PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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POETRY.

Washington's Birth Day, Feb. 22.

BY RICHARD WRIGHT.

Columbia! while thy mountains stand,
And while thy rivers flow,
While beats one heart in freedom's land,
While man the truth shall know,
While recollections of the past
Blend with the future day,
Above all other days be classed
That one of glorious ray,
The birthday bright as sun ere shone upon—
The birthday of Virginia's WASHINGTON!

England, an Alfred may revere;
France, her Marengo's chief;
Russia, the Peter to her dear;
The Swiss, their proudest leaf
Of history, when William Tell
Dawned Switzer's liberty;
And we our ardent bosoms swell,
In proudest, strong degree;
We hail a birthday, dear for service done—
The birthday of our high-souled WASHINGTON!

Our Washington, as bright and pure
As mortal may be found,
With every virtue to endure,
With patriotism crowned:
Our Washington, in perils hour
When all seemed lost in gloom,
Himself an all-redeeming power—
A sunlight to illume—
To cheer with hope! his country thought was gone,
To do! to win! transcendant WASHINGTON!

From his youth upward still the same,
Unchangable and true,
Warm with the glow of freedom's flame,
Which with his own growth grew;
In every station which he filled,
In field or cabinet,
His honest bosom but distilled
The love and truth which met
With Heaven's approval, as heaven's splendor shone
Around the brow of peerless WASHINGTON!

General of armies in the cause
Of struggling liberty;
Chief magistrate, whose leading clause—
Impartiality;
Retiring, still he showed his love
In valedictory,
Urging us ever to approve
The Union's unity!
Each of the States an independent one—
The country *all*, so breathed a WASAINGTON!

Columbia! while thy mountains stand,
And while thy rivers flow,
Hail! hail his birthday through the land,
With deep affection's glow;
Ye "thirty-one," from shore to shore
Join the great Jubilee;
In union firm, for evermore,
Clasp hands with liberty;
And come what may, fear not to draw upon
Columbia's rock-built bank of WASHINGTON!

A PROBLEM.—Whoever originated the following deserves to have his name handed down to posterity:

"If a despatch from England to America gain on the sun so as to reach here 4½ hours by the clock before it left England, at what time would it arrive at the point of departure, were a cable carried round the world? Would it not arrive the day before it left, less only the time exhausted in making the circuit? If so, then, with a continuous telegraph line around the world, why not send a despatch around and around until it reached back to Adam, and let him know what his children are about in these 'latter dates?'"

☞The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, speaking of the Centuary Plant, relates the following strange and interesting facts: "But there is a still more curious circumstance connected with this plant, though of a historical and not of a botanical nature, and one very little known to the great multitude even of scholars. It is the great link and the surest guarantee in existence, that long before Columbus, in the 15th century, A. D., discovered America, there was intercourse between Asia and America. It is not many years since Charles Newmann, a celebrated German Orientalist, discovered, while in China, among the ancient but perfectly authentic Year Books or annals of the Empire, records of embassies sent to countries in the East, which from the descriptions were most evidently California and Mexico. What established the fact, was the description of the great flowering aloe, by Budhist monks sent from time to time on missions to Mexico. They called the plant *Fusang*, and named the country after it. Its appearance and various uses were too accurately set forth to leave room for doubt that the mission in question took place."

☞Shorn of hope, life is a blank.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

A Little Plain Talk about Political "Matters and Things in General."

MR. EDITOR:—That man must be wilfully blind indeed who does not see that there is being a great effort made, just at this time, by a well known clique in this Territory, to deceive and mislead the public mind, by misrepresenting and maligning our present Delegate in Congress. Their motives are easily seen, and praiseworthy, as far as the principal actors are concerned;—their motives being nothing more nor less than to ascertain whether each one of the aforesaid clique have not some chance to get to Congress.

At a meeting of the knowing ones, recently held at Olympia, as I am credibly informed, it was agreed that *no one man's name* should be put forward, but that *all hands* should attack Gov. STEVENS, by repeating all the old lies that have been concocted against him, circulate new slanders, raise the cry that he has done nothing for the Territory, and thus turn public attention from themselves. But this is an old trick, that might hoax a few, but the masses will at once see the chicanery of the thing, and thus avoid being deceived by designing politicians. How well the clique referred to will succeed will be answered at the polls at the next election. But I started out to expose some of the base means that are being availed of to deceive the people of this Territory.

We will first notice the course pursued by Messrs. BILES, STILES, CAPLES and SMITH, members of the House from Clarke county. They pretend that they have been representing the wishes of the people of Clarke, by doing and saying all they can against Gov. STEVENS; and by meeting at places unknown, and at times unusual, with the central "Sanhedrim" for the avowed purpose of defeating Gov. STEVENS' re-election. The two members of the Council and Mr. GODDARD, of the House, take an opposite course, and believe that *they* are carrying out the wishes of their constituents;—and for proof of their position they refer to the last election—*both the regular and bolting candidates professing to be friendly to* Gov. STEVENS.

Of the professions of the nominees of the last *regular* Convention in Clarke county, there is no question. They are STEVENS' friends *first* and all the time, but will cheerfully support the nominee of the regular Territorial Convention, be he whom he may; to the majesty of the majority, they together with all *good* Democrats, bow without a murmur.

What is the record of the "Bolter" party of Clarke county? After the *regular* convention had made their nominations, and pledged themselves in the usual form to support the nominations made by it, certain *members* thereof became dissatisfied, fused with the opposition party, and elected all the representative ticket with the exception of CLARK SHORT. That there may be no mistake in this matter I give the names of those who took part in the regular convention—then bolted, and afterwards fused with the opposition, viz: J. F. Smith, (present member from Clarke,) Clark Short, G. Grooms, (the present Sheriff,) C. Bozarth and John Pollock.—This same Smith is continually preaching corruption against the regular convention. It is true, that on account of the "Bolters" claiming to be the TRUE friends of Gov. STEVENS, and owing to there being no time to expose their hypocrisy, (on account of the near approach of the day of election), they carried the election.

We take occasion to say that the majority of the first, or *regular* convention stand above suspicion as to character and integrity. They are our BEST men, and would scorn to do other than carry out the views of those they represent; yet we hear continually from Smith, & Co., charges of corruption against such men as composed the convention referred to. We mention as members of that convention, G. Hart, Wm. Morfit, B. L. Gardner, E. J. Taylor, S. D. Maxon, T. J. Fletcher, G. Hayden, J. Ubanks, Wm. Ryan, L. Petrain, Wm. Dillon, Ira Patterson, S. B. Curtis, James Gelbrath and C. S. Irby. If such men as these are to be denounced as corrupt and traitors to their trust, by their own representatives at this Capitol, without receiving a severe condemnation from the people of Clarke, then shall we be most egregiously mistaken.

As there are charges of corruption, let us see how the account stands against Biles, Stiles, Caples and Smith. We have said that the nominees of the regular convention were Stevens' friends to a man. How stands the case with the second meeting? *They called a mass meeting and passed resolutions in favor of Gov. Stevens!* As there has been much said about these resolutions, they are herewith transmitted for insertion, which, in connection with the call, reads as follows:

DEMOCRATIC NOTICE.

Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Clarke county, W. T., met at Vancouver, on the evening of July 1st, 1858. Marshal R. Hathaway was elected Chairman, and E. B. Smith Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated, to-wit: That this meeting was called to nominate true Democrats to be supported for the several territorial and county officers to be elected at the next election on the 12th day of July, 1858, in opposition to the clique, who have forced themselves into the Democratic ranks, and whose barefaced trickery has become so glaring, and who have been detected in political bartering, and otherwise tampering in underhanded ways with the rights of the people, and who have also made themselves obnoxious by introducing new tests of Democracy, repugnant to the true spirit of Democratic principles, for the purpose of gagging veteran Democrats.

The following ticket was then unanimously elected as nominees of the *True Democratic Party of Clarke County.*

For Representatives—H. L. Caples, A. C. Short, C. C. Stiles, Henry S. Barlingame, Wm. H. Dillon.
For County Commissioner—Solomon Strong.
For Auditor—P. A'Hern.
For Treasurer—Wm. Kelly.
For Sheriff—George Grooms.
For Assessor—John Tooly, Sen.
Prosecuting Attorney—B. P. Anderson.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we endorse the course of I. I. Stevens in conducting the late Indian War, and have confidence in his fidelity as our Delegate, without making a test of Stevens Democracy; also that we believe in the right of the people of each State and Territory to frame their own institutions and laws, not contravening the Constitution and laws of the United States.

After other resolutions and business by the meeting, it was,

Resolved, That Wm. Kelly, C. B. Smith and Hiram Cochran be a committee to procure and distribute tickets, and also to have posters or bills provided and distributed throughout the county, setting forth the action and sentiments of this meeting.

Resolved, That we have abiding confidence in the integrity and ability of James Buchanan and endorse the course of his administration.

MARSHAL R. HATHAWAY, Chairman.
E. B. SMITH, Sec'y.

In consequence of Wm. H. Dillon declining to serve as Representative, the committee instructed to procure tickets, &c., have placed on the ticket the name of Joseph H. Goddard, the Democratic nominee having the next highest number of votes, and hope that he and the other nominees may be triumphantly elected, thereby showing to designing politicians, the pretended and newly acquired friends of I. I. Stevens, that the people cannot be forced into any new trap to weaken the Democratic ranks, and that the people's interests and wishes must be predominant over "dark lantern," or any other clique looking for self-interest.

WM. KELLY, }
E. B. SMITH, } Committee.
H. COCHRAN, }

Now, we ask in the name of common sense and honesty, can any set of men, after receiving a nomination from a meeting holding the above sentiments, go against Gov. Stevens and carry out the wishes of those who sent them here? The same arguments holds good against Purdy, of Sawamish, and Carter, of Chehalis. They were sent here from counties almost unanimously in favor of Stevens; and yet they refuse to vote for resolutions that would be due him from a democratic legislature, even though he were a republican.

It appears then, that if the wishes of the people of the counties referred to had been carried out, the vote on the Stevens' resolution would have stood 21, against 6.

Had the "Bolters" been content with defeating the county nomination, and have come into the traces and worked with the democratic party of the Legislature, it would not have been so bad; but to first bolt the regular nominations in their own counties, and then by secret meetings and a collusion with the republican party, headed by B. P. Anderson and George Corliss, to descend to the inexcusable and underhanded means to defeat the regular nominees of the democratic caucus, is a species of mean, contemptible trickery, that was not expected, even of Stiles, Biles and Ca-*piles*. Was it expected of the Clarke county bolters that the men who were elected by them should come here and act, "hand in glove" with leaders of the republican party? Was it expected that they would oppose all measures of retrenchment and reform, because their file leader—B. P. Anderson—holds an office that would bear reducing?

There was a bill presented which contemplated the reduction of the salary of the Prosecuting Attorney, and it was opposed by the fusionists, because of its being calculated to effect the King of the hive. There was then a bill introduced which proposed to elect Prosecuting Attorneys for each judicial district, and give the *three, one-half* the compensation that *one* receives now. The fusionists defeated it, because their file-leader held the office. Thus did the "bolters" refuse to create the office of Prosecuting Attorney for the first and third judicial districts, for the benefit of their own lawyers, too, in order that the *central* man might continue to receive his $600 per annum. The Thurston county members voted for an equal right in all sections of the country, and equal justice to all the citizens thereof.

Mr. B. P. Anderson is certainly a very affible young man, but is continually accusing Governor Stevens' friends with proscription, and says that the Legislature last winter, and the people last summer, were forced to vote for him because they could do no better. All we have to say about Anderson is, that he would have done very well for a "jack-in-a-pinch," if he had not allowed his name used by the "bolters," to defeat the regular nominations. The vote in the joint convention showing a fusion with Black Republicanism.

We like Lander so well that we dislike even to think of his unlucky course in regard to the late volunteer service in this territory. With the strong feeling of a large proportion of the late volunteer organization against the Judge, we cannot think that he would, in any event, be available, especially as the opposition have unexceptionable men in their ranks, excepting only their political feelings and prejudices. I will very frankly confess that I will do all I can to defeat his nomination, and believe that whatever effort I may make for the accomplishment of this end, will be warmly seconded by the main body of our late citizen soldiers.

Before closing, allow me to present my views respecting the most available candidate for the next delegateship

Of the three Judges, we will say nothing—speaking from personal knowledge, they are satisfied with the positions they now occupy.

In the consideration of this subject, we will mention Lancaster's name first, and will say that we consider him a man of good ability; but his advocacy of the cause of the Hudson's Bay Company, when in Congress—his attack upon our late candidate for delegate—his vote for Abernethy—are some of my reasons for not presenting his claims, in preference to all others, as a candidate for the next delegateship.

Mr. Garfield is certainly a man of some ability, and very much of a gentleman; but it is said that, although he holds the very best office in the territory, yet that it is well known in this community that he spends much time in speculations outside of his official duties, and some say to the shameful neglect of those duties. It is very certain that Mr. Garfield is a late importation, and has never seen one quarter of the territory. It will hardly be expected, then, that Mr. G. will be the choice of any considerable portion of the real democracy of the territory.

As to Judge Chenoweth, it is scarcely necessary to mention his name as in the ring of aspirants at all, for the office in question; nor would we mention it, were he not connected with the gross attack on the Administration and our present delegate, by basely slandering Judge Fitzhugh.

Why does Judge Chenoweth, or his particular friends, send his or their anonymous letters to the N. Y. *Tribune?* Why not publish them here, where they could be replied to at once, and their author held responsible, and where the immediate effect would be visited on Gov. Stevens and Judge Fitzhugh, and not upon the Administration? Let us try to find a key to this far-off attack.

Now *if* Judge Chenoweth is a Mormon, it would be very natural for him to have heart-burnings towards the President, from the encouragement given by him to parents for reclaiming their children. *If* the Judge's sympathies are with the Mormons, he would not, if he had children with them, embrace the opportunity afforded by the presence of the U. S. Army at Salt Lake, to require his children, as an English lawyer has lately done. Now we make the statement, that Judge C. has children, blood of his blood, at or near Salt Lake City. Two or three months time would have been amply sufficient to have reclaimed them and placed them under the paternal roof, yet we see him remaining at home, at ease, without making one effort to gather them around the family fireside—at the same time, raising the cry of "wicked appointments," "disgraceful conduct of officials," &c. The Judge should remember the adage, that "they who live in glass houses," &c. We now say, that *if* Judge C. was *not* a Mormon, he would make some effort to regain his offspring from the sinks of polution where they were overtaken in infancy.

If, then, none of the above named gents would be an available candidate against such men as the Republicans can bring out, it is well for the party that they *have* a man whom they can rally around with the fullest confidence that his nomination would be followed by a triumphant election—a man who, when dangers threatened our very existence, braved hardships and dangers for our safety; who toiled day and night in the discharge of his duties—who was prompt in warding off the foul slanders of Gen. Wool, and his minions—who never failed to answer the base attacks of the eastern press, and the unscrupulous assaults of under-writers from this coast;—a man who has devoted his whole time, since he was elected, whether in vacation or during the sessions of Congress, to the interests of this territory, in connection with the great Northwest and the Pacific coast generally. It is almost needless to say that *that* man is Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS. With his name at the head of our ticket, we have no fears of the oppposition, no matter whether it be the Republican or the still more contemptible "Gopher-Bolting" party.

VANCOUVER.

The President's Foreign Policy.

We trust none will fail to examine the great message of President Buchanan, and especially that portion of it which relates to our foreign policy. It is conciliatory in its tone and entirely free from jubilant expression; but it is bold, statesmanlike, and nobly American. It is entirely of a practical character. It puts before Congress, for its adoption, a line of action which seems to be demanded by the progress of events, by the providential course of things on this North American continent; or, in the phrase that seems to sum up the whole idea, action which the manifest destiny of this country seems plainly to demand.

Two occasions have just occurred, the treatment of which, by our government, has developed the true American policy; a comparatively small affair and the incomparably great subject of the future of the countries of the Gulf of Mexico. We refer, in the first case named, to the Mortara application for the government to interfere with an internal case in Italy not involving American rights. The letter of the Secretary of State, in a few words declining to interfere, is expressive of the wise policy which has marked the course of this country as to European affairs. Non-interference has been a fundamental policy as to the internal affairs of foreign States; as to foreign quarrels; as to foreign combinations, large and small; as to foreign balance of power, or foreign annexation or aggrandizement any where but in North America. The United States have seen all this go on, in all other parts of the world, without let or hindrance; with not even diplomatic intermeddling. The fact is that the dominant political ideas of other nations, their controlling national objects, are as wide of similar ideas and objects with us, as is the ocean that divides us. With foreign governments everything revolves about centralized power—whether it is in the shape of constitutional monarchy or of absolute despotism; and every movement is made to guard this power from the rising tide of Democratic public opinion. But in the United States the very sub-basis of all its polity is the principle, not of centralized power, but of a division of political power; it is this very public opinion; and the sole object of the agency of government is, to secure to the elements that make up this public opinion, separate individuals, all available means for exertion and improvement. The rulers of the old world use the people to maintain their hereditary privileges; in the new world the State is but an instrument by which the people aim to promote their common good.

Thus there is naturally a line of policy which, as occasions arise, this country must adopt to do justice to itself. It will not be acting worthily of its splendid inheritance to look unconcernedly on, and, in view of the cardinal objects of all European governments—to wit, the preservation of hereditary monopolies,—an aristocracy, a nobility, a church, a crown—to let them apply their policy to feeble States on our borders; and, in a national point of view, taking from us our means of self-preservation. As an illustration take Cuba. There has not been a statesman of any pretensions who, in various ways when in office, has not concluded Cuba as of incalculable importance to this country; and of those who have left official works, we can think of none more concise, more strong, more far-reaching, than those used by John Q. Adams when he was Secretary of State. He went so far as to say, that the United States had a lien on Cuba; that when the pear was ripe it would naturally and inevitably fall into the lap of the United States. This was said forty years ago. With how much more force can it be said to-day!—We cannot but look upon those who oppose this annexation or acquisition North or South, on account of the negro question in any of its phases, as standing on very narrow, questionable, and unstatesmanlike grounds: grounds utterly unworthy of the great duties and destiny which Providence has marked out for the American empire. Cuba will be a portion of the American Union, sooner or later, because it is an overruling political necessity that it should be so; because the progress of the civilization which has borne such splendid fruits will demand it. When the time comes for the pear, like ripened fruit, to drop—it may be to-morrow, or the process may take a century—the world in arms cannot prevent its falling where, in the order of Providence, it is destined to lie.

The merit of President Buchanan's treatment of foreign affairs does not consist in the labored development of a theory, but in the bold acceptance of existing facts, and as bold recommendation of measures to meet them. He professes openly, before the world, the desire to buy Cuba.—It is about forty years, we believe, since all the important European powers, Russia, France, Great Britain and Spain were officially notified that the United States would not see this island go out of the possession of Spain into the possession of any foreign power; and now the President announces to the world that this country desires to buy it. Of course the Abolitionists will denounce this; but the good sense of the country will sustain it, and rejoice that one administration have had the patriotism to mark out a course of action that is so worthy to be classed as an American policy.—*Boston Post.*

Valentine's Day—February 14th.

Hail to thy returning festival, old Bishop Valentine! Great is thy name in the rubic, thou venerable Arch-flamen of Hymen!—Immortal Go-between! who and what manner of person art thou? Art thou but a *name* typifying the restless principle which impels poor humans to seek perfection in union? or wert thou indeed a mortal prelate, with thy tippet and thy rochet, thy apron on, and decent lawn sleeves? Mysterious personage! like unto thee assuredly there is no other mitred father in the calendar; not Jerome, nor Ambrose, nor Cyril; nor the consigner of undipt infants to eternal torments, Austin, whom all mothers hate; nor he who hated all mothers, Origen; nor Bishop Bull, nor Archbishop Parker, nor Whitgift. Thou comest attended with thousands and ten thousands of little Loves, and the air is

"Brushed with the hiss of rustling wings."

Singing Cupids are thy choristers and thy presentors; and instead of the crosier, the mystical arrow is borne before thee.

In other words, this is the day on which those charming little missives, yclept Valentines, cross and intercross each other at every street and turning. The weary and all-for-spent two-penny postman sinks beneath a load of delicate embarrassments not his own. It is scarcely creditable to what an extent this ephemeral courtship is carried on in this loving town, to the great enrichment of porters, and detriment of knockers and bell-wires. In these little visual interpretations, no emblem is so common as the *heart*—that little three-cornered exponent of all our hopes and fears—the bestuck and bleeding heart; it is twisted and tortured into more allegories and affectations than an opera hat. What authority have we in history or mythology for placing the head-quarters and metropolis of god Cupid in this anatomical seat rather than in any other, is very clear; but we have got it, and it will serve as well as any other. Else we might easily imagine, upon some other system which might have prevailed, for anything which our pathology knows to the contrary, a lover addressing his mistress, in perfect simplicity of feeling, "Madam, my *liver* and fortune are entirely at your disposal;" or putting a delicate question, "Amanda, have you a *midriff* to bestow?" But custom has settled these things, and awarded the seat of sentiment to the aforesaid triangle, while its less fortunate neighbors wait at animal and anatomical distance.

Not many sounds in life, and I include all urban and rural sounds, exceed in interest a *knock at the door*. It "gives a very echo to the throne where hope is seated." But its issues seldom answer to this oracle within. It is so seldom that just the person we want to see comes. But of all the clamorous visitations, the welcomest in expectation is the sound that ushers in, or seems to usher in, a Valentine. As the ravan himself was hoarse that announced the fatal entrance of Duncan, so the knock of the postman is light, airy, confident, and befitting one, that bringeth good tidings. It is less mechanical than on other days; you will say, "That is not the post, I am sure." Visions of Love, of Cupids, of Hymens!—delightful, eternal common-places, which "having been will always be;" which no school-boy nor school-man can write away; having your irreversible throne in the fancy and affections—what are your transports, when the happy maiden, opening with careful finger, careful not to break the emblematic seal, bursts upon the sight of some well designed allegory, some type, some youthful fancy, not without verses—

"Lovers all,
A madrigal,"

or some such device, not over abundant in sense—young Love disclaims it—and not quite silly—something between wind and water, a chorus where the sheep might almost join the shepherd, as they did, or as I apprehend they did, in Arcadia."—*Charles Lamb.*

☞A correspondent enquires of us the origin of St. Valentine's Day. Mr. Douce, whose attainments include more erudition concerning the origin and progress of English customs than any other antiquarian possesses, must be referred to upon this occasion. He observes, in his "Illustrations of Shakspeare," concerning St. Valentine's day, that "it was the practice in ancient Rome, during a great part of the month of February, to celebrate the Lupercalia, which were feasts in honor of Pan and Juno, whence the latter deity was named Februata, Februalis, and Februlla. On this occasion, amidst a variety of ceremonies, the names of young women were put into a box, from which they were drawn by the men as chance directed. The pastors of the early Christian church, who by every possible means endeavored to eradicate the vestiges of pagan superstitions, and chiefly by some commutations of their forms, substituted, in the present instance, the names of particular saints instead of those of the women, and as the festival of the Lupercalia had commenced about the middle of February, they appear to have chosen St. Valentine's day for celebrating the new feast, because it occurred nearly at the same time. This is, in part, the opinion, of a learned and rational compiler of the 'Lives of the Saints,' the Rev, Alban Butler. It should seem, however, that it was utterly impossible to extirpate altogether any ceremony to which the common people had been much accustomed: a fact which it were easy to prove in tracing the origin of various other popular superstitions.—And accordingly the outline of the ancient ceremonies was preserved, but modified by some adaptation to the Christian system. It is reasonable to suppose that the above practice of choosing mates would gradually become reciprocal in the sexes; and that all persons so chosen would be called Valentines, from the day on which the ceremony took place."—*Exchange.*

TRADITION OF A NATURAL BRIDGE OVER THE COLUMBIA RIVER AT THE CASCADES.—In the bed of the Columbia river, says the Oregon *Statesman*, not far above the Cascades, are numerous trunks of trees rising above the water, and having the appearance of having been there for ages. In places they are so thick, and of such uniform hight, as to resemble piles driven for a wharf. These stand upright, and are firmly planted in the ground. Some of them, we are told, are petrified. It is certain that these trees had their growth on dry land. One conjecture is that a land slide, centuries ago perhaps, precipitated them into the water. That is not improbable, though the adjacent mountains now present few if any evidences of such slide. The Indian tradition is that at the Cascades there was once a natural bridge, or that the chain of mountains was unbroken there, and the waters of the Columbia passed under them through a tunnel; that mounts St. Helens and Rainier got to quarreling and broke down this bridge, filling up the channel, and causing the water to rise above, thus submerging the flat upon which the trees stood, and which now constitutes the bed of the river. It is not impossible that the Columbia may have passed through a natural tunnel some day at the Cascades. And there are certainly indications there of there once having been heavy land slides.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARRY 18, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

ADDRESS

To the Democracy of Washington Territory.

At a meeting of the members of the Democratic Central Committee for Washington Territory, convened in Olympia on the 4th ult., for the purpose of making arrangements for, and deciding upon a time, place, &c., for the holding of the next Territorial Convention, for the nomination of a democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress, the undersigned was deputed to prepare and issue an address to the National Democracy of the Territory, upon matters touching the present welfare of the party, for the perpetuity of the principles of which, all good democrats should feel the most lively emotions and solicitude.—The proceedings of the meeting referred to, will be found in another column, as also the call for the convention in question.

In entering upon the discharge of the duty assigned me, I can but hope that whatever views I may present in connection therewith will meet the approbation of at east a majority of the committee, and prove so far acceptable to the masses of the party, as to entitle them to a cursory if not a careful examination.

Assuming the plurel then, in the name of your committee, we are of opinion that more disturbing, and as yet, perhaps, indefinite elements are taking shape, to be brought into the canvass for the nomination of our next territorial agent in Washington City, than has at any time in our past history been introduced into the struggle for the delegateship; in view of which we would here say in advance, that whoever may be the National Democrat nominated by the Convention in question, be it fairly and legitimately organized and conducted, will receive our warm and united support, and, as we trust, the unanimous endorsement of the democracy of the Territory.

We do not deem it out of place here simply to refer to the fact, that in the first contest, preceding the nomination for the delegateship, sectional feeling between the citizens of Puget Sound and the Columbia river contributed, in some degree, at least, to place the star of Judge LANCASTER in the ascendent. In the second controversy for congressional honors, the uncompromising position taken by the friends of the then late delegate and those of our present one—(the two most prominent candidates before the convention)—resulted in the defeat of both, and the consequent falling of the mantle upon the shoulders of Col. J. PATTON ANDERSON. In the third and last struggle for the coveted position, Gov. STEVENS was the only prominent candidate before the representatives of the party, and hence he was nominated almost unanimously upon the first call of the roll.

At the time our first delegate was elected, no republican party had been organized,—the pulse of the old line whig party had not then ceased to throb. Col. W. H. WALLACE was brought out as the opposition candidate; but the democracy, north and south, rallied around Judge LANCASTER, and secured for him an easy victory. Tenacious of life to the last, in 1855 the members of the old line whig party brought out Judge STRONG as the opposing candidate of Col. ANDERSON for a seat in Congress; but this time the campaign wore the appearance of something more than a mere passive one. The republican party had been organized, the order of know-nothings had been established in different places throughout the Territory, and to insure success it was known that every democrat should be active and vigilant. The party stood firm in the ranks, and Col. A. was triumphantly elected over all opposition—Judge CUSHMAN being the candidate of the third party.

Of the last delegate election, it is needless for us to speak, as but two counties in the Territory gave majorities for the republican candidate, Mr. ABERNETHY; and we refer to this subject only for the purpose of reminding the democracy, that whatever feelings of personal friendship may heretofore have been entertained at different times, by the friends of the respective aspirants, after a nomination had been made, the party, with the exception of a few stragglers and disappointed politicians, marched forward in closed columns, forgiving and forgetting all real or supposed personal grievances, and standing shoulder to shoulder, made a common war upon the opposition, and vindicated the *principles* for which they professed attachment, in the achievment of signal victories for their nominees at each election. Will this state of things continue for the future? or is there not an effort now being made by former professed friends in our ranks to dismember the party and break down its organization?

The struggle for delegate in 1855, terminated the existence in this territory, of the whig party, as such, and the fires that had been kindled and were burning in the knownothing wigwams, in various localities, were extinguished, with the hopes of that organization, when it was ascertained that the democracy had triumphed over all combinations. The members of these then lifeless parties were compelled either to seek an alliance in the democratic ranks or join the republican forces, and from that time onward, until quite recently, these two parties have had the political field to themselves, and have met each other squarely at each subsequent election, albeit the contests have been very unequal in favor of the democracy.

Such is a faint outline of the position of parties since the organization of the Territory, from which it will be observed that the democratic party and organization have maintained their integrity from the *first* until the *last* delegate election.

We now come to the consideration of certain disturbing elements which are likely to be felt, if not take high rank in the controversy for the nomination to which reference has been made. A writer on a recent occasion has very justly remarked, that "when all the places, under whatever government, are filled, it will be found that the *ins*, in point of number, bear no comparison with the *outs*; and hence an unceasing warfare is always kept up by the latter for the obtaining of the places of the former." For near one year—since the unfortunate difference between President BUCHANAN and Senator DOUGLAS on the Kansas question, there has evidently been a steady and fixed determination on the part of the *outs*, claiming to belong to the democracy, to ignore the present administration, create a Douglas movement, and construct a party here whose issue with the democracy would be placed upon the ground of differance that existed between the President and that Senator at the last session of Congress.

Your committee desire to be distinctly understood in the matter of difference referred to. We wholly *ignore* the Kansas issue of the last session of Congress, because it is a matter which in no sense affects the people of this territory, and in the participation of which, they have not the slightest interest; hence we disclaim all right of interference in the settlement of that question, inasmuch as we believe that neither our rights, interests or future well-being are likely to be involved in its final adjudication. Your committee unhesitatingly and most cordially endorse the measures of the administration so far as developed; and taking the past as an earnest for the future, believe that this territory will receive its full share of attention from the Executive and the heads of the several departments.

As to HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, he is no more *especially* before the people of the United States or this territory as a candidate for the next Presidency, than are Hons. D. S. DICKENSON, HUNTER, LANE, SLIDELL, WISE, ORR, or a host of other prominent statesmen belonging to the democratic party. *The present administration does not go out of power for two years yet*, and we can regard it but "a weak devise of the enemy," to undertake the building up of a separate party upon the popularity of that Senator; and we are quite certain he would feel very far from being complimented by the use of his name, did he know that the construction of that party contemplated an alliance with the black republicans for the purpose of breaking down the regular organization here.

Your committee make no war upon Senator DOUGLAS, but on the contrary condemn, in the most unqualified terms, much of the bitterness with which he has been pursued for the last year by a portion of the newspaper press and various speculating politicians. *Neither the press nor the democratic party of this territory are committed against Mr. D.* We admire his ability, his energy and his independence of character; and should he be the nominee of the Charleston convention, we can cheerfully pledge ourselves to the democracy of the Union to give him that support which a territory can alone give—*assert an ardent wish that he may be elected*. It should be borne in mind, however, that Mr. DOUGLAS has just been elected a Senator in Congress for six years, by the Legislature of Illinois; and from an article in a recent number of the Chicago *Times*, (a paper that it is said speaks for him by authority,) the inference is plain that he has decided to serve his own State, and concedes the next Presidential candidate of the Democratic National Convention to the South. We extract as follows:

"There seems to be a great misapprehension in other States, respecting the future course of Senator Douglas; and under this misapprehension we see his name suggested for the Presidency, as the nominee of the Charleston Convention, and as the nominee of a great 'peoples' party,' and of other organizations. We feel authorized in saying that this use of his name is wholly unwarranted. For twenty-five years he has been indentified with the Democracy of Illinois; he has been active in all their struggles, and has been always a laborer in their cause. Their victories have been his, and his triumphs have been theirs. He never has had an aspiration that has not been for their honor and their advantage. He never has had and never will have an aspiration for honors or position unless such honor and position be freely tendered him by the Democratic party. * * *

"He placed his position and honors in the hands of his political friends in Illinois, and they have sustained him. They seek no honors for him outside the Democratic party; nor do they ask support for him from any party that is sectional in its organization, or in its principles. *They do not present him as a Candidate for the nomination at Charleston;* but if any pledge be required as to their fidelity to Democratic nominations, they point to their history, and ask, when did Illinois withhold her vote from the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. Whoever be nominated by the Democratic national Convention will receive the hearty support of the Democracy of Illinois—of whom Senator Douglas is a distinguished member. When the time arrives that the Democratic party shall call upon Illinois for a champion and a leader, then, the Democracy of this State will present the name of Douglas, and he, obedient to their demand, will take the standard and lead the column on to victory."

This will fall like a pall upon the hopes of the abolition party; and your committee now assert the belief that the leading spirits in the DOUGLAS movement here, are the *outs* of the Democratic party, some of whom have been repeatedly repudiated by the people, and who, in revenge for fancied grievance, or neglect, are capable of descending to the basest resorts in order to secure its defeat for the gratification of their purely selfish feelings; and we now predict, (although some of these men are loud in prating about their Democracy,) that should SEWARD, or any other sectional abolitionist be elected to the next Presidency, these same men will be the very first to urge their claims for all the offices here in the gift of the Executive. Anything or everything for office, it is the first step that costs, and that being taken—a half-way ground reached, they expect to be abundantly remunerated in the event of the election of a black republican President in 1860.

It is not a little amusing and refreshing to your committee, as doubtless to the body of our political friends, to hear some of these men assume that they are the legitimate members of the party—that they are the democracy, and "besides them there are none others." If about one dozen active politicians, and a few admirers and supporters of them, (some of both as unscrupulous as the most corrupt could desire to consort with, and treacherous as ropes of sand,) comprise *the* Democratic party of the Territory, then we are frank to confess that we do not belong to *that* organization; but such is not the case, and we have no fears that they will be able to make any serious innovations upon the body of the democratic masses. If it be their design quietly to withdraw from our ranks, and with the aid of the Republicans, organize a DOUGLAS party, of course no one will find fault with such a course; but for the past two or three years they have evinced a determination of seizing upon the organization, Territorial, and throughout the several counties as it were, by *force*—of endeavoring, when outnumbered, to bully, overawe, and override the will of the people in primary and county conventions, for the attainment of their own personal ends; and if it be their purpose to *intrude, with their Republican fusion friends*, into the county meetings which are hereafter to be holden, in the hope of procuring *mongrel* delegates to the Territorial Convention, the Democracy will most solemnly protest against such an arrangement. We cannot permit the Douglas wing of the Black Republican party to fuse with the regular SEWARD-GREELYITES, and in common with all the "odds and ends" of the disaffected, come into our primary meetings and nominate our delegates. The fact is becoming quite apparent that this new combination—this fusion of the disaffected *outs* with the Republican leaders, wish to appropriate our creed, control the party, and claim the credit of the wise policy of government which the Democratic party has established. They contemplate not only to walk into our house, but they wish to turn the original proprietors out of doors. Now they are welcome to a seat at our fireside and a seat at our board, provided they come in a sincere and honest spirit. There is nothing exclusive in *true* Democracy, and our gates are open to all who come to unite with us in a friendly purpose. But we cannot permit ourselves to be driven from under the roof which has sheltered us so long to give place to strangers and intruders. Our political creed is the same for which the Democratic party contended in the days of JEFFERSON and JACKSON. It is the same at all times, and in every age. It is unchanged and unchangeable, being based upon the Constitution and incorporated into the foundation of our government. The vicissitudes of fortune, the certainty of defeat, or the prospect of victory, produces no change in our principles, no abatement in the zeal with which we advocate them. They have survived all the mutations of parties and political leaders; they have outlined the opposition of their enemies and the treachery of professed friends. Our party is not linked with the fortunes of men, however great and distinguished. Its principles live in the hearts of the people, and its destinies are committed to their keeping. The men whom we elect to office are the mere organs through which the people assert their rights and announce their wishes, and when they desert the doctrines which they were chosen to carry out, they are discarded as useless and unworthy, and the party still marches forward to accomplish its high destiny without turning from its path to win back the wanderer or avoid his hostility or opposition. Such being our creed, and such being the position of parties here, we doubt not but that the Democracy will see to it in each county, that bolters, disturbing fusionists, and Black Republicans, be kept out of our primary assemblages. Let the sturdy Democracy control their own meetings; and if afterwards they fail to secure the nominee of their choice, they will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that they did not solicit aid from a fusion of the "odds and ends," for the attainment of that object.

Fellow Democrats, your committee would call your attention to the fact that the opposition have repeatedly charged upon us that a considerable section of the Democracy is a *personal* party—wedded, irretrievably, to the fortunes of our present delegate in Congress. Whatever of truth there may be in this, the limits of this address will not permit us to go into an investigation of the cause, or the circumstances attending its origin. It is sufficient for our purpose at this time to say that *we deny the existence of such a party in the Democratic ranks, disconnected from principle, unless it be amongst those who have banded together in a solemn covenant, and sworn that he should not be returned, if they could prevent it.* If there is a STEVENS and anti-STEVENS party in the Territory, they were breathed into existence, or at least took definite shape during the progress of the Indian war of 1855-'6, and up to the present time, the former have but been resisting the aggressions of the latter. Your committee peremptorily *ignore* all personal parties in politics, inasmuch as personal preferences constitute no portion of our creed. We deny that any man or set of men have anything like a pre-emption right upon the party, and hold that a man may be a Democrat without being anybody's man. Our experience has been that demoralization and defeat sooner or later overtake all purely personal parties in politics. With a steadfast adherence to the *principles and usages* of the party leaving rival aspirants for place on a common and equitable level to fight their own battles, and stand or fall by their own acts, or by the course of policy marked out by themselves, the masses will not fail to make use of a wise discrimination in their choice of such members thereof for public servants as will best promote the public good. The idea that the Democratic party belongs to this or that class of politicians—to this or that leader, is a libel upon its name, and an insult to the masses who compose it. Our views on this subject are fully and concisely expressed in the following extract from an article which appeared in the Richmond *South* a short time prior to the assembling of the Democratic State Convention in Virginia:

"It is still more irrational to talk of parcelling out the Virginia Democracy among this and that aspiring leader. They are exclusively concerned for the triumph of principles, and they care nothing for men except as instruments for the attainment of their objects in the policy of government. A schism of the shells is impossible among the Democracy of this State. They are the property of no individual. Senator Hunter was his special admirers; Governor Wise has his particular friends; but the Virginia Democracy are neither Hunter men nor Wise men. Some prefer Mr. Letcher for Governor, while others prefer Mr. Faulkner; but it is a difference which a convention will adjust with an exclusive reference to the interests of the party. These partialities are inevitable, but they need result in no detriment to the Democracy. It matters not with how much zeal a partizan may urge the claims of a particular aspirant, so that nothing be derogated from the just pretensions of another. When, however, the interests of one man are attempted to be promoted at the expense of a rival's reputation, and Democrats are precipitated into a scandalous contest over personal issues, then is there reason to apprehend the ruin of the party."

In connection with the above, we would say, that we doubt not but that the Richmond *South*, would fully concur with us in the suggestion that where quite a number of political aspirants for the same place, conspire together for the purpose of breaking down and causing the political ruin of *one man* who may stand prominently in their way of preferment, that such a contest would be equally scandalous, and calculated to prove equally ruinous to the party.

Democrats of Washington, allow us again to congratulate you upon the fact that at each general election since the organization of the territory you have fought the opposition upon principle, under various names and phases assumed by them, and have come off ever victorious. Let the memories of bye-gone days arouse you to the importance of the conflict which is to take place on the 16th day of May next, for we are most assuredly of opinion that a well drilled and disciplined organization will be prepared to meet, and if possible thwart your choice of delegates, and disappoint your will and wishes as to the nominee. Let the masses of the party everywhere turn out to the primary assemblages. Let the Central Committee for each county send out their couriers in all directions, as the Highlanders in their gatherings were wont to do with the expressive message—

"The muster place is Lanerick mead,
Speed forth the signal, clansmen speed."

Unlike the opposition, who seek, in matters of political management, to concentrate and control everything as a chosen few shall determine, we desire the largest possible expression of popular sentiment; yet in so doing we would again caution our political friends against permitting disaffected or *bolting* Democrats bringing *the Republican party* into the "household of the faithful" for the purpose of giving direction to their primary or county conventions. Believing that a coalition has, or is about being formed between the leaders of the Republican party, and the *outs*, the "odds and ends" and the disaffected of all other organizations that have ever had an existence here, the present is a most appropriate time to counsel and urge an arousing of the old Democratic guard to a sleepless vigilance. Call your county conventions early, and nominate as delegates none but such as are known to be true and tried Democrats, and who will be certain to attend. We have a just reason to expect that a nomination will be made for delegate to Congress under the councils of the true hearted Democracy—men who can give a reason for their attachment to the Democratic faith—men who, had they been on the theatre of action at the time, would have stood by JACKSON in his darkest days when malignity tracked him, and the moneyed power even threatened revolution—men who *now* are not summer politicians, but nurtured in the storms of the past politics of the nation. Let Puget Sound, the Columbia river, the coast, and all sections of the interior, come up to the convention, divested of all sectional prejudices; and let the convention exemplify to the territory for all time to come that the *real* democracy are neither afraid or ashamed to show their hands and avow their principles; that they court the light, and invite investigation; and finally, that they will make such a nomination as will prove acceptable to the party, and one upon whom all can unite and elect, without the shadow of a shade of doubt.

JAMES. W. WILEY,
Chairman Dem. Cent. Com. for Washington Territory.

February 22d.

Tuesday next will be the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the birth day of GEORGE WASHINGTON. Its recurrence is well calculated to make us seriously ponder whether, as a nation, we are advancing or retrograding. Is the Republic stronger and better with time, or has its virtue declined since the soul he breathed into it is no longer sustained by his presence?

We are apt to look back upon the "old times" as the best and the purest. In the individual case, the regretful reminiscence is doubtless generally well founded. Few or none of us have escaped, as we have advanced in life, the bruises which come from the earthly struggle, the pollution which comes with each fall on earth's slippery pathways. Hence, most naturally, the unselfish innocence of childhood seems to the eye of Memory an oasis in the desert, and we sigh for the "*good* old times," when, pure ourselves, we deemed all others so. Hood, the poet, beautifully expresses it in the lines:

"I remember, I remember
The fir-trees, dark and high—
I used to think their slender tops
Were *close against the sky*;
It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy
To *know I'm further off from Heaven*
Than when I was a boy."

But it by no means follows that these "good old times" were really any better or purer than the times we now live in. We know the world better—we are not deceived by illusions—we look at it as it *is*. That's all.

So, too, in a political aspect. What there is of selfishness, of venality, of unpatriotic baseness, we of this time see and know. We look into the mirror of History, and we see only the outlines of the good, the great, and the noble—we contemplate only the grandeur of their patriotism. Yet, that in those same "old times," there was much of mean selfishness, much of ignoble jealousy, much of all that disfigures the republicanism of our own day, is indubitable. Arnold bartered away the liberties of his country, and WASHINGTON himself was the object of as constant and as bitter calumny as has been poured out upon the head of any of the later Presidents.

Instituting a comparison between now and fifty years ago,—taking the political condition of the country then and now—and we are inclined to think we have good ground to be well satisfied. The authority of the Government is more fixed and stable, the laws are more widely and generally known, the principles upon which it rests more thoroughly understood. In no very salient or important particular have we widely departed from the maxims of WASHINGTON. On the whole, the Republic of to-day is not unworthy of his august character, and may well challenge for him the admiration of the world as its Great Founder.

Nevertheless, we could well desire to see a more frequent and intimate reference among our people to the sentiments and the principles of WASHINGTON, as guides for our political action. They are the essence of consummate wisdom—and as long as we continue to be imbued with them, the Republic will be indistructible.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL.—A Fancy Dress Ball will be given at the Capitol on Tuesday evening next, the 22d inst. We hear of a large number of ladies and gentlemen who intend to appear on that evening in fancy costume. J. RANDOLPH SANBURN and LEWIS M. HUSON, the excellent and popular violinists, have been secured for the occasion. Prof. BACH, whose qualifications as a guitar player are well and favorably known, will accompany them.

GEN. HARNEY.—A few weeks since the Puget Sound *Herald* undertook to throw into ridicule the comments we thought proper to make in reference to the able and patriotic letter addressed by Gen. HARNEY to Acting-Gov. MASON, in response to resolutions of the Legislature, complimentary of that gallant officer. The *Herald* containing the article in question is not at hand; and if there was any *point* to the criticism, we have entirely forgotten it. We would reply, in general terms, that we regard Gen. HARNEY as not only one of the most eminent military chieftains of the age, but believe that he is also endowed with intelligent and enlarged views of practical statesmanship. His reputation belongs to his country, and traduction through the columns of the *Herald*, from subordinates, hangers-on or retainers around military posts, will but create for the authors contempt and derision. Gen. HARNEY is a strict disciplinarian; and whilst he is ever ready to do his own duty to the service and his country well and promptly, he is equally exacting upon the subordinates under his command; hence it is but natural that he should incur the general displeasure of the "feather bed" wing of the army. To all such, Gen. WOOL, or any other commanding officer, who, in an Indian campaign would allow them to go into winter quarters at their own request, and do as they might please generally, would be their *beau ideal* of a military chieftain."

THEATRE IN OLYMPIA.—Are we not becoming quite a community? For the first time in our yet brief history we have been visited by a real, live theatrical company. No runaway Sandwich Island concert serenaders, or "slight of hand," or "phantazmagora" illusion, but the "CHAPMAN FAMILY," and "TAYLOR BROTHERS," have been dealing out comedy and farce to crowded houses at the Washington Hotel, and delighting their audiences with songs, dances, duetts, solos, burlesque extravaganzas, &c., &c. On Tuesday evening we had the "Young Widow," and the "Limerick Boy," on Wednesday, they gave us "A Husband at Sight" and "The Lottery Ticket;" on Thursday they *did* "The Enraged Politician" and the "Artful Dodger"—done "*brown*" we are told, and to-night we are to have——*something else.* Let all turn out and see it.

This will do to commence with. We will not be many years behind our Portland cotemporaries, in having a regular *built* Theatre of our own to blow about. To-morrow evening they give their last performance here, for the present; after which the citizens of Steilacoom and other places on the Sound, may prepare for a rich entertainment.

☞ For the past week and more, the weather in this neighborhood has been a very "peculiar institution." It has been in part as severe, indeed, all things considered, as any we have had this winter. Considerable snow has fallen—in some localities it is reputed at the depth of 10 inches.—Should this be true, stock must suffer very considerably. There is one consolation, however, and that is, that at this season of the year the covering of the ground by snow must be of short duration, and ere our next issue we doubt not but that it will have entirely disappeared.

FROM THE MINES.—Mr. JACOB CROLL, of this county, arrived here on the last trip of the *Constitution*, direct from Puget Sound Bar, Fraser river. He had remained there constantly from the time he first commenced prospecting. Up to the time he left, he represents that the miners were unable to work, (since the commencement of winter), more than about one-fourth of the time. A portion of the time, the weather was very severe—the river having been frozen over three several times. Provisions were plenty, and no suffering on that score was experienced on the bar. Messrs. HARTSOCK, KIRTLEY, MERCER, BILLINGS, HICKS, and others of our citizens are there, where they will remain until spring opens to give them an opportunity to wash out their claims thoroughly. The health of the bar was good. Mr. CROLL says the bed rock had been reached there, and it was found to be entirely bare of gold. He says that the miners are generally in good spirits, and expect to make a good thing of it before the spring freshet. Many are preparing to go up the river, above the forks, as reports from that quarter recently, are quite incouraging. When Mr. C. left, the weather was growing milder and the miners were preparing to go regularly to work again.

THANKS.—We are under obligations to Mr. WM. N. AYRES of this place for files of late San Francisco papers; and also, to Capt. J. D. FOWLER, of Port Townsend, for a bundle of valuable Atlantic city papers, brought by the steamer *Northerner*, on her last trip.

"YELM JIM."—This Indian, who was one of the most daring spirits in the late Indian war, and who is charged with complicity in the murder of WHITE and NORTHCRAFT, has been arrested, and is now in charge of the Indian authorities at the Squaxon reservation. He evinces a willingness to stand his trial. Nelson is still at large—being the only remaining prominent hostile on this side of the mountains that has not been taken.

Shipping Items, Etc.—The U. S. M. steamer *Constitution*—Gove—arrived at her wharf on Saturday last, with mails and passengers from Semiahmoo *via* Victoria.

The *Pacific*—Patterson—had arrived from and sailed for San Francisco, two days previous to the *Northerner*. She brought forty-two passengers for Victoria.

In port at Victoria, bound north, steamer *Labouchiere*, bark *Princess Royal* and steamer *Otter*. Am. bark *D. M. Hall*, from San Francisco, to load at Port Orchard.

At Port Gamble, bark *Young Greek*, from San Francisco, to load for Valparaiso.

The captain of the *Young Greek* reports having fallen in with, off Mendocino, a part of the wreck of the bark *America*, which vessel left Port Townsend some 35 days since with lumber for San Francisco.

☞ At John Scott & Co.'s store, Tum-water, will be found an extensive and excellent stock of goods, selected with a peculiar reference to the wants of the Territory, and adapted to the demands of the season. Scott is a clever and fair man to deal with, so give him a call and examine for yourselves.

☞ Mr. Wm. G. Dunlap, of this place, has also branched out under pressure of a heavy stock of merchandise, and can supply the country trade with almost anything that may be called for. ☞ See their advertisements on the next page.

We learn from the *Statesman* that Indian Agent Metcalf, of the Selitz agency, has given information to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs of a "free fight" which recently took place between two bands under his charge, in which five were killed and twelve wounded. Also, that the Tootoonays and Rogue river Indians have had another fight, in which three of the latter were killed, and one of the former dangerously wounded.

A Convention of Bee Raisers of Oregon and Washington, was to have assembled at Oregon City on Wednesday of this week. The object of the convention was for the purpose of "an interchange of views in regard to the proper mode of treatment of the bee, and to establish a uniform price." The introduction of bees into Oregon has proved quite successful, and the price of hives range from $125 to $150.

LATEST NEWS PER NORTHERNER.

Gen. Harney's Policy Approved by the War Department.

Introduction of important Bills and Resolutions relative to Washington Territory.

A press of private business for the last two weeks, has prevented us from entering into a close examination as to the character or importance of the news brought by the last mail steamer from San Francisco. In the Oregon *Standard*, however, of Feb. 9th, we discover what we take to be the marrow of the news received, as far as the people of this section of country feel an interest, and hence we transfer a portion of the condensation to our columns. It will be observed that the delegate in Congress for this territory, Gov. Stevens, is at his post, as usual, busied in the introduction and advocacy of measures for the advancement of the interests of the territory and benefit of the people he represents.

Washington Territory.

Hon. I. I. Stevens, of Washington, introduced the following bills and resolutions in the House, December 23d:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Territories be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Organic Act establishing Territorial governments for New Mexico and Washington, so that the number of members in each of the two branches of the Legislative Assemblies shall be equal to the number provided for in section four of the act approved March 3, 1859, to establish the Territorial government of Minnesota.

The resolution was considered and passed.

A bill to provide for a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory, and additional Indian agents; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Bills of the following titles; which were severally read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill for the construction of military roads in the Territory of Washington; and

A bill for the completion of military roads in the Territory of Washington.

A bill to make additional appropriations for the completion of the Public Buildings in Washington Territory; which was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Territories.

A bill for the relief of Elias Yulee, late Receiver of the Land Office in Washington Territory; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The following resolutions, which were read, considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the House detailed plans and estimates for the defense of Puget Sound and the entrance of the Columbia river.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a navy-yard and naval depot on Puget Sound.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation of money for the construction of a marine hospital for Puget Sound.

The late order of General Harney, throwing open the country east of the Cascade mountains to settlement, and annulling the order from the Indian Office here, excluding settlers, meets the entire approval of the Secretary of War, although the Interior Department takes it in high dudgeon. This is one of the conflicts growing out of the bad policy of separating the office of Indian Affairs from that of the War Department. General Lane and Governor Stevens both approve the course of General Harney, and think it the wisest course of policy yet adopted in that region.

Washington, Dec. 31st, 1858.—Mr. Nugent, special agent of the United States to the Fraser river region, arrived here last evening, having come from California by the Tehauntepec route. He called on the President and Secretary of State and gave full information.

Oregon.

No action has yet been taken on the subject of the organization of new territories, or the admission of Oregon and Kansas as States. It is understood now that there is a majority of the Committee on Territories in favor of reporting a bill for the admission of Oregon, Mr. Smith, of Va., having withdrawn from the negative side of that question in committee, and having, though unwillingly, consented to take the affirmative side. The question will open upon the Kansas matter again, and therefore the most prudent course would be not to report the Oregon bill. Numerous propositions have been introduced in the House for the organization of the new territories of Nevada, Arizona, Dacotah and Ontonagon; and we see that the people in the gold mining region of Kansas and Nebraska have elected a delegate to go to Washington and urge on Congress the necessity of organizing that region into a separate territory.

California Intelligence.

The Legislature of California has passed a resolution asking Senator Broderick to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Mandeville has been re-appointed Surveyor General, and Weller, Postmaster of San Francisco, has been confirmed.

Michael Murray was hung at Downieville on the 21st of January, for the murder of Dan. Sweeney.

A severe gale visited San Francisco, and great injury was done to the shipping in the harbor.

The steamer *Pacific* left San Francisco for Portland on the 24th ult. In coming out of Crescent City harbor, she struck a sunken rock, and was obliged to put back to San Francisco. An examination of the injury received showed it to be very slight.

A man named Gilman, whose wife procured a divorce from him in Oregon, shot two men recently in San Francisco, in consequence of some difficulty concerning the woman. One of the wounded men was hit accidentally, and his recovery was considered doubtful.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of Washington Territory.

In pursuance of notice previously given, the Democratic Central Committee of Washington Territory, assembled in the town of Olympia, on the 4th day of January, 1859. Present—James W. Wiley, Hon. Ed. C. Fitzhugh and Frank Matthias—members regularly elected at the Territorial Convention of 1857.

On motion, J. W. Wiley was appointed to the chair; after which

Mr. J. D. Biles presented a proxy, executed by Mr. P. A'hern of Clarke county, one of the members of the Committee.

The reading of the credential being called for,

On motion of Judge Fitzhugh, Mr. J. D. Biles was admitted as a member by proxy.

Mr. John Catlin then presented a proxy, executed by Seth Catlin, Esq., of Cowlitz county; and upon the reading of which being demanded,

On motion, Mr. John Catlin was admitted as a member by proxy.

On motion of Mr. Mathias, J. D. Biles was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Ed. C. Fitzhugh, the town of Olympia was designated as the place for the holding of the next Territorial Democratic Convention.

On motion of Mr. Catlin, the 3d Monday in May 1859, was designated as the time for said Convention to assemble, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress, and for the dispatch of such other business as may be legitimately brought before the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Mathias, it was unanimously agreed upon, that the basis of representation in the coming Convention shall be two delegates for each member of the House of Representatives, throughout the several counties of the territory, as per apportionment.

On motion of Judge Fitzhugh, Mr. J. W. Wiley was delegated, on behalf of the Central Committee, to prepare and issue an address to the National Democracy of the Territory of Washington.

On motion of Mr. Catlin, it was ordered that the proceedings of the Committee be furnished to the editor of the Pioneer and Democrat," with a request that the same be published.

On motion, adjourned.

JAMES W. WILEY,
Chairman.

J. D. Biles, *Secretary.*

News from Oregon.

Under the head of "The War Debt," we find the following paragraph in the Oregon *Standard* of Feb. 9th:

"From the Congressional reports nothing can be gleaned respecting our War Debt. A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, who seems to be well posted, says that Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, who has the papers in charge, would be ready in a few days from date of his letter, to present the documents before Congress. But he adds the unpleasant supposition, that they will not be passed on this session. There is a rumor afloat here, that Mr. Faulkner and the Committee had resolved to cut down the amount claimed, one-third; but a careful search in our exchanges fails to discover whence such a rumor could have originated. At any rate, we don't believe it. It will be a great hardship if this just debt is not provided for during this session, and had we not full confidence in the zeal of our Delegate at Washington, would suggest to him that he strive yet more ardently for speedy action upon it."

Should the payment of the Indian war debt of these territories not be provided for at this session, (and the probabilities are now very strong against such a hope,) the people of this territory will certainly charge neither Gov. Stevens or Gen. Lane, with any inattention concerning this very important matter; for we feel quite certain that no two men in the world could have worked harder or more assiduously for its final and satisfactory adjustment.

From the same paper we learn that Gen. A. L. Lovejoy, of Oregon City, has received the appointment of Receiver in the Land Office for the upper district of Oregon, vice James Guthrie, Jr., resigned. Also, that Gen. Parmer had arrived in Portland, direct from the Fraser river mines, looking exceedingly robust and harty. That a new paper has been started at Corvallis, Oregon, by T. H. B. Odeneal, Esq., called the *Democratic Crisis*. That the steamship *Cortes* is withdrawn from the route between San Francisco and Portland, and in connection with other steamers belonging to Capt. C. K. Garrison & Co., will soon take her place in the opposition line between San Francisco and Panama. And that an iron mine has been discovered near Chehalem Valley, about 13 miles from Portland, which promises to yield a rich supply of superior ore.

We observe by the *Statesman* of the 8th inst., that the Democratic Territorial Convention of Oregon will assemble at Salem, on the 20th day of April next, for the purpose of nominating a *representative* to Congress, provided Oregon is admitted into the Union as a State at this session of Congress;—otherwise the nomination will be for *delegate*. In urging a full attendance at the Convention the *Statesman* uses the following very appropriate language:

"We trust the masses will come up to this convention, and perform their own work. Let the party be preserved from the influence of personal organizations, and from divisions into *hostile sections*, either *for* or *against* any man, or class of men. (And the latter are an inevitable sequence of the former, and *sure* to follow them, &c.)"

The *Statesman* of the same date is informed that some two hundred English half breeds, from the Red River country, are camped in the Courtenay country, east of the Cascades, having been stopped there by the heavy snows, which rendered the mountains impassable, and that they will proceed to their destination as soon as the season will permit.

The *Statesman* says that up to last winter not more than six or eight divorce bills had been granted by the Oregon Legislature;—that last winter, *eighteen* were granted—that *thirty-three* were passed at this winter's session, and that, "judging by this ratio of increase, the number next year, provided we have another session of the Assembly, will be about *sixty*."

That paper contains the following incident, which we regard as rather a sharp reproof of the loose manner in which the Legislature of our sister Territory have been dissolving the bond of matrimony. At the late session of the Legislature it seems that Elijah Dodson, of Yamhill county, was an applicant for divorce; and that a bill in compliance with his petition had passed the Council; but before action was had upon it in the House Mr. Steward, the Yamhill Councilman, received the following letter:

At Home, Yamhill County.

Dear Sir:—After my best respects, I wish to inform you that my old woman has returned and I have found her all right, and if our petition has not been taken up, be so good as not to take it up, and not proceed any further without my order.

Yours Respectfully,
ELIJAH and SARAH DODSON.

After the letter was read in the House, some of the members advocated the passage of the bill "as a rebuke to the spirit of trifling the House had manifested respecting divorces;" that "if the parties didn't like living apart it wouldn't cost them more than five minutes time, and ten dollars in money, to get married again." A motion to lay the bill on the table prevailed, yeas 14, nays 11.

Fond of Change.—The *Statesman* says that a lady who obtained a divorce from her husband on the 18th ult., married again on the 19th.—*Standard*.

And one lady who obtained a divorce a few years ago, and married on the following day, obtained another at the recent session of the Legislature, and married a day or two after.—*Statesman, Feb. 8th.*

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

To the Democracy of Washington Territory.

By authority vested in the Democratic Central Committee for Washington Territory, delegated to them by the Territorial Convention assembled at Drew's Mill, Cowlitz county, on the 11th day of May, 1857—said Committee have designated.

Monday, the Sixteenth Day of May Next,

As the time, and OLYMPIA as the place for the meeting of the Territorial Convention, for the nomination of a Democratic Candidate for Delegate to Congress.

The basis of representation will conform with that of the last Convention—being two delegates for each member of the House of Representatives, in accordance with the provisions of "An act to apportion the representation in the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory"—passed January 30th, 1858. According to that apportionment, the House of Representatives consists of 30 members, and consequently 60 delegates will be entitled to seats in the coming Convention, from the respective counties, as follows:

Skamania	shall be entitled to		2
Walla-walla	"	"	2
Clarke	"	"	10
Cowlitz and Walkiakum	"	"	4
Pacific	shall be entitled to		2
Chehalis	"	"	2
Lewis	"	"	4
Thurston	"	"	13
Sawamish	"	"	2
Pierce	"	"	6
King	"	"	2
Kitsap	"	"	4
Island	"	"	2
Whatcom	"	"	2
Jefferson	"	"	2
Clalm	"	"	2
Total,			60

The majority of the committee recommend, that at the primary meetings of the members of the party in the different counties throughout the Territory, for the selection of delegates to attend the Convention, each voter place upon the back of his ticket, (in all cases where delegates are chosen by ballot,) the name of the person he would prefer to have nominated for Delegate to Congress.

The committee would respectfully and earnestly urge upon the Democracy of the Territory the importance of prompt attention and response to this call, in the selection of the full number of such delegates as will be certain to attend the Convention.

Respectfully,
JAMES W. WILEY, Ch'n.
FRANK MATHIAS,
E. C. FITZHUGH,
SETH CATLIN,
P. A'HERN.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1858.

Special Central and Corresponding Committees.

At two several meetings of the Democratic members of the Legislature, held in Olympia on the 29th and 31st January, for the purpose of taking measures for more thoroughly organizing the Democratic party throughout the Territory, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Democracy of our Territory are about to enter upon one of the most important political contests that has ever taken place therein—a contest upon the success of which will depend the supremacy of the Democratic party in the Territory:

And Whereas, It is too evident that there are those among us, pretending to be Democrats, who prefer self aggrandizement and the accomplishment of their own selfish views to the success of the party, and of Democratic principles; and to accomplish these ends that they are disposed to break down all of those rules and usages which have heretofore held the party together, and enabled it to win glorious victories at every election.

For the purpose, therefore, of fully organizing the Democratic party throughout the Territory,

Be it Resolved, That a Central Committee of three be appointed by this meeting, whose duty it shall be to receive and if necessary to answer all communications that may be addressed to it by such persons as may be appointed by this meeting, as corresponding committees throughout the different counties in the Territory, upon matters concerning the welfare and success of the Democratic party.

In accordance with the above resolution, Messrs. W. W. Miller, James W. Wiley, and Dr. G. K. Willard were appointed the special Central Committee.

The following Corresponding Committees were then appointed for the different counties, as follows:

For Walla-walla—Messrs. A. H. Roble, A. J. Cain and Col. Craig.

Spokane—Messrs. Benjamin F. Yantis and John Owen.

Skamania—G. Naggs and P. Bradford.

Clarke—D. R. Fales, S. B. Curtis, H. J. G. Maxon, Wm. P. Horton, Guy Haydea, C. S. Irby, John Simmons, Lloyd Brooks, Hiram Field, Capt. Fairchilds, and T. J. Fletcher.

Cowlitz—John Catlin, C. La Du, Henry Jackson, Bennett Cresey, Capt. Wm. Bratton, and Frederic Schanhabt.

Wahkiakum—Charles McCall and William Strong.

Pacific—John Crenilin, Jr., J. A. Clark, H. K. Stevens, and John Briscoe.

Chehalis—John Giesey, Solomon Soule, Sidney S. Ford, Jr., J. S. M. Van Cleave, and Samuel Woodard.

Lewis—C. C. Pagett, James Phillips, John C. Cochrane, and Turner K. Roundtree.

Thurston—B. L. Henness, George Brail, Thomas W. Glasgow, Oliver Shend, James Longmyre, J. M. Hawk, Andrew Chambers, Joseph W. White, S. S. Ford, Sen., and Asher Sargent.

Sawamish—Wm. M. Morrow, C. W. Swindall, W. T. O'Harror, and M. T. Simmons.

Pierce—J. S. Jaquith, John Rigney, Thos. Dean, Warren Gove, E. A. Light, A. F. Byrd, and W. H. Wood.

King—Frank Mathias, C. C. Lewis, C. C. Terry, and Joseph Foster.

Kitsap—J. A. Page and Mr. Walker.

Jefferson—M. H. Frost, E. S. Fowler, Dr. McCurdy, and J. J. H. Van Bokkelen.

Island—C. C. Phillips, W. R. Bailey, Ed. Barrington, N. Hill, and R. C. Fay.

Whatcom—J. A. Tennant, B. F. Shaw, E. C. Fitzhugh, C. C. Vail, and Henry Roeder.

Clalm—B. J. Madison, C. L. Strong, and D. R. Brownfield.

The Corresponding Committee of each county is respectfully invited to communicate freely with both the regular Territorial Central Committee and the Special Central Committee as above constituted, and amongst themselves, any and all matters of importance touching the welfare of the party, bearing upon the approaching election for members of the Legislature and Delegate to Congress.

DIED,

In St. Joseph's Hospital, Vancouver, W. T., on the 11th inst., ELIZABETH HALL, daughter of Washington Hall, aged about 8 years.

New Advertisements.

FOR SEMIAHMOO, VICTORIA, AND ALL THE INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE U. S. M. STEAMER
CONSTITUTION,
A. B. GOVE, Commander,

Will leave Olympia Wharf for Semiahmoo, Victoria, and all the intermediate ports, every

Monday at 12 M.

The *Constitution* has been thoroughly overhauled, and is now in excellent order. No steamer on the coast can offer the same facilities for the conveyance of stock, cattle being completely sheltered.

For freight or passage, apply to the Purser on board, or to the

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Feb. 10, 1859. 13

WM. G. DUNLAP

Takes this method of informing the public, that having bought out the interest of E. H. Wilson in the late firm of Wilson & Dunlap, he will continue the business on his own account from and after this date at the old stand on the corner of

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

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

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

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

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

G. FORD'S
PHOTOGRAPH AND AMBROTYPE ROOMS

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE PACIFIC HOUSE,

OLYMPIA.

Pictures taken in all the latest styles.

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

G. FORD.

Olympia, Feb. 10th, 1859. 12tf

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the publication of the Pioneer and Democrat, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of parties.

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

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

EDWARD FURSTE,
JAMES W. WILEY.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 17, 1859. 3w13

D. PHILLIPS & SON.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the public that they have formed a co-partnership under the above style, and that they will transact business at the old stand of Phillips, Horton & Co., where we will be pleased to see our old friends and customers.

DAVID PHILLIPS,
D. L. PHILLIPS.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1859. 3w13

HO! HO!! FARMERS!!!

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

Now is the Time to Get Your Wagons Cheap.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just received a shipment of WAGONS from the States; also another lot to arrive about the first of March, with which is a quantity of steel Plows, Harrow Teeth, and steel pointed iron Wedges.

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

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

Repairing done on short notice.

☞ None but the best workmen kept in employ.

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

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

Dr. L. having permanently located on Puget Sound, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to perform all necessary operation on Teeth in the most scientific manner.

Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold or Silver plate, from a single tooth to a full set.

TEETH INSERTED ON HEALTHY ROOTS.

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Tooth-ache effectually cured without pain.

Teeth extracted in the most careful manner. Chloroform or Ether given if desired.

N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.

Dr. L. is now stopping in Olympia, where he will remain until Feb. 15th, when he will visit the following places, viz: Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Teekalet, Port Townsend, Whidby's Island.

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

Jan. 14, 1859. 8tf

TAKE NOTICE.

All Whom it May Concern.

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

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 2m12

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of WM. G. DUNLAP in our firm at San Francisco ceases on and after the 15th inst.

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

FRENCH, WILSON & Co.,
San Francisco.

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

PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

The Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute will be reopened next Monday, 9 o'clock, A. M., (Feb. 14) in the building formerly occupied by the Surveyor General, by T. M. Gatch and Lady. Mr. Gatch is a graduate of one of our eastern colleges, and has been connected for some time with the University of the Pacific, in California, as Professor.

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

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

TERMS OF TUITION.

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

Incidental expenses added.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 1m12

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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

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

Fort Simcoe, W. T., Dec. 31, 1858. 4w12

NEW STORE
AND
NEW FIRM
AT
TUM WATER!

John Scott & Co. take this method of informing their friends that they have opened the store formerly occupied by E. H. WILSON at Tum Water.

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

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

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

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

TUM WATER
SAW MILL.

The undersigned having rented the above Mill, is now prepared to furnish bills of Lumber at the lowest cash prices. Apply to C. Crosby, or to

HUGH GALEN.

Tum Water, Feb. 4, 1859. 1m11

WM. WRIGHT,

MANUFACTURER OF

SADDLES AND HARNESS,

AND DEALER IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY

HARNESS;

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS'

SADDLES;

PACK SADDLES

--AND--

SADDLE TREES;

SADDLE BAGS

--AND--

WALLETS;

GIRTHS AND SURCINGLES;

BLOCK AND BENT

STIRRUPS;

HALTERS,

BRIDLES,

MARTINGALES,

WHIPS,

SPURS,

CURRY COMBS,

HORSE CARDS AND BRUSHES,

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

PUGET SOUND

DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building, Main St.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

G. K. Willard. Ruth Willard.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

(For Medicinal purposes only.)

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

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

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

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

CUMMING'S TOILET SETS, BALM 1000 FLOWers, Shaving Soaps, Wash Balls, Toilet Soaps, Razie's Cologne, and Lumbia's Extracts, can always be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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

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

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

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

SANDS' AND GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK, Townsend's, Corbett's, Shaker's and Bull's Sarsaparilla, constantly on hand at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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

PAINTS--ASSORTED COLORS--PAINT, VARnish and Whitewash Brushes, Graining Tools, Diamonds, Sand Paper, Gold Leaf, Bronze, Putty, Window Glass and Sash, at the lowest rates, by G. K. WILLARD & SON.

Commerce of the Pacific.

The great commerce which is now about springing into existence on either shore of the North Pacific, the New York *Herald* says, must come into the hands of the Americans and Russians. On either shore each of those nations is founding an empire. Our Pacific States have not yet come even into the gristle, while the Russian Territories on the Amoor are still in the germ. We have been working away quietly here in New York for the past two or three years, to give both communities a start, and it has been done. We shall soon have the fourth route opened between us and San Francisco; we have sent out steamers, machinery for foundries, and traps innumerable to the Amoor, and in a couple of years the whole thing will be under way, including a railroad to the western shore of the continent. A great fuss has been made over the progress that has been attained in ocean steam navigation on the Atlantic. But all that we have done here is only an apprenticeship to the great labor we have to perform on the Pacific.—That ocean is to be the true scene of the empire of steam, and we of the United States have to rule it.

Across its broad surface, dotted everywhere with islands for ports of call, the winds blow with a regularity of direction that precludes competition between sailing vessels and steamers. There the interchanges between the civilized world and five hundred millions of Asiatics have to be transported. New cities will spring up everywhere—new sources of trade will be opened that will far surpass the limited exchanges of nations with a similarity of production and industry, lying upon the shores of the Atlantic. This is already foreseen, and everywhere the great search now prosecuted in those regions is for coal, which is the parent of steam. In this empire of trade Americans must rule. Their proximity, their indomitable enterprise, their fertility of resources, their adaptibility to the material circumstances that surround them, their freedom from the trammels of social classes, which gives intellect its due sway and a powerful stimulant, will all contribute to this end. England may seek to obtain footholds in the East, and places for the younger scions of her aristocratical classes; but in the building up of new empires, and the opening of new paths for commerce, whether it be through the forest or over the ocean, she cannot compete with the United States.

Therein lies the connection between the jealousies of the English diplomatists in Asia and her efforts to secure an unlimited control of one of the routes across the American isthmus. She sees the coming commercial preponderance of the United States. Therein, too, lies the wish of the President to secure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific. We shall always send a thousand travellers across the American isthmus where England sends one, for they are the routes to our rising empire in the North Pacific. We shall use them, and use brings control.

Latest from Europe.

By the way of New Orleans we have advices from Liverpool to the 25th December—ten days later :

The investigation into the recent seditionary movements in Ireland is progressing privately. The parties arrested in the county of Cork are being examined privately by the authorities. A young woman has been arrested near Clonmel for writing sedition letters.

A Paris letter says the match at chess between Morphy and Anderssen commenced on the 20th December—the winner of the first seven games to be declared the victor. No money is staked by the contestants. Morphy's friends offer to bet ten to one on the result. The first game, Morphy having the first move, was a long one. After the 72d move, Morphy resigned. The second game was drawn. The third and fourth games were won by Morphy.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 25.—The American bark *Celestia*, from Malaga, bound for Messina, arrived at Gibraltar on the 4th inst., with the loss of her bowsprit and most of her rigging. The damage was caused by a collision with the steamship *Great Britain*, bound from Liverpool to Australia.

The American bark *Southerner*, bound from New York to Marsailles, had also arrived from Gibraltar, having picked up in latitude 37 deg. 30 min. and longitude 40 deg. and 10 min., the master and five of the crew of the bark *Kate Wheeler*.

The New York Packet ship *Isaac Wright* caught fire, and was burned to the water's edge, in the Mursey. She had on board 300 emigrant passengers, and was bound for New York. The passengers were all rescued without loss of life.

The message of President Buchanan to Congress chiefly occupied the attention of the press in England. The recommendation of the President in regard to Cuba, Mexico, and Central America, were generally unpalatable to the British press, and created much attention from all parties.

The electric submarine cable, between Malta and Cagliari, has been disabled, and communication entirely suspended.

☞ What more sublime in conception, more elevating in influence, than the divine belief of a bright and unending hereafter that shall dawn upon the weary, world-tossed soul and crown it with eternal joys.

THE THREE POWERS.—The following modern sentiment is just now current:

The Press, Pulpit and the Petticoat—the first spreads the news, the second religion, and the last spreads all over the pavement.

TRADE OF THE PACIFIC.—Chili has been for many years, except occasionally when there has been a deficient harvest, the great granery of the Pacific, but recently California has shipped more or less grain there.—The last intelligence announces the arrival at Valparaiso of a full cargo of barley, which paid freight and nearly 50 cents per hundred pounds, net profit. A cargo of beans from California also sold at a fair profit. A letter says, "next year California wines will be introduced, and her sparkling California Angelica and champaign will be all the rage."

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1859.

THE BEST COMBINED

REAPER & MOWER

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

Manny's Patent with Wood's Improvement.

I HAVE NOW BEEN IN THE BUSINESS OF manufacturing Reapers and Mowers for seven years, and my Machine has only been perfected by the most diligent and thorough trial and oft repeated experiments, and while I do not assume that there are not other Machines worthy the attention of Farmers, I do claim that mine has earned the title of

THE BEST COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER IN USE:

And is unsurpassed either as a Reaper or Mower—and I claim for it the credit and confidence that belongs to a standard article. If any Farmer wants a Reaper or Mower he need not ask of my Machine—*Will it work?—Is it reliable?—Is it durable?*

My Machine is no new thing or experiment. Its reputation is fixed, established; and no man can go amiss in purchasing it for a full and complete performance of all that is claimed for it in the harvest field.

Special Notice.

TREADWELL & CO.

Are sole owners of the Manny Machine for the State of California, and the Territories of Oregon and Washington, and are fully authorized and empowered to prosecute all infringements.

WALTER A. WOOD,
Manufacturer and Proprietor.

Caution.

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

The Machines for the coming harvest are much superior in material and workmanship to any ever before offered to the public.

For sale at our Warehouse, corner of California and Battery Streets, San Francisco.

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

3m6 TREADWELL & CO.

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 5tf

FOWLER & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

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

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

Matthew P. Burns,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OCULIST.

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

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

Dr. Burns pays particular attention to all persons who consult him for chronic diseases of Eyes, Ears, Bladder, and Urethra, and for that formidable disease, Stricture of the Urethra, and all chronic diseases of the system and blood.

Dr. Burns will give consultations gratis, every Monday and Saturday, from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. Burns offers the following

DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES

cheaper than ever sold in Olympia :

Thorn's Compound Extract Copava and Sarsaparilla;
Risley's Compound Extract of Buchu;
Nerve and Boue Liniment;
Mexican Mustang Liniment;
Green Mountain Ointment;
Ayres' Cherry Pectoral;
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
Graefenberg Pile Ointment;
Ayres' Pills; Holloway's Pills;
Galatine Capsules; Barry's Trichoparous;
Batchelor's Hair Dye;
Davis' Pain Killer; Harlem Oil;
Payson's Indelable Ink;
Thurlington's Balsam of Life;
Graefenberg Pills; Lees Pills; Wright's Pills;
Sand's Sarsaparilla; Bull's Sarsaparilla;
Graefenberg do; Townsend's do;
Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla;
Powder Puffs;
Rice Powder;
Breast Pipes—Glass;
Breast Pipes—India Rubber;
Shoulder Braces—male;
do do female;
Hull's Patent Trusses;
Suspensary Bandages—male;
Dr. Matterson's Patent Injection Instruments;
Patent Self-injecting Syringes, in boxes;
Castile Soap;
Nursing Bottles;
Glass Syringes—male;
do do female;
Eye Syringes;
Ear Syringes—India Rubber;
Sweet Oil; Rose Water;
Balsam Copavia;
Sweet Spirits of Nitre;
Nitrate Potash;
Hops—in 1 lb packages;
Strychnine—pure;
Lunar Caustic—sticks;
do do crystals;
Powdered Elm Bark;
Flax Seed—clean;
Flax Seed—ground;
Epsom Salts;
Sassafras Bark; Sarsaparilla Root;
Dr. Burns' Solid Extract of Cubebs, Copavia and Sarsaparilla;
Dr. Burns' Eye Water;
Dr. Burns' Ear Wash.

Olympia, Nov. 5, 1858. 50tf

Powers of Attorney

For the transfer of Scrip, neatly executed, for sale at the office of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

Oct. 15, 1858.

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

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

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

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

Private and Wedding Parties furnished with anything necessary on such occasions, at short notice.

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.

A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

suitable for holiday presents, for sale cheap. Call and see.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1857.-yly.

NEW GOODS!

—AND MORE—

COMING,

AT THE "ANCIENT DEPOT,"

CORNER OF MAIN AND 2d ST.'S, (WEST SIDE,)

OLYMPIA, W. T.

WHERE WILL BE FOUND A LARGE AND well selected stock and assortment of

GROCERIES

PROVISIONS,

DRY-GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

HARD-WARE, &C.,

AND a large assortment of other goods, just received and will be sold cheap, by

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1858.—n51-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

PER PANAMA!

For the Fall and Winter Trade.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

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

Our stock consists of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS;

MENS' AND BOYS CLOTHING;

BOOTS AND SHOES;

HATS AND CAPS;

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY;

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

We particularly invite the Ladies to try our nice Bonnets, Cloaks, Mantillas, Capes, Ribbons, Merinoes, Thibets, all wool De Laines, French Calicoes, and last, but not *least*, those

EXTENSION HOOPED SKIRTS,

all of which improve the person and make glad the soul.

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

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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

Olympia, Nov. 5, 1855. 50tf

LIVERY STABLE.

HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Edmund Sylvester, the undersigned is prepared to let

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES BUGGIES, SADDLES, &c.

My horses are all young and vigorous, and in good condition. They are also well-broken, and perfectly safe for even the most delicate lady.

Good buggies and teams also always on hand. No fears need be entertained of "break-downs" where we furnish parties.

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give me a call.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

WILL REPAIR ANY WORK left with him in the most durable manner and quickest dispatch, and warrant the same.

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

Shop next door to Miles' Saloon, in Washington Hotel, Olympia.

Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

PORT TOWNSEND BAKERY.

J. F. BLUMBERG HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the above named Bakery, is ready to supply all demands for

HARD BREAD, SWEET CAKES, SODA CRACKERS,

And all other kinds of Crackers and Bread that may be called for in his line, and on such terms as will meet the wishes of his customers.

Orders from all parts of the country solicited and attended to in such manner as to give satisfaction.

Terms invariably Cash.

J. F. BLUMBERG.

Port Townsend, Nov. 8, 1858. 3m51

H. C. PAGE,

INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS

AT BELLINGHAM BAY.

☞ Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom.

Whatcom, Sept. 25, 1858. 45tf

Doors and Windows,

Ex Ship "Leonore."

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

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

For sale by FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

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

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL

April 22, 1854. 33tf

FORWARDING, Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

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

Grand Mound and Olympia NURSERIES,

—AT GRAND MOUND AND OLYMPIA—

GANGLOFF & MOXLIE,

PROPRIETORS.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE above named Nurseries take pleasure in offering to the public the following varieties of

FRUITS, FLOWERS, AND

Ornamental Shrubbery,

And hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a portion of the patronage :

APPLES—60 varieties, from a Golden Sweet to a Newtown Pippin.

PEARS—16 varieties, from a Summer Beauty to a Winter Nellis.

CHERRIES—22 varieties, from a Black Morrello to a Bigarreau.

PLUMS—9 varieties, such as the Washington, Jefferson, Green Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, &c., &c.

MINOR FRUITS.

ENGLISH RASPBERRIES—5 varieties.
ENGLISH STRAWBERRIES—6 varieties.
CURRANTS—3 varieties for sale: White and Red Dutch. Five varieties more under propagation.

Also, 3000 two year old trees—Apple, Cherry and Plum—for sale at the lowest market price. Old fruits will not be dressed up in new names in this establishment.

FLOWRING.

In this department we are making preparations to offer to the public a larger and better lot of articles than has ever before been offered in this Territory. We have now for sale 40 varieties of Double Monthly Roses, all colors. Three varieties Dahlias. Irish and Chinese Chrysanthenums, Queen's and Brompton stocks. Scotch Laburnum or Chain of Gold. Four varieties of English Pansies, Daffodils, Narcissees, Gladiolus, Carnations 5, Verbenas 7, and many other flowers under cultivation, such as Tulips, Hyacinths, Lillys, Iriss, Babinnas, Cilias, &c., &c., &c.

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

Mr. THOS. MERCER is authorized to receive and receipt for us at Seattle.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

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

Aug. 13, 1858. 6m38.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

To Whom it may Concern.

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

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

HORSES AND MULES,

Wagons,

CARRIAGES, &c.,

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

BATHING,

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,

AND SHAMPOOING

SALOON.

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

GEO. W. LEE, Proprietor.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1858. n19-tf

FURNITURE STORE!

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

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

COMMON AND DRESSING BUREAUS, BREAKFAST, DINING AND CENTER TABLES, ASSORTED BEDSTEADS, &c.,

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

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

D. C. BEATY.

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

RICHARD LANE,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE OF the County Recorder and Auditor for Thurston County, two doors east of S. D. Williams & Co.'s store, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, W. T. 58tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 n2ly

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AMD RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Undersigned keep on hand a numbe o excellent HORSES and BUGGIES for hire at reason able ra s.

Haul g done on usual terms. Give us a call.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857.-ly.

ACCOMMODATION,

AT

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

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

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

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

CHARLES BAYLEY.

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

L. P. FISHER S

Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

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

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

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

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G COLLIER ROBBINS.

PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

☞ Remember—"G. COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKER," PORTLAND. apl 3-n19.

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.,

Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased the well known Establishment formerly occupied by 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.

O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.

Olympia, Sept. 01, 1858. n42-ly.

B. F. DENNISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR CALIFORNIA,

WHATCOM, W. T.,

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

Sept. 3, 1858. 41

The Washington Nursery.

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

FRUIT TREES,

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

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

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

Sept. 20, 1858. 6m44

D. F. NEWSOM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, MINING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.,

BELLINGHAM BAY, W. T.

April 30, 1858. 23tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

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

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

AT

Point Roberts and Whatcom!

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES!

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

MINERS TOOLS & SUPPLIES,

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

Among the goods on hand may be found

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

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

May 13, 1858. 25tf

Story Bro. & Co.
DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, BRUSHES ECT.
105 CLAY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Nobles & Hoare's Varnishes.

ALL THE STANDARD AMERICAN DO

Adams' Boston Brushes.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD.

FOREST RIVER DO.

TIEMANN'S and other Colors.

GLUES, BRONZES

GOLD LEAF, &C.

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

ALTA HOUSE.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

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

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

She will be sold at a bargain for cash.

For terms apply on board, or to

W. FITZPATRICK,
Bellingham Bay.

May 13, 1858. 25tf

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND

JEWELRY.

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