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POETRY.

Frazer River.

The following effusion from one of the lords of Frazer river has been sent us with a polite request to "please copy."

Now, hurrah, for up the Frazer,
Where the gold is without measure;
Where the bars and banks are gleaming,
And the floods with gold are streaming.

Now, hurrah, nor wait for calling,
For the Frazer river's falling.
Every day the sun is shining,
Men by thousands come here mining,
And, by rock, pick and shovel,
Swear among the sand and gravel.

Then, hurrah, nor wait for calling,
For the Frazer river's falling.
Tis a rapid, foaming river,
And the heart will often quiver
When canoes go downward, splashing,
Whirling, spinning, leaping, crashing.

Mind your "p's"—don't make a blunder,
If you do, you'll go to thunder.
Up above, among the mountains,
Men have found the golden fountains;
See where they flow! Oh, joy transcendent!
Down, down, in noiseless streams transcendent.

Then, hurrah, and set your rigging—
Sail above, to richer diggings.
When news gets where Buck and Cass is,
Johnny Bull can go where grass is—
He may rave and rant to foaming,
It will never stop our coming.

Then, hurrah, nor wait for papers,
The license men may cut their capers.
Soon our banner will be streaming—
Soon the eagle will be screaming,
And the lion—see it cowers,
Hurrah, boys, the river's ours.

Then, hurrah, nor wait for calling,
For the Frazer river's falling.

OPENING OF THE ENGLISH STATE PAPER OFFICE.—Hitherto the history of the American Colonies has been lacking in some vital parts, owing to the restrictions placed upon access to or use of the records preserved in the State Paper Office at London. The policy of the English Government has undergone a change. It is now considered that nothing can be lost by an exposure of the secrets which, up to a recent date, have been so rigidly guarded; and at the present moment it is not more difficult to obtain access to any of the records of the State Paper Office during the period of the colonial history of the United States, than to the books of a well-regulated library. For two or three years Sir John Romilly has been occupied with having them duly catalogued and indexed. The records of the office will add much valuable matter to the history of all the original thirteen States, and to none more than that of New York. A correspondent of the *Richmond Enquirer* sends that paper some documents which show that the records are likely also to throw side lights upon the history of many men of the era.

DURABLE PAPER.—Science, which has of late contributed so much to the comfort and welfare of man, has recently made another simple discovery, which promises great results in the ordinary affairs of life. By passing unglazed paper through a solution of sulphuric acid and water, it is found that an entire change is effected in its structure, by which it obtains the strength and tenacity of parchment, and acquires properties that will enlarge its usefulness to a great degree. If this process, on a large scale, should prove to be successful and economic, it is hardly possible to exaggerate the value and importance of the discovery. The ephemeral character of our present paper, the fragility of the school book or library volume, the destructibility of important legal documents, even the changing nature of our newspapers and bank bills, will be revolutionized.

VERMIN-RIDDANCE.—Half an ounce of soap boiled in a pint of water, and put on with a brush while boiling hot, infallibly destroys the bugs and their eggs. Flies are driven out of a room by hanging up a bunch of the plantain or fleawort plant after it has been dipped in milk. Rats and mice speedily disappear by mixing equal quantities of strong cheese and powdered squalls. They devour this mixture with greediness, while it is innocuous to man. When it is remembered how many persons have lost their lives by swallowing mixtures of strychnine, &c., it becomes a matter of humanity to publish these items.—*Hall's Medical Journal.*

NEWS ITEMS BY LAST MAIL.

GEN. HARNEY.—The Washington correspondent of the *Alta California*, writing under date of Sept. 19, says:

"General Harney goes out in the steamer to-morrow, taking with him Padre Schmidt, an old Priest who has spent many years among the Indians of Washington and Oregon, and who has an unbounded influence over them, many of them being professors of the Catholic Church. It is understood that the officers who happen to be employed at this time in the Department of Oregon and Washington, will remain permanently attached to that Department, and those now in the Department of California will remain under the orders of Gen. Glarke. Harney announces openly what his policy with the Indians will be, and to him the Department leaves entire control. He will chastise the hostile Indians severely, whether they sue for peace or not. After they have been sufficiently punished to make them appreciate the fact that we are masters, then he will listen to their overtures for peace, treat them with the utmost kindness, and protect them fully in all their rights."

CROPS AND EMIGRATION.—The drought during last summer has injured the crops more or less throughout the Atlantic States, but particularly in Virginia and North Carolina. There will be a heavy emigration in the spring to the Territories on the Pacific, several large companies being already in the course of organization, to march over the northern route to Washington Territory, as surveyed by Governor Stevens.

In the Democratic convention in the State of New York, some little feeling in regard to the admission of delegates from the city was manifested, but terminated without damage to the party. The administration, in the organization and intermediate questions, as well as on the nomination, triumphed, and presented the following ticket:

For Governor—A. J. Parker; Lieut. Governor—John J. Taylor; Canal Commissioner—S. B. Piper; State Prison Inspector—E. L. Donnell.

The *Chicago Herald* proposes Judge Breece as the Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate, in the place of Judge Douglas, and says he will soon take the stump in Illinois, in behalf of the National or Administration Democracy.

The report is confidently reiterated that Secretary Cass and Lord Napier are about coming to a definite and satisfactory settlement of the Central American difficulties.

GEN. HOUSTON AND HIS PROTECTORATE.—Gen. Houston writes to a friend in Washington that he will urge his protectorate resolutions upon Congress next winter, and if passed, he shall go at once to Mexico himself and endeavor to settle their intestine quarrels.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION AND THE CAPTURED AFRICANS.—The American Colonization Society proposed to the Government to take charge of the captured Africans brought into Charleston, from the brig *Echo*, to assist them for one year in Liberia, for \$50,000, and in the meantime, send them to school, and teach them how, by industrial pursuits, to support themselves after that term. The government accepted the offer. Dr. Rainey, of New York, is to accompany the Africans to Liberia in the steamer *Niagara*.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN NEW YORK.—An extensive conflagration occurred in Renwick street, New York, on Saturday night, September 13, by which three six-story factory buildings were totally destroyed, and ten others, some of them tenement houses, damaged. Upwards of one hundred workmen were turned out of employment, and the majority of them lost their tools, which averaged in value from \$30 to \$60 each man. The excitement among the poor creatures who were turned out of their dwellings, was very great, and it was only through the most strenuous exertions of the firemen that many of the women could be induced to leave the burning buildings without their furniture, &c.

NAVAL INELEGANCE—PARAGUAY EXPEDITION—CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY WITH THAT REPUBLIC.—In 1845, Edward A. Hopkins went to Paraguay as the special agent of this government, to report upon the propriety of our recognizing the independence of Paraguay. President Lopez was then struggling for political existence, as Rosas claimed Paraguay to be an integral part of the Argentine Confederation. Mr. Hopkins espoused warmly the cause of Paraguay. After the termination of his mission, he again visited Paraguay and explored much of the country. In 1848 Lopez was in need of friends, and he issued a decree inviting foreigners to settle in Paraguay—granting them a monopoly of all new machinery they might introduce, together with many other advantages. To Mr. Hopkins, Lopez professed great attachment, and in 1851 he was induced to get up the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company, which he (Hopkins) was appointed general agent. This company commenced operations in 1853. In the meantime Rosas has fallen, and the independence of Paraguay had been recognized. Lopez was no longer in need of friends, but being wealthy and at the head of the nation, he aimed to monopolize in his own family the entire mercantile trade

of the country. The company of which Mr. Hopkins was agent was making money, and succeeding beyond their expectations. This Lopez determined to stop; and in violation of all his former decrees and pledges, he closed up the workshops and factories of Mr. Hopkins, and ordered him to sell his lands for what he gave for them, losing the vast improvements which had been made on them. Mr. H. refused to obey the decree. Lopez took for his possession and turned Hopkins and his hands out. About this time Capt. Page, of the United States Navy, returned to Assension with the steamer *Water Witch*, and succeeded in taking all the Americans out of the country, without loss of life. The *Water Witch* was fired into by the Paraguayans, though no serious damage was done.

Since that time the Government at Washington has been endeavoring to obtain Paraguay, by peaceable means, satisfaction for these outrages, but without any success. Congress, at its last session, clothed the President with power to enforce his demands for indemnity, and hence Judge Bowlin, who has been appointed Minister to Paraguay, goes out to demand, 1—An ample apology for the indignity offered our flag; 2—Full indemnity for all losses suffered by Mr. Hopkins or the company he represented; and, 3d—To demand a ratification of a treaty negotiated some years ago by Messrs. Schenck and Pendleton, but not ratified by Paraguay.

In order to back up our minister in these demands, and enforce them if need, by powder and balls, the government sends to Paraguay a fleet of thirteen sail, exclusive of the ships of the Brazil squadron. The steamers will carry but a single pivot gun, but of very heavy metal, while care has been taken to make all the batteries unusually destructive.

The impression of Capt. Page, who goes as the fleet Captain, is, that Paraguay will make a very stubborn resistance, and so apprehensive are all parties in Washington, that the leading journals are constantly applying to the government for the privilege of sending along with the expedition reporters for the press.

UTAH.—It is said that the Administration is greatly disappointed in the efficiency of Gov. Cumming. The report that he is a "barrel of whisky at night, and a whisky barrel in the morning," finds credence at Washington, and it is believed that he has most unfortunately compromised the position of the Administration, and given Brigham Young every advantage. He will doubtless soon be suspended.

ARIZONA.—Late advices represent a very lawless state of things existing throughout the so-called "Gadsden Purchase," with little hope of improvement until the organization of the Territory. The people are without law or officers, and the six-shooter and bowie-knife are brought into constant requisition in the settlement of real or supposed grievances. No less than eight men have been shot in the Santa Cruz Valley in a few months, without even an attempt at investigation.

Daniel Webster had an anecdote of old Father Searl, the minister of his boyhood, which is too good to be lost. It was customary then to wear buckskin breeches in cool weather. One Sunday morning in the autumn, Father Searl brought his horse down from the garret; but the wasps had taken possession during the summer, and were having a nice time of it in them. By dint of effort, he got out the intruders and dressed or meeting—But while reading the scripture to the congregation, he felt a dagger from one of the enraged small-waisted fellows, and jumped around the pulpit slapping his thighs. But the more he slapped and danced, the more they stung. The people thought him crazy, and were in commotion as to what to do; but he gave an explanation of the matter by saying: "Brethren, don't be alarmed—the word of God is in my mouth, but the devil is in my breeches!" Webster always told it with great glee to the ministers.

EGYPTIAN MUMMY RAGS IN A YANKEE PAPER MILL.—A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* writing of the paper mills of Gardiner, Me., says:

Yesterday I visited, in company of Mayor Woods of Gardiner, the two principal paper factories, and I was astonished in looking at the millions of pounds of rags piled up in warehouses or spread over acres of ground to find that a portion of them had recently arrived from Alexandria in Egypt. They were the most disagreeably odoriferous old clothes that I have ever had the bad fortune to smell. This, doubtless, was owing to the fact that a part of them were in a damaged state. The Egyptian rags had been collected from all the corners of the Pasha's dominions—from the living and the dead. How many cast-off garments of Howadjis and Hadjis; how many tuns of big, loose, Turkish, ragged breeches; and how many head pieces in the shape of old doffed turbans the deponent sayeth not. But the most singular and clearest division of the whole filthy mass came not from the limbs of the present generation of travelers, pilgrims, peasants, soldiers and sailors of Egypt—but were the plundered wrappings of men, bulls, crocodiles and cats, torn from the respectable defunct members of the same. What a scene to call up the grim past.

Dr. Adam Clarke says the hog was cursed under the old law, and never received a blessing under the new.

The Opening of a Sealed Book.

The intelligence of great events comes crowding in upon us. We had scarcely received the news of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, ere tidings reached us from another quarter of the globe but little less gratifying, and quite as important to California as the connecting of the Old World with the New. The seals of a great book, which has been closed for two centuries, have been broken. China has at last yielded to the determined demand of progress, and entered into treaties with the United States, England, France and Russia, of a character which would have brought a prime minister's head to the block to have even suggested to his Celestial Majesty twenty years ago.

Treaties were first concluded with the United States and Russia, and then negotiations opened with the French and English. The treaties with the different nations will probably guarantee equal privileges to our government are—Direct communication of the U. S. Minister with the Privy Council or Prime Minister at Peking; the right of an annual visit of a U. S. Minister to Peking, with a suite of twenty persons, exclusive of Chinese, and the privilege of remaining in the Capital as long as may suit his convenience; the opening of nine new ports; Christianity to be tolerated throughout the Empire; equality of rank in official intercourse; permanent residence of a U. S. Minister at Peking, provided the privilege be granted to other nations which has been, we observe, to England; exclusive jurisdiction of United States authorities over the rights and intercourse of its citizens; and finally, special provision is made, that all rights, privileges and powers granted to any other nation, its merchants or subjects, whether political, mercantile or otherwise, and not conferred on the United States by this treaty, shall at once inure to the benefit of our government, its merchants, public functionaries and citizens.

The *China Mail*, giving utterance, probably, to the English and French sentiment in that quarter, thinks the American Minister did not observe the strictest etiquette in taking precedence of the Allies in the formation of a treaty with the Chinese Emperor. With the olive branch in his hand, he accompanied the Allied squadron to Peking, and after the powers at Peking had been frightened into negotiations by a demonstration upon their Capital, Mr. Reed quietly stepped in and concluded a treaty in advance of the French and English. We know not how far Mr. Reed may have done offence to national etiquette in the haste complained of by the *Mail*, but he doubtless acted just as he should under the circumstances—with decision and becoming dispatch. The object of his mission was well known to the Allies, and to their tardiness, rather than any undue haste on the part of our Minister, may be attributed the order of the negotiations.

By the arrival of the brig *George Krell*, from Hakodadi, Japan, on Wednesday last, we are apprised of the formation of a new and important treaty between the United States and the Japanese government. This treaty, secured through the careful management of Mr. Harris, U. S. Consul at Jeddo, opens another port to American Commerce in the bay of Jeddo, within five miles of the capital, and grants to American citizens extended privileges of intercourse with the inhabitants of all the free ports of the Empire. It is stated that a Japanese Prince, with a suite of fourteen attendants, will visit Washington, shortly, by the way of California and Panama.

We need scarcely refer to the importance of these treaties to the United States, and to California especially. Things are shaping themselves toward a speedy realization of the wildest hopes of the future greatness of Oregon and Washington. The times are great with events, and here must the greatest of them be enacted. We are not penning the thoughts of a braggart or a visionary. We do not argue from possibilities, but are convinced from facts, and he who is not stone-blind must see what we see, think as we think. In a few months we shall have a telegraph across the plains, and be in instantaneous communication with the capitals of Europe. This, in due time, will be followed by a railroad from San Francisco to San Antonio or St. Louis. In the meantime, China and Japan will be thrown open to American commerce and speculation, and either before or immediately following the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, will be established a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Hong Kong and some port in Japan. Preceding this event, probably, a telegraph will be run from this city to Portland, thence to Victoria and Sitka, and eventually across the straits of Behring to St. Petersburg. All this will be done, so surely as the sun will rise to-morrow, although probably not exactly at the time or in the order named. And what will be the result of all this to California? We dare not trust ourself to answer. Let us all wait and see.—*Golden Era, September 26th.*

We sleep, but the loom of life never stops; and the pattern which was weaving when the sun set down, is weaving when it comes up to-morrow.

The following contains the alphabet:—John P. Brady, give me a black walnut box of quite a small size.

ABOUT COLD.—For every mile that we leave the surface of the earth, the temperature falls five degrees. At forty miles distance from earth we get beyond the atmosphere, and enter, strictly speaking, into the regions of space, whose temperature is 225 deg. below zero; and here cold reigns in all its power. Some idea of this intense cold may be formed by stating that the greatest cold observed in the Arctic regions was from 44 deg. to 60 deg. below zero. Here many surprising effects are produced. In the chemical laboratory, the greatest cold that we can produce is about 150 deg. below zero. At this temperature carbonic gas becomes a solid substance, like snow. If it is touched, it produces just the same effect on the skin as a red-hot cinder; it blisters the finger like a burn. Quicksilver, or mercury, freezes at 40 deg. below zero—that is, 72 deg. below the temperature at which water freezes. The solid mercury may then be treated as other metals, hammered into sheets, or made into spoons; such spoons would, however, melt in water as warm as ice. It is pretty certain that every liquid and gas that we are acquainted with would become solid if exposed to the cold of the regions of space. The gas we light our streets with would appear like wax; oil would be in reality, "as hard as a rock; pure spirit, which we have never yet solidified, would appear like a transparent crystal; hydrogen gas would become quite solid, and resemble a metal; we should be able to turn butter in a lathe like a piece of ivory; and the fragrant odor of flowers would have to be made hot before they would yield perfume. These are a few of the astonishing effects of cold.

A PROPHECY AT FAULT.—When the bill for the organization of Oregon as a Territory was before the Senate, Senator Dickinson, of New Jersey, ventured upon a prophecy, which at this day sounds rather oddly:

But is this Territory of Oregon ever to become a State, a member of this Union? Never. The Union is already too extensive, (there were at this time twenty-four States,) and we must make three or four new States from the Territories already formed. Every member of Congress ought to see his constituents once a year. This is clearly very difficult for those in the most remote parts of the Union. Yet a young, able-bodied Senator might travel from Oregon to Washington and back once a year! but he could do nothing else. It would be more expeditious, however, to come by water round Cape Horn, or to pass through Behring's Straits to the Atlantic, and so on to Washington. It is true this passage is not yet discovered, except upon our maps, but it will be as soon as Oregon shall be a State.

TO PREVENT THE SPROUTING OF POTATOES AND INCREASE THEIR MEALINESS THROUGH THE SPRING AND SUMMER.—If your readers are aware of the following process, as I am informed by Dr. J. M. Wilson is practised in Scotland, I presume they will have no objection to giving it a second perusal, and to make the experiment on a small scale at least: "Diluted ammoniacal water in the proportion of an ounce of the liquor of ammonia of the druggist to a pint of river or rain water has of late years been successfully employed for checking the vegetative power of potatoes, and prolonging their suitability for food. Potatoes immersed four or five days in this liquid retain all their edible properties unimpaired for a twelvemonth, improved in flavor and mealiness. The effect of the liquid is to consolidate their substance and extract their moisture. After immersion the potatoes should be spread so as to dry, and will then keep good for ten months; contributing in this way not only to the comfort of families, but also to the health of mariners exposed to long voyages at sea."—*Forest Shepherd.*

"Come here, my little Eddy," said a gentleman to a youngster of seven years of age, while sitting in the parlor, where a large company was assembled, "do you know me?"
"Yes, sir, I think I do."
"Who am I? let me hear."
"You are the man who kissed sister Angelina last night in the parlor."
Angelina fainted.

INTERLOCKED ANTLERS.—We have received from a gentleman in Florida, a beautiful specimen of the interlocked antlers of two noble bucks, which had evidently thus perished in a deadly tangle, ensuing from a fight for some gentle doe, who stood looking on. These antlers, with portions of the carcasses, were found some months ago, by Mr. Rufus Tucker, while hunting on the banks of the beautiful water of Ochlocknee Bay, in Florida. This lovely piece of water opens to the Gulf of Mexico, between Apalachicola and St. Mark's; and as its banks are studded with umbrageous woods and pine-plantations, it is a favorite resort for deer; and the hunter who seeks its solitude is always sure to find plenty of game. The noble animals, whose relics have been sent to us, had darted at each other with such a tremendous shock that the antlers are so interlocked, they cannot be undone without breaking or injuring the horns; and the fair one for whom the gallant combat raged, has doubtless stood helpless by and seen them die, either from exhaustion or from hunger and thirst. The curious sportsman may see them in our sanctum. Meantime, the friend who sent them has our thanks.—*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

MEXICO.

The correspondent of the *New York Times*, writing from the city of Mexico, Aug. 29th, gives the annexed account of the state of affairs in the Mexican Republic. At that date, news of the capture of Tampico by the Liberals had not been received at the capital:

There is but one story to tell you; the country has at length resolved itself into a perfect state of anarchy. The armies of the government and those of the Federalists have made no important movements for a long time. The last we know of Vidaurri he was preparing to quit San Luis Potosi (where he arrived on the 13th inst.) for this place. (The main forces of the government are concentrated on his line of march, under command of Miramon. The government has reported several victories obtained by their Chief over the advance forces of Vidaurri in the mountains between San Luis and Queretaro; but we know from experience that these victories are all moonshine. The reports of them are only circulated here to make bunkum for the government—to facilitate some scheme to raise funds. The fact is, no important battle has been fought, nor none will likely be fought, until Vidaurri arrives at Queretaro, or perhaps not until he comes near this city. His tactics are clearly to worry out the forces of the government. On the government side the plans are to hold out as long as possible, with the hope of some disaffection among the Federal forces, with the hope of making some compromise at the last moment, if they cannot triumph over the Federal forces by corruption. With these plans we are doomed to a long period of endurance; yet, should Vidaurri be entirely successful in his policy, it must be from six weeks to three months before he is in this capital."

The soldiery of both factions subsist by plundering the people, and commit numerous acts of wanton outrage, not only on property but persons. Indeed, to such a pitch has the license of the soldiery reached that many unprotected towns and villages in the interior have been abandoned by their inhabitants. The number of people who have thus fled from their homes is estimated at two hundred thousand. The loss to the industry and trade of the country in consequence of the war is put as high as \$100,000,000.

The *New York Herald* correspondent writes that Mr. Forsyth, American Minister, had called for and received his passports, and would close the legation about the end of September. In taking this step, Mr. Forsyth, in obedience to his instructions, informed the Mexican government that the United States had fully decided upon calling Mexico to account for the long catalogue of outrages upon American citizens and the American flag, and to insist that those outrages or the like should not be repeated in the future. The *Times* correspondent intimates that Mr. Forsyth is lingering in Mexico in hopes to obtain from the liberals, upon their triumph, a treaty for the cession of more Mexican territory to the United States.

A NOVEL STEAMSHIP.—There is now in West Hartlepool a steamship of a novel peculiar construction. The vessel, which is built of iron, is in three separate, moveable compartments, that fit together like a socket-joint, and are held in position by powerful iron longitudinal stays. The vessel is about ninety feet in length, and nine in breadth. Her engine is placed in the foremost section, and the foremost one is occupied by the crew, and used for the usual purposes. The central portion consists of the hold only, and which may be disconnected with the other portions in a few minutes. The steamer intends to load coal for the London market, and is an experimental vessel, for the purpose of testing the practicability of the inventor's scheme, which is that of having a vessel so constructed that, if a speedy sale cannot be effected, the portion of the vessel containing the cargo may be disconnected and left behind till market day, its place being filled by an empty portion with which the vessel can proceed immediately for another cargo. The steamer will carry between thirty and forty tons of coal. She was built by Messrs. Joyce, of Greenwich, who propose, should the experiment prove satisfactory, to build another vessel on the same principle of 2,000 tons burden.—*European Times.*

LOVE BEFORE AND AFTER MARRIAGE.—Chaucer utters a droll simile in contrasting the character of the lover and the husband:—

"Whilom he loved her; but when tied
By holy church, he could not her abide;
Like unto dog which lighteth on a bone,
His tail he waggeth—glad therefore is grown;
But the same bone, if to his tail you tie—
Perdie! the cur in fear away doth fly."

A merchant lately advertised for a clerk "who could bear confinement." He received an answer from one who had been seven years in jail.

When Sheridan was asked what kind of wine he liked best, he answered, "other people's." There are a good many Sheridans now-a-days.

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

Newspaper Civilities.

We find the following in the Oregon Statesman of the 12th ult.:

There is a great deal more truth in the following paragraph which we clip from the Trinity (Cal.) Journal, than we always practice, though in our departments from its advice, we have generally done so, under the law of retaliation.

The Journal says: "There is no reason why newspapers, as well as individuals, should not observe the rules of good breeding in professional intercourse."

The above paragraph from the Oregon Statesman, with the accompanying extract from the Trinity (Cal.) Journal, we cheerfully insert in our columns, uttering, in hearty response thereto, our entire agreement with the spirit and letter of both.

We commend to the press generally, and to our readers, the wholesome advice given. There is nothing more pleasant in social life than high social bearing—uniform courtesy and urbanity to all.

No one ever lost anything by being a gentleman; the opposite course never adds to our list of friends—never increases our self respect—never contributes anything to our usefulness as men or citizens.

We remember what so well said by an eloquent and distinguished advocate in the management of an important cause, who, being assailed by opposing counsel with virulent personal invective, was railed at by his friends for his patient forbearance under grievous personal insult.

Over and above it, he maintained his position, not deigning to make personal retorts; but in his address to the jury, he justified his course in the following severe, but very truthful language: "I never take notice of personal insults."

There are two classes of persons entering into the composition of society—gentlemen and black-guards. A gentleman will not insult me—a black-guard cannot. How much of truth in this reply.

It knows what conduct is due from an editor of a public journal. We hope, too, that in this Territory—aye, every where, that the salutary spirit pervading every word and line—breathing throughout, the articles above quoted, will guide the conductors of public journals more hereafter.

And now we desire to pay a passing notice to some of the Oregon journals who have at times taken exception to, or assailed our course in reference to political affairs.

We never published letters from correspondents writing down officials or citizens of that Territory. We advocate the success and triumph of the Democracy and its candidates everywhere.

We have done all we could to promote the success of the nominees of that great party, to which we have always been attached—under whose banners we have always fought.

It mattered not whether in our own Territory, in our sister Oregon, or in any of the States. With this purpose in view, we raised to our mast-head the names of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE in 1856.

'Tis true, we had no vote, but we had a wish, and we asserted it. In times past, in the elections in Oregon, we have, thinking our readers in that Territory might be influenced—at least pleased with our course, always taken a deep interest in the success of Democratic principles and candidates.

We recognize and endorse without reserve, the great and vital principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. That to the people of each State and Territory belongs the right to regulate their own affairs—to elect their own officers—and we would be the last one to interfere with any of these—step out of our province and interfere, or obtrude our services upon them.

But having readers out of Washington Territory, in Oregon, and elsewhere, to them have we, in times past, through our columns, urged fealty to the Democratic faith. To them we have said, "stand by your principles"—"support your nominees." We believed we had that right.

At all events, we exerted it. In the contest of 1855, when the rule of Know-Nothingism threatened to completely ride down the Democratic organizations of both Territories, and Gen. LANE was the Democratic candidate for Congress in Oregon, this journal openly espoused his cause.

did not desire their success, we refer to our whole course as the best refutation of such a charge. We say to them now, Democracy is not local nor confined to any section of the country—it pervades the Union—it is the same in Oregon as in Washington, in Maine as in Texas; and editors battling for its success, in either territory, have a common cause, and should and must stand upon the same broad platform.

Explanatory.

In our remarks a few weeks since concerning the appointment of Col. Ed. C. FITZGERALD to the position of Associate Justice of this Territory, it will be remembered that we used the language—"that a mean and cowardly effort was made, we are told, at the late term of the district court for the 3d judicial district, to prevent him from qualifying," &c.

We have learned, within the past week, that a number of the Grand Jurors in attendance upon the term of court referred to, have construed the above language to refer to them, as connected with their official conduct at that term.

This is altogether a misapprehension. The language, in no sense whatever, was intended to apply to them, and their appropriation of it as referring to them, is simply an error.

And in thus disclaiming, we would observe, that we were informed that the evidence alleged as being in existence against Judge FITZGERALD, and which it was said would be brought before that Grand Jury, was withheld from them, by the non-appearance of witnesses, &c., until it was too late to commence a trial at that term of court alluded to; and that this testimony was withheld, and that those prosecuting parties or witnesses failed to appear in order to stave off trial at that term of court, and for the object specified.

We neither know nor care who the parties were, said to be concerned in this strategy; but if true, all will admit the language made use of as perfectly justifiable. We have since been assured, however, that this is untrue; and as we never feel inclined to do a public injustice to any person, knowingly, we now feel disposed to regard the language as used above, simply in the light of a misapprehension of the facts in the case.

At all events, time will certainly determine the truth of the premises.

Special Term of Court.

Agreeably to notice given by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Territory, a special term was held at Cleveland, in the 3rd Judicial district—Judge Ed. C. FITZGERALD presiding—which commenced on the 18th ult. The exigency calling for this special term was mainly for the purpose of affording a speedy trial to certain Indians held in confinement, and charged with the murder of Deputy Surveyor DAMONIC HUNT, of Island county.

In this murder it appears that five Indians were concerned, but two of whom has as yet been apprehended. Against these two, true bills were found by the grand jury, and they were accordingly placed upon trial as parties to the offense—Judge F. A. CHENEY having been appointed U. S. District Attorney for their prosecution. The evidence adduced resulted in their conviction, and they have been sentenced to be executed on the 10th day of December next, in Whatcom county, at or near Fort Bellingham.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Latest from the Frazer River Gold Region!

The steamship Constitution, Capt. A. B. Gove, arrived at this place on Sunday morning last with the mails, passengers and freight, having been detained in one of the ports below by the loss of the key to her propeller, and the fact of the tides falling so little as to prevent the necessary repair for three days.

The steamship Pacific, from San Francisco, while in the harbor of Victoria, settled with the tide upon a rock, and suffered considerable damage. She was repaired, however, and proceeded to sea; but when about 40 miles to the southward of Cape Flattery, she leaked so badly as to put out the fires, when she returned to Victoria under canvass. She was again repaired, and sailed, and has since arrived at Portland.

The Enterprise arrived at Victoria from Frazer river with some 250 passengers, nearly all of whom are building cabins in the suburbs of Victoria, intending to winter at that place, or elsewhere on the Island, and return in the spring. A very considerable amount of dust is reported to have been brought down by them.

Provisions of all kinds are rapidly advancing at Victoria. The bark Neumkeg, Capt. REED, had arrived with coal for the P. M. S. S. Co. The bark Ella Francis, Capt. BLYNN—from San Francisco—had arrived at Seattle to load lumber.

From the numbers of the Victoria Gazette referred to, we extract the following news items: The Gazette is to be published tri-weekly, hereafter, instead of daily. The Harrison-Lillooet route to the Upper Frazer is reported open, and the hands are being paid off.

A man named Henry Post shot and killed a man named Isaac C. Miller, at Fort Yale, in a difficulty about a mising claim. Post has been sent to Victoria for trial.

Gov. Douglas has signified his intention of preventing the Enterprise and Maria navigating Frazer river, unless their owners materially reduce the rates of freight.—These have been the only steamers running between Forts Langley and Hope. The H. B. Co.'s steamer Otter is, however, now advertised to enter upon that trade, and the little Leelanau is said to be about turning its attention permanently in that direction.

The news from the Upper Frazer is very encouraging, while the miners about Forts Yale and Hope were doing exceedingly well. It is said that the steamship Cortes will run regularly between Victoria and San Francisco.

By the late arrival of the Enterprise, the Pioneer Express alone brought down 900 ounces in gold dust, and there were several large parcels in the hands of passengers. The news, with the exception of the cold weather, is decidedly cheering. The mines are turning out much better than was anticipated a month ago; reported discoveries of rich diggings of course.

Mr. McLane and party had arrived at Deer Mountain from Thompson river. He reports that there is a great scarcity of provisions throughout the upper mining districts. Robberies and thefts are becoming more frequent. A night or two since, a Frenchman says he was knocked down and robbed of two certificates of deposit amounting to near \$2,000.

STURMUT OF TREASURE.—Wells, Fargo & Co. shipped \$35,000 worth of Frazer river gold dust to San Francisco by the Cortes yesterday. Large amounts also went down in the hands of passengers, and Fremont & Co.'s Express had several thousand dollars worth.

FIRST ARRIVAL FROM CHINA DIRECT.—The ship Lizzie Jarvis, Capt. KNIFE, arrived at Port Gamble some two weeks ago, 53 days from Shanghai, to load spars for China. This ship has just completed a voyage out, and hence from China, and is the first vessel direct from that Empire that has arrived in Puget Sound. This is a fact worthy of note in the commercial annals of our Territory, and is doubtless but the precursor of a vast lumber, spar and timber business which at no distant day is destined to be carried on between Puget Sound and the country of the "Celestials."

NEW GOODS.—A few evenings after the arrival of the steamer Panama, we chanced to drop into the establishment of LOUISON & Co., where we found our old friends, Messrs. FRANKEL & LIGHTNER, "up to their eyes" in boxes, bales, barrels, and packages of every possible variety, endeavoring to bring "order out of chaos."

On inquiry we learned that they had just received their fall and winter's supply of goods—which, added to the very heavy stock on hand, presented quite a formidable appearance. We should judge from the display, that they have now the largest assortment of merchandise ever brought at one time to this market, and can say, without exaggeration, that their establishment very much resembles a "healthy institution" of a like kind in one of our western cities.

The fact that a market can be readily found, at short notice, for so large a stock of goods, is but another evidence of the prosperity of Olympia, and of the growing business importance of this region of country. See their advertisement in another column.

From Oregon.

For the past two weeks, our regular news summary from Oregon have been crowded out, and our columns being somewhat cramped this week, and most of the items having become somewhat old and stale, we have concluded to wipe them out, or throw them all overboard, and commence anew with the news more recently received.

By the arrival of the mail from the Columbia river on Sunday, we received the Oregon Statesman of the 26th ult., and the Standard of the 27th. From the latter, we learn that Brig. Gen. HARNEY arrived on the Panama at Fort Vancouver on Sunday the 24th ult., at midnight, and was received by a salute of guns at that post.

Col. SKIFFER, Maj. GARNETT, Capt. DAVIDSON, Dr. KANEY, and other officers, who have participated in the recent Indian campaign, passed through Portland recently on their way to California and the east.

On Monday last, says the Standard, the streets of Portland were illuminated by a company of British troops, dressed in scarlet coats, en route for Victoria. It appears that gold, in rich deposits, has recently been discovered fifteen miles above Canyonville, Douglas county. Three men are said to have taken out as high as \$70 in a few hours. The diggings are found on a small creek emptying into the Umpqua river.

The bar at the mouth of the Columbia river had been so rough for two weeks that it was somewhat dangerous for vessels to cross. The recent rains had so swollen the Willamette river that a renewal of steamboat navigation on the upper waters was soon anticipated.

Mr. BURN, of the Statesman, has been on a visit to the Dalles and "the region around about." In a very excellent letter, dated at the Dalles, Oct. 14th, and published in the Statesman of the 26th, we extract as follows: The forces have not been able to capture Kamiakin. He has sent in word to Agent Dennison that he had gone to the Buffalo county—that he desired peace and would come, but feared he would be imprisoned or hung. He says he has always desired peace. He was seen in one of the engagements of Col. Wright, and came near being killed by the falling of a limb of a tree cut off by a howitzer ball.

Col. Wright has killed fifteen Indians, and Maj. Garnett twelve, among whom were some of the worst Indians in the country. Both commands have killed in battle about forty; they have taken a number of prisoners, and killed, burnt and otherwise destroyed a large quantity of property belonging to the Indians; the hostiles have lost their confidence in their ability to cope with the whites, and are greatly dispirited and subdued. The campaign—though short, has been an energetic one, and abounds in favorable results. It reflects high credit upon those who planned and those who executed it.

Frazer has "busted," but few have returned this way yet. California mule trains have been sold here at one-half their cost. Gen. Palmer's train arrived safely upon Thompson river, but found no gold. They abandoned their wagons, and much of their freight. They hired some flour packed in, but realized little or nothing upon it, as the market was overstocked. Palmer reports that a few persons are doing very well in the mines, and that two men from the valley have made about \$7,000.

The Standard has advices from its up-country correspondent as late as Oct. 24th. In a letter of that date, written from the Dalles, we find the following: In the way of news there is little aside since the return of the troops from the field. You will have heard doubtless that subsequent to the killing of Michel, of which you were advised, two of his associates in crime were apprehended by some friendly Indians and delivered up to the Commanding officer at Fort Simcoe, Capt. Archer, 9th Infantry, by whose order they were promptly executed. To-day, the fourth one of these murders, which was brought down with him, by the chief, Mah-nah-nah, who had undertaken to apprehend and deliver him up to the Commanding officer here, but which the culprit avoided by the act of suicide, on finding his apprehension otherwise inevitable.

From all accounts, four Indians were concerned directly with Michel in the murder of Bolon. They, as well as Michel, have all perished. LATE FROM PORT COLVILLE.—Just as we were ready for the press we received the following intelligence from reliable authority. A man whose name we have been unable to learn, arrived at the Dalles a few days ago from the Colville mines. W. T., and brings the news that the Indians in that region are very troublesome, in fact so much so that all the miners were leaving. This man brought down with him \$5,000 in dust, the product of his own labor in a few months in that region.—Standard.

PERSONAL.—Mr. A. J. CAIN, Indian Agent for the Columbia river district, arrived in town, on the last trip of the Constitution, and remained with us several days. Neither his trip to Washington nor his promotion, has placed a single aristocratic feather in his cap. He is as cheerful and social "as in the olden time." He left for the Columbia river on Wednesday.

The steamer Resolute, Capt. PRAY, arrived at Olympia wharf on Sunday last with freight and passengers, and left again for Port Madison on the next day.

The steamer Ranger arrived at the port of Olympia on Saturday last, with a cargo of merchandise and a number of passengers, and returned to ports below on Monday with freight and passengers.

The schooner Eclipse, Capt. BARRINGTON, arrived in our harbor on Wednesday evening, to load with flour at Ward & Hays' mills, Tumwater, for Penn's Cove. Several other small trading vessels have visited our harbor during the week—landing and receiving freight.

The weather has been somewhat more favorable for the past week than previously. A vast deal more rain has fallen in the past month than has been known to have "come down" in October for the last six years. "Dime" says that more wood has been consumed in Olympia this year than in any previous year within that time, and "Dime" knows.

MEDICINES, &c.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be observed that Dr. M. P. BURNS, of this place, has recently added to his former supply, an extensive stock of Drugs and Patent Medicines, with which his establishment is crowded to its utmost capacity.

As a skilful and successful surgeon, Dr. BURNS has earned an enviable reputation in this section of the Pacific coast; and if promptitude and strict attention to duty and business are guarantees of success, professionally or pecuniarily, the Dr. is certainly deserving of being thus rewarded.

Of six hundred and twenty young ladies who fainted last year, more than half of them fell into the arms of gentlemen. Only three had the misfortune to fall on the floor.

The Mayor of an English city once put forth an advertisement previous to the races: "That no gentleman will be allowed to ride on the course except the horses that are to run."

Let the society thou frequentest be like a company of bees gathered together to make honey, and not of wasps, which do nothing but hum, devour, and sting.

MARRIED, By Rev. J. W. R. Selwood, at St. Paul's Church, Salem, Oregon, on Sunday evening, Oct. 24th, 1858, QUINCY A. BROOKS, late of Thurston county, W. T., to LIZZIE M. CRANSTON, eldest daughter of E. CRANSTON, Esq., all of Marion county, Oregon.

Bellingham Bay Marine Report.

ARRIVED. Oct. 9—Schr Blue Wing, Stoll, Point Roberts. Steamer Santa Cruz, Foutelroy, Victoria. 11—Sloop Midnight Cry, Thorndike, Victoria. 12—Bellingham Bay Scow, Jones, Port Townsend. 13—Schr Amelia, Loring, Victoria. 16—Steamer Constitution, Gove, Olympia, with U. S. mails. Schr Bellipse, Phillips, Whidby's Island. 15—Revenue Cutter Jell. Davis, Hyde, cruising. Schr. Lizzie Roberts, Taylor, Seimiamoo. 22—Schr. Amelia, Thorndike, Port Townsend. Schr. Robroy, McLane, Point Roberts. 15—Schr Blue Wing, Stoll, Port Townsend. Bell. Bay Scow, Jones, Port Townsend. Schr. Gile-up-and-Git, Hanscom, Whidby's Island. 15—Midnight Cry, Victoria. Schr. A. Y. Trask, Tucker, Seimiamoo. 24—Steamer Constitution, Gove, Olympia, with U. S. mails.

SAILED. Oct. 11—Steamer Santa Cruz, Foutelroy, San Francisco, passengers and freight. 14—Schr Amelia, Loring, Victoria, passengers and freight. 15—Schr Gile-up-and-Git, Hanscom, Port Townsend. 15—Bell. Bay Scow, Jones, Seimiamoo, Ave stock. 15—Steamer Constitution, Gove, Olympia, with U. S. mails. 24—Schr Robroy, McLane, Seimiamoo. Schr. F. Sherman, Smith, Port Townsend. Schr. Blue Wing, Victoria.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! PERU PANAMA!

For the Fall and Winter Trade.

M. LOUISON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND BEST selected stock of Goods ever brought to this market, and would call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to the fact, in order that their wants may be supplied at an early day.

Our stock consists of DRY AND FANCY GOODS;

MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING;

BOOTS AND SHOES;

HATS AND CAPS;

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY;

Hardware, Matting, Oil Cloth, Blankets, Domestic, and 1000 other things too numerous to mention, but which can be seen by day and candle-light free of cost.

We particularly invite the Ladies to try our nice Bonnets, Cloaks, Mantillas, Caps, Ribbons, Merinos, Tibbets, all wool De Laines, French Calicoes, and last, but not least, those

SPANISH HOOPED SKIRTS, all of which improve the person and make glad the soul.

One of the firm being permanently located at San Francisco, we are enabled to take advantage of the market and bring forth something new by every steamer.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. M. LOUISON & CO., Corner Malin and Second Streets, Olympia. Olympia, Nov. 5, 1858. 5017

Matthew P. Burns, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OCUList.

OFFICE IN THE NEW DRUG STORE, NEXT DOOR TO THE PACIFIC HOUSE, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

DR. M. P. BURNS returns grateful thanks for the liberal patronage he has received from the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, for the last five years, and takes this opportunity of informing them that no pains will be spared on his part to serve faithfully those who may employ him or consult him in his office.

Dr. Burns pays particular attention to all persons who consult him for chronic diseases of Eyes, Ears, Bladder, and Uterus, and for that formidable disease, Stricture of the Urethra, and all other diseases of the system and blood. Dr. Burns will give consultations gratis, every Monday and Saturday, from 8 o'clock, a. m. to 12 m. Dr. Burns offers the following

DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES

cheaper than ever sold in Olympia:

- Thorn's Compound Extract Copava and Sarsaparilla; Riskey's Compound Extract of Buchu; Nerve and Bone Liniment; Mexican Mustang Liniment; Green Mountain Ointment; Ayres' Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Graefenberg's Pile Ointment; Holloway's Pills; Ayres' Pile Ointment; Barry's Trichoparous; Galatic Capsules; Batchelor's Hair Dye; Davis' Pain Killer; Payson's Hair Ink; Thurlington's Balsam of Life; Graefenberg's Pills; Lees Pills; Wright's Pills; Sand's Sarsaparilla; Bull's Sarsaparilla; Graefenberg's Do; Townsend's Do; Guyssot's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla; Powder Pills; Rice Powder; Breast Pipes—Glass; Breast Pipes—India Rubber; Shoulder Braces—male; do do female; Hull's Patent Trusses; Suspensory Bandages—male; Dr. Motterson's Patent Injection Instruments; Patent Self-injecting Syringes, in boxes; Castile Soap; Nursing Bottles; Glass Syringes—male; do do female; Eye Syringes; Ear Syringes—India Rubber; Sweet Oil; Balm Copava; Sweet Spirits of Nitre; Nitrate Potash; Hoag—in 1 lb packages; Strychnine—pure; Lunar Caustic—stick; do do crystals; Powdered Elm Bark; Flax Seed—clean; Flax Seed—ground; Epson Salts; Sassafras Bark; Sarsaparilla Root; Dr. Burns' Solid Extract of Cubebs, Copava and Sarsaparilla; Dr. Burns' Eye Water; Dr. Burns' Ear Wash; Olympia, Nov. 5, 1858. 5017

AYER'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.

