payable to the Hon. F. MCMULLIN, Governor of our Territory, who, having about that time received a six month's leave of absence, declined giving the bond required by law for its disbursement. Matters standing thus, the Secretary wisely recalled those drafts, and it is now supposed that others will be issued in their stead, or that Gov. MCMULLIN, who is expected here in a few weeks, will have such instructions on the subject as will enable the Commissioners to proceed in their work. At all events, the recalling of these drafts will not retard the completion of these structures a day.

PROSPECTUS.—We have sent out this week, a number of prospectuses for the "Campaign Pioneer," to gentlemen whom we hope will consent to act as our agents, solicit subscriptions, etc. We would have them understand that *no name* will be placed on our books unless by them (the agents) informed that such subscriber has paid.

New Advertisements.

New Goods!

JUST ARRIVED!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INform the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has just received a choice selection of

LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &C.,

which will be sold low for cash, consisting in part as follows:

French Brandies, London Ale and Porter,
New York do English and California Ale in bulk,
American do Cider, Champagne,
Scotch Whisky, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco
Irish do Havana Cigars,
Bourbon Whisky, Cigaretos,
Monongahely Whisky, Holland Gin,
Eureka do French Wines,
California Wines,
Also, the celegrated Rosenbaum Bitters.

HEFRON & CO.,
At the old stand of S. D. Williams & Co.,
Corner Main and Fourth Streets, Olympia.
N. B. Camphene and Alcohol.
March 4, 1859. 15tf

G. FORD'S
PHOTOGRAPH AND AMBROTYPE ROOMS,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE PACIFIC HOUSE,

OLYMPIA.

PICTURES TAKEN IN ALL THE LATEST styles.

N. B. As I expect to close my business in Olympia in short time, those wishing pictures are requested to call as soon as convenient.

G. FORD.

Olympia, Feb. 10th, 1859. 12tf

STOP A MOMENT!
A WORD IN YOUR EAR!!

DO YOU WISH TO KNOW

Where to get the

BEST GOODS AT CHEAPEST PRICES?

THEN GO TO

WM. RUTLEDGE,

ON MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

The reputation of this House, although known for many years, shall far exceed the past, both in quality and style of Goods, reduction of Prices, and attention to Customers.

Although I have not "one of our firm located at San Francisco," yet I have a *little* Jew buyer there; and having no one to divide the *spoils* with—employing no clerks, (not being above my business, but *condescending* to act in that capacity myself,) I flatter my-elf that I CANNOT and WILL NOT be undersold.

My stock consists in part of the following, to which additions will be made by every steamer from San Francisco:

French Merinos:
All Wool Plaids:
DeLaines:
Calicoes:
Linens:
Dress and Bonnet Silks:
Mantillas:
Black Silk Velvet:
Flannels:
Linseys:
Cambrics:
Shirtings:
Sheetings:
Tickings:
Hickory Stripe:
Denims:
&c., &c., &c.

and a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Dress Frock Coats;
Business Coats;
Over Coats;
Black Doeskin & Fancy
Cassimere Pants;
Black Cloth, Satin,
and Velvet Vests;
Shirts, Drawers,
Hosiery, etc.
Mens' & Boys' Hats & Caps.
Boots & Shoes in great variety.
Table and Pocket Cutlery.
Crockery, Queensware, &c.

GROCERIES.

A full and complete assortment, comprising in part Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Dried Fruits, Preserved do., Canned do., raisins, soap, candles, tobacco, indigo, madder, spices, tapioca, table salt, and in fact every thing else usually kept in this department.

Special attention is invited to an invoice of Oregon manufactured BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, WOOLEN YARN, etc. which positively cannot be excelled in quality.

The public are respectfully solicited to give me a call, as I am confident of being able to give satisfaction, and retaining customers if they will but give me a fair trial.

February 25, 1859. tf-no.14.

Ayres & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

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

AMERICAN,
ENGLISH & GERMAN
Hardware,
Iron, Steel,
NAILS,
Paints, Oils,

AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS,
STOVES,
Mechanic's Tools,
TINWARE,
FAMILY GROCERIES,
&c., &c.,

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS:

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

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE,

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS;

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

Notice of Dissolution.

THE Firm of O'Shaughnessy & Co., "Olympia Market," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William J. O'Shaughnessy having sold out his entire interest to the subscribers. Persons having claims against the late firm of O'Shaughnessy & Co. will present them for settlement to the undersigned at the old stand, or at the Bakery, at the south-west corner of Third and Main Streets. Those indebted to said firm will avoid expense by calling and settling forthwith.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, March 1st, 1859. 1w

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON THE ESTate of MARGARET RUTLEDGE, late of Thurston county, deceased, have been granted by the Probate court of said county to the undersigned. Persons having claims against said deceased will therefore present them, duly verified according to law, to the undersigned;—and those knowing themselves to be indebted, will call and settle.

WM. RUTLEDGE, Jn., Executor.

Olympia, January 26, 1859. 4w14

WM. G. DUNLAP

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

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

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

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

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

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

POWERS of Attorney for the transfer of volunteer discharges for sale at this office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ADMINISTRATor of the estate of the the late Lieut. JESSE K. ALLEN, all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them to me, at Fort Simcoe, Washington Territory, within the time prescribed by law.

J. W. FRASER,
Captain U. S. Army.

Fort Simcoe, W. T., Dec. 3d, 1858. 4w12

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
County of Thurston.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District.

TO WILLIAM R. PATTLE:

You are hereby notified that Albion B. Gove has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than three months after the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1859, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to enforce the payment of a certain promissory note given by said Pattle to said A. B. Gove, for $235 44, with its interest, according to the tenor thereof.

ELWOOD EVANS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Said complaint and notice filed at Port Townsend on the 14th day of February, 1859. 12w14

NOTICE.

I WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE, AT OAKland Post Office, in Sawamish county, Washington Territory, on Saturday the 19th day of March next, the donation claim of JACOB O. ECKLER, deceased, lying and being on the head of Skookum Bay, in said county, being forty acres on the east side of the south-east quarter of section thirty-five, and one hundred and twenty acres on the west side of the south-west quarter of section thirty-six, in township twenty-one North, range three West.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three equal instalments of two, four and six months, with the usual securities in such cases. Fifty dollars in advance will be required on the first payment as a forfeiture.

Further particulars made known on the day of sale. By order of the Judge of Probate of said county.

WM. M. MORROW,
Administrator of said Eckler, deceased.

Feb. 11, 1859. 3w14

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

WEST OLYMPIA NURSERY.

20,000

FRUIT TREES, OF SUITABLE SIZE FOR transplanting, consisting of the varieties most in demand, and from one to four years growth, are now ready for sale at the West Olympia Nursery.

Particular attention paid to orders from a distance.

B. F. BROWN.

Sept. 15, 1858. 6m43

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.35.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned in the publication of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of parties.

ALL persons having claims against the *office*, are requested to present the same immediately; and all persons in debt to the establishment are expected to pay on presentation of their accounts, which will be transmitted by mail or presented to them as soon as the same can be made out. We have been as lenient as possible with our patrons, and now we *must* and WILL have our pay.

The paper will be continued, as heretofore, by EDWARD FURSTE, who alone is authorized to settle the accounts of the office.

EDWARD FURSTE,
JAMES W. WILEY.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN the undersigned at Olympia, under the name of Phillips, Horton & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual limitation. D. L. Phillips is authorized to settle all accounts in favor or against the late firm, and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. And all persons knowing themselves indebted, are notified that settlement must be made immediately.

DAVID PHILLIPS,
DEXTER HORTON,
D. L. PHILLIPS.

Olympia, Feb. 17, 1859. 3w13

D. PHILLIPS & SON.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS METHOD to inform the public that they have formed a co-partnership under the above style, and that they will transact business at the old stand of Phillips, Horton & Co., where we will be pleased to see our old friends and customers.

DAVID PHILLIPS,
D. L. PHILLIPS.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1859. 3w13

HO! HO!! FARMERS!!!

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

New is the Time to Get Your Wagons Cheap.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE IN announcing to the public that he has just received a shipment of WAGONS from the States; also another lot to arrive about the first of March, with which is a quantity of steel Plows, Harrow Teeth, and steel pointed iron Wedges.

Having opened a trade with one of the best wagon factories in the States, I am now prepared to furnish better wagons for less money than can be purchased elsewhere.

WAGONS and BUGGIES, of every description, made to order of the best quality of States or Territory timber.

Repairing done on short notice.

☞ None but the best workmen kept in employ.

J. B. DICKERSON,
12 Olympia, W. T.

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 operation 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.
Tooth-ache effectually cured without pain.
Teeth extracted in the most careful 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, Teekalet, Port Townsend, Whidby's Island.

Office—At G. Ford's Photograph and Ambrotype Rooms, Main Street, Olympia

Jan. 14, 1859. 8tf

TAKE NOTICE.
All Whom it May Concern.

That the undersigned, trading at Bellingham Bay under the name and style of E. H. WILSON & CO., having discontinued their business at that place, have left all their accounts with W. G. Dunlap at Olympia for settlement.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted, by account or otherwise, will please pay up at once.

E. H. WILSON,
C. C. FRENCH,
WM. G. DUNLAP,
H. R. KEMP,
THOS. BROWNEJOHN.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 2m12

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF WM. G. DUNLAP in our firm at San Francisco ceases on and after the 15th inst.

H. R. KEMP is admitted as a partner in our firm from this date.

FRENCH, WILSON & Co.,
San Francisco.

Olympia, Feb. 5th, 1859. 12-1m

PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

T. M. GATCH, *Principal*,
MRS. GATCH, *Preceptress*.

The Spring Term (of eleven weeks) will commence on Monday, Feb. 14.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Primary Scholars.....$6 00
Common English.....$7 00
Higher English.....$8 00
Ancient Languages, Drawing or Painting extra.....$3 00

Incidental expenses added.

Pupils admitted at any time of the session, but no deduction made for absences after date of entrance.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of WILSON & DUNLAP, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Wm. G. Dunlap will continue in business at the old stand, and is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the company, and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

E. H. WILSON,
W. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 1m1

NEW STORE
AND
NEW FIRM
AT
TUM WATER!

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

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

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

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

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

FOWLER & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

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

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES AT MANUfacturers prices—for sale by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

TUM WATER SAW MILL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RENTED THE above Mill, is now prepared to furnish bills of Lumber at the lowest cash prices. Apply to C. Crosby, or to

HUGH GALEN.

Tum Water, Feb. 4, 1859. 1m11

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 GENTLEMENS'

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. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

(For Medicinal purposes only.)

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

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

PROF. WOOD'S AND JONES' HAIR RESTORATives, Bachelor's and Alexander's Hair Dye, and Lyon's Kathaicon, for sale by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

CUMMING'S TOILET SETS, BALM 1000 FLOWers, Shaving Soaps, Wash Balls, Toilet Soaps, Bazin's Cologne, and Lumbin's Extracts, can always be found at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CAMPHENE, 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 Strops, 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, Holoway'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 GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK, Townsend's, Corbett's, Shaker's and Bull's Sarsaparilla, constantly on hand at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

AYRES' CHERRY PECTORAL, WISTAR'S BALsam of Wild Cherry, Grindle's Magic Compound, and Burnett's Cod Liver Oil, for sale by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

PAINTS—ASSORTED COLORS—PAINT, VARnish and Whitewash Brushes, Graining Tools, Diamonds, Sand Paper, Gold Leaf, Bronze, Putty, Window Glass and Sash, at the lowest rates, by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

A PURE ARTICLE OF CREAM TARTAR AND Soda, (warranted), for sale at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

Variety.

Courage is often mistaken for the fear of being thought a coward.

We like those best for whom we have done most; not those who have done most for us.

A Good Humored Rebuke.—A certain good natured old farmer preserved his constant good nature, let what would turn up. One day while the black tongue prevailed, he was told that one of his red oxen was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man, "well, he was always a breechy old cuss. Take off his hide and take it down to Fletcher's; it will bring the cash."

In an hour or two the man came back with the news that "line back" and his mate were both dead.

"Are they?" said the old man, "well, I took them from B——— to save a bad debt I never expected to get. It is lucky that it aint the brindles. Take the hides down to Fletcher's; they will be as good as cash."

In about an hour the man came back to inform him that the nigh brindle was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man, "well, he was a very old ox. Take off his hide and take it down to Fletcher's; it is worth more than either of the others."

Hereupon his wife, taking upon herself the office of Eliphaz, reprimanded her husband severely, and asked him if he was aware that his loss was a judgment from Heaven for his wickedness.

"Is it?" said the old man; "well, if they take judgment in cattle, it is the easiest way I can pay them."

A Live Yankee among the Juveniles.—A few days ago, a teacher of one of the public schools in the town of Essex, Mass., while imparting moral and religious instructions, as is her custom at the opening of the school in the morning, asked why we ought to love God. Whereupon a very bright little urchin of five years of age very promptly answered, "Because he gives us our parents to take care of us, and gives us our clothes, and *learns us how to make money!*"

In one of our city schools, not long ago, a member of the committee asked the members of a class which was under examination, "What is the cause of the saltness of the ocean?" Some one little girl raised her head, flushed with the discovery which had flashed upon her mind. "You may tell," said the committee-man. "Salt fish, sir," said the pupil.

Not Pushing Him.—Some time ago, on the Sabbath, we wended our way to one of our churches, and instead of a sermon heard an address upon some missionary or other benevolent subject. After the address was concluded, two brethren were sent round with a basket for contributions. Parson L—— was one of the basket bearers taking the side upon which we sat. Immediately in our front and upon the next seat, negligently reclined our friend Bill H——, a gentleman of infinite humor and full of dry jokes. Parson L—— extended the basket and Bill slowly shook his head.

"Come, William, give us something," said the Parson.

"Can't do it," replied Bill.

"Why not? Is not the cause a good one?"

"Yes; but I am not able to give anything."

"Poh! Poh! I know better, you must give a better reason than that.

"Well, I owe too much money—I must be just before I am generous, you know."

"But, William, you owe God a larger debt than you owe any one else."

"That's true, parson, but then *he ain't a pushing me like the balance of my creditors.*"

The parson's face got into rather a curious condition and he passed on.

Major Brown, some years ago, occupied a seat in the Legislature of our Western states. The subject of general improvements was being discussed, and among the rest a bill for improving roads was before the House. The Major "spread" himself hugely in favor of the bill. Pointing out the beauties and benefits of roads, "Why, gentlemen," said he, "look at the Mi-*chi*-gan, road sir—straight as a boo line, Sir; and, gentlemen, so straight that you can see a red dog a mile long, Sir!"

Novel Investments for a Church.—In a volume just published entitled "Lost Chapters Recovered from the early History of American Methodism," it is stated that the records of one of the earliest Methodist churches in New York, reveal that the Trustees in the last century, invested two pounds in a lottery ticket and forty pounds in a negro named Peter. The last investment was the most satisfactory, as the man officiated as sexton to the church, and soon repaid his cost out of his earnings, and was emancipated. He did not get his free papers however till more than ten years after he had paid for himself. These transactions took place in those "good old times," in praise of which we hear so much said in many quarters.

"I am astonished at your honor's decision!" said a young lawyer to a Judge who had decreed against him. "This remark cannot be permitted," said the Judge, "and an apology will be necessary on your part." "Permit me," said the senior counsel, "to offer an excuse for my young friend; he is new in these matters, and when he has practiced as long before your honor as I have, he will be astonished at nothing!"

Laconic and Pithy.—The following laconic prayer was delivered in the Iowa House of Representatives recently: "Great God! Bless the young and growing State of Iowa, its Senators and Representatives, Governor and State officers! Give us a sound currency, pure water and undefiled religion, for Christ's sake. Amen."

Heat of the Moon.—Prof. Piazzi Smith, the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, in his interesting account of a recent scientific expedition made by him to the Peak of Teneriffe, has set at rest the vexed question of the heat of the moonlight. He says that his thermometrical instruments were sensibly affected by the moon's rays, even at the lowest of two stations occupied by him at different elevations. In tropical climates, meat which is exposed to the moonlight, rapidly becomes putrid, and in the Indies the negroes, who lie sweltering and uncovered beneath the full glare of a tropical sun, carefully muffle their heads and faces when exposed to the moonbeams, which they believe may cause swelling and distortion of the features, and sometimes even blindness.

☞ Tin plates—that is thin plates of iron, dipped into molten tin, which covers the iron completely—are manufactured in South Wales and Staffordshire, to the extent now of about 900,000 boxes annually, equal to 50,000 tons, and valued at $1,500,000. In England, almost every article of tin ware is formed from these plates. Nearly two-thirds of the total manufacture are exported, principally from Liverpool, to the United States.

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1859.

THE BEST COMBINED

REAPER & MOWER

IN USE, AS ENDORSED BY THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Manny's Pat nt with Wood's Impro vm nt.

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 oft repeated experiments, and while I do not assume 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 infringements.

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.

3m6 TREADWELL & CO.

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 5tf

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 country, 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 Urethra, and for that formidable disease, Stricture of the Urethra, and all chronic diseases of the system and blood.

Dr. Burns will give consultations gratis, every Monday 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 Sarsaparilla;
Risley's Compound Extract of Buchu;
Nerve and Bone Liniment;
Mexican Mustang Liniment;
Green Mountain Ointment;
Ayres' Cherry Pectoral;
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
Graefenberg Pile Ointment;
Ayres' Pills; Holloway's Pills;
Galatine Capsules; Barry's Trichoparous;
Batchelor's Hair Dye;
Davis' Pain Killer; Harlem Oil;
Payson's Indelable Ink;
Thurlington's Balsam of Life;
Graefenberg Pills; Lees Pills; Wright's Pills;
Sand's Sarsaparilla; Bull's Sarsaparilla;
Graefenberg do; Townsend's do;
Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla;
Powder Puffs;
Rice Powder;
Breast Pipes—Glass;
Breast Pipes—India Rubber;
Shoulder Braces—male;
do do female;
Hull's Patent Trusses;
Suspensary Bandages—male;
Dr. Matterson's Patent Injection Instruments;
Patent Self-injecting Syringes, in boxes;
Castile Soap;
Nursing Bottles;
Glass Syringes—male;
do do female;
Eye Syringes;
Ear Syringes—India Rubber;
Sweet Oil; Rose Water;
Balsam Copavia;
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 Salts;
Sassafras Bark; Sarsaparilla Root;
Dr. Burns' Solid Extract of Cubebs, Copavia and Sarsaparilla;
Dr. Burns' Eye Water;
Dr. Burns' Ear Wash.

Olympia, Nov. 5, 1858. 50tf

Powers of Attorney

For the transfer of Scrip, neatly executed, for sale at the office of the Pioneer and Democrat.

Oct. 14, 1858.

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

THE Undersigned, having discontinued one of the two branches of business in which they were heretofore engaged, are now devoting their entire attention to the BAKERY department. They now design to keep constantly on hand

PIES, CAKES, CRACKERS, BREAD, HARD BREAD, PILOT-BREAD, ETC.

Which will be supplied to Hotels, Families, and Steamers on the most reasonable terms.

Private and Wedding Parties furnished with anything 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.

NEW GOODS!

—AND MORE—

COMMING,

AT THE "ANCIENT DEPOT,"

CORNER OF MAIN AND 2d ST.'S, (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-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

PER PANAMA!

For the Fall and Winter Trade.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND best selected stock of Goods ever brought to this market, and would call the attention of their numerous 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;

MENS' AND BOYS CLOTHING;

BOOTS AND SHOES;

HATS AND CAPS;

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY;

Hardware, Matting, Oil Cloth, Blankets, Domestics, and 1000 other things 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, Capes, Ribbons, Merinoes, Thibets, all wool De Laines, French Calicoes, and last, but not *least*, those

EXTENSION HOOPED SKIRTS,

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. LOUISSON & CO.,
Corner Main and Second Streets, Olympia.

Olympia, Nov. 5, 1858. 50tf

LIVERY STABLE.

HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Edmund 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.

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customery rates.

Also, a good wagon yard and Oats, 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.49-tf.

A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

WILL REPAIR ANY WORK left with him in the most durable 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, 1858. 38tf.

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. 45tf

Doors and Windows,

Ex Ship "Leonore."

SIZES DOORS, 2-6 x 6-6,
2-8 x 6-8,
2-10 x 6-10,
3 x 7.

8-10 WINDOWS.
9-12 "
10-12 "
10-14 "
10-15 "
10-16 "
12-16 "

For sale by FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES AT MANUfacturers prices—for sale by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c. &c.

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL

April 22, 1854. 32tf

FORWARDING,

Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

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

Grand Mound and Olympia

NURSERIES,

—AT GRAND MOUND AND OLYMPIA—

GANGLOFF & MOXLIE,

PROPRIETORS.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE above named Nurseries take pleasure in offering to the public 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—40 varieties, from a Summer Beauty to a Winter Nellis.

CHERRIES—24 varieties, from a Black Morrello to a Bigarreau.

PLUMS—9 varieties, such as the Washington, Jefferson, Green Gage, Coe'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 fruits will not be dressed up in new names in this establishment.

FLOWRING.

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 Laburnum or Chain of Gold. Four varieties of English Pansies, Daffodils, Narcissees, Gladiolus, Carnations 5, Verbenas 7, and many other flowers under cultivation, such as Tulips, Hyacinths, Lillys, Irises, Babianas, Cilias, &c., &c., &c.

Purchasers are requested to notify us of any mistakes. All mistakes rectified.

Mr. Thos. Mencer is authorized to receive and receipt for us at Seattle.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

R. W. MOXLIE, 1 Mile South-east of Masonic Hall, Olympia. | A. GANGLOFF, Grand Mound Prairie

Aug. 13, 1858. 6m38.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

To Whom it may Concern.

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

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

HORSES AND MULES,

Wagons,

CARRIAGES, &c.,

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

Olympia, W. T., March 19, 1858. n17-tf

BATHING,

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,

AND SHAMPOOING

SALOON.

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV

OLYMPIA, W. T.

N. B. Hot and cold Baths at all hours.

GEO. W. LEE, Proprietor.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1858. n19-tf

FURNITURE STORE!

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW IN THE RECEIPT, at 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, BREAKFAST, DINING AND CENTER TABLES, ASSORTED BEDSTEADS, &c.,

Chairs of nineteen different varieties, from the cheapest up to the finest Mahogany.

The low prices for which the above articles will be sold makes it necessary that the terms should be payment on delivery of the goods. Furniture of all descriptions made to order.

D. C. BEATY.

Olympia, W. T., Dec. 29, 1858. 6ly

RICHARD LANE,

Notary Public and Conveyancer

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE OF the County Recorder and Auditor for Thurston County, two doors east of S. D. Williams & Co.'s store, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, W. T.

38tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Olympia, Dec. 4th, 1857 n2ly

IRA WARD. EITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Undersigned keep on hand a number of excellent HORSES and BUGGIES for hire at reasonable rates.

Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857.-ly.

ACCOMMODATION,

AT

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

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

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

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

CHARLES BAYLEY.

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

L. P. FISHER'S

Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the

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

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

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

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

☞ Remember—"G. Collier Robbins, Watch Maker," Portland.

apl 3-n19.

OLYMPIA MARKET

O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.,

Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased the well known Establishment formerly occupied by Hand & Weed, will continue to furnish the public with every thing usually kept in a well regulated market. Farmers and others having Produce for sale, are solicited to give us a call.

O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.

Olympia, Sept. 01, 1858. 842-ly.

B. F. DENNISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR CALIFORNIA,

WHATCOM, W. T.,

WILL ATTEND TO PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS in all the courts of Washington Territory.

Sept. 3, 1858. 41

The Washington Nursery.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends, patrons and intending purchasers, that notwithstanding all the great excitement about Frazer river, Passes, Roads and Trails he has withstood the temptation, for the purpose of supplying the wants the of people with as good a selection of

FRUIT TREES,

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

N. B.—Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom.

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

Sept. 20, 1858. 6m44

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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

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

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

AT

Point Roberts and Whatcom!

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES!

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK has now on hand and offer for sale, cheap for cash or gold dust, (which will be taken in exchange for goods at the highest cash value), a large, complete, and choice assortment of

MINERS TOOLS & SUPPLIES,

purchased in San Francisco "just before the late rise," and designed expressly for this trade.

Among the goods on hand may be found

PICKS, SHOVELS, MAGNETS, &c.;
FLOUR, PORK, BACON, BEEF;
TEA, COFFE, SUGAR, RICE, APPLES;
WOOLEN CLOTHING—SHIRTS, &c.;
BOOTS AND SHOES;
BLASTING POWDER, &c.

These things we will sell at prices that defy competition, either at Whatcom or Point Roberts, at both of which places a constant assortment will be kept on hand.

May 13, 1858. 25tf

Nobles & Hoare's Varnishes.

ALL THE STANDARD AMERICAN DO

Adams' Boston Brushes.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD.

FOREST RIVER DO.

TIEMANN'S and other Colors,

GLUES, BRONZES

GOLD LEAF, &C.

San Francisco, March 20th, 1858. n19-ly

ALTA HOUSE.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE FAST SAILING A NO. 1 SCHOONER "I. I. STEVENS" is offered for sale or charter. She is a new vessel, a fast sailer, and well furnished. Her measurement is about forty tons.

As a sailer, the "I. I. Stevens" probably has not her equal on the Sound—behaves well in rough weather, and sails well with light winds.

She will be sold at a bargain for cash.

For terms apply on board, or to

W. FITZPATRICK,
Bellingham Bay.

May 13, 1858. 25tf

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND

JEWELRY.

JOB B. SEAMANS,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

STEILCOOM, W. T.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WATCHES, Clocks, and Jewelry of all kinds. These articles are also made to order and repaired in the best possible manner, and with dispatch in all cases. 40tf

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