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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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## POETRY.

### The Press.

By G. W. CUTLER.

Soul of the world! the Press! the Press!  
What wonders hast thou wrought!  
Thou rainbow realm of mental bliss,  
Thou starry sky of thought!  
As dew upon the thir-ty flowers;  
As the blessed light of heaven;  
And widely as the summer showers,  
Thy silent aid is given.

Yet canst thou flame upon the earth,  
Like the dread volcano's glow;  
And tyrants tremble at thy birth,  
As at the earthquake's throes.  
Hast thou not lit the darkest land,  
And broke the fellest chain  
The despot's red accursed hand  
Shall never forge again?

Another sun! thy brightness rose  
O'er the dark lightning world,  
And on thy panic-stricken foes  
Thy lightning flashes hurled.  
Dark superstition crouch'd where'er  
Thy thunder scathing fell,  
And murderous scythes quaked with fear,  
As at the flames of hell.

And priestly craft and kingly power  
Have striven to bind thee down;  
But ah! how low beneath thee cover  
The mitre and the crown!  
Thy nod can lop the proudest head;  
The world thy sceptre owns:  
The path thou dost to glory tread,  
That path is paved with thrones.

Yet thou art gentle as the breeze—  
The latest breath of day;  
But chainless as the mighty seas,  
In thy restless way.  
At thy command the seals were broke,  
That bound the silent deep,  
And liberty and truth awoke  
From centuries of sleep.

Then first to every sinful shore,  
That man in darkness trod,  
Thy bright and speedy tidings bore  
The beacon words of God.  
The sage's lamps the muses lyre  
Thou brought'st o'er ocean's foam;  
The stellar light of vestal fire;  
The eloquence of Rome.

Then music rose in Runic chimes  
And the Isles of barbarous seas  
First heard Athena's words sublime—  
Thy words, Demosthenes!  
And Plato's lore and Sappho's lay,  
O'er other lands were borne,  
Where late was heard the wild foray,  
The savage hunter's horn.

Thou flag of truth! thy folds have streamed  
O'er many a field of blood;  
And o'er the wreck of empires gleamed,  
Like the rainbow o'er the flood;  
The patriot's eye still turns to thee,  
And hails thee from afar,  
As the wanderer on the trackless sea  
Hath hailed his guiding star.

Thou torch of hope, thy blaze shall burn  
O'er millions yet to be,  
And flame above the funeral urn  
Of crimson monarchy!  
The world already hails thy light,  
As the Chaldeans of old,  
When flashing o'er the clouds of night  
The star of Bethlehem rolled.

Like letters on the Persian wall,  
But plainer to be read,  
Is thy ever bright and burning scroll,  
That tyrants mark with dread.  
O'er sceptre, throne and diadem,  
Hangs thy portentous glare—  
Like the sword o'er lost Jerusalem,  
Suspended in the air.

While to the hearthstone of the hall,  
And to the cottage hearth,  
Thou bring'st a daily festival  
Of nameless, priceless worth.  
Thou lightest up the pallid cheek  
Of the deserted poor,  
And to the captive, worn and weak,  
Openest the prison door.

O! ever in thy columns bright,  
Let truth and virtue bleed!  
Be ever, ever in the right!  
Be ever labor's friend.  
His strong and honest aim shall be  
Thy bulwark in distress;  
God bless the land of liberty!  
God guide our country's Press!

A dandy is a chap who would be a lady if he could; but, as he can't, does all he can to show the world that he is not a man.

There is only one objection to people who "mean well," and that is they never can spare time to carry out their meaning.

A lady asked a veteran which rifle carried the maximum distance? The old chap answered, "The Minnie gun."

## The Hudson Bay Company.

This letter is of a different tenor to that which I had intended should have followed my third, on the above subject. Its place is thus supplied, lest I should be charged with an ungrateful disregard for the attentions of another, whose communications, though not made in a spirit of kindness towards me, is nevertheless thankfully acknowledged; for, while it provokes a public discussion relative to the subject in question, it furnishes me with additional evidence to strengthen the position which I have ventured to take against the Hudson's Bay Company monopoly.

The writer who, through the columns of the *Colonist*, assails me over the signature of "One born and brought up in the Hudson Bay Company's Territories," shall be an evidence to make apparent the evil and unjust results consequent upon the existence of that monopoly which he seeks or pretends to defend.

Men born and brought up in the Hudson's Bay Company's territories are very seldom the advocates of that company, but are almost invariably to be found among those who denounce the tyranny of the company, and anxiously await the hour when the sway of that company shall cease.

There may occasionally be met with some one of them who, having been brought up by the company, and educated in something like a state of serfdom, insensibly becomes an instrument of despotic control. These men sleep soundly in their chains, and do not even dream of their weight. Such an existence ought not, perhaps, to engage our pity for a state of degradation which they do not feel. When such men sing the praises of the company, and tell of their beneficent rule—when in the hope of securing to the company a little longer the rich harvests of an unjust monopoly, they repeat the oft-told tale of barren lands, swamps, and granite rocks, constituting a country unfitted for civilization, and debarred by nature from ever benefitting by its humanizing effects—we have evidence to show how completely these men are broken to subjection, or schooled in the role of imposture.

I am charged by the writer alluded to with having treated the subject with "much unfairness," but he does not attempt to show in what that unfairness consists.

He imputes to me "gross misstatements" against the company, and he is silent as to what those misstatements consist of. General charges like these can only be met by a general denial of guilt.

He accuses me of having treated in an off-hand manner "the agitated question of the validity of the Hudson's Bay charter." I refer your readers to my two previous letters devoted to that subject; and I ask him to show that the arguments which I have adduced in support of the position which I have assumed, are unfounded in law, in reason, or justice.

Thus much for his comments upon what I have advanced.

The tenor of his letter proclaims him a partisan of the company, and reveals their apprehensions. They fear that the attention of Canadian merchants shall be directed to the existence of a monopoly which draws wealth from their country, and that, consequently, the claims of the company will be called into question, a rivalry in trade ensue, and monopoly cease.

This Hudson Bay man urges that four millions of square miles must ever remain as a hunting-ground; but why shall it remain a hunting-ground only for the Hudson's Bay Company? If there is profit and wealth to be derived from this hunt, why shall any British subject be excluded from participating in the trade?

The Indian hunter, as a British subject is entitled to benefit and derive all those advantages which a competition in trade always produces—and by what right can he be forbidden to enjoy them?

My assailant says—"It is a barren land, where civilization can never advance, where the sound of the steam-whistle can never be heard,"—"that beds of granite, and limestone rocks, run across the whole continent in a westerly direction, forming the north shores of Lake Superior, and causing them to be the limits of steam navigation, north and west." Is this a reason why the Hudson's Bay Company should enjoy a monopoly?

Those hills of granite shall reverberate the blasts of the mine and the whistle of the steam-engine; shall tell of the science and the wealth engaged in aid of the miner's toil; and amid them shall ring the sounds that tell of the stamping mill and trip-hammers working there. The soil that covers the limestone beds in the west shall give the bread and the meat which the mineral veins in the granite rocks shall buy; and in churches, and in schools, the Indian hunter's child shall offer his thanks to the Power that released him from the withering curse that blighted his fatherland, and embittered his father's humble hopes—that curse a trading monopoly, whose soul is cupidity.

He claims that the Indian is benefitted by that monopoly, and adds, "Interspersed throughout the country are the company's trading posts, where he (the Indian) brings his furs, and receives in exchange all that he can want to make him comfortable." Had he said that the Hudson's Bay Company takes from the Indian all that he has, and gives him nothing in return, the statement would be nearer the truth.

Who that has ever visited a Hudson's

Bay post has not witnessed the degraded and slave-like state to which that Indian is reduced, who has become dependant on the post for his means of subsistence; the chase; his only mode of subsistence? A systematic and undeviating course is pursued at all the posts, whereby the Indian is subjected to the despotic rule of the Company; every effort is made to retain him in a state of debt, and the valuable furs which he brings to the post are taken from him at just such prices as the Company chooses to fix upon them, and he receives a credit for the supplies which are furnished him, at the moderate rate of one or perhaps two thousand per cent. upon their cost.

An energetic or valuable hunter is never permitted to arrive at such a position that his actual existence depends not upon the chase, but he is made to feel that his and his family's subsistence depends upon those supplies which valuable furs only can provide, and by bringing those to the fort or post.

The unfortunate Indian is compelled to submit to such terms as the company may impose, and thus his days are devoted to the service of the company. If he does not or cannot procure that which the company demand of him, the powder, the shot, the blanket, or other necessary by which alone the Indian can now procure his subsistence, will cease to be supplied; and perhaps, in mid winter, with his family, he is driven from the precincts of the fort to face starvation and misery, in order that the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company may be maintained, and that the two hundred partners of that monopoly may enjoy a wealth wrung from the suffering aborigine of the country, who not infrequently in such a situation dies a lingering death.

The system which compels the officer or factor of a post thus to be a tyrant, in turn makes him its slave, for he is obliged to return to the company in furs those supplies which he has furnished to the Indian. Men born and brought up in the Hudson's Bay Territories relate tales of horror, the consequences of this system, which reduces the Indian to the necessity of choosing between starvation and misery or a servitude of the most abject description, because subjected to a heartless community whose monopoly enables them to acquire an absolute dominion over the bodies and the minds of the Indians. It gives a despotic control irresponsible to any law, and creates a despotism which no legislative action can mitigate, nor public opinion reach to restrain.

But when the country shall be thrown open to the competition of rival traders, then will the Indian possess a free and uncontrolled will to dispose of the fruits of his toil when and where he pleases. And when he can procure his necessary supplies at what mart he chooses, then will he be emancipated from his now worse than southern bondage.

The "Persecuted Indian." This application is a true one. No sooner does he escape from the bondage of the Hudson's Bay Company, than by the Government, he is treated as a vassal, and subjected to that species of tutelage which years ago won for the colonial office the epithet "baneful domination."

The Colonial Minister of the day, an utter stranger to the country, its people, their circumstances, and their necessities, deeming that Canadians were too ignorant to know and too besotted to learn, imagined himself better qualified than they were to judge and determine what were their wants, what should be their wishes, and what was to their advantage. At the same time, these Canadians had among them men whose general knowledge was far superior to his who controlled.

The parallel is so striking that I am almost tempted to draw it. But this is digression.

The efforts that the partisans of the Hudson's Bay Company make to prolong the existence of the monopoly are as unscrupulous now as they were in days gone by. Not contented with making studied misrepresentations as regards the capability of the country for rewarding the industrial pursuits of civilized life, if we are to believe the author of the communication in the *Colonist*, "the dark and bloody scenes of the past will be again repeated," should a rival company be organized to trade in their own country.

The declaration of a threat like this must proclaim to the country that there is a trade to be acquired by the enterprising merchant, which is so valuable and productive "that dark and bloody scenes" are contemplated, in order to retain it exclusively to the Hudson's Bay Company. The daring guilty course which the Hudson's Bay Company once entered upon, will never again be repeated. That company had never pushed their researches beyond the shores of Hudson's Bay, until they learned of the enterprises of the North-west Company, which had passed up the great lakes, into the valleys of the Assenbin and Saskatchewan; then for the first time the Hudson's Bay Company penetrated to those peaceful countries from Hudson's Bay, and setting up their pretended claim to the exclusive right of possessing these regions of country, resorted to force of arms to drive their more enterprising rival, the North-west Company, from that country.

And thence ensued those dark and bloody deeds which now are threatened to be repeated, if the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company is interfered with. To one born and brought up in the Hudson's Bay Company's Territories, I kiss my hand, *au revoir*.

Huron.

## Late and Important News from Utah.

The Council Bluffs *Bugle* of the 3d ult. says:—"Mr. Wingate has just arrived in this city, en route for Chicago and other eastern cities, and only thirty-one days from Salt Lake City. He reports no snow in Salt Lake valley at the time he left and but little snow in the mountains: He came by a route known only to the Mormons and mountaineers, by which horsemen in single file can pass the army without being discovered. This route passes between a range of perpendicular rocks for thirteen miles, and in many places is not over three feet wide and completely covered over with a rock roof."

The Mormons are making great preparation for defending all the passes to the valley, and are manufacturing small cannon with percussion locks, and telescope sights. These cannon carry a two pound ball, and from their peculiar construction will do execution at a distance of a mile and a half, with as much certainty as our common rifles will at a hundred and twenty yards.

They also have a manufactory of revolvers, where five hundred are turned out per week.

They are also manufacturing a coarse powder, which they calculate to use in the construction of mines, by which they expect to be able to blow up a train without running any risk themselves.

The Mormons and some of the picket guards of Col. Johnson's command have had a skirmish, in which the Mormons lost two killed and five wounded, and he says that it is reported that four of Col. Johnson's men were killed.

He also reports that Col. Johnson's mules and oxen are nearly all dead, and that it is believed by the Mormons that Johnson will not have a "hoof" alive in the spring.

Brigham Young preaches upon the subject of the war every Sunday. He says that he is willing for Gov. Cumming and the civil officers to come into the territory and enter upon the duties of their offices; but if the army attempts to enter the valley, they will every one be cut off.

On the 24th of January, the day before Mr. Wingate left the city, Brigham preached to over nine thousand people, and after the sermon he requested all who were in favor of giving the troops h—ll, in case they attempt to enter the valley, to raise up every man, woman and child rose up.—"Now," said Brigham, "I am satisfied. The Lord is with us, and if we determine of one accord to give the troops h—ll the powers on the earth and hell cannot prevail over us, for I have it revealed to me that not a blade of grass, or other green thing will be left on the plains for the support of the beasts of our enemies. Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri will be made desolate, and a famine will prevail over the land of our enemies. Brethren be of cheer, God is with us and hell cannot prevail against us."

We could not learn upon what business Mr. Wingate was dispatched from the city, but have no doubt but he has important business with the Mormons in the states, which will be made manifest in due time.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE REGARDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE MORMONS.—From private advices received in this city we understand that the Mormons are actually engaged in erecting extensive fortifications on the trail towards Oregon, some hundreds of miles north of Salt Lake. We are told that at one of these forts one hundred men are constantly engaged, and that other positions are also being marked out and fortified. This looks like an emigration northward, and a determined resistance to an "enemy in the rear."—*San Francisco Globe*.

PROSPECT OF OPPOSITION.—We understand that important intelligence was received by the Sonora concerning the movements of the New York Steamship Commodore. C. K. Garrison has bought from Charles Morgan the steamers *Orizaba* and *Sierra Nevada*, now lying in our harbor.—These vessels were transferred to the ownership of Mr. Garrison, at the Custom House, yesterday. Morgan has sold to Vanderbilt the new steamer *Queen of the Pacific*, and the latter has sold to Morgan two steamers now on the stocks at New York, as well as other ships lately employed in the trade of the Gulf of Mexico. It is understood that, by these settlements, Vanderbilt relinquishes to Morgan the entire control of the Gulf business, and in return Morgan withdraws from any participation in the steamship business of the Pacific. The result of these movements will probably be a combination between Vanderbilt and Garrison here, in opposition to the Pacific Mail Steamship Monopoly—a consummation devoutly to be wished.—*S. F. Herald*.

"Madam," said a polite traveler to a testy landlady, "if I see proper to help myself to this milk, is there any impropriety in it?"

"Don't know what you mean; but if you mean to insinuate that there is anything nasty in that milk, I'll give you to understand that you've struck the wrong house. There ain't a first hair in the milk, for as soon as Dorothy Ann told me the kitten was drowned in it, I went and strained it over."

The horrified young man declined partaking of the cat flavored milk.

A SLICE OF HAM.—"I'll thank you for an elegant extract from Bacon."

## THE OREGON EMIGRANT ROUTE.

Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer *Sonora* was Lieut. Mullan, U. S. A., who goes to Oregon on the next steamer for the purpose of organizing an expedition to open an emigrant route from the Columbia river to the Missouri. This is a project in which California just now feels an especial interest; and when we consider that our overland communications are now blocked up, preventing the very character of emigration that we most need on the Pacific coast, this assumes an importance that we duly appreciate, and to which Oregon and Washington Territories will be keenly alive.

Lieut. Mullan was an assistant in the expedition of the *Pacific Railroad* by the northern route, in which he established for himself a high reputation as an Explorer and Engineer, and we shall look forward with marked interest to the consummation of the work with which he is charged; and we sincerely wish him and his party every success on their long and distant trip.—*San Francisco Herald*.

MAP OF FRAZER RIVER.—THE NEW GOLD MINES.—We have received from the publisher, Mr. A. Waddington, "A correct Map of the Coal and Gold Regions, comprehending Frazer River, carefully compiled from the latest data and personal observations: San Francisco, April, 1858."—The map, which is a lithograph finely executed, exhibits the gold fields in both the British Possessions and Washington Territory. Mr. Waddington has spent several years in the Hudson Bay country, and travelled over nearly all the region depicted. He states that four years ago he met Indians who had obtained the precious metal, and that the existence of gold fields has been known North for a long time.—The map referred to can be relied upon as correct, and at this time its publication will be of great service to those contemplating a trip to the North. The auriferous fields are denoted by suitable colors.—*Ibid*.

REMARKABLE WORKS OF HUMAN LABOR.—Nineveh was 14 miles long, 8 wide, and 40 miles around, with a wall 100 feet high and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, where were 75 feet thick and 100 high, and 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 420 feet to the support of the roof. It was a hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high, and 653 on the sides; its base covers eleven acres. The stones are about 60 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 330,000 men in building. The labyrinth in Egypt contains 300 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles around and 100 gates. Carthage was 29 miles around. Athens was 25 miles around, and contained 359,000 citizens and 400 slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of \$50,000,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles around.

A SALEM ARTISTE IN ROME.—We have before had occasion to mention the artistic studies and labors of Miss Louisa Lander, a daughter of Capt. Edward Lander, of Salem, who went to Italy some time since and became a pupil of the sculptor Crawford. Miss Lander is still in Rome, industriously engaged in the vocation for which she early exhibited a rare aptitude, having left at home several beautiful specimens of her genius and skill, the productions of her self-taught handiwork.

We have recently seen a photograph of an exquisite statuette, executed in marble by Miss Lander, at Rome, for a lady of this city. The subject is one upon which Miss L. has dwelt for years with the intention of forming a statue, and is, historically and artistically, an appropriate and noble tribute. The figure, which is about three feet high, represents *Virginia Dare*, the first offspring of English parents born on the soil of the United States. The infant was named from the place of her birth. She was the grand-daughter of John White, the governor of the colony at the time of one of the early disastrous expeditions of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Miss Lander represents her *Virginia* as though brought up as an Indian princess, displaying in her erect attitude, and beautiful form, the fearless dignity and grace that such a life would impart. The head and face are very fine, exhibiting the thoughtfulness and spirituality that would naturally be derived from the dreamy recollections of her early life. The figure is semi-nude—the drapery, which is charmingly conceived and executed, being worn like an Indian blanket—and the ornaments are wampum beads. This design, possessing the charm of novelty and historical interest, shows that we have, in our own country, rich subjects for sculpture, without resorting to the old heathen mythology for them. The statuette will probably be received within a few months, when, we trust, an opportunity may be offered to examine this beautiful and original work of art.

We understand that Miss Lander is now finishing, in marble, a life size, reclining statue of *Evangeline*, and several portrait busts as well as an order for a wealthy and liberal gentleman of this city.—*Salem Register*.

Wit sometimes becomes practical: the Greek sage, in a company of very bad archers who were trying their skill, placed himself close to the target, saying: "It was the only safe spot."

## Summary of News.

We clip the following news summary from the Washington correspondence of the *San Francisco Globe*:

March 21st.—We have details of the *Arabia's* news: The trial of Orsini and his confederates had excited great interest in Paris. The demeanor and address of Orsini created a favorable impression. The Emperor and Empress were inclined to a mitigation of his sentence, but the Cabinet Council would not consent. Lord Cowley, the English Ambassador, was to remain.

At St. Petersburg much opposition to the enfranchisement of the serfs was experienced from the nobility and the press.

The English Ambassador was to return home next summer.

From St. Helena and Madeira we hear of the arrival of a captured Connecticut slaver with 600 slaves on board, by a British brig.

23rd.—In the Senate yesterday there was an exciting debate on the Kansas question.

In the House a resolution was adopted, discharging Wolcott from the custody of the House and handing him over to the Criminal Court for trial.

Majority and minority reports were presented from the Select Committee on the Matteson case. The majority report suggests the inexpediency of expulsion.

The debate on the Kansas question was continued.

Despatches up to the 20th January have been received from Col. Johnston, by the War Department. No bad news is communicated.

March 24th.—The Lecomptonite Senators yesterday agreed, in caucus, not to yoke Minnesota with Kansas.

After Kansas shall be disposed of, the Pacific Railroad will next be taken up and discussed. Dr. Gwin is the great champion of the measure, as acknowledged by all parties. The Senate, by a vote of 33 to 25, finally passed the Kansas-Lecompton bill.

March 25th.—In the Senate yesterday, the bill authorizing the employment of five regiments of volunteers, was reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, without amendment. A bill was introduced for the establishment of a line of telegraph from Missouri to Utah. Senator Gwin made a strong effort to have the Pacific Railroad bill taken up, but finally gave way, and the bill for the admission of Minnesota was discussed.

The rank of Brevet Brigadier General conferred upon Col. Johnston, was confirmed.

The House was engaged upon the Kansas question.

Accounts from Santa Fe, state that Capt. Marcy was to leave Fort Union, New Mexico, on the 25th inst. for Camp Scott, with 1000 mules.

Lieut. Seale, of the camel expedition, has arrived at St. Louis.

In the Senate yesterday, the consideration of the admission of Minnesota was resumed.

We have Rio Janeiro advices to the 12th ult. It was expected that a satisfactory treaty would be made between Paraguay and Brazil. Yellow fever still prevailed in the harbor, and the deaths had reached as high as 23 in one day. Capt. Nelson, of the *Clara Hazell*, had died of it after 2½ days illness.

Mr. Lawrison B. Harding, Register at the Navy Department, of Washington, died suddenly on the 24th inst.

March 27th.—Per *Niagara*, at Halifax, we have later news from Europe. Mr. Disraeli had announced, in the House of Commons, that a despatch had been received from the French Government that completely restored the friendly relations that had subsisted between France and England.

In France insurrectionary symptoms had appeared in various quarters, and a large number of arrests had been made. A new trial had been refused the convicted conspirators.

The *Moses Taylor*, with California mails, arrived yesterday morning. The trip from San Francisco having been made in twenty-one days, being the quickest passage yet made on the mail route.

29th.—In the House the Senate bill establishing additional Land Districts in California was passed.

The project for acquiring Sonora is revived, and Mr. Buchanan will probably make it a point of his foreign policy.

Per *Fulton* yesterday morning, we have mails five days later from Europe. The publication in the *Monitor*, of Orsini's letter to the Emperor Napoleon has given great offence to the Austrians.

The main feature in the news is the appearance in Paris of an important State paper on "the Emperor Napoleon and England," in which the refugee question and the late attempted assassination are fully discussed. This document is considered an appeal alike to the English and French people. It is said to be the work of a member of the Council of State, who, in turn, has derived his inspiration from the "very highest source." The paper is extremely moderate in tone. While it gives expression to the desire of France to see the laws of England more stringent against those who conspire to assassinate foreign

potatoes, it at the same time avers, with marked emphasis, that the Emperor regards the right of the asylum as sacred, and has no thought of disturbing it.

March 30th.—Yesterday the Senate of the United States elected Mr. Fitzpatrick of Alabama, President pro tem., Vice President Brockbridge being called away to visit his family at the South.

31st.—Per City of Baltimore, yesterday, we have four days later European news.—Pierro and Orsini were guillotined at Paris on the 13th inst. They bore their fate firmly. The sentence of death on Rudio was commuted into that of hard labor for life, and it was said that he would be used as a witness against Dr. Bernard, whose examination at London resulted in his committal for trial.

The report of the recall of Gen. Concha from Cuba was denied at Madrid.

The steamer *Ata* was wrecked on the 24th ult., and the Calcutta mail, cargo, and £225,000 in treasure were lost, but the passengers were saved.

The British troops had begun the campaign in Oude.

The King of Delhi had been found guilty, and sentenced to banishment to the Andamans.

April 1st.—In the Senate the Minnesota bill was discussed, and it was agreed to by a vote of 29 to 21, that the new State should be entitled to two Representatives, until the next apportionment.

2d.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Army Bill was passed—yeas 41, nays 31.

In the House, the Kansas bill, with the Crittenden amendment, was passed.

The Collins' steamers, *Atlantic*, *Baltic*, and *Adriatic*, were sold at auction by the Sheriff yesterday. Mr. Dudley B. Fuller purchased them, for \$50,000—there being liens upon them to the amount of \$657,000 besides.

Navigation is open on Lake Erie.

The Postmaster General has made a contract with John Hockaday, James H. Jones, James Foster and others, to carry the mail from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Salt Lake City. It will be carried weekly, in four horse coaches, through each way, in eight days. A contract has been made also for carrying a semi-monthly mail from Salt Lake City to Sacramento City, California, through each way, in twelve days.

A new military department has been ordered, and sanctioned by the Secretary of War, to protect the line of communication between the States and the army in Utah from hostile Indians or Mormons. The command will be known as the District of the Platte, with headquarters at Fort Laramie. The commander will be responsible for the safety of the trains and cattle as far as South Pass, and until placed in the charge of the department of Utah.—Ten companies of the Fourth artillery and two companies of the Second dragoons, now in Kansas, are assigned to the district of the Platte, under Brevet Colonel Munroe, who will immediately make preparations for occupying the line. The commander in Utah will make arrangements to guard the communication from South Pass to Salt Lake. Two of the foot companies of the Second artillery now in Kansas will take post at Fort Riley in time to relieve the present garrison when it marches for Utah. The remaining foot company of the Second artillery in Kansas will stay at Fort Leavenworth. The army in the Platte district and at Utah will be allowed two extra rations of tea and sugar and of desiccated vegetables per week.

April 3d.—In the Senate yesterday, the House Kansas bill, with the Crittenden amendment, was disagreed to by a vote of 32 to 22.

The steamer *Sultan* was burned on the Mississippi river, near Genovieve, Mo., yesterday morning, and some 15 to 20 lives were lost. The cargo and boat are a total loss.

Letters from La Plata and Rio Janeiro report the yellow fever raging severely among the ships' crews. An English vessel of war, after suffering dreadfully, was evacuated by the thirty men who were spared. Several other ships of all nations were evacuated.

4th.—It is reported that the President will appoint a Commissioner to proceed to Utah for the purpose of inducing the Mormons to yield obedience. Gov. Powell and Maj. McCullough are spoken of as the Commissioners.

The Senate and House Committees on Foreign Affairs are about to recommend the immediate abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The new steam corvette, *Japanese*, just finished by Mr. Wm. H. Webb, for the Russian government, returned yesterday from a trial trip at sea. She started last Thursday, and the trial is said to have proved eminently satisfactory.

5th.—We have advices to 16th February from the army of Utah. All were well, and preparing for a march forward.

Gen. Percifer F. Smith has been ordered to Utah, as well as Gen. Harney. The chief command of the Utah army will devolve on the former.

GEN. WALKER AND EX-PRESIDENT COMONFORT.—A New Orleans letter of the 22d of March, conveys the following intelligence: Senor Comonfort, ex-President of Mexico, and Gen. Wm. Walker, ex-President of Nicaragua, now both residing in this city, have an eye on Mexico. Comonfort will furnish the necessary funds to raise an army, and Gen. Walker is to take the command. Both parties keep as quiet as circumstances will allow them to do, but they cannot keep the thing a secret. One of their officers has already gone to Texas to take up the remains of a filibustering army formerly formed in that country for the late struggle in Nicaragua. They intend to form a double-headed Presidency, and to subdue the whole country.

## Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1858.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

### The Northern Mines—Good and Practicable Routes Thereto.

As the northern mines, at this time, are the all absorbing topic of the day within our own Territory, to which the attention of its citizens, as well as those of California and Oregon generally, are directed, we shall endeavor to point out, in as brief and concise manner as possible, a few routes by which they probably can be reached at present, through our Territory, other than that generally heretofore taken via Frazer's river. Its navigation, from all accounts, is at best, a tedious as well as dangerous one, and at this time utterly impossible from the swollen nature of that stream, its rapids, dangerous eddies, &c. Our knowledge on this subject, as well as upon the routes which we shall point out, is entirely borrowed, but obtained from perfectly reliable men, well informed on the subject, from personal knowledge, obtained by residence or travel through that region of country.

In this connection, we will commence the subject by directing the attention of the "gold seeker," packer, &c., to the "NACHES PASS" over the Cascade range—being the most southern route within the Territory over those mountains, of which we can speak confidently as being not only practicable but as a route presenting few (if any) impediments to travel. This pass, it will be remembered by our earlier residents, is the one which was selected some five years since by our citizens as the most feasible route to be adopted by immigrants desirous of coming to the Territory direct. On this route the sum of six thousand dollars (contributed by the citizens of Pierce and Thurston counties for this purpose) was expended to clear it of obstructions. With this sum sufficient was accomplished to render it a good, passable, mountain road—preferable to the immigrant road over the same mountains in Oregon, being devoid of such precipitous hills or declivities as the "Laurel Hill," which is encountered on that route. The result was that thirty or more families safely arrived in the settlements, meeting with no accident or serious difficulties, and in due season. All the wagons were brought in, save two, which the owners were compelled to leave behind in consequence of the weakness or loss of their teams. Both these, however, were brought in the next season, and were not, as stated in the *Oregonian*, some weeks since, dashed to pieces and rendered useless. Such reports are solely published with a view to prejudice the public mind. We can perceive no other motive in them, as they do not bear even the semblance of truth.

It will further be remembered, that since that time this pass has been adopted as the route for the military road from Fort Walla-walla to Steilacoom, and \$25,000, appropriated by Congress for this purpose, expended thereon, at a rate not exceeding \$4 per day, or over 6000 day's labor bestowed thereon, to render it practicable for the transportation of munitions of war.—Further, that since the completion of the road as above, Col. Shaw's command, consisting of 250 men and over 400 animals, with subsistence to last three months, passed over this road about two years since, and arrived at Walla-walla safely, having lost but one pack animal. This, we believe, will therefore settle the question as to whether the route can be made available for packing purposes. The distance from Steilacoom to the eastern base of the mountains—to the plateau of the Spokane—is about 110 miles; from the most distant settlements of our Territory to the west, 70 miles. Arriving in the Spokane valley, you have an open country before you, and if the route via the Dalls, in Oregon, possesses any of the advantages claimed for it by the newspapers of that Territory, we share in those equally with ourselves, as this is the most direct route that can be pursued from thence, the mines bearing north from this point, and distant, on a straight line, not exceeding 170 miles. It is not presumed by us, however, that the mines can be reached at that distance. Projecting spurs of the mountains, and other impassable obstructions, will undoubtedly frequently present themselves, which will render circuitous travel unavoidable, but with this advantage to those who adopt this in preference to the route by way of the Dalls, that on arrival at the eastern base one-half the journey has been accomplished.

The next point to which we would direct attention is the "SNOQUALMIE PASS," bearing almost directly east of Seattle, and about 20 miles north of the former. This pass is represented as about 2000 feet lower than the Naches, the altitude of the former being some 3000 feet, the latter 5000. This pass was proposed by I. I. STEVENS, chief

in charge of the late expedition to explore a northern route for the Pacific Railroad, as the one presenting the least obstacles towards its construction over the Cascades. A trail from Seattle, intersecting one cut some two years since, during the prosecution of the late Indian war, by the "Pioneer company," is completed to the "Ranger prairie," at the western base of the pass. As this route is supposed to possess many and great advantages over others, a party is now being formed to examine and report upon it. Among the company thus forming will be Messrs. C. C. TERRY, of Seattle, and MILES and YANTIS of this place. These gentlemen are all acquainted with mountain travel and mountain life. Mr. Yantis has resided in the Spokane country as agent of that tribe for the last three years, and the services of a better man surely could not be obtained. We have been promised a copy of their explorations, which we shall give to our readers when received.

Should this route prove as favorable as the friends of Seattle and its inhabitants firmly predict, we confess that Whatcom will find in her no mean rival as a town presenting many natural advantages for trade and traffic. Her location is universally admitted as one of the most eligible for a town; her harbor is one of the most capacious and convenient; while the country surrounding her is unsurpassed in fertility. The only advantage which Whatcom can claim over her, is in the shorter distance of land travel to the mines, which certainly will not be overlooked. We are satisfied, however, that the citizens of neither place will fail to severally develop their full resources and promote their separate and several interests to its full extent.

The next and last route which attracts our attention is the Whatcom road or trail. Of the advantages claimed for it our citizens are familiar, and there is no necessity of our repeating them. Gen. TILTON informs us that the trail had been completed as far as the "Sumas prairie," distant about 45 miles from Whatcom, and that the remainder would be finished in the course of 10 or 12 days. The United States boundary commission had united with the citizen force employed in cutting out the same, the officer in charge having decided to cross the mountains by this trail. Between 200 and 300 miners had pushed forward on foot, carrying packs weighing from 60 to 70 pounds, intending to reach the mines in this manner even in advance of the trail. But few were attempting to ascend Frazer's river.

In concluding this subject, we would submit the question to Californians, whether it would not be the height of folly to go to Oregon, subjecting yourselves and property to at least three transshipments, to vexatious delays, and a long and tedious journey, replete with hardships and dangers, or land at once in our Territory, procure your stores at any point from whence you may choose to make your start, and reach your point of destination in one-half or fourth the above distance? The question is so plain that an answer would be unnecessary—it suggests itself.

A communication from W. W. DE LACY, Topographical Engineer, giving a description of the route, distances, &c., to the new mines by way of Whatcom, as compared with the Dalles route, was received too late for insertion in this week's issue. It shall appear without fail in our next.

DIRTY BUSINESS.—Some idle wretches, for want of something else to do more honorable and profitable, have employed themselves during the past week in composing libelous posters, defaming the characters of some of our citizens in a most shameful manner, as well as painting the doors, etc., of a number of houses with the most foul-mouthed and vulgar inscriptions. The perpetrators of these disgraceful deeds are unknown, and we hope they never may be. We care but little to know the wretches' names; it could be of but little service to our citizens, whereas it might result in very great inconvenience to the offender. The persons engaged therein had better devote their leisure hours to the study of the most common kind of decency.

MORE PROSPECTING.—Consequent upon the late discovery of gold north, some of our citizens, it would seem, have come to the conclusion that every hill, mound or mountain, must inevitably contain inexhaustible quantities of gold. Laboring under this delusion, a party composed of Messrs. Ira Ward, Jacob Croll and others, started a week ago last Monday from Tumwater, to prospect the head waters of the De Shutes river. They returned on Saturday last, having ascended the stream some sixty miles, and report, in substance, that as good a place for gold exists there as any where in California, but the gold was not found. At that distance—which is higher up than any previous parties have heretofore ascended—it may be the valley of the river is from six to eight miles wide, but densely covered with timber.

GOSE IS.—An Indian, named "Joe," got drunk at Fort Townsend not long since, got into a row, and then got killed. Cause—quarrelsome whisky; effect—An Indian went to see somebody.

ANOTHER.—"Packwood's Bill," an Indian, went on Sunday last to celebrate the Sabbath at Tumwater, in a manner not exactly sanctioned by ecclesiastical law, got on a big drunk and into a glorious row, wherein he received five severe knife wounds, inflicted about the breast and face, from the effects of which it is supposed he cannot recover. One of the cuts entered the lungs, from which wound the air escaped at every exhalation of the breath. He is represented as having usually been a very quiet and civil Indian. Cannot this nefarious traffic be stopped?

A word once spoken, a coach with four horses cannot overtake it and bring it back.

### From San Francisco.

By the arrival of the steamer *Commodore* at Victoria, on Sunday last, bringing up 400 passengers destined for the Frazer and Thompson river mines, we are placed in possession, through Dr. G. K. WILLARD of this place, of the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* of May 10. It contains no news of importance or interest, save the order of BRIGHAM YOUNG to evacuate and burn Salt Lake City forthwith, and leave it in possession of the United States troops. Their point of destination as yet remains unknown. Parties had left to explore towards and into the Apache country. The *Deseret News* had been discontinued. Further particulars next week.

ON BUSINESS.—Col. M. T. Simmons, Indian Agent for the Puget Sound District, left here last Saturday on the schooner *Potter*, which was chartered for this purpose, on a tour of inspection, and for the purpose of promoting friendly feelings with the Indians who have been heretofore treated with, but which have not yet been confirmed by our government. He has with him a large quantity of Indian goods, which will be distributed to them as presents. He is accompanied by Messrs. S. S. Ford, sen., and C. H. Armstrong, members of the Indian Department in this Territory. They will proceed as far as Cape Flattery, and perhaps even lower down. The party expected to be gone some five or six weeks.

Letter from Judge Chenoweth.  
WHIDBY'S ISLAND, May 15, 1858.

Editor *Pioneer and Democrat*:  
I have been informed that a remonstrance to the re-appointment of myself to the office of Judge Dist. Court has been put in circulation at Olympia, and perhaps at other places; and for the purpose of obtaining signatures to it, the persons circulating the remonstrance represent that I "have been writing to Washington and using my influence to prevent the payment of the war debt," and "that generally I am an enemy of the Territory."

I have not written anything to Washington in relation to the matter. As to the war debt, it is my interest and desire that it should be paid, and if justice is done to Washington Territory will be paid, and that without delay. I have not been nine years in the Territory—have had a good opportunity to witness the intercourse between the whites and Indians, and to observe the causes that led to the war.

Through the nine years the greatest white population at any time did not exceed 7000 whites, while the Indian population was not less than 20,000. Now the idea that this handful of unprotected people should provoke an Indian war with such odds against them to enrich a few speculators, is about as reasonable as that the people of the city of New York should introduce the cholera to enrich the physicians. The people were in no way to blame for the war, and relying on a just government, we have every reason to believe the expenses of the war will be paid.

As to my "being an enemy to the Territory," a thing so ridiculous could only be believed by those that do not know me. Why should I be an enemy of the Territory? I voluntarily made it my home nine years ago—have lived here ever since—the little property I have is here, and shall be here while I live. I have done what little I could to make it a Territory, and had the honor to introduce in the Oregon Legislature a series of resolutions asking the organization of this Territory, and since her separate organization I have done what little I could to develop her resources; and no one rejoices more than I do over the peaceful career of prosperity and greatness that now dawns upon her.

As to my application for re-appointment, the unanimous wish of the Territory is that I should be a matter of gratification. The petitioners for my re-appointment are about equal to the combined vote for Stevens and Abernathy. This furnishes the highest reward for the responsibilities and important duties of the office, and makes me still willing to discharge to the best of my humble ability, the duties of the office, if the prayer of the people of my district shall be successful in procuring it for me.

I hope you will allow me, through your columns, this personal defense to these attacks.  
Yours truly,  
F. A. CHENOWETH.

### OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

The Washington correspondent of the *San Francisco Globe*, says:  
On the earnest representations of Senator Gwin and your Representative, C. L. Scott, the Postmaster-General, has opened a mail route from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Placerville in your State, via Salt Lake, south of the Humboldt and Carson Valley. The mail is to be carried weekly in four-horse coaches, and the contractor is to commence on the first of July, 1858. He has given a new contract for mails from Independence by Albuquerque, through Tulare Valley to Stockton, monthly, at \$150,000 a year. There is also to be a branch from the main route to Placerville, in four-horse coaches, to Shasta, and another along the old trail through Nobles' Pass to Oregon. Thus it will be perceived that California is not forgotten by the present Administration, who have done more towards her mail facilities than any preceding one. The trip from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Salt Lake is to be made in eighteen days, and from Salt Lake to Placerville in twelve days. The contractors are enterprising men, and will put it through regularly. The great overland mail contract for last year, will be ready to go into operation in accordance with its provisions, and the contractors are desirous of establishing a telegraph along the road, asking only a small subsidy from Congress, and which no doubt they will get in preference to the terms proposed by O'Reilly and his confederates. Uncle Sam will thus pay for the overland mails upwards, I think, of \$1,500,000 per annum, and help for the construction of a telegraph to your State, and I must say that the Postmaster-General evinces every disposition to benefit the interests thereof, and has responded to every suggestion made by Senator Gwin to that end.

I understand that a party of your delegation are opposed to any awards or contracts for mails by sea, and I think from all I can glean, that it is not likely any will be made. The contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which soon expires, as well as that with the United States Mail Company, will not, in the present condition of the treasury, be renewed.

LIET. BEALE'S EXPEDITION.—The War Department has received dispatches from Lieut. Beale, dated at Kansas City on the 23d ult. Lieut. Beale reports the complete success of the Fort Defiance and Colorado Wagon Road Expedition, and of its practicability during the winter months. He speaks in high terms of the camels.

### Important Military Road in Washington Territory from Fort Walla-walla to Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri.—Gold Discoveries in Washington Territory.

The following letter, published in the *New York Journal of Commerce*, in commercial and business matters one of the most reliable papers in the country, will be read with interest at this time, as tending to confirm the reported gold discoveries in Northern Oregon and the British possessions, and also conveying intelligence of the Government's intention to construct an Immigrant Road over what is known as the northern route leading through "Mullin's Pass." In a conversation with Lieut. Mullan, who came on from Washington in the Sonora, we learn that official advices had already reached the Capital of the existence of gold in these new placers, and that it is fair to presume a large population will soon be attracted to that region. This gentleman, one of the most active and efficient officers in our army, proceeds to Oregon on the Panama, now awaiting the arrival of the Columbia, nearly due, before sailing. With the filling up of this vast realm at the north, and the construction of a wagon road over a route so eminently practicable, who shall say but the present improvement will be the forerunner of the Pioneer Railroad to connect the Atlantic and Pacific?—*San Francisco Times*.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1858.

The Secretary of War has issued orders to Lieut. John Mullan, U. S. A., to proceed immediately to the Columbia River and organize a force to commence at once the work of opening a wagon road from Fort Walla-walla, on the Columbia River, to Fort Benton, on the Missouri. Lieut. Mullan will, in pursuance of those orders, leave in the California steamer of the 5th, and proceed with all possible dispatch to the field of operations. He will reach the Columbia by the 1st of May, and expects to have his force organized so as to commence work by the 1st of June. His plan of operations will be to push forward with a train of wagons as rapidly as possible, so as to reach Fort Benton by the 1st of October, when, after reporting progress, he will return over the same route, and thence proceed home via San Francisco and Panama, and reach Washington in January, 1859.

The intention of the preliminary operations is to demonstrate the perfect feasibility of the route, and to open a summer trail for emigrants.

The road will be systematically completed, it being the intention of the Government to make it a first class road.

The importance of this road to emigrants cannot be too highly estimated. It will form the connecting link that will join the military road already made from Walla-walla to Puget Sound, and the route down the Columbia, with the emigrant roads already extended as far as Fort Benton, from the Eastern States.

The Thirty-third Congress made an appropriation for this military road, but no action was taken upon it, until the attention of the present Secretary of War was directed to its great importance by Gov. Stevens, the delegate in Congress from Washington Territory. Secretary Floyd at once saw the advantage which this road would afford to the Government and country, not only in a military point of view, as forming a means of communicating with our remote northwestern possessions, but as opening a direct and easy route for emigrants desirous of proceeding to Oregon or Washington Territory. He accordingly acceded to the views of Gov. Stevens, and promptly issued the requisite orders.

Lieut. Mullan is well and favorably known to the public as having been connected with Gov. Stevens' great survey for the Northern Pacific Railroad, during which he discovered the celebrated pass through the Rocky Mountains, between the head waters of the Prickly Pear Creek on the east and the little Blackfoot river on the west, known as Mullin's Pass, and through which the road is so easy that Lieut. Mullan in his report says he passed over it "in a wagon with his horses on a trot."

The energy, experience and intelligence of Lieut. Mullan are sufficient guarantees that he will perform the duty assigned him promptly and efficiently.

The result of the operations on this road during the coming season may be looked forward to with interest, as it will demonstrate the good judgment of Gov. Stevens in proposing that the work be approached at once from the Pacific, rather than by the usual tedious and expensive operations of commencing such roads from the eastern side of the Rocky mountains.

Had the Government determined to commence the work at Fort Benton, the whole of the coming season would have to be used in getting forward the necessary equipments and subsistence. By adopting the present plan, a saving of at least one year's time will be effected.

The last mail from California brought advices from Washington Territory, showing that an immense deposit of gold had been discovered in the region extending from Fort Colville to the head waters of Frazer's River. A letter from Port Townsend, W. T., to Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, dated Feb. 11th, 1858, says: "Already some thirty pounds of gold (360 oz.) have been brought to Victoria, (Vanouver's Island,) and everybody is making arrangements to go to the mines. Gov. Douglas has gone up to Frazer's River to visit the mines, and appoint tax collectors to issue licenses. The Hudson Bay Company's steamer has gone up with tools and provisions for the miners. The Hudson Bay Company have been and are now making great preparations to make Frazer's River the thoroughfare. But if the people of Bellingham Bay will only look to their interest, that must be the

starting point, as Thompson River, where they are mining, is 150 miles from Fort Hope, on Frazer's River, and bad navigating up the river to it, whilst from Bellingham Bay they can push direct."

In the vicinity of Fort Colville, Antoine Plante, a settler who resides on the Ceur d'Alene river, and personally known to Gov. Stevens, took, with a simple rocker, four thousand dollars of gold in two weeks. He was assisted by one man only. They carried their gold to the Dalles, where they purchased a quantity of tools and provisions, and again left for the mines. A correspondent of the *Oregon Times* writes that the gold was very pure, and of coarse grain, and entirely satisfied the most incredulous of the immense deposits of gold in the Northern part of the Territory.

An English house of large capital have established themselves at Port Discovery for the purpose of engaging in the spar and lumber business, and are about erecting a mill and suitable buildings for conducting business on an extended scale. The English government have long known the importance of the timber of Washington Territory for masts and spars, as well as square timber and deals. And the attention of our Government has been called to the importance of establishing a naval depot on Puget Sound, to collect materials wanted for our vessels in the Pacific; and also the necessity of making some reservations of timber for government purposes, so that it may not be cut off by every stranger who chooses to do so. A depot for coal, and for navy timber, will undoubtedly, ere long, be established at some suitable place on the waters of the Sound.

FLORIDA INDIAN WAR.—Accounts from the Key West to the 21st state that there is at last a prospect of the Indian war in Florida being brought to a conclusion. The Arkansas delegation of Seminole has a talk with Billy Bowlegs on the 16th, when Billy expressed his determination to accept the offer of the Government to remove westward as soon as it was made in due form—that is, as soon as the money was placed in his hands. It was thought that Sam Jones, the head of the war party, was dead. The Indians would not, however, acknowledge it. Another talk was to take place on the 19th.

Moralists tell us to forget as well as forgive. This is not good advice. We should forgive freely, but remember so as to guard against injuries in future.

### FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce our old friend and faithful citizen WHITFIELD KIRLEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Thurston county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Mr. Kirley is one of the pioneers of our county, and will find a host of friends in the coming canvass.

### FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

The friends of RICHARD LANE nominate him as a candidate for County Auditor of Thurston county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Mr. LANE is a gentleman of sterling integrity, and eminently qualified to perform the duties of the office.

### DEMOCRATIC NOTICE!

The Central Democratic Committee for CLAREE COUNTY, W. T., hereby give notice to the several precincts of said County that they have called a DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, to be held at the District School House in Vancouver, at 10 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 26th day of June, 1858, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to fill the several offices to be elected at the next annual election, and to do such other business as may be required. The Committee have met at Vancouver, and a majority of them have agreed and laid down the following as the mode of representation from each precinct to the County Convention, taking the vote of last year for Delegate to Congress as a basis, and making due allowance for those voting out of their precincts, to-wit: Vancouver, 3; Washougal, 3; Patterson, 2; Preston, 1; Lacamash, 1; Preston and Lacamash, 1. Total number, 21. The Committee recommend that the several precincts hold their meetings on Saturday the 19th day of June, and as the primary meetings are the most important, in consequence of the electing thereat persons that should fairly represent the people in County Convention. It is therefore hoped that all Democrats will turn out and attend those meetings.

WM. KELLY,  
Chairman Democratic Central Committee.

### THURSTON COUNTY Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Central Committee for Thurston County, W. T., hereby respectfully give notice that the County Convention for said County will be held in Olympia on

Saturday the 12th day of June, 1858, at 10 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Council—six candidates for the House of Representatives for Thurston county, and one for Thurston and Sawamish counties jointly—a candidate for County Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff, one County Commissioner, Assessor, Coroner, and such other offices as may require to be filled at the ensuing election.

It is further recommended that the Democracy of the several precincts assemble at the usual places of holding elections in their respective precincts, on SATURDAY, MAY 29th, to elect delegates to the said County Convention.

The ratio of representation in the County Convention will be as heretofore, one delegate for every ten votes cast in the precinct at the previous annual election.

The County of Sawamish is also respectfully requested to appoint delegates to attend the Convention on the day above mentioned, for the nomination of the joint representation to which she and this county are entitled.

A full attendance of delegates is earnestly solicited. By order of the Central Committee,  
EDWARD FURSTE,  
WM. WRIGHT.

### New Advertisements.

### AUCTION!

100 Head of Cattle for Sale!

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION TO the highest bidder for cash, at the house of T. W. Glasgow, Tenalquet Prairie, Thurston County, 15 miles from Olympia, on the

14th day of June, 1858.

one hundred head of cattle of the following description:  
20 good American cows and calves;  
10 half Spanish cows and calves;  
6 or 8 yoke oxen—three young yoke—1, 5 and 6 years old;  
20 two years old steers;  
20 one year old steers;  
1 one year old heifer;  
1 three year old Durham bull, and 10 or 15 other cattle.  
Property delivered on day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.  
A. C. C.  
Cowitz Landing.





THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY.

THIS INSTITUTION, (Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, Capital \$100,000.) was founded for the purpose of supplying the public with the celebrated GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES.

The series comprises remedies for nearly every disease adapted to every climate. For Families, Travelers, Seamen, Miners, use they are unequalled. All the Medicines are PURELY VEGETABLE, and warranted to cure the diseases for which they are severally recommended.

The Graefenberg Company does not profess to cure all diseases with one or two medicines. Our series consists of ELEVEN distinct kinds, adapted to the various diseases incident to the temperate and tropical climate. The following comprise the series of Graefenberg Medicines: THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

Are considered the standard Pill of the day, and are infinitely superior to any Pill before the public. They operate without irritation on all the excretions, purging the blood by the bowels, liver, kidneys, and skin.

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all diseases of the womb and urinary organs, weakness in the back, pain in the breast, nervousness, debility, etc. In California and Oregon, out of more than a thousand cases where this medicine has been used, it has in no single instance failed to give permanent relief or to effect a certain cure.

THE GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA.

A powerful extract. One bottle equal to ten of the ordinary Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood. A sure cure for scrofula, rheumatism, ulcers, dyspepsia, salt rheum, mercurial diseases, cutaneous eruptions, &c.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT.

Invaluable for burns, wounds, sprains, chilblains, sores, swellings, scrofula, etc. As a Pain Extractor it cannot be excelled, affording immediate relief from the most excruciating pains.

GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP.

This extraordinary article is a speedy and infallible remedy in Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and the Asiatic Cholera, if taken with the first symptoms of the disease. It is purely vegetable in its composition.

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

For summer Complaint, and most diseases to which children are subject. Its true worth can never be set forth in words, but it can be felt and appreciated by parents whose children have been saved. No Mother should be without it.

GRAEFENBERG PILE REMEDY.

Warranted a certain cure for this painful disease. With the Ointment there are very few cases which cannot be radically and permanently cured. A surgical operation for Piles and Fistula should never be resorted to until this Ointment has been thoroughly tried. It never fails.

GRAEFENBERG EYE LOTION.

For diseases of the eye this Lotion has no equal. It is a positive cure for inflammation of the eyes, weakness, dimness and falling of sight. It will always be beneficial in acute inflammation of the eyes and also as a wash on inflamed surfaces.

GRAEFENBERG FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

A speedy and positive cure for this distressing complaint. These Pills are composed principally of Quinine, with other vegetable tonics, anti-spasmodic and febrifuge articles. Thousands have been permanently cured by their use.

GRAEFENBERG CONSUMPTIVE'S BALM.

Sovereign in all Bronchial and Pulmonary Diseases. It is, beyond all question, true that Consumption is a curable disease, and the Consumptive's Balm is the best curative ever used.

GRAEFENBERG HEALTH BITTERS.

These Bitters are skillfully and elegantly prepared from a number of invigorating healthy roots, herbs, and wines. An invaluable tonic and health restorer.

GRAEFENBERG MANUEL OF HEALTH.

A handsomely printed volume of 300 pages, concise and extremely plain descriptions of all manner of diseases, their symptoms and treatment. Price only 25 Cents. It will be sent, post paid, to any post office in California or Oregon, on the receipt of 25 cents by mail or express. Address Redington and Co., San Francisco.

G. K. WILLARD & SON, Agents for Olympia.

General Agents for California and Oregon REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 107 Clay Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

January 15, 1858-nbly.

CIGARETS—A large lot of choice Cigars, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

PATENT MEDICINES—All of the Patent Medicines of the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

Grand Mound and Olympia NURSERIES, —AT GRAND MOUND AND OLYMPIA—GANGLOFF & MOXLIE, PROPRIETORS.

THE PROPRIETORS OFFER for sale the following varieties of Fruit Trees: Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach.

Gonberries, Currants, Raspberries and Strawberries. Also a large variety of Flowers and Shrubs just received from California, and now under cultivation. Also one hundred and forty varieties of Flowering Shrubs to arrive from Europe.

R. W. MOXLIE, Grand Mound, 1/2 Mile South-east of Masonic Hall, Olympia. Feb. 20, 1858. Gml.

A YEN'S Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Cod Liver Oil, and Graefenberg's Consumptive Balm, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

C. C. FRENCH, E. H. WILSON, W. G. DUNLAP. French, Wilson & Co. REMOVED TO THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY E. SYLVESTER, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA. December 25, 1857. 51f

MEDICAL. G. K. WILLARD, M. D.

HAS REMOVED TO THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY E. SYLVESTER, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

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

G. K. WILLARD, M. D. Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-ly.

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

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

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade. We have removed our stock in Olympia to the store on the corner of Main and Third streets, opposite the Pacific Hotel.

We have also opened our old store at TUM WATER.

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT. One of our firm will reside constantly in San Francisco for the purpose of selecting, expressly for this market, goods which we shall be receiving by every vessel.

With these facilities, and a determination to do a cash business, we are confident of being able to hold out superior inducements to cash customers.

March 13, 1857. 161f

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 spacious, comfortable and excellently ventilated apartments than can be afforded by any other public house in Washington Territory.

An idea of his ability to accommodate the public may be judged from the fact that the Hotel contains 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 this enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the sojourn of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no one shall be spared to set his table as well as any like business.

Beds and bed-rooms furnished with 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

GRAND MOUND NURSERY, Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

IN addition to my former extensive variety of FRUIT, SHRUBS, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, I have lately obtained, from the most extensive nurseries in California and Oregon, a choice lot of SIRUBERRY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.

Among which may be found the following:—

Apples: Flowering Apple, Malvoine, Silver L. Poplar, Labretum, Weeping Willow, Locust, Mountain Ash, Lilac, Privet, Furze.

Plums: English Walnuts, Butternut, Chestnut.

Minor Fruits: Catawba Grape, Isabella do, Currants, 7 varieties, Gooseberries, 7 do, Raspberry, 6 do, Strawberry, 6 do.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs: Acacia, Catalpa, Giant Rheubarb, Lombardy Poplar, &c.

Besides many varieties of Shrubs and Flowers under cultivation, which can be furnished another season.

Also, Artichokes—very productive.

With this addition to my former large and selected assortment of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Quince, Apricot, and other trees, in endless variety, and of from two to four years' growth, I feel sanguine that my nursery is by far the most extensive in the Territory, and am confident that I can sell at prices that cannot be competed with by any engaged in this branch of business.

L. D. DURGIN, Olympia, Dec. 18, 1857.

Attention!—Notice!—Attention!

ANOTHER advertisement from WADSWORTH & COMPANY, of San Francisco—under the above heading, appears in the Pioneer and Democrat, published at Olympia—the residence of at least two of their principals. Having no nurses or clerks, and being occupied with matter more important, this will be the last notice taken of either Brokers or principals in the columns of a newspaper.

If "The citizens of Washington Territory, or all whom it may concern," are to be benefited by a counter affidavit from "J. & M. PHELAN" or "JAMES" (which must be a queer document, and unknown to me of truth)—why don't the Brokers publish it. It cannot be withheld on account of injuring our interests.

"All whom it may concern" do however know, that an attempt was made to defraud us, and it has not succeeded. These newspaper notices are a part of the programme, and their intention being to defeat all our attempts to carry on our business under the mail contract; but neither Jew nor Gentile shall prevent our continuance until ordered to stop by the Post Master General of the United States.

No individual, whatever exists from HUNT & SCRANTON to LOUISISSON & Co. They have already sworn they were and are the owners of the Constitution. We defy them to show any monies advanced, except for their account, that is not more than covered by cash paid them. What the "Principals" reported was a sale—the Brokers sale is only an assignment to J. T. WRIGHT.

The trash about a Sea Bird, and no Boat coming for HUNT & SCRANTON—remains much more with well known Steamboat owners, than with the Brokers or their Principals. HUNT & SCRANTON, Brokers for themselves. Olympia, W. T., March 12th, 1858. n16-1f

CREAM TARTAR—A pure article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

ALTA HOUSE, VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE parties heretofore occupying the ALTA HOUSE, and known under the name and style of GOODWIN & SPEAR, have this day, by mutual consent dissolved partnership. The house will hereafter be conducted under the style of SPEAR & MAYHEW, whose whole debt will be pleased, 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.40-1f

OLYMPIA MARKET! O'SHAUGHNESSY & COCK, Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased the well known Establishment formerly occupied by Hurd & Weed, will continue to furnish the public with every thing usually kept in a well regulated market. Farmers and others having Produce for sale are solicited to give us a call. WM. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY, HENRY D. COCK, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857. n49-ly.

Eight Horse Power. Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

E. W. GLASGOW & Co. are prepared at short notice, to do up the business of threshing Wheat, Oats, &c., throughout the county of Thurston. The Thresher "puts through" and separates 50 bushels wheat per hour.

Terms—Wheat per bushel, 11 cents; Oats, 8 cents. The machine will be kept in operation until all the wheat in the country is threshed. T. W. GLASGOW & Co. Oct. 3, 1856-n47.

ACCOMMODATION, AT Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

AWARE of the great inconvenience and expense attending the 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 proprietor to furnish his table with everything calculated to gratify the taste, and relieve the fatigue of his guests with his 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 call on him as above, near the Government House, Victoria. CHARLES BAYLEY, Victoria, V. I., July 25, 1857. no.36-ly.

LIVERY STABLE. HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Edmund Sylvester, the undersigned are prepared to let LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES, BUGGIES, SADDLES, &c.

Our 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 Livery and pleasant. To pleasure seeking parties—to which the scenery of the Island especially will prove inviting—the undersigned will bestow his particular attention.

Having also several teams on the LINK, we stand constantly in readiness to haul goods and merchandise, to and from all parts of the city and country. Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

Also, a good wagon yard and Oats, Hay, &c., always on hand, for traveling customers, at the very lowest rates.

Give us a call. WESTBROOK & ENSIGN, Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-1f.

To Whom it May Concern.

W. 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.46-1f.

L. P. FISHER'S Advertising Agency, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

No. 1714 Washington Street, up stairs, nearly opposite the Opera House.

L. P. FISHER is authorized agent of the PIONEER & DEMOCRAT, Olympia, W. T.; the Marysville Herald; Sacramento Union; Yreka Weekly Union; Trinity Journal, Weaverville; Iowa Hill News; Volcano Ledger; Weekly Ledger, Jackson; Santa Telegan; Sonoma County Journal; Sonoma Dispatch; California Mining Journal; Los Angeles Star; Santa Barbara Gazette; San Diego Herald; Alameda County Gazette; Pioneer Courier, Yankee Jim's; Sierra County Reporter, Downville; Humboldt Times; Oregonian, Portland, O. T.; Pacific Commercial Advertiser, O. T.; Herald, Jacksonville, O. T.; Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Salem, O. T.; Mexican, Honolulu, S. I.; Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.; Malacca Extraordinary, City of Mexico; Hongkong Register, China.

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

A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner. Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-1f.

L. Q. WASHINGTON, Agent for the Prosecution of Crimes at Washington, D. C., before the Executive Departments, Congress, and the Court of Claims.

WILL attend to the settlement of the accounts of Marshalls, District Attorneys, and other Federal officers. Also contracts with the Post Office and other Departments.

Also to the procuring of Patents for Land, Land Warrants, to claims growing out of Indian hostilities, and other business of a General Agency.

REFERS TO Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS, Delegate for Washington Territory. Gen. JOSEPH LANE, Delegate for Oregon. JUDGE M. M. McALLISTER, U. S. Circuit Court San Francisco. Hon. GEORGE HOFFMAN, Judge U. S. District Court, San Francisco. Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Louisville Kentucky. Hon. ELISHA WHITNEY, and to the officers generally of U. S. Treasury and Interior Departments. Address L. Q. WASHINGTON, Washington, D. C. Feb. 5, 1858. 11y

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL. H. L. YESLER & Co. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber. H. L. YESLER & Co. Seattle Sept. 3, 1857. 11f.

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 or agents for most of the coasting vessels of the Sound, they are further prepared to FORWARD such articles of merchandise, 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.

Patrons are respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned at Port Townsend, or at S. FOWLER & CO. Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-1f.

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE, G. K. WILLARD & SON, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Staffs, Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors, (For Medical purposes only.)

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c., Olympia, W. T., Aug. 1st, 1857.

C. C. FRENCH, E. H. WILSON, W. G. DUNLAP, Commission Merchants, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY CLOTHING, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from the country solicited and attended to in such a manner as to give satisfaction.

All orders must be accompanied by the Cash. No. 115, Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. S. S. Company's Office, San Francisco.

THE PUGET MILL CO. CONTINUE to furnish cargoes of sawed lumber rough or dressed, heavy timber, masts and spars, to order, at short notice, at their steam saw mill at Tekekalet, (Hood's Canal), W. T.

Ship and Machinery work, and Blacksmithing done also, at short notice. They have a good wharf and other conveniences not to be found at any other point on the Sound. J. P. KELLER, Agent, Tekekalet. A. J. POPE, San Francisco. Tekekalet Oct. 22, 1857.

Sandwich Islands Produce, AND a general assortment of provisions &c., may be found at the store of the Puget Mill Co., at Tekekalet Hood's Canal. Apply to J. P. KELLER, Oct. 22, 1857-7ly.

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D., SEATTLE, King County, W. T., Having resumed the practice of MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Can at all times be consulted, (unless absent on professional business,) to which he will hold himself constantly in readiness to bestow personal and prompt attention.

Connected with his office, Dr. MAYNARD, has, and purposes keeping constantly on hand, a full and complete stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Embracing everything requisite for practice in Medicine, Surgery, &c., &c.

N. B. In addition to the above extensive stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., he has likewise received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CLOTHING, &c., which will be sold at lowest cash prices. D. S. MAYNARD, Seattle, W. T., August 22d, 1856. n41-1f.

ALCOHOL—French Brandy, Bourbon Whiskey and Port Wine, for medicinal and for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

LOST. ON the 18th inst., or about the town of Olympia, two notes of hand, one drawn by B. C. Armstrong, on the eleventh day of March, 1854, for four hundred and fifteen dollars, and payable to Carmen C. Cox, or order. The other on about the 18th inst., signed by A. J. Baldwin, and payable to C. Crosby, or order, for two hundred and twenty-eight dollars. Any one finding said notes will be liberally rewarded by leaving them with C. Crosby. Tumwater, 22d Dec., 1857.

Pioneer Book Store, POST OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T. G. K. WILLARD & CO. WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Washington Territory that they have just received and intend keeping on hand a good supply of Books & Stationery, suited to the wants of the community.

In addition to their list of School Books, they have an assortment of: BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, MEDICAL WORKS, AND ALL THE LATEST SCIENTIFIC & MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, &c., &c.

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

Orders from abroad are solicited, and will be attended to on the same terms as if purchasers were present. They are also agents for Appleton's new works, to-wit:—Specimens of American Eloquence, in 2 vols., and Abridgement of the Debates of Congress, by T. H. Benton, complete in 15 vols.

Call, see, and examine. Olympia, June 4, 1857. no.28-1f.

Notice to Farmers. THE undersigned is prepared to purchase WOOL, in large or small quantities, if delivered between this date and the 20th July, in a clean, marketable condition, at his store in Olympia, for which he will pay the highest market price in cash, and merchandise. Olympia, May 29, 1857. WM. BUTLER, no.27-1f.

BRUSHES—Paint, Wash, Hair, Tooth, Flesh, Clothes and Nail Brushes, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

NOTICE. DURING THE LATE INDIAN WAR, THE exigency of the times caused many of the public arms to be used for personal purposes, and the officers authorized to receive them by law, which have been returned to the proper authorities. I am therefore directed by his Excellency Governor McMullen, to notify all persons in possession of arms belonging to the Territory, and which were not issued as a portion of the quota of any of the different counties, to return the same to the undersigned without delay. WILLIAM W. MILLER, O. M. Gen. W. T. Olympia, Feb. 21, 1858. 3m3y

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 BREAD, 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. GUYENET & COYER, 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-ly.

HORSE CHARMES, ATTENTION—Oil of Cumin and Rhodium, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE. A HOUSE AND GARDEN, in the town of Stella, on the street leading to the Garrison, is offered for sale; the Garden is 120 by 60 feet, and the premises contain a beautiful view of the Sound. Water can be brought into the house at an expense of about \$10. There are apple and pear trees, English strawberries and raspberries, flowers, &c., on the premises. Apply to W. H. WOOD, Olympia; or SAMUEL McCAW, Esq., Steilacoom, W. T. January 8, 1857-n8.

NEW STORE!! THE undersigned would respectfully notify the public that they have taken the building lately occupied by JOHN N. LOW, at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, where they are prepared to accommodate the people with good bargains in everything kept for sale in a FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE;

Such as Sugar—Brown and Crushed, Coffee, Syrup, Rice, Salrats, Seines, Pickles, Preserved Fruits, Lobsters, Oysters, Sausages, Soap, Holland Gin, Brandied Peaches, Breads and Shaves, Bourbon Whiskey, Champagne, Lemon Syrup, Table and Home Salt, Sherry and Port Wine, Cognac, Old Sazerac—Vintage of 1828, "Old T." Brandy, Matches, Raisins, Brooms, Fresh California Grapes, Starch, Soda, Yew Powders, Green and Black Tea, a superior article, Maudslaw's Cut Nails, assorted, Ale, Porter, Cider, and Vinegar, Boots and Shoes, a good assortment, together with many other articles too tedious to mention. As we have located here for the purpose of doing a permanent business, we can assure the public we will do a fair business. Our motto is "Large Sales and Small Profits," and to satisfy you that we live up to it, you have only to call and see our goods and hear the prices. No trouble to show goods. Give us a call. S. D. WILLIAMS & Co. Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857-n49.

NOTICE. I AM now prepared to furnish any bill of SPARS on the shortest notice, at the lowest cash price. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. My facilities for procuring spars cannot be surpassed in Washington Territory. Give me a trial. MOSES HURD, Olympia, July 3, 1857. no.32-ly.

REMOVED. THE KENDALL CO. have removed into their new store, on Main Street, immediately in front of their former place of business, where they have for sale a large stock of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857. KENDALL CO. no.42-1f.

PAY YOUR DEBTS! HAVING disposed of my entire interest in the "NONPREGNANT SALOON" to its former proprietor, I hereby wish to inform my innumerable "debtors and friends," that having once promised to them "a friend in need," I am induced, at times when to all intents and purposes they were "strapped," and unable to come up to the scratch, thus reluctantly obliging me to look their accounts, that "now is the acceptable time," to make a demonstration of their gratitude. For this purpose I would now gently jog the memory of such as might otherwise be forgetful. I ask as a favor that all indebted to me attend promptly to this matter, for as I am about to leave the country, these accounts must be closed. S. L. D. WESTBROOK, Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36-1f.

C. B. ADAMS, ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS, AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE CLAIMS, NOTES, DRAFTS, &c., &c. BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS. Office: No. 565, SEVENTH STREET, Washington, D. C. Established 1853.

Caution—Notice—Caution! THE ADVERTISEMENT WITH THE ABOVE heading, signed by Wadsworth & Messinger, is such a mixture of truth and falsehood, that the motive could possibly have stated its publication. "The Brokers for their principals" state that the mail contract was assigned to M. Louison & Co. by J. & M. PHELAN, July 16, 1857, and that their names have been used without their knowledge or authority. As for drafts being drawn by Hunt & Scranton on the P. O. Department, it would amount to nothing if they were as it is not in that way government usually disburses monies. We do not fear but that the money will reach the proper hands, even without the endorsement of J. & M. PHELAN, or any other than our own. The mail contract No. 17379 will be fully completed with, and the mail carried as regularly as means at present at our command will permit. Arrangements have been made for a steamer for the Sound to leave San Francisco on the 22d inst. After her arrival the traveling public will have ample accommodation without the assistance of the "Constitution" or her owners. HUNT & SCRANTON, Brokers for themselves. 121f

United States District Court. THE regular sessions of the United States District Court, as fixed by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, are as follows:— FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT, At Vancouver, 2d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October. Associate Justice O. B. McFADDEN, presiding. SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT, At Olympia, 2d Monday in May, and 1st Monday in September. Chief Justice EDWARD LINDER, presiding. THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT, At Coveland, 2d Monday in February, and 1st Monday in August. Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding. The duration of the terms are limited to a period of three weeks, but may be adjourned before the expiration of that time. By order of a majority of the JUDGES, Olympia, March 7, 1857. tfo-15.

A Varied assortment of Shaving and Toilet Soap, A Perfumery, Bear's Oil, Pomade, Essential Oils, Essences, &c., at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

J. B. COLE, M. D., LATE FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Offers his services as Physician and Surgeon TO THE PEOPLE OF PORTLAND AND VICINITY. Dr. C. is Professor of OBSTETRICS, and DISEASES OF FEMALES AND CHILDREN. Please call